

Additions to the Materia medica pura / collected and edited by Ernst Stapf, M.D. ; translated by Charles Julius Hempel, M.D.

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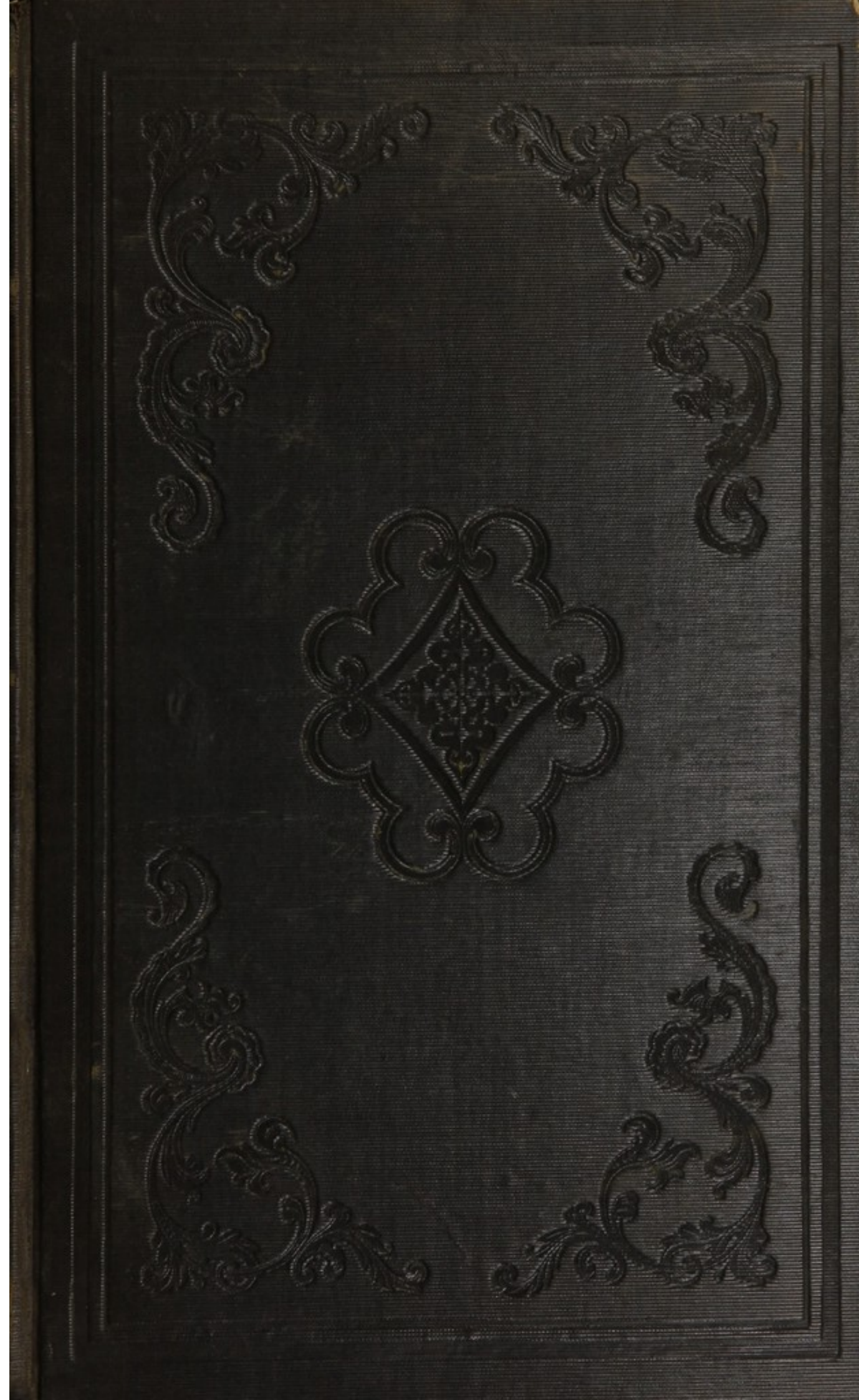
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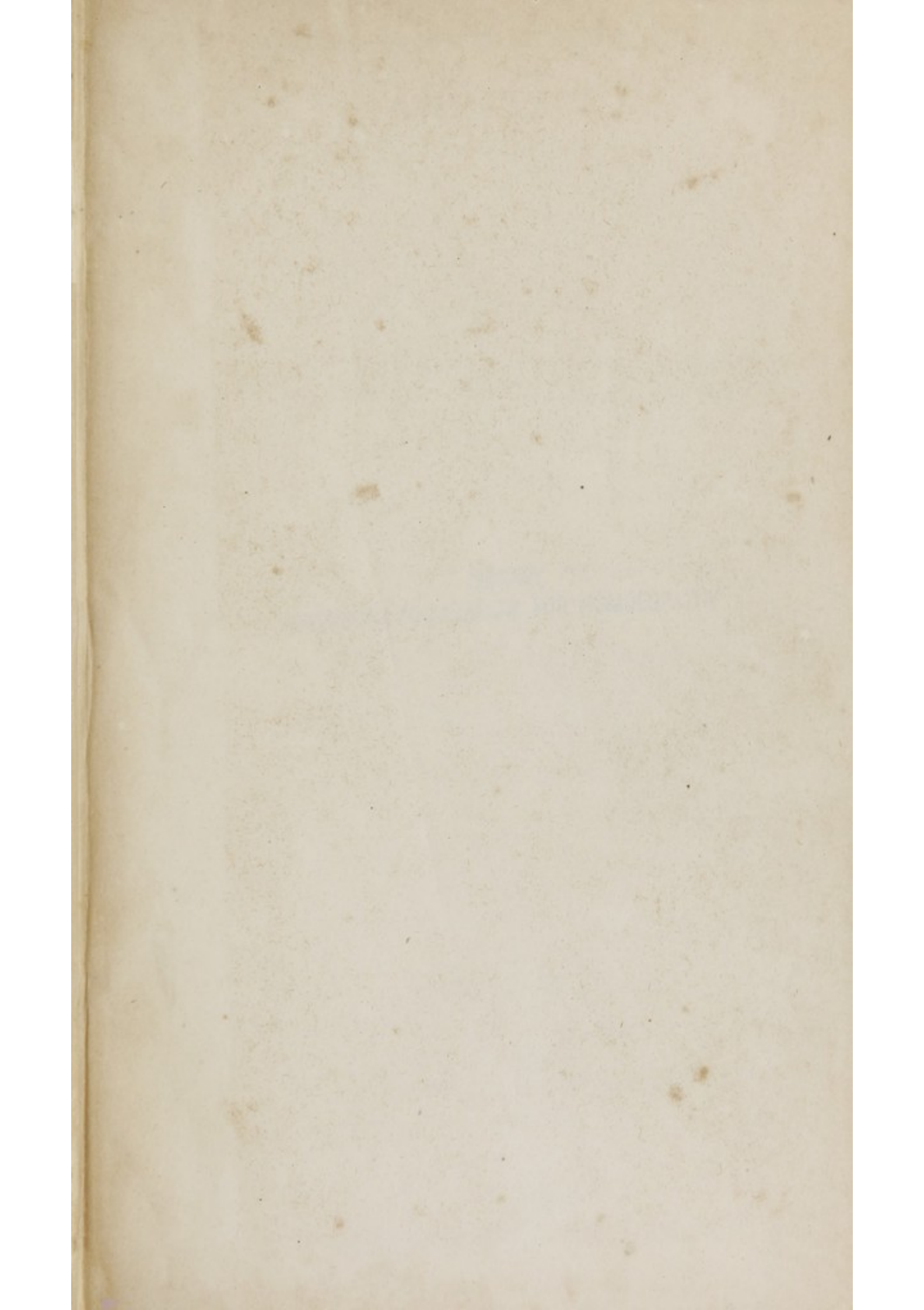


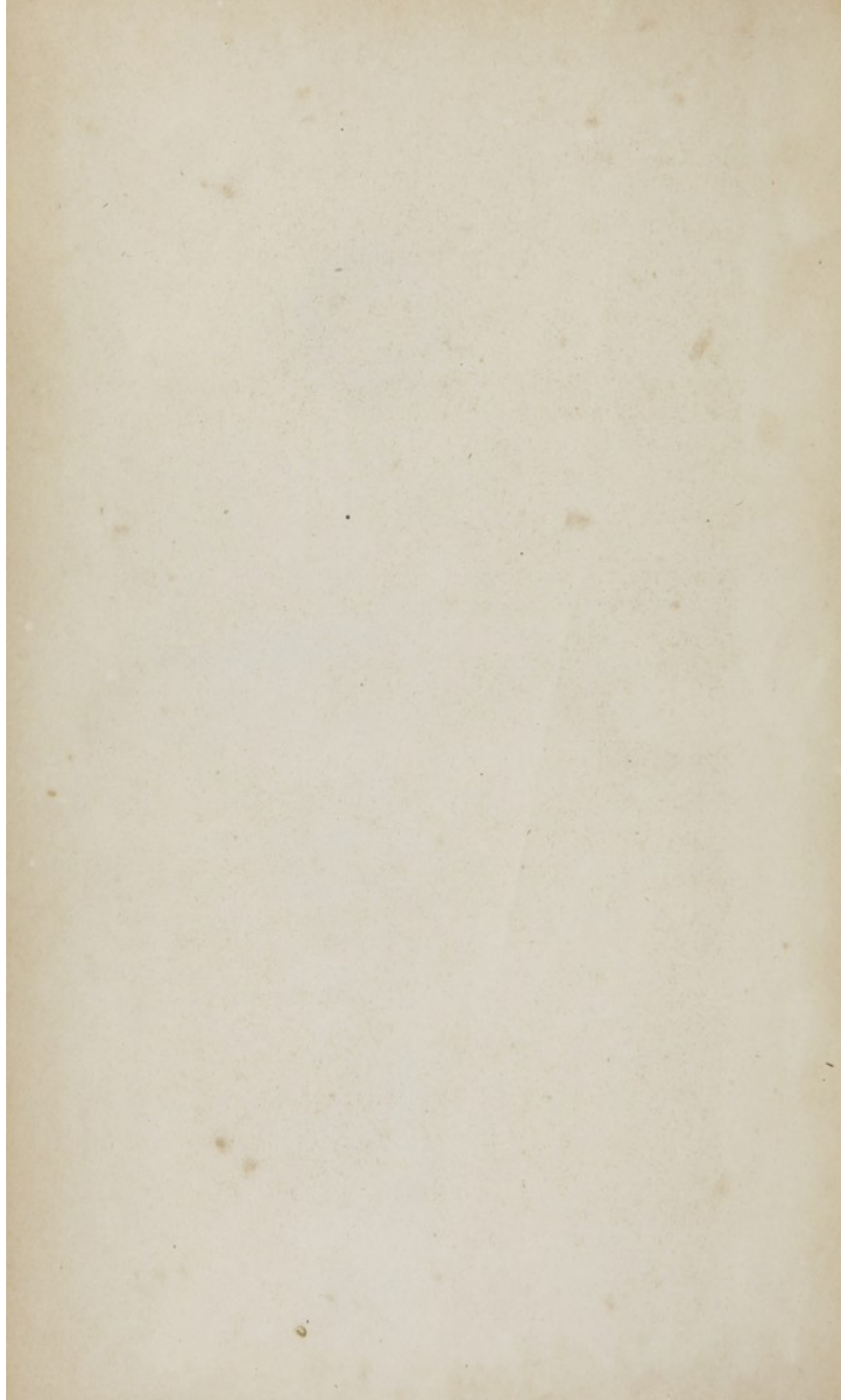
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ADDITIONS

TO THE

MATERIA MEDICA PURA.

COLLECTED AND EDITED

BY

ERNST STAPF, M.D.,

TRANSLATED BY

CHARLES JULIUS HEMPEL, M. D.

NEW-YORK:

WILLIAM RADDE, 322 BROADWAY.

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1846.

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THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THIS work is an indispensable appendix to Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*. All the remedies contained in this and the following volumes have been proved with the greatest care by the most eminent followers of Hahnemann in Europe, and many of them by Hahnemann himself. The trials were made with large doses. The remedies contained in this volume are—*Rhododendron chrysanthum*, *Senega*, *Valeriana minor*, *Coffea cruda*, *Sabadilla*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, *Crocus sativus*, *Juniperus sabina*, *Clematis erecta*, *Teucrium marum verum*, *Vitex agnus castus*.

Every remedy is accompanied with extensive and most interesting clinical remarks and a variety of cases illustrative of its therapeutical uses. We doubt not but that practitioners will find a comprehensive knowledge of the pathogenetic virtues of these remedies a most valuable addition to the means of cure furnished by the *Materia Medica Pura* and the *Chronic Diseases*. Dr. Stapf has dedicated this volume to his friend Dr. *Gustav Wilhelm Gross*.

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D.

NEW-YORK, May, 1846.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

IN order to satisfy a want which has been long felt, and to fulfil the wishes of our friends, I have at last determined, although very much against my own inclination, to collect and publish the notes contained in the first fifteen volumes of the "*Archive für die homœopathische Heilkunst.*" If I say against my own inclination, it is because I feel too keenly my inability to accomplish the undertaking in an adequate manner. The object which I have been desirous of obtaining, was to enrich the known pathogenesis of our new remedies by numerous, important, and certain symptoms, to delineate the existing symptoms with more precision, and to group them into a faithful and animated picture, and finally to illustrate the pathogenetic character of every drug by well-founded, practical remarks. No reasonable thinker who is well acquainted with the difficulties of such an undertaking, will deny that it is scarcely possible for one individual to accomplish it, and that it requires an experience of many years and of several practitioners united, to do justice to the task. I am confident that those whose opinion I value most highly, will judge my labor with great leniency, so much more as the work was necessary, and as practitioners are thus enabled to view and compare at one glance the pathogenetic effects of interesting drugs which had been heretofore scattered through many volumes.

The symptoms and practical remarks furnished by the able and industrious Dr. E. Seidel, of Leipsic, will be found especially interesting and useful.

I should have been glad to incorporate in this volume several drugs distinguished for their high pharmacodynamic and therapeutic importance, such as Platina, Mezereum, Anacardium, Cuprum, Antimonium. Many of their symptoms had

already been recorded in the Archive ; but the request of Hahnemann to leave the arrangement of the symptoms of those drugs to him, has induced me to substitute in their stead remedies of less importance and less thoroughly proved. This cannot be a subject of remark, inasmuch as Hahnemann himself has seen fit to introduce several remedies of a secondary importance, such as *Taraxacum*, *Trifolium*, etc., in his *Materia Medica*. If Hahnemann should not find time to communicate the above-mentioned remedies to the world, I shall then not fail to prepare them for publication, and to include them in the second volume of this work.

A D D I T I O N S
TO THE
M A T E R I A M E D I C A P U R A .

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHUM.

BY E. SEIDEL.

THE *Rhododendron chrysanthum* is a bush of about a foot or a foot and a half in height, an inch in thickness, covered with a brown bark, and grows on the highest snow-clad mountains of Siberia, on the banks of the Jenisei, on the high Alps between Siberia and Dauria, around the lake Baïkal, in the whole of Eastern Siberia, where the temperature is cold, also on the low mountains of Kamtschatka, and on the island of Bering. The dried leaves, buds and delicate twigs have been used as a medicine for the last fifty or sixty years. The leaves have short stems, they are oval, stiff, have marked veins, are thin at both extremities, with their edges turned over, the upper surfaces of the leaves being rather rough and light-green, the lower surfaces smooth and pale-green; they resemble laurel-leaves; they grow isolated, and occasionally they are found at the extremities of the branches, these latter being covered with small, rust-covered scales resembling rudimentary leaves. The flowers are bell-shaped, large, yellow, hanging over, clustering in numbers of eight or ten, having a weak odor somewhat resembling that of rhubarb; they have a bitter, acrid, astringent, somewhat sharp taste. The inhabitants of Siberia call this bush Chei, or tea; they make a weak infusion of it, which they use as we do the Chinese tea.

This powerful drug, together with many others, has been borrowed from domestic practice. The inhabitants of Siberia, the Cosacks and Mongols, have used the *Rhododendron* a long

time ago against gout, with great success; the hunters on the shores of the Lena, and those who dig the isinglass, drink a decoction of *Rhododendron* to relieve weariness and pain of the limbs. This domestic use of the plant directed the attention of *Gmelin*¹ to it, while travelling in Siberia. He called it *Andromeda*, and was the first to recommend it against rheumatic and arthritic conditions. *Pallas*², *Guthrie*³ and *Mokittrik*⁴ soon confirmed his recommendation. In Germany Professor *Kœlpin*⁵ was the first to introduce the *Rhododendron* as a drug, and employed it with advantage against arthritic and rheumatic affections; in one of his letters to *Pallas*⁶ *Kœlpin* mentions a case of venereal gout, characterized by a tophus arthriticus on the carpus.

The efficacy of the drug in arthritic and rheumatic affections was afterwards confirmed by *Zahn*,⁷ *Home*,⁸ *Gruner*,⁹ *Spierig*,¹⁰ *Weismantel*, *Löffler*,¹¹ *Metternich*,¹² and others, the results obtained by those practitioners being more or less favorable. *Ritter*,¹³ cured with it an angina pectoralis, which had evidently an arthritic origin. *Stark*¹⁴ likewise recommends it as a specific against gout, especially arthritic nodosities; *Hacker*¹⁵ recommends it in obstinate chronic rheumatism and gout; *Vogel*¹⁶ in cold chronic rheumatism; *Raimann*¹⁷ in chronic, non-inflammatory rheumatism, and in chronic gout; *Haase*¹⁸ in chronic rheumatism and constitutional fixed gout, when the nodosities commence to form. Generally speaking, the drug is said to be contra-indicated by inflammation, gastric impurities and fever.

¹ Flor. Sibir. Vol. 4, p. 121. T. 54.

² See his Travels through the Russian Empire, Vol. III. p. 368-370.

³ In a letter from D. Duncan: Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, Vol. V. p. 471.

⁴ Commentar. on the Principles of Practice of Physic, etc. London, 1772.

⁵ Practical Observations on the use of the *Rhododendron Chrysanthum* in Gout. Berlin, 1779.

⁶ Guthrie, aliis locis.

⁷ Dissert. de *Rhododendro Chrys.* Jenæ, 1783.

⁸ Clinical Experiments, p. 157.

⁹ Almanac for Physicians. 1783.

¹⁰ Medical Observ. Vol. I. Altona, 1801.

¹¹ The most recent Pract. Truths and Exper. Vol. I. p. 153.

¹² Good Effects of the *Rhod. Chrys.* in Gout. Mentz, 1810.

¹³ Hufeland's Journal, 20th volume, p. 128.

¹⁴ Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases. Jena, 1799.

¹⁵ Treatment of Diseases. Erfurt, 1805.

¹⁶ Practice of Medicine. Stendal, 1820.

¹⁷ Special Pathology and Therapeutics. Vienna, 1823.

¹⁸ Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Leipsic, 1820.

The Rhododendron has been much less used in other diseases. Gruener¹ has used it with success in paralysis of the limbs, and Löffler² in the case of phlegmatic individuals with cold nerves, likewise against habitual, obstinate constipation of the bowels, and in gastric fevers, where the stomach seemed to secrete nothing but mucus, and the digestion was very much disturbed; Zahn³ has cured pains in the kidneys with it, and Messerschmidt⁴ a case of sanguineous diarrhœa; Linné⁵ recommends it in cancer and syphilis; Löseke⁶ against blind piles, and scirrhus tumors; Voigtel⁷ recommends it against cutaneous eruptions, and Kœlpin⁸ caused a decoction of Rhododendron to be taken into the mouth for arthritic toothache, and applied it to ulcers on the feet in the case of a female affected with the gout.

The drug has been taken in various ways. The pernicious effects which the drug is said to have produced, are to be ascribed to injudicious *modes of applying it*. Guthrie⁹ relates the following relative to the use of the drug: "When the inhabitants of Siberia use the plant in gout or rheumatism, they take about two ounces of the dried bush, stems and leaves, pour from nine to ten ounces of boiling water upon it in an earthen vessel, close it hermetically, and place it into an oven over night. This infusion, which is never permitted to boil, is drank by the patient in the morning all at once."—"The patient is not permitted to quench the thirst caused by the drug, inasmuch as fluids, especially cold water, cause vomiting. In a few hours, all the disagreeable effects produced by the infusion, have passed, and the action of the drug generally terminates in two or three evacuations."

Kœlpin, Home, and others, have ordered an infusion of from one to three drachms of the drug, and from six to eight ounces of water, from which they observed several disagreeable symptoms, especially vertigo and stupefaction. Metternich did not observe these symptoms after the use of small doses of the powder (5 to 6 grains), on which account he recommended that quantity at a dose. Modern physicians, Clarus,¹⁰ Marcus¹¹ and others, recommend the same quantity at a dose. Doses of

¹ a. l.² a. l.³ a. l.⁴ Pallas loco cit., p. 103.⁵ Pharmac. Lex., Vol. II. p. 465.⁶ Materia Med. Berlin, 1790.⁷ Complete Materia Med. Leipsic, 1817.⁸ a. l.⁹ a. l.¹⁰ The Art of Prescribing Ac., by Schubarth. Berlin, 1821, p. 353.¹¹ Manual of Prescriptions. Bamberg, 1814, p. 21.

from 20 to 30 grains, produce pain of the stomach, vomiting, and other disagreeable symptoms.

Such disagreeable symptoms endangered the reputation of the drug. No one considered that those unpleasant effects were owing to the unnecessarily large doses in which the drug had been taken, and that all the good effects of the drug might be obtained from small doses taken at long intervals. The drug finally was only resorted to when other remedies had been tried in vain. If, with all this, we consider the deficient method of individualizing diseases, and in the present instance, especially those forms of disease which we designate by the general terms of arthritis and rheumatism, and among which we frequently class diseases which are neither one nor the other, we shall be able to conceive why some should have considered the Rhododendron as a specific, why it should have been recommended by others with certain restrictions, and why others again should have rejected it as useless or hurtful.

From the following symptoms of the Rhododendron, especially symptoms 412—604, and others, it will be seen that it is capable of producing conditions of the organism, similar to the arthritic and rheumatic symptoms, against which it has been recommended. This is an additional proof of the correctness of our law of similitude. If the Rhododendron is to be exhibited with success in arthritic and rheumatic affections, the cases in which it is to be exhibited, must correspond to the symptoms of the drug, and the drug must be administered in the smallest possible doses. If these conditions be fulfilled, the drug will be found eminently useful, as will be seen from the subjoined reports.

The investigation into the action of the drug which has been instituted by myself and others, throws less light upon its efficacy in the other diseases for which it has been recommended by physicians, except, perhaps, scirrhus tumors, and especially scirrhus swellings of the testicles; its homœopathicity to those affections seems to be confirmed by the symptoms 332 to 342, and likewise by the curative action it manifests in swelling of the testicles consequent upon the suppression of a gonorrhœal discharge.

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. General.

According to Dr. Gross, Rhododendron chrysanthum is a specific for *acute* gout, especially when occasioned by rough,

stormy weather, and when aggravated or excited again by rest. (*Archive* XI. 3, p. 44.)

Dr. F. Hartmann recommends the RHOD. CHRYS. as a distinguished remedy in sub-inflammatory arthritic affections, after the inflammatory symptoms had been subdued by ACONITE, ARNICA, SULPHUR, etc. (*Therapeia of Acute Diseases*. p. 218.)

Dr. Triinks has cured nightly drawing, tearing pains in the extremities of arthritic individuals with RHOD. CHRYS.

According to Dr. Hartmann, chronic indurations frequently yield to one or more doses of RHOD. CHRYS. in a very short space of time.

RHOD. CHRYS. II, one dose every eight days, has removed hydrocele in the case of a child. (*All. hom. Zeit.* I. p. 119.)

2. SPECIAL.¹

1. A journeyman, fifty-five years old, and of a vigorous constitution, had been suffering with a tearing pain for the last fortnight, commencing at a small spot on the outer surface of the right upper arm, extending thence into the nape of the neck and back, whence it seemed to descend into the lower limbs, where it became sticking; the heels were especially painful; he had great difficulty in walking when the limbs had become affected, and they felt as if heavy bullets were hanging from them. The pain was worse in rest and stormy weather.

After the symptoms had been momentarily mitigated by three doses of Sulphur and one dose of Rhus, they were completely removed by one dose of Rhododendron.

2. A boy of eighteen years, who was generally working in the wet, had been suffering for seven weeks past with burning pains in the region of the ankles, which were swollen; the pain became worse when treading, and when moving the tarsal joint; the pain was scarcely felt when at rest, or it was at least moderated. A burning pain was likewise felt in both tarsal joints, increased by seizing something with the hands. During motion he felt a stiffness and a sticking pain between the shoulders; worst in the morning.

¹ The following cases have been treated by myself, either in the homœopathic dispensary of Leipsic, or in private practice; except those cases to which the names of other practitioners are annexed. (Seidel.)

The pains were soon considerably relieved by a dose of *Rhododendron*, but they returned with their former intensity when a second dose of *Rhododendron* was given eight days after the former; they were relieved by *BRYONIA*.

3. *Rhododendron* was of no avail against a spasmodic contraction of the fingers, with tearing pains deep in the bones of the arms, the latter pain being aggravated by motion; the upper and lower limbs go to sleep easily; clawing pain and stiffness in the bends of the knees; the patient was a vigorous man of nineteen years.

4. A pretty robust man of thirty-one years, who was under treatment for sycosis, was suddenly attacked with swelling and tearing-drawing pains first in the right wrist-joint, afterwards in the dorsum of the right hand. *Rhododendron* was very useful in the treatment.

5. One dose of *Rhododendron* procured important relief in the case of a girl of fifteen years, of a rather weakly constitution, and living in poor circumstances; for the last three years she had been suffering with tearing pains of the upper extremities, brought on by a cold; the tarsal and elbow-joints had already become ankylosed, and when a change in the weather set in, she experienced tearing pains in the lower limbs and swelling of the ankles. After the lapse of four weeks, a second dose was given; but upon the setting in of rainy weather, an aggravation of the symptoms took place.

6. A dose of *Rhododendron* produced no change in the case of a robust boy of sixteen years, who, for eight weeks past, had been affected with sticking pains in the joints, diminishing during motion, and becoming worse during rest and after rising from his seat, with cracking of the joints during motion.

7. A girl of sixteen years, who had not yet menstruated, with a scrofulous constitution, had been suffering for nine weeks past with a lancinating and painful swelling of the knee, foot and arm joints, tearing and sticking in the nape of the neck, stiffness of the cervical muscles; she was unable to move her head to and fro, to raise the arm on top of the head; she walked with difficulty, and was frequently unable to walk at all; formerly she had been constipated, but now she had frequent loose stools, with cutting and pinching in the abdomen.

One dose of *Rhododendron* removed the symptoms almost completely within a fortnight; a second dose had no influence on the remaining affection, on the contrary, the symptoms increased.

8. An unmarried female of fifty-six years, of a pretty robust constitution, who had been suffering for many years past with so called arthritic pains, had been cured of an intermittent fever a few days previous by homœopathic drugs, and now complained again of drawing, tearing pains in the right thigh, and the knee and ankle-joints when walking. Rhododendron administered in solution according to the method of Aegidi, produced for some days great drowsiness in the daytime, and a deep sleep at night; the contrary symptoms set in in eight days, but the other symptoms remained the same.

9. A working-woman, thirty-four years old, of middle size, had been affected for six days past with stiffness in the nape of the neck with tearing pains, spreading gradually over half of the back, and becoming worse in rest and when in bed, which obliged her to get up at night. These symptoms were speedily and permanently removed by one dose of Rhododendron.

10. A woman of twenty-two years, who had been confined a short while ago, was attacked with influenza, and, after this had been cured, with sticking pains in the ankle and knee-joints, with tension in the lower limbs when walking, and a constant sensation in the feet and legs as if going to sleep; the pains are worse when sitting still and in the morning when rising.

A dose of RHODOD. afforded eminent relief, after RHUS had been administered without success.

11. A widow, fifty-one years old, of middle size, had been suffering for the last ten or twelve years with periodically increasing tearing in the extremities; for six days past it had appeared again in the right foot and fore-arm, without swelling or redness, and was especially violent at night, so that she was unable to remain in bed. One dose of RHODOD. cured her speedily and completely.

12. A thin woman of sixty-two years, had been suffering for three years past with violent tearing pains in the right limb, commencing in the region of the ischiatic notch, impeding the walking, making sitting impossible, excessively violent at night, not permitting the limb to be covered with the bed-cover, and causing a tingling and prickling sensation in the part. A first dose of RHODOD. produced an aggravation for some days, but this was followed by an improvement which lasted several days. After the lapse of a fortnight, a second dose of RHODOD. was given on account of the affection having slightly increased; but this second dose aggravated the symptoms still more, and occasioned even a slight œdema of the feet.

13. A woman of thirty-five years, of a pretty vigorous constitution and ardent temperament, had been suffering for six months

past with lancinating arthritic pains, especially in the arm, and ankle-joints, accompanied with stiffness and swelling of the parts and aggravation of the symptoms in a state of rest. A first dose of RHODOD. afforded relief; but a second dose aggravated the symptoms, the menses appeared too soon by several days, she lost her appetite, and was moreover affected with tearing in a hollow tooth.

14. A rather thin country woman, of forty-five years, had been suffering for several years past with arthritic pains and periodical swelling of the joints. At the present moment her hands and feet were œdematous, there was hyperostosis in several parts of the bones, the pains in the limbs were pricking, the ankle-joints felt as if broken, and the slightest movement aggravated her sufferings; she felt a tension and stiffness in the shoulder-joint. Several remedies were employed in this case without success; RHODOD. afforded no relief either.

15. A washerwoman, of fifty-two years, had been suffering for two years past with periodical darting pains of the carpal and tarsal joints, the bones being hyperostosed and the soft parts being swollen; the pains were aggravated by motion, but ceased almost entirely during rest. RHODOD. had no effect.

16. A printer, of twenty years, of a robust and plethoric constitution, had been affected for six months past with tearing and sticking rheumatic pains in the joints, now in one, now in another part of the body, accompanied with slight swelling of the joints, the pains being generally increased by motion. A first dose of RHOD. did not seem to do any good; a second dose which was given ten days after the first, seemed rather to aggravate the symptoms.

17. Dr. Henke cured white swelling of the knee, accompanied with intolerable tearing pains in the right knee and leg, depriving the man of his night's rest, worse during rest, without being much relieved by motion.

18. A dose of RHODOD. afforded striking relief in the case of a boy of fourteen years, who was pretty robust and had been affected for a fortnight past with a pretty considerable cold swelling of the right knee, accompanied with violent pains in the leg extending from above downward, especially during rest and when in bed.

19. An aged lady, of a vehement temper, had been suffering for six years past with periodically returning tearing pains in the lower limbs, principally affecting the hip-joints and increasing in violence in stormy weather and by rest, especially at night when in bed; the finger-joints became occasionally swollen and painful. Several doses of RHUS and PHOSPHORUS

effected an improvement, but it was never permanent. Six doses of the 12th potency of RHODOD. at intervals of from four to five days have removed the tearing to such an extent that she feels now perfectly free from it, although the weather has been rough and stormy for a long time past. (Dr. Herzog.)

20. A man of thirty-seven years, of a robust constitution and cheerful temper, had caught cold, in consequence of which he had been affected with a paralytic condition of the limbs for seven days past, characterized by violent drawing, pinching, and pricking in the limbs, and febrile motions, not permitting him either to walk, stand, or to move his hands or arms in any way, or to sleep at night on account of his sufferings increasing in bed. Two doses of Aconite were given on account of the febrile motions, after which a dose of RHODOD. procured striking relief.

21. A woman, of thirty-six years, of a pretty robust constitution and ardent temperament, having been married fifteen years, had been suffering for three weeks past with violent tearing pains commencing in the right gluteal region and extending down to the foot; accompanied by a sensation of formication in the whole limb; the pain increases in rest, which obliges her to rise early in the morning; the foot goes to sleep immediately upon sitting down after a walk; she is obliged to move it to and fro all the time; the pains become worse in the forenoon and the limb becomes stiffer.

One dose of RHODOD. removed the whole affection entirely and very speedily.

22. A farmer, of thirty years, tall and pretty vigorous, had been suffering for some time past with a feeling of weakness in the arms, and a tingling in those parts as if they had gone to sleep, especially in the warmth of the bed, but also when the weather was cold; the pains increased, especially in stormy weather. A dose of RHODOD. procured great relief, without effecting a complete cure.

23. A clerk of thirty-two years, of middle size, had been suffering for six days past with a beating, pricking pain in the left knee; the pain decreased, or disappeared entirely by motion, it was especially violent at night, when in bed, obliging him to rise; the pain increased likewise when sitting, the knee being quite stiff when rising, and a tension being then felt in the knee. One dose of RHOD. produced a slight aggravation, which was followed by an improvement, interrupted occasionally by moderate exacerbations during stormy weather.

24. A printer, of thirty-three years, of middle size, had been affected with syphilis for the last six months, which had first

been treated homœopathically, and had afterwards been removed by means of large doses of mercury, by an allœopathic physician. The suppression of the bubo was followed by violent tearing pains in the limbs, with swelling and redness of single joints, the joints presently affected being the right knee, the elbow-joints and the finger-joints of the left hand; the pain was most violent at night, especially in the morning, and was accompanied with a tension and stiffness of the joints. After having been treated allœopathically for seven weeks without any success, he was freed from his sufferings by one single dose of RHODODENDRON.

25. A vigorous man of thirty-eight years, after having been with his wife who was affected with fluor albus, was attacked with a painless, scanty, thin mucous discharge from the urethra, and a swelling of the left testicle, with drawing pain in the same and along the spermatic cord. This was accompanied with a violent, drawing, digging-up pain in the left haunch-bone, which extended periodically as far as the middle of the thigh, and became almost intolerable in a state of rest, on which account the patient was unable to sit or to lie down at night.

One dose of RHOD. effected a permanent cure.

26. A robust laborer of forty-eight years, who had been afflicted with a painful swelling of the right testicle seventeen years ago, in consequence of some external cause, and had been under allœopathic treatment for four weeks, in consequence of which the right testicle remained somewhat enlarged, was attacked with violent pains in the small of the back about eight days ago, after having made great physical exertions, and, in the evening, with drawing, pressing pains in the right testicle, which swelled on again considerably—the pain was relieved when lying down with his legs drawn up, aggravated by standing; it sometimes extended into the abdomen, and occasioned a tension in the region of the right abdominal ring.

One dose of RHOD. cured him completely in a fortnight.

27. A robust man of twenty-eight years, was infected with gonorrhœa, which had almost been cured by homœopathic remedies, when he took cold, and, on the following day, had a violent swelling of the left testicle, with fever. The pain and the fever were removed by ACON., ARNICA and PULS.; the swelling of the testicle, which had remained, and was of the size of a hen's egg, and very hard, would not even yield to SULPHUR.

The swelling diminished after one dose of RHODODENDRON,

and disappeared entirely after five doses of the same drug, one every week.

28. A journeyman-shoemaker, of thirty-three years, pretty robust, had been suffering for four and a half years past with a swelling of the left testicle, and especially of the epididymis, which had probably been brought on in consequence of a violent suppression of a gonorrhœal discharge by allœopathic treatment, which had moreover resulted in the formation of two small openings in the scrotum, from which a yellowish pus eked out.

A dose of RHOD. had not only increased the swelling of the left testicle, but this swelling had now affected the right testicle, and had made the testicles painful to the touch, although they had been painless heretofore. These symptoms having become less after the lapse of ten days, a second dose of RHOD. was given, which produced another aggravation; this was finally removed by CLEMATIS.

29. A tailor-boy of sixteen years, had spondylarthrocace characterized by stiffness of the nape of the neck, tearing in the shoulders, sticking in the shoulders when raising the arms, the pain being greater when letting the arms hang down, than when raising them on top of the head; the affection was at first mistaken for rheumatism. A dose of RHOD. produced a short aggravation, followed by improvement, during which the limbs inclined to go to sleep, with formication in the limbs. Another dose of RHODOD., which was given after the lapse of eight days, produced a permanent aggravation, which yielded to CAUSTICUM.

As whole classes and varieties of drugs are composed of chemical ingredients,¹ which are similar in the different drugs, and to which chemical similarity generally corresponds a similarity of their pathogenetic action, so does every drug possess peculiar characteristic dynamic powers, which cannot be ana-

¹ Four ounces of the leaves of RHOD. contain:

Ounces. Drachms. Grains.

—	4	27	of oxyd. extractive matter.
1	4	2	of soluble extractive matter.
—	2	5	of green waxy matter.
—	7	10	extractive substance obtained by means of potash.
—	6	—	fibrin.
—	—	16	loss.

G. H. Staltze, Berlin Annals for Pharmac. XVIII. Berlin, 1817, 1, p. 45.

lyzed by the chemist, or replaced by other agents. It is expedient to trace the general features of that dynamic action of drugs from the totality of their symptoms, and I shall point out here the general action of RHOD., for the purpose of furnishing more certain indications for the selection of that drug.

Whenever one or more of the following symptoms occur in a case of disease, the RHOD. has been found to act with great advantage.

Vertigo; dulness of the head in the morning; drawing, aching pain in the frontal and temporal region, especially affecting the bones; *headache increased by the use of wine*; itching of the hairy scalp in the evening; dry burning in the eyes; otalgia; *obstruction of the nose in the morning, especially in the bottom of the left half of the nose*; drawing, tearing pain in the molar teeth, excited by cloudy, rainy weather; speedy repletion, notwithstanding the appetite is good; aching pain in the pit of the stomach, with oppression of breathing; *a sort of splenetic stitches in the left hypochondrium*; various pains in the abdomen, occasioned by incarceration of flatulence; *delay of stool, notwithstanding there is an urgent desire for it; the fæces are passed with violent pressing, although they are of a natural consistence or loose*; disposition to papescent or loose evacuations; itching, sweat and shrivelling of the scrotum, feeling of soreness between the genital organs and thighs; *swollen, hard testicles*; *contusive pain and drawing in the testes and spermatic cords*; profuse, fetid urine; the suppressed menses reappear; coryza and other catarrhal symptoms; tightness of the chest; *rheumatic, drawing pains in the cervical and posterior cervical muscles*; *digging-up, drawing (arthritic, rheumatic) pains in the limbs*; *the pains increase, or are excited by rest, especially at night*; *the pains are increased or brought on again by cloudy, rough weather* and the approach of a storm; formication and itching of single portions of limbs; deep sleep before midnight; the morning-sleep is disturbed by pain and restlessness; increase of warmth in the hands; indifferent mood with aversion to any kind of labor.

Moreover it is to be observed that the symptoms intermit for longer or shorter periods, from two to three, and even twelve days, during which space of time no symptoms are perceptible, after which they re-appear again, especially in cloudy, rough weather.

Most of the symptoms which have been observed by the different provers, have appeared in the morning, many in the afternoon and evening. It seems therefore that the best time

for taking the drug, is in the evening before retiring ; in general this seems to be the best time to take homœopathic drugs, unless the time for administering them depends upon the exigency of the case. At night the body is less exposed to disturbing influences, the remedy has time to develop its curative influence, and to raise the reactive powers of the organism.

Moderately large doses of RHOD. act for several weeks, (from three to four at least), and it does not seem advisable to give another dose at shorter intervals ; at any rate this remark applies to rheumatic arthritic affections, where a second dose produces an aggravation, unless an intercurrent remedy be given between the two doses.

Löffler¹ has found the drug suitable to phlegmatic persons with cold nerves, and Murray² to robust, vigorous men ; Koel-pin,³ too, supposes that it acts more speedily and violently in individuals of a strong constitution, and that its action is slow in old, weakly, decrepit persons ; in the latter the effect of RHODOD. is said to become visible only a few days after the administration of the drug. The good effects of the remedy are said to be impeded by violent passions, especially by anger.

The remedy is supposed to act favorably when a pricking or formicating sensation is perceived in the affected parts. Generally speaking, the remedy is said to be inappropriate when inflammation, gastric impurities or fever are present.

The RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHUM is said to be liable to falsifications in commerce, and not to produce the same good effects under similar circumstances. Piepenbring⁴ states that the one which grows on mountains is more efficacious than the one which grows in low ground. According to Murray,⁵ the Rhododendron which grows on the shores of the lake Baïkal possesses more narcotic, and that which grows on the shores of the Lena, more aperient powers ; that which grows in Kamschatka is less efficacious, and a decoction of the RHOD. growing on the island of Bering, is neither stupefying nor aperient, but occasions a suffocative sensation, which disappears again in a few hours. Its efficacy depends also upon the time when it is gathered ; all these various circumstances have to be considered, in preparing the RHOD. for use.

¹ Aliis locis.

² Apparatus Medicamentorum II. p. 95.

³ Aliis locis.

⁴ Book for Apothecaries. Erfurth, 1796.

⁵ Aliis locis, p. 117.

It has been found most convenient to prepare the tincture from the dry leaves, the 30th potency being used in practice. The lower potencies have likewise done much good formerly, and do so now in single cases.

CAMPHOR antidotes some of the symptoms of the *Rhododendron chrysanthum*; RHUS TOX. antidotes a great many more symptoms excited by RHOD., especially the pain in the limbs, and the CLEMATIS ERECTA has removed unpleasant symptoms which the RHOD. excited in the testes.

The following symptoms have been observed on very healthy individuals of different ages, sexes, constitutions and temperaments, in various seasons and states of the weather, and have been noted with great care. The symptoms marked W. are by Dr. Wahle, from five to thirty drops of the tincture having been used in his trials. Those symptoms marked Hk., are by Dr. Henke, who took at different intervals first six drops of the tincture (Hk. 2), then twice 12 drops (Hk. 2, 3), then 24 drops in the morning, and on the same evening 12 drops of the tincture (Hk. 4), and lastly twice of the sixth attenuation, first 10 drops (Hk. 5), and then 20 drops early in the morning (Hk. 6).—The symptoms marked Hz., are by Dr. Herzog, who took 10 drops of the tincture for his first trial (Hz. 1), 15 drops for the second (Hz. 2), 20 drops for the third (Hz. 3), 30 drops for the fourth (Hz. 4), 50 drops for the fifth (Hz. 5), and one drop of the third for the sixth trial (Hz. 6). Those symptoms marked Hg., are by Dr. Helbig, and have been observed from strong doses, from 20 to 60 drops of the tincture.—Those marked S., O., A., have been observed partly on myself, partly on others. (S. 1) took 10 drops of the tincture early in the morning, (S. 2) 20 drops of the tincture early in the morning, (S. 3) 20 drops of the tincture in the evening, (O. 1) 10 drops of the tincture early in the morning, (O. 2) 20 drops of the tincture early in the morning, (A.) 10 drops in the evening, and (Sch.) 24 drops early in the morning.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHUM.

HEAD: 1. Vertigo (Richter, *Materia Medica*, II. p. 803. Voigtel, *Materia Medica*, Leipsic 1817, etc.). Vertigo and sleep (Home, chemical experiments, p. 157). Vertigo, as if one would fall to and fro, such as is occasioned by sharp tobacco (*Practical Communications* No. 2, March, 1827). Vertigo when sitting; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hour (W.).

5. Vertigo, as if the head would fall backward more and more, with anguish, when lying in the bed; shortly after an

inspiration (A.). Turn of vertigo, the second day (Hg.). Vertigo when lying in bed; decreasing after a few minutes, and on the second evening (A.). Giddy, vertiginous sensation when writing, disappearing by motion in the open air; 2d day (Hz. 2). Stupor (Richter, *aliis locis*. Koelpin, Practical Observations relative to the use of the *Rhododendron chrysanthum* in arthritic affections. Berlin 1779).

10. The head is easily obscured (Murray, *Apparatus Medicamentuorm*, p. 95). Obscuration of the senses (Richter, *aliis locis*). Giddiness (Voigtel, *aliis locis*.—Schwartz, *Pharmacological Tables*. Leipsic, 1833, p. 396). Intoxication (Richter, *aliis locis*). A sort of intoxication and loss of sense (Koelpin, *aliis locis*).

15. Intoxication (Schwartz, *aliis locis*). Affects the head like brandy (Guthrie, *Edinburgh Commentaries* V. p. 471). Reeling sensation in the head, as if intoxicated, immediately (Hg.). At night he was affected with a sort of reeling (Hg.¹). Loss of sense (Richter and Voigtel, *aliis locis*).

20. Makes the head feel wild and confused (Koelpin, *aliis locis*). Reeling sensation in the head; his brain feels as if surrounded with a fog (W.). While talking he easily forgets what he was talking about; he does not recollect what he had been talking about, till he has thought awhile (W.). Affects the head, and causes headache (Home, *aliis locis*). Obscuration of the head, and want of attention (W.).

25. *Obtuseness of the head*, immediately after rising; after a few minutes (Sch.) on the first day (S. 3.); on the second day (Hz. 2). *Obtuseness of the head*, with drawing in the eyes, increased in the open air; 1st day (A.). *Obtuseness and heaviness of the sinciput*, immediately after rising; 5th day (Hz. 5, 6). The head feels obtuse, wild and confused, as after an intoxication; 1st day (Hz. 1). The head feels as if he had been revelling the whole night; after 24 hours (W.).

30. The head feels wild and confused; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hour (W.). The head feels wild and confused, with drowsiness; 10th day (Hz. 3). The whole head feels wild and confused, with pressure in the forepart of the head; after $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours (S. 1). Early in the morning, when waking, the head feels obtuse, the nose is obstructed and he has a humming in his ears; 6th day (Hz. 4). The head feels heavy and obtuse (W.).

35. Early in the morning when in bed, he is attacked with a headache which almost deprives him of his senses; decreas-

¹ Symptoms 18, 328, 568, and 579, are primary symptoms of *Rhod.* which Dr. Helbig has observed upon patients.

ing after rising ; third day (S. 1¹). Excessive headache, as if the whole of the brain were oppressed with a weight of lead ; early in the morning, on the third day (S. 1¹). The whole of the brain is painful, as if it were pressed too hard against the skull (W.). Headache as if a catarrh were about to set in ; 5th and 6th day (Sch.). Beating headache, 2d day (Hz. 4).

40. Dull headache, in the evening after 11 o'clock (Hz. 2). Burning stitch through the head ; 1st day (Hg.). Shootings in the left half of the head ; 3d day (Hz. 5). Quickly passing, dull-stitching pains in the left half of the head ; 5th day (Hz. 3).

45. Beating pain in the right half of the head ; 8th day (Hz. 4). Headache, towards evening (W.). Aching pain in the vertex ; 10th day (Hz. 4). The vertex is painful when touched, as if there were subcutaneous ulceration (Hk. 3). Dizziness and dulness in the forehead (Hz. 2, 3).

50. Violent, drawing, tearing pain in the forehead, in the direction of the temples and eyes, especially when moving about in the room ; 1st day (S. 1). Obtuseness of the sinciput ; when moving the head, a pain is experienced in the forehead (Hg.). Stitching headache, particularly in the neighborhood of the forehead ; 5th and 6th day (Sch.). Violent drawing in the left part of the os frontis, followed shortly after by a cold, suddenly passing shuddering across the face (Pract. Commun., aliis locis). Fine, drawing tearing, close to the os frontis ; it feels like a forcing and pressure, and is increased by drinking wine ;² continued after $\frac{1}{2}$ hour (Hk. 5, 6).

55. Painful pressure in the left frontal bone, as if with the thumb (Pract. Commun.). Aching pain in the forehead ; 8th day (Hz. 4). Intense pain in the region of the right frontal bone, with pressure from within outward (W.). Beating pain in the forehead, with pressure as if every thing in the head would come out there, going off by rest ; after 12 hours (W.). *Aching pain in the left half of the forehead, spreading towards the left temporal region, continuous, increased by the use of wine ;² after $\frac{1}{2}$ hour* (Hk. 5, 6).

60. Aching pain in the left frontal region ; after one hour (Hz. 4). Obtuseness of the head, especially of the frontal region, with aching pain in the left temporal region ; the pain and obtuseness are alleviated for a short time by laying the head upon the table ; both disappear by exercise in the open

¹ Symptoms 35, 36 and 94 were observed the day after a glass of wine had been taken. See Symptoms 54 and 59.

² See note to 35.

air (Hh. 1). Tension in the left portion of the frontal bone (Pract. Commun.). Tension with pressure in the front part of the forehead (Pract. Commun.). Headache, with sensation as if every thing in the head would issue from the forehead (W.).

65. Beating sensation in the left frontal region; 2d day, (Hz. 2). Pustules on the forehead (Hg.). Several painful pustules on the forehead; 8th day (Hz. 5). Slight (a sort of concealed) cold tingling above the temporal region (Pract. Commun.). Hard, painful pressure in the left temporal region, as if seated in the outer surface of the bone (Hg.).

70. Painful pressure in the temple from without inward; 3d day (Hg.). Aching pains in the left temple (W.). Aching drawing pain under the left temporal bone (W.). *Tearing boring pain in the left temporal region* (Hk. 2, 3). Pain under the left temporal bone, pressing from within outward (W.).

75. Drawing pain under the right temporal bone, pressing from within outward (W.). Pressure in the temporal bones, (Pract. Commun.). A few short, violent stitches in the left temporal region, after 10 min. (Hk. 1). Aching pain deep in the right side of the occiput, with paroxysmal drawing from below upward; 1, 2, 3, day (S. 3). Dull pressure deep in the occiput; in the evening on the 1, 2, day (S. 3).

80. Dull pain in the occiput, early in the morning on the second day (S. 1). Violent pain in the right half of the occiput, as if a foreign body had been forced in in that part; 10 d. (S. 2). Aching sore pain in the right hemisphere of the brain and cerebellum, when sitting (W.). Aching sore pain in the left hemisphere of the brain, when lying down, going off by sitting up. Racking sensation in the head when walking, as if the brain were shaken from all sides, especially from above (W.).

85. Contusive pain in a small place of the right side of the outer parts of the occiput, with alternate drawing in the direction of the ear (A.). The scalp is painful to the touch (Hk. 1). Violent itching of the hairy scalp; 1 d. Itching of the hairy scalp, as if occasioned by vermin, for several evenings (Hk. 6). Shortly passing biting in various parts of the head; 2, 3 d. (Hg.).

90. Itching of the hairy scalp, obliging one to scratch; scratching changes the itching to a burning, the first evenings, but decreasing from day to day (S. 3).

EYES: Drawing from the left half of the face into the left eye, leaving a pressure behind in the eye, after half hour (S. 1). Burning and prickling under the right eye in the cheek,

1, 3, and returning occasionally for many months (Hg.). Pimples on the left side over the outer part of the eyebrow and under the right corner of the mouth; painful when touched (Hk. 3). (Dull, drawing pain over the left eye; 5, 6 d (S. 1).¹

95. Sticking pain with pressure all around the margin of the left orbit, with spasmodic contraction of the left eyelids (Hk. 1). Itching-pinching sensation in the skin of the right eyebrow (W.). Pinching pain in the skin of the forehead over the right eyebrow (W.). Swollen eyelids which become easily red; 1 d. (S. 2). Twitching of the right upper eyelid; after 9 hours (Hz. 3).

100. Frequent twitching of the left upper eyelid, for some time (Hg.). Suppuration of the eyelids, at night; the first nights (S. 2, 3). Dampness of the eyes, and agglutination of the lids (Hk. 3). Lachrymation (Murray and Kölpin, aliis locis). (Lachrymation in the open, raw air (Hk. 6).

105. Painful pressure in the internal right canthus, as of a grain of sand (W.). Burning and pressure in the inner canthi, early in the morning, with increased secretion of gum in those canthi; 2 d. (S. 2). Slight burning and pressure in the eyes; 1 d. (S. 2). Dry burning in the eyes; 6 d.²

110. Burning in the eyes when looking at the light of day, shortly before rising from bed (Hk. 3). Burning in the eyes when looking intently at an object (Hk. 2). Burning and feeling of dryness in the eyes, especially in the evening; fifth day (Hk. 6). Burning pain in the eyes; when writing or reading he has a feeling of heat in his eyes (Hk. 3). (S. 2). Periodical burning in the eyes, without the eyes being inflamed; early in the morning on the first day (A.).

115. The right eye is affected with a burning pain, and the sight of that eye seems to be dim; in the evening when reading (Hk. 1). Sticking pain in the right eyeball, as with a red-hot needle, darting from within outwards (W.). Itching of the eyes (Murray and Schwartz, aliis locis). Periodical smarting pain in the right eye (S. 1). Contraction of the pupil (W.). When reading and writing the eyes feel somewhat weak; the first hours (S. 2). Sensation as of a gauze before the eyes; second day (Hg. 2).

EARS. Humming and ringing before the ears; soon after

¹ See note to 35.

² Symptoms 109, 366, 367, 373, 383 and 638, were observed from ten drops of the tincture in a girl of twenty years, whose menses had been suppressed for six months past, and who was suffering with tightness of the chest, heaviness and drawing in the limbs in consequence; she recovered perfectly a few weeks after taking the RHODODENDRON.

taking the drug, and on the second evening while lying in bed (A.).

125. Constant buzzing in the ears, and a sensation as if water were rushing into them; strong sounds re-echo for a long time after; 4, 6 d. (Hz. 6). Buzzing in the left ear the whole forenoon, which is most distinct when whistling (W.). Sensation in the left ear, as if a worm were creeping in it; 2 d. (Hz. 2). Darting pain in the left ear and in the left temporal region; 7 d. (Hg. 4).

130. Beating sensation in the left ear; 13 d. (Hz. 4). Shooting stitches in the left ear; 13 d. Tickling in the left external meatus auditorius, being changed into a pain by boring with the finger, for hours (Hk. 4, 6). *Violent otalgia in the right outer ear, commencing in the morning, and continuing pretty much the whole day*; 2 d. Pain in the right ear, as if the ear were being pressed asunder; a. 9 h. (W.).

135. Stitches in the right ear, slow and pressing, from within outwards (W.). Tearing sensation in the right ear and all around; after 2 hours (Hz. 2). Periodical boring or drawing pain in and around the ears; the first days (S. 3). A suddenly passing itching in the region behind the left ear, extending down to the nape of the neck (Pract. Commun.).

Nose: Moderate bleeding from the left nostril; after half an hour (Sch.).

140. Troublesome dryness of the nose; after 8 hours (S. 2). Itching of the nose (Murray and Schwartze). Itching and creeping in the nose (Kölpin). A bright-red spot on the nose, sensitive to the touch, and lasting for several days (Hg.). Pinching in the skin of the dorsum of the nose (W.).

145. Obstruction of the nose early in the morning; the first days (S. 3). *Obstruction of the left nostril* (S. 2, 3). *Obstruction of the left half of the nose, near the root of the nose, worst in the morning before rising; during the day the obstruction of the left nostril alternates with that of the right, but the nose was never obstructed entirely; less in the open air*; immediately after taking the drug; continually (Hk. 5, 6). *The left nasal cavity was obstructed near the root, with sore pain in the right cavity, accompanied with a sensation of accumulation of mucus in the open air* (Hk. 1, 2, 3, 4). Obstruction of the left nostril, early in the morning; several mornings in succession (Hz. 4).

150. Increase of nasal mucus while one or the other nasal cavity was obstructed near the root of the nose; 3, 4 d. (A.). Increased secretion of mucus in the nose, as if a catarrh would set in: 1 d. (A.). Increased secretion of mucus in the nose i r

open air; the first days (S. 2, 3). The smell and taste are altered; all things smell and taste alike; 6 d. (Hz. 4).

FACE: Prickling biting in the cheek for several days, coming suddenly and passing off soon (Hg.).

155. Drawing stitches, they seem to extend from the left submaxillary gland towards the cheek; 3 d. (Hg). Painless eruption of pimples around the left upper corner of the mouth; 8 d. (Hg. 3). Dry and burning lips (Hk. 2, 3). Considerable dryness of the lips; after half an hour (O. 1, 2). Small vesicles on the inner surface of the lower lip, and the lower surface of the tongue, occasioning a biting pain when eating; 3 d. (A.).

JAWS AND TEETH: 160. *Occasional grumbling and tearing in the four first anterior molar teeth, for a short time; now in the upper, now in the lower jaw, now on the right, now on the left side* (Hk. 1, 2, 3, 6). Drawing in the left molar teeth; recurring on the first day and afterwards several times (S. 3). Dull stitching pain in the hollow tooth of the left upper jaw (W.). Drawing and pricking pain in one of the left molar teeth; it does not bear contact; 2 d. (Hg.). A (tearing) sharp-aching pain in the upper molar teeth, increased by warm food, and by staying in a warm room; towards evening, on the first day (Hg.).¹

165. Tearing in a hollow tooth. Prickling and biting in the foreteeth (Hg.). Quickly passing pain in single teeth, recurring especially in damp weather, and when the air is greatly charged with electricity (S. 2, 3). Violent, drawing pain in the teeth of the right lower jaw, disappearing by eating; 4 d. (A.). *Toothache: the approach of a thunder-storm, or of cloudy, windy weather, is always preceded by a pain which partakes of the character of drawing, aching (and cutting); the thunder-storm sets in in one or two, the cloudy and rainy weather several hours after the toothache. The pain commenced in the ear, or at any rate was in relation with a pain in the ear* (Hg.).

170. The whole night he had a pain in the left lower jaw and teeth, accompanied with otalgia. The right side of the head was affected in a similar manner, but less violently. Pressure seemed now to relieve, now to increase the pain; the warmth of the bed had no influence on the pain (Hg.). Continuous, not very troublesome itching of the gums, obliging one to rub them frequently; 3, 4 days (A.). Aching pain, as if swollen and sore, between the gums of the right lower jaw and the cheek; 2 d. (Hg.).

¹ Symptoms 165, 220, 365, are primary symptoms which were observed in a female patient. See p. 12, case 13.

MOUTH: On one side of the root of the tongue and gums, he has a painful, somewhat swollen spot in the mouth (Hg.). Contractive sensation along the left stenoian duct; 2 d. (Hk. 2, 3).

175. The tongue has a greenish coating, with bitter taste in the mouth (W.). Burning in the upper side of the tongue, during an inspiration (Hk. 2, 3). Prickling sensation in the upper part of the tongue; after half an hour (O. 1).

TASTE: Altered taste; all things taste alike, the first days (Hz. 2, 3, 4). Flat, bitter taste, after one hour (O. 1).

180. Putrid, bitter taste on the posterior part of the tongue; after 24 hours (W.). Straw-taste in the mouth, the whole day (W.). Sourish taste in the mouth (W.). Putrid taste in the mouth early in the morning; after 24 hours (W.). Continually sourish, saltish taste in the mouth; he experiences nausea when swallowing the saliva; early in the morning the first and second day (A.).

185. The saliva is somewhat increased, and has a sourish taste, early in the morning, the first days (S. 2, 3). Conflux of saliva in the mouth; after two hours (Hz. 1). A good deal of saliva in the mouth (Prac. Com.). Great dryness of the whole of the buccal cavity; after half an hour (O. 1, 2). Dryness of the mouth (Voigtel, Schwartz, Richter, etc.).

PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS:—190. Contracts the fauces, and has a burning taste (Plank's Surgical Pharmacology, p. 190). Burning in the fauces, with constrictive feeling in those parts (Richter). Burning and constriction of the fauces (Voigtel, Schwartz, and Murray, etc.). Simple pain in the posterior surface of the throat, during the deglutition of food; on the first day, in the evening (S. 2). Burning, and a feeling of heat in the posterior part of the mouth, as if catarrh would set in; after 30 hours (Hk. 5).

195. Stitches in the uvula; after one hour (O. 2). *Scraping and scratching sensation in the fauces; sensation as if those parts were lined with mucus* (Hk. 1, 2, 3). Roughness in his throat, early in the morning (Hg.). Burning in the throat and palate, after eating bread; on the first and third day in the forenoon (S. 3). The thirst is somewhat increased (S. 1).

200. Thirst (Voigtel, Swartz, Kölpin, Guthrie, etc.). Troublesome thirst (Arnemann, Pract. Mat. Med., p. 494).

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS and APPETITE: Some eructations; after a few minutes (Sch.). *Empty eructations* (Hk. 2, 3, 4, 6). Tasteless eructations (Prac. Com.).

205. Rising of oppressive wind after dinner, causing a

burning through the whole chest, which extended as far as the dorsal vertebræ (W.). Gulping up of a rancid fluid, occasioning a scratching sensation in the throat (Hk. 5). Gulping up of a small quantity of a bitter-tasting humor (Hk. 4, S. 3). The appetite was good, but speedily satisfied; 2, 3, 4, d. (Hk. 5, 6). He is easily satiated, and feels very weak after having satiated himself (Hg.).

210. Loss of appetite.¹ Uncomfortable feeling after a meal (Hz. 2). Nausea (Home and Murray). Attacks of nausea (Voigtel). Nausea, conflux of water in the mouth, and inclination to vomit (Hg.).

215. Nausea when stooping, diminished by an eructation; shortly after taking the drug (S. 2). Nausea, with pressure in the pit and region of the stomach; after 24 hours (Hz. 6). Nausea, with accumulation of water in the mouth; after half an hour (Hz. 4). Nausea, as if one had taken an emetic, with indication for stool (W.). Considerable, continuous nausea, with inclination to vomit; shortly after taking the drug (A.).

220. Occasions nausea and slight vomiting (Læseke, Mat. Med.). Vomiting from large doses (Kölpin, Voigtel, aliis locis.—Metternich, on the good effects of the Rhodod. chrys. in arthritic affections). Vomiting of a green, bitter substance (Murray). Vomiting, after taking any thing fluid, especially cold water, which weakens the effect of the drug (Guthrie, aliis locis). Pressure at the stomach, after drinking cold water; 8 d. (Hz. 4).

STOMACH:—225. Unpleasant, creeping sensation in the region of the stomach; after one hour (Hz. 1). An unusual, gnawing sensation (sensation of hunger) in the region of the stomach, before a meal; 1 d. (S.). Pain of the stomach (Metternich). *Troublesome pressure in the region of the pit and stomach*; the first days (Hz. 2, 3, 4). Aching pain in the pit of the stomach when stooping, and when pressing the hand into that part (Hk. 3).

230. Sharp pressure in the pit of the stomach, an hour after dinner; 1 d. (S. 3). Aching pain in the pit of the stomach, at night, when in bed; 1 night (Hz. 2). Continual aching pain in the pit of the stomach, before, during, and after dinner; after one hour (Hz. 3). Pressure and cramp-like drawing deep in the pit of the stomach, one hour after dinner; 2 d. (S. 3). Contractive pressure in the pit of the stomach, with tightness of breathing; several evenings during a walk (Hk. 6).

¹ See note to symptom 165.

235. Aching, clawing pain in the pit of the stomach, sometimes spreading into both hypochondria and impeding respiration; 2 d. (S. 3). Continuous aching pain deep in the pit of the stomach, accompanied with alternate drawing and dull stitching along the region where the short ribs unite, frequently increasing unto oppression of breathing, anguish and heat in the face, especially in the afternoon, when standing; 3, 4, 5 d. (S. 3). Pinching in the pit of the stomach (Hk. 4).

ABDOMEN: Superficial pain in this or that part of the scrobiculus cordis, or the region of the short ribs, especially on the left side; the pain is now a fine, now a dull stitching, accompanied with pressure; 3, 4 d. (S. 3). Periodical clawing pain under the short ribs; 1, 2 d. (S. 2).

240. *Quickly passing dull pain extending from the chest to the left hypochondrium, almost like splenetic stitches when walking fast*; 1 d. (Hg.). Violent stitches in the left side in the region of the spleen, arresting the breathing, in the evening, during rest (W.). Warm undulations in the region of the heart; d. (Hg.). Slight pressure in the pit of the stomach; 1 d. (Hz. 1). Pressing and drawing pain under the short ribs, early in the morning, with a feeling of depletion in the pit of the stomach, and oppression of breathing; 1 d. (S. 3).

245. Sticking pain in the right hypochondrium, in the evening, after 12 hours (Hz. 2). Seated pain in the left hypochondrium, with tension when stooping; 1, 2 d. (S. 3). Pain in the hypochondria, as if wind became incarcerated in those parts (Hk. 1, 2). Pinching pain, after supper, transversely across the epigastrium, 6 d. (S. 1). Cutting, afterwards aching pain in the epigastrium, after a meal; after two hours (S. 2).

250. Pressure in the epigastrium, after dinner; 3 d. (S. 2). Paroxysmal drawing-aching pain in the epigastrium, with nausea; 3 d. (A.). Pinching in the umbilical region, after a meal (Prac. Com.). Rumbling in the abdomen; after half an hour (O. 2). Grumbling in the abdomen; shortly after taking the drug (Hz. 5.).

255. Rumbling and grunting in the abdomen (Hk. 2, 4). Constant rumbling in the abdomen (W.). Rumbling in the abdomen, after a meal, followed by a painless diarrhœa (W.). Weight and indolent feeling in the abdomen; not as if filled with nourishment (Prac. Com.). The usual breakfast causes a disagreeable feeling of repletion in the abdomen, relieved by eructations; after half an hour (S. 2).

260. Slight digging-up sensation in the abdomen, with a feeling of repletion in the same, shortly after taking the medicine (S. 1). Painful distention of the abdomen (Hk. 4).

Pinching colic (W.). Pinching in the abdomen, followed by loose stool; after half an hour (W.). Pinching pains in the right side of the abdomen; after 1 hour (W.).

265. Occasional pinching in the abdomen, as of flatulence; 3 d. (S. 2). Single, piercing stitches in the abdomen (Hk. 1). Feeling of repletion, heaviness, and distention in the abdomen, especially early in the morning when in bed, and in the evening, with rumbling in the bowels, quantity of empty eructations and emissions of fetid flatulence; after ten minutes, continuing for some time (Hk. 5, 6). Sensation of repletion and bloatedness in the abdomen, without the abdomen being really puffed up; relieved by rising of air and emission of flatulence (Hk. 1). Tense abdomen, as if distended by flatulence, with emission of flatulence, which procures short relief (Hk. 3).

270. The abdominal integuments are painful as if he had received several blows upon them (W.). Copious flatulence occasions various pains in the abdomen, now in one, now in another part; they are diminished or removed entirely by emission of fetid flatulence; the first days (S. 3). Incarceration of flatulence, early in the morning; 2, 3, d. (S. 3). Aching pain in the left lumbar region (Prac. Com.). Drawing, from the left groin into the left thigh; 1, 2 d. (S. 2).

275. Intermittent stitching above the crest of the left ilium, from without inwards (W.). Drawing pain in the right abdominal ring, also in the left, but feebler, with tension in the ring when walking; 5 d. (S. 3). Occasional feeling of qualmishness, as if diarrhœa would set in; after 10 min. (Hk. 5).

Stool: Diarrhœa (Kœlpin, Murray, Voigtel, etc.). Occasional diarrhœa (Schwartz). Diarrhœa, after 36 hours (A.). Diarrhœa, directly after a meal (W.). Diarrhœa, stool spirts out as if constantly accompanied with flatulence (W.). Food and drink cause diarrhœa without colic (W.).

285. Stool always looks fermented (W.). Diarrhœa which does not cause any weakness (W.). Diarrhœa, a sort of lienteria (W.). Diarrhœa as soon as he rises from bed (W.). Fruit occasions diarrhœa and a feeling of weakness in the stomach. While walking he feels nauseated; he has to remain seated, and experiences a feeling of qualmishness at the stomach (Hg.).

290. The disposition to diarrhœa returns in damp weather; 3 d. (Hg.). Brown, papescent stool (W.). Papescent stool at the regular periods, the latter portion of the stool being somewhat loose and leaving an erosive sensation in the rectum (W.). Several papescent stools in one day, the prover being generally costive; 4 d. (Hz. 4). Loose stool, but sluggish, going off only after pressing (Hk. 2).

295. Two loose stools a day, going off with difficulty (Hk. 2). Frequent, ineffectual desire for stool, succeeded by papescent stool; 1, 2 d. (S. 2). *Loose stool, expelled with pressing* (Hk. S.).¹ Loose and yellowish stool, but sluggish, expelled with much pressing, and insufficient; sensation as if some fæces remained behind (Hk. 5, 6). The loose stool is passed with difficulty; 1 d. (Hz. 1).

300. Loose stool with much pressing; 3 d. (A.). Desire for stool, as if diarrhœa would set in; nevertheless, the natural stool is passed with much pressing; 1 d. (S. 3). Frequent desire for stool followed by a natural evacuation, accompanied with much pressing; it takes place in the evening instead of taking place in the morning; 3 d. (S. 2). Tenesmus with papescent stool; for some days (O. 1, 2). Pretty strong urging for stool, the fæces being hard, and their expulsion troublesome (Hz.).

305. Delaying stool; 1 d. (Hz. 5). Papescent stool, occurring 20 hours after the regular time (W.). The fæces are not hard, but their expulsion is nevertheless accompanied with much pressing, with a sensation in the anus, as if the contractile power of the anus were diminished, for several days (S. 2, 3). Sudden desire for stool, but only some flatulence is emitted after pressing; 3, 4 d. (S. 2, 3). No evacuation, although he experiences a desire for stool several times through the day; 4 d. (S. 2).

310. Retention of stool (Hk. 4). Costiveness; 3 d. (Hz. 5). Great costiveness; 4 d. (A.). Stool is succeeded by a feeling of emptiness, followed by pinching in the abdomen; 2 d. (S. 2). Beating pain in the anus; 1 d. (S. 2). 5 d. (S. 3).

315. Spasmodic pain in the rectum, as if flatulence had become incarcerated; after 10 hours (W.). Sticking pain in the rectum, extending as far as under the ribs; after 10 hours (W.). Crawling in the anus, as of ascarides (W.). Biting pain in the anus, accompanied with eking out of a small quantity of humor; 4 d. (S. 3). Violent drawing, from the rectum to the genital organs; 2 d. (A.).

GENITAL AND URINARY ORGANS:—320. Burning sore pain between the genital organs and thighs, especially when walking; the first days (S. 2, 3). Beating pain in the glans; in the evening on the first day (S. 2). Pinching, jerking pain in the glans, both during rest and motion; after four hours (W.). A sudden intense pricking sensation in the orifice of the

¹ Primary effect of *Rhod. Chrys.*; hard, sluggish stool is a secondary effect.

urethra; in the evening 2 d. (Sch.). Short, but intense pain in the orifice of the urethra, between the acts of micturition (Prac. Com.).

325. Occasional twitching in the orifice of the glans, between the acts of micturition (S. 2, 3). Some shootings in the urethra, after micturition; 1 d. (Hz. 5). Itching, crawling behind the prepuce (W.). Pain in the urethra, as if ecchymosed, and as if there were subcutaneous ulceration, at night (Hg.).¹ *Itching and increase of sweat about the scrotum*; the first days (S. 1, 2, 3).

330. The scrotum shrinks easily, especially when walking or standing; for many days (S. 1, 2, 3). The scrotum shrinks when the air becomes ever so little cool: for many days (S. 1, 2, 3). *The testes are somewhat drawn up, swollen and painful*; for many days (S. 1, 2, 3). *Contusive pain in the testes, with alternate drawing*; more or less now in one, now in the other testicle; for many days (S. 1, 2, 3). *The testes, especially the epididymis, are intensely painful to the touch*; for many days (S. 1, 2, 3).

335. Violent, painful drawing in the hard, somewhat swollen testes, extending as far as the abdomen and thigh, especially on the right side; 5—8 d. (S. 3). Creeping-pain in the testes; 4 d., continuing.² Contusive pain in the testes, which are drawn up, when walking; the first days (S. 2, 3). Sticking pain in the right testes (Hk. 6). Violent stitching in the right testicle, as if it were contused violently, in the evening while sitting; the pain disappeared when walking, but returned immediately upon sitting down (Hk. 3).

340. Drawing-sticking pain in the right testicle and spermatic cord, disappearing by motion. Sometimes the pain was pricking, commencing in the right testicle and spreading in zigzag along the perinæum towards the anus, lasting some seconds, and being so violent that it arrested the breathing; 6 d. (Hk. 6). The swelling of the testicle which had been painless heretofore, enlarged to the size of a hen's egg, especially the left testicle, with stitching and tearing pains in both testicles, which were short, but violent; 2 d. (a homœopathic aggravation, (Hz. 5). The swelling of the testicle which had existed for years, decreases more and more until the testes have acquired their natural size; after fourteen days. (Curative

¹ See note to symptom 18.

² This symptom has been observed in a young man, who suffered with excessive nightly emissions, but whose health was otherwise good, after taking one-tenth of a grain of the powder of RHOD. CHRYS., triturated in the usual manner.

effect (Hz. 6). Frequent desire to urinate (O. 1, 2). Desire to urinate, with drawing in the region of the bladder and the groins; in the forenoon, 2 d. (S. 3).

345. Burning in the urethra before and during micturition (Hk. 3). (A few drops come still out after urinating, occasioning a burning pain in the urethra, and a shuddering through the whole body; 2 d. (Hk. 5). Brown-red urine, having an offensive smell; 2, 3, d. (Hz. 5, 6). *The somewhat increased pale urine has an offensive, acrid odor*; 2, 3, d. (S. 1, 2, 3). The urine is clear, with a greenish tinge (W.).

350. Hot urine (W.). The urine becomes cloudy after a while (W.). The secretion of urine is too little (W.). Increased secretion of urine; 4—6 d. (S. 1). Copious urine (Murray).

355. Both urine and stool are sometimes discharged in larger quantities (Home). The erections are preceded by a creeping sensation from the perinæum, as far as the penis (S. 3). Want of the usual morning erections, continuing for many days (Hk. 6). Profuse emission, with amorous dreams; five nights (S. 3). Lascivious dreams, with a copious emission of semen; 9 d. (Hz. 6).

360. Emission of semen while in a sound sleep, in the middle of the night, with subsequent erections; one night (S. 2). After an embrace he had lascivious dreams, with an emission of semen, and long-continued erections; 14 d. (S. 3). Aversion to an embrace and want of erection, the first days (S. 2, 3). Increase of the sexual instinct, the erections coming on very easily; afterwards (S. 2, 3). The menses which had ceased two days ago, re-appear for a short time; 1 d. (A.).

365. The menses occurred too early several days. The menses which had been suppressed for six months, appear, accompanied with febrile motions, and continual headache; fourth night.¹ The menses, which had been suppressed for six months, re-appear again for two days, with intermissions; 4, 5 d.²

CATARRH: Continued, violent sneezing, with heat in the face, early in the morning when rising; 9, 10 d. (Hz. 4). Several sneezings, and an increased discharge of thin mucus from the nose; in the forenoon, on the first day (S. 2).

370. Dry coryza, with frequent sneezing; 8 d. (Hz. 4). Fluent coryza, alternating with obstruction of one nostril; 4 d. (Hk. 6). Fluent coryza, with diminution of smell and

¹ See note to symptom 165.

² See note to symptom 109.

taste; 8 d., continuing for a fortnight (Hz. 3). Violent fluent coryza, with headache and roughness of the throat; 8, 9, d.¹

LARYNX AND TRACHEA: Great dryness in the trachea; early in the morning, on the second day (S. 1).

375. Several attacks of dry cough, excited by tickling in the trachea; first day (S. 2). Scraping sensation in the throat; sensation, as if a tenacious mucus were adhering to the trachea, which he is unable to cough up; during a walk (W.). Titillation in the throat excites a cough (W.). Dry cough, early in the morning (W.). Fatiguing, dry cough, morning and night; 12 d. (Hz. 4).

380. Rather dry cough, owing to roughness in the throat, early in the morning (Hg.). Scraping, dry cough; in the evening, after the lapse of twelve hours (Hz. 2). Scraping cough, accompanied with expectoration of mucus, disturbing sleep; continuing for several days (Hz. 3, 4). Dry cough, with increased tightness of the chest and roughness in the throat; 7 d.¹ In diseases of the chest, the cough becomes, and the expectoration of mucus becomes more loose (Murray).

395. He hawks up a quantity of white and tenacious mucus (W.).

CHEST: Scraping, rough feeling in the chest, with heaviness; this obliges him to hawk frequently; 1 d. (S. 1). Aching pain in the chest, with tightness of breathing; 3 d. (S. 1). Extremely violent, aching pain deep in the chest, arresting the breathing; in the afternoon, the first days (S. 3). Painful sticking in the left side, below the ribs, the stitches extending in the direction of the dorsal vertebræ, during rest (W.). Sticking pain in the middle of the left chest; he feels the pain as far as the scapulæ, and it is increased by motion (W.).

390. Pain in the middle of left chest, which resembles cuttings as with a knife, increased by turning the upper part of the body from the left to the right side (W.). Clawing pain transversely through the chest; 5, 6 d. (S. 1). Fine, tearing pain in the region of the lower extremity of the sternum (Hk. 6). Oppressive, burning pain in the chest, below the ribs, with anxiety, not impeding respiration, after forty-four hours (W.). The respiration is accelerated by an anxious, undulating sensation arising from the abdomen (S. 1).

395. (A kind of undulating sensation in the chest) (Hg.). Contractive pain in the chest (Hg.). Constriction of the chest (Kölpin). Suppressed breathing, suffocative sensation (Mur-

¹ See note to symptom 109.

ray). Oppression of the chest during sleep, a sort of nightmare (Hg.).

400. Violent congestions to the chest, returning for two days, with more or less violence; after three hours (O. 2). The beat of the heart is stronger and more perceptible (W.). Oppression of the chest (S. 2, 3. Hk. 2). Oppression of the chest (Schwartz). Oppression of the chest (W.).

405. Oppression of the chest, and pain in the chest when stooping, or when sitting crooked (Hk. 4). Oppression of the chest, as if the sternum were pressed upon (Hk. 3). Oppression of the chest, as if the chest were constricted, more externally (Hk. 1). Oppression of the chest, caused by a tensive feeling in the pectoral muscles; in the evening, on the first day (S. 2). Pain in the muscles of the chest, increased by contact; 1 d. (Hg.).

410. The whole of the thorax feels sprained and bruised; the first days (S. 3). Periodical pinching pain in the outer chest, especially in the room during motion; 1 d. (S. 1).

NECK: (Tensive pain in the anterior cervical muscles, at noon) (Hg.). Tensive pain in the left cervical muscles, even during rest (Prac. Com.). Painful sensation, as if the outer neck were swelling; after six hours (S. 3).

415. Tensive, rheumatic pain in the right outer side of the neck, with drawing, extending as far as behind the ear; 4 d. (S. 2). Drawing pain in the right side of the neck, towards the shoulder; 6 d. (Hz. 4). Stiffness of the nape of the neck, early in the morning when in bed; 1, 2, 3 d. (S. 3). Rheumatic pain, with stiffness in the nape of the neck, early in the morning; 3, 4 d. (S. 2, 3). Pain in the posterior cervical muscles; 1 d. (Hg.).

420. Pain in the nape of the neck, as if it had become rigid (Hk. 6). Beating paralytic pains along the left clavicle (W.).

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES: Tearing pain in the shoulder, early in the morning when in bed; 3, 4 d. (S. 3). Violent tearing in the right shoulder, for several evenings, while in bed, and disturbing the night's rest (Hz. 4). Violently beating and drawing pain in the right shoulder-joint; 5 d. (S. 3).

425. Boring, beating pain in the right shoulder-joint; 7 d. (O. 2). Paralytic rheumatic pain in the right shoulder, upon which he rests, sometimes extending to below the elbow, and going off by turning to the other side; after nineteen hours (W.). Dull pain in the left shoulder-joint, continuing the whole day; after half an hour (Sch.). Violent tearing-boring pain in the left shoulder-joint, the arm going to sleep, and with a prickling sensation in the tips of the fingers; after twenty-seven

hours, returning for several days (O. 2). Rheumatic drawing pain in the left scapula; 2 d. (S. 2).

430. Pain the left scapula, early in the morning, when turning, as if sprained and rheumatic (W.). Rheumatic pain between the scapulæ, hindering motion; after eight hours (S. 3). Pain in the back, shoulders, and arms, early in the morning when in bed, digging-up, drawing, disturbing sleep, accompanied with a bruised pain of the whole body; 2, 3, 4 d. (S. 3). When bending to the right side and backward, he feels as if some one plunged a knife through the left chest and back (W.). Violent aching-drawing pain in the right side of the back, more in the region of the scapula, waking him from the morning-sleep, and going off gradually by turning to the other side; after thirty-six hours (W.).

BACK: 435. Several large pustules on the back and shoulders; 12 d. (S. 2). Shocks in the side, across the lower part of the spinal column, or rather single, continuous impressions, as with a dull point (Pr. Com.). Aching pain on the left side of the lumbar vertebræ, during rest (W.). Shuddering sensation in the region of the lumbar vertebræ, while sitting (W.). Pain in the small of the back (Hk. 2, 3).

440. Pain in the small of the back while sitting (S. 1). Aching pain in the small of the back and back (W.). Aching pain in the small of the back, a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (W.). Aching pain in the small of the back, with anxiety, going off by motion, (W.). Pain in the small of the back, as if sprained (S. 2, 3).

445. Pain in the small of the back, becoming intolerable by stooping (Hk. 3, 4). Pain in the small of the back, resembling a fine, drawing tearing, as if close to the bone; after 20 min. (Hk. 5, 6). The small of the back is painful when sitting, as if the back had been bent too long and as if one had been lying upon it too long (W.). Pain in the small of the back, as if bruised, increased by rest, especially violent in rainy weather; 1. d. (Hg.).

LOWER EXTREMITIES: Pain in the right hip, as if sprained (S. 3).

450. Pain in the right hip-joint, as if sprained, when walking (W.). Digging-up pain in the right hip when lying upon it; in the evening on the 2d day (S. 2). Some painful stitches in the region of the narrow part of the left thigh, both during rest and motion (W.). Quickly passing pains in the lower limbs, (also in the fingers,) rather of a dull kind, a hard pressure from above downward; 1, 2, d. (Hg.). The lower limbs refuse to hold out and to remain steady; he feels all the time as if he ought to sit down; 1. d. (Hg.).

The knees threaten to break while going down stairs (W.). Occasional contusive pain in some of the muscles of the lower limbs, when sitting, 3 d. in the evening (S. 2). Weakness and heaviness in the whole of the right lower limb; 4 d. (S. 2). Early in the morning, after rising, his thighs and legs do not feel refreshed, especially the left; he feels as if he had taken a long journey the day before (W.). Pain as if sprained in the right hip-joint, when walking; 4. d. (S. 2).

460. Acute drawing in the right thigh; after 5 hours (S. 2). Feeling of coldness, with goose-skin, in small portions of the lower limbs (S. 2, 3). Feeling of coldness and rigidity in the thighs, when rising from his seat; in the evening, on the first day (S. 3). Weariness of the muscles of the right thigh, when walking (Hk. 4). Heaviness in the thighs, when commencing to walk, relieved by continued walking; 1. d. (S. 3).

465. (Heaviness in the thighs; 1. d.) (A.). Itching of the inner surfaces of the thighs (S. 3). Sore feeling of the thighs, near the genital organs; 2, 3 d. (S. 2, 3). Lancination in the outer side of the left thigh, when at rest (W.). • Tensive pain in the inner surface of the right thigh; 1. d. (S. 3).

470. Several dark-red spots on the inner side of the right thigh, occasioning a sore pain, when walking; 4, 5 d. (S. 1). Feeling of burning soreness between the thighs and the perinæum; 1, d. (S. 3). Small, red blotches on the inner surface of the thighs, (S. 3). Fine tearing, deep in the knee-joints, apparently close to the bone, in rest and when bending the knee (Hk. 2, 3, 4). Pain in the right knee-joint, as if the part were sore internally, or as if he had received a blow on the inner surface of the knee-pan; after $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (W.).

475. Fine tearing in the region of the right knee, disappearing during motion; 4 d. (Hk. 6). Tensive pain, as if sprained, in the right knee when bending it; 16 to 18 d., during rough weather (S. 3). Drawing in the right knee, when at rest; 1. d. (S. 3). Drawing, afterwards tearing pains in the right knee-joint, continuing for several hours; at night when in bed, 1. d. (Hz. 2). Jerking sensation in the right knee; 3 d. (Hk. 3).

480. Cold, undulating sensation above the knee, extending as far as the point of the knee (P. Com.). Drawing in the bend of the knees, when walking; 1 d. (S. 3). The knees threaten to break, after the siesta; at the same time he is indifferent and low-spirited (W.). Drawing along the anterior surface of the legs; 5 d. (S. 3). Painful weariness in the tibiæ, as if he had taken a long journey the day previous (W.).

485. Tearing pains in the right tibiæ; 8 d. (Hz. 4). Fine tearing in the left tibia, commencing in the knee, as if in the pe-

riosteum; 5 d. (Hk. 6). Boring, beating pain in the right tibia; 7 d. (O. 2). Tearing drawing in the right leg; 11. d. (Hz. 6). Uneasiness in the left leg, as if he had walked a good deal and had tired himself out; in the evening (W.).

490. Rigid feeling in the left leg accompanied with a sort of concealed tingling in the leg; after 2 hours (S. 2). Formication in the left leg; after 3 hours (S. 2), after 10 hours (S. 3). Œdematous swelling of the legs and feet, increasing considerably when performing an unusual exertion, especially of the right leg; 8 d. continuing for several weeks (A.). Pain in the tendo Achillis when treading (Hg.). Acute drawing pains deep in the malleolus externus, extending along the leg, especially when at rest; 18 d., in rough weather (A.).

495. Tearing in the right foot, especially in the outer knuckle; 6. d. (Hz. 3). Prickling in the right foot and hand, when walking, as when the parts go to sleep; after 2½ hours (S. 1). Sharp-clawing pains in the tarsal joints (Hg.). Tingling in the left foot, as if it had gone to sleep; 1 d. (S. 3). Troublesome tingling in the feet, especially in the balls and heels; 2 d. (S. 2).

500. Pains in the toes, balls and the hollow of the feet, as of chronic chilblains (Hk. 6). Small painful spot in the bottom of the right foot, as of a corn (W.). A sudden stitch darts through the left heel; after 2½ hours (S. 1). Dull pain in the right heel; 4 d. (S. 3). The outer border of the right big toe is excessively painful, at rest (Hk. 3).

505. Stitching pain in the corn, at night when in bed; 7 d. (Hz. 6). Shooting stitches in the corns (S. 3). Drawing, digging-up pain in the joints of the upper limbs, especially the left, when at rest; 1, 2, d. (S. 2). Heaviness, and tremulous, paralytic weakness of the right arm, when at rest, diminished by motion; 4 d. (S. 2).

510. Fine drawing and jerking in the right arm and in the left hand; after 4 h. (Hz. 4). Sticking pain in the right arm; 2 d. (Hz. 4). Sensation in the left arm, as if the blood ceased to circulate, with weakness and heaviness in the arm, especially when at rest; 2 d. (S. 2). Spasmodic, contractive pain in the left arm, with a paralytic feeling in the same, to such an extent that it can be lifted only with great trouble; after 3 h. (S. 1). Feeling of heaviness and weakness in the left arm, as after an excessive effort, disappearing by moving the arm (Hk. 1).

515. Considerable feeling of weakness in the right arm, with prickling in the tips of the fingers; after 8 h. (O. 2). Drawing pain in the whole of the right arm, especially when at

rest; 17, 18 d., in rough weather (A.). Quickly passing, dull-stitching pains in the whole of the left arm; after 5 h. (Sch.). Drawing in the upper arms; 1 d. (S. 3). Pain in the muscles of the upper arm, as after an excessive exertion; 1 d. (Hk. 6).

520. Pulsation in the upper arm; 6 d. (S. 1). Fine tearing, as if in the periosteum of the right arm and elbow joint and only when at rest (Hk. 3, 4). Pain as if the right arm were dislocated, so that it is very difficult for him to hold any thing in his hand, continuing the whole day; 5. d. (Hz. 1). Drawing in the muscles of the left upper arm, the whole arm feeling weak; 2 d. (S. 2). Drawing pain along the left upper arm; after $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S. 1).

525. Drawing pain along the right upper arm, (W.). Violent aching pain, as if seated in the periosteum, on the inner side of the left upper arm, (W.). Sharp stitches coming deep out of the left upper arm; 5 d. (S. 3). Fine tearing, close to the bone, commencing in the right elbow-joint, and extending upward and downward on the posterior surface of the arm; 3 d. (Hk. 6). Drawing in the right elbow-joint; 1 d. (S. 3).

530. Drawing pain in the left elbow; after 9 h. (S. 2). Pinching pain in the tip of the elbow, (W.). Several painless pustules on the right forearm; 8 d. (Hz. 4). Tearing in the right forearm; 2 d. (Hz. 2). Darting pain in the left fore arm; 6 d. (Hz. 3).

535. Tearing in the left forearm, at night, when in bed; 4 d. (Hz.). Weak and paralytic feeling in the left forearm; 2 d. (Hz. 1). Sensation in the forearm, as if the blood ceased to circulate, the veins of the hand being very much distended, a pleasant warmth spreading through the hands and a pricking sensation being experienced in single fingers, as if they had gone to sleep, especially during rest; 4 d. (S. 2). At different periods (S. 3). Pain in the wrist-joints, as if sprained, with increase of warmth (S. 3). Digging-up, drawing pain in the wrist-joints, with increased warmth in the hands (S. 2).

540. Considerable digging-up and drawing in the wrist-joints, especially when at rest, 1 d. and afterwards at different periods, during rough weather (S. 3). Pain in the wrist-joints, as if sprained, during and after motion (S. 3). Clawing pain in the right wrist-joint, and as if sprained (W.). Pain, as if sprained in the right wrist-joint, impeding motion, increased when at rest; in rough weather (A.). Shooting stitches in the right wrist-joint, in the evening, 2 d. (Hz. 2).

545. Pain as if sprained, first in the right, afterwards in the left wrist-joint, when moving it (S. 2). Pain as if sprained, in the left wrist-joint (W.). Violent tearing pain in the left wrist-

joint, when walking in the open air; 5 d. (Hz. 3). Drawing pain in the left wrist-joint, and in the right leg; after 8 h. (Hz. 4). Intensely painful drawing and digging up in the left wrist-joint in the evening when at rest; 1 d. (S. 2).

550. Pain in the left wrist-joint, moving towards the hand, with difficulty of motion, continuous; 10 d. (S. 2). Painful weariness in the left wrist-joint, felt only during rest (W.). Painful sensation in a small spot of the metacarpal bones, as if an exostosis would form (W.). Puffiness of the hands; after 2 hours (S. 1). Tremor of the hands, during rest and motion (Pr. Com.).

555. Sensation of loss of strength, and heaviness in the hands, accompanied with frequent drawing in isolated small places of the bones of the hand; 1 d. (S. 3). Paroxysmal tearing in the right hand, 11 d. in the evening (Hz. 4). Paroxysmal twitching and tearing in the outer side of the right hand, in the direction of the little finger, in the evening hours; 2 d. (Hz. 1). Burning stitch in the right hand; 1 d. (Hg.). Violent tearing pain in the right hand, especially in the thumb and index finger, 8 d. in the evening (Hz. 5).

560. Drawing pain in single carpal and phalangeal bones; 1 d. (S. 2). Sudden formication in single fingers or other places of the hands and feet (S. 3). Itching sensation in the fingers of the left hand, obliging him to scratch; this is followed by burning, which goes off again by washing the part with cold water; 7 d. (Hz. 4). Continuous darting pain in the fingers of the left hand, especially in the little finger; 5 d. (Hz. 3). Formication in the right thumb, also during motion, continuing; 5 d. (S. 3).

565. Fine, sharp stitches in the index finger of the left hand, in the evening when in bed; 4 d. (Hz. 5). Jerking in the left index finger, in the evening hours; 2 d. (Hz. 1). *Itching of the middle and ring finger of the left hand, with erysipelalous redness of those parts; 7 d. and afterwards* (Hk.). Pain under the nail of the right index finger, as if he had received a violent blow on that part, continuing the whole day (Hg.)¹. Coldness of the three middle fingers of the right hand (Hk. 4).

570. Darting pain in the left phalangeal bones (W.). He is roused from his nightly sleep by a continuous painful itching between the index and middle finger of the left hand; 17 d., in rough weather (S. 3). Continuous digging-up pain in the second joint of the right index finger, with a feeling of tension

¹ See note to symptom 18.

in the joint when moving it ; 17 d., in the afternoon, in rough weather (S. 3). Paralytic pain in the left thumb (W.). Pain, as if sprained, in the joint of the left thumb ; continuing for several days (W.).

575. Aching sensation in the metacarpal bone of the left index finger ; after an hour (Sch.). Numb feeling, afterwards formication in the left finger of the right hand ; 7 d. (S. 3). Violent pain in the middle joint of the little finger of the left hand, impeding the motion of the same (Hk. 4).

GENERAL SYMPTOMS : Drawing paralytic pain, now in one, now in the other finger, now in the metacarpus, now in the forearm (W.). Tearing in different parts, especially in the left elbow and also in the affected limb (Hg.).¹

580. Creeping sensation in the limbs, causing an uneasiness in the same, especially in the arms, while in a state of rest, which obliges him to move them ; 1 d., and afterwards at different periods returning, especially in rough weather (S. 3). Erratic tearing pains in the limbs ; 7 d. (Hz. 3). The limbs go to sleep easily ; the first days (S. 1, 2, 3). Burning formication, pricking in the limbs (Murray). Unceasing creeping in the affected parts (Kölpin.)

585. Formication in those limbs which had been affected with gout ; in a few hours (Ritter in Hufeland's Journal, vol. XX., p. 129.) Insensibility of the affected parts (Schwartz). Insensibility of the limbs (Murray). Insensibility and paralysis of the limbs (Richter). Increase of the pains in the limbs (Murray).

590. *The pains in the limbs are especially felt in the forearm and leg down to the fingers and toes ; they soon pass off, and resemble a cramplike drawing* (S.). The joints affected by gout become red, swollen and painful (Ritter). Creeping sensation in the affected parts (Kölpin). Disagreeable sensation in the affected parts (Arnemann).

595. Disagreeable sensation in the affected parts, accompanied with a sensation as if a worm were creeping through them (Guthrie). Slight drawing and jerking sensation in the whole body, now here, now there, but especially in the joints, returning at indefinite periods, and continuing upwards of a fortnight (Hz. 3). Itching and gnawing in different parts of the body ; for several evenings when going to sleep (Hk. 6). Itching of the skin (Schwartz). Prickling in the skin, here and there (Hg.).

600. Itching and pains of all sorts in the body (Voigtel).

¹ See note to symptom 18.

Eruptions (Murray and Schwartze). Drawing, as if in the marrow, increasing in bad weather (Hg.). Painful sensitiveness in windy and cold weather; for several days (Hg.). *Almost all the symptoms reappear with rough weather* (S. 2, 3).¹

605. Convulsions (Hope in Cullen's Mat. Med.). Disagreeable general feeling of weakness (Hk. 4). Great weariness and bruised feeling of the whole body; 1 d. (S. 1, 2, 3). Vacillating gait, as if he had been sick a long while; after half an hour (W.). A short walk fatigues him a good deal, and makes all his limbs feel bruised (Hk. 4).

605. (General weakness) (Hg.). Sensation in the whole body, as if he had strained every part (W.).

SLEEP: Drowsiness (Voigtel). Frequent yawning without weariness (Hk.). Great drowsiness in daytime, and deep night sleep in the first days, afterwards the reverse of these symptoms takes place.²

615. Great drowsiness in daytime; 1, 2 d. (A.). Great drowsiness with burning in the eyes, in the afternoon; 1, 2 d. (S. 3). Drowsiness in the afternoon, which he is scarcely able to conquer (Hz. 4). Drowsy the whole day; 1 d. (Hz. 1). On lying down, in the evening, he falls into a deep sleep immediately (S. 2, 3).

620. Deep calm sleep, the first hours; towards morning he wakes frequently and tosses about; 2, 3 d. (S. 3). Early in the morning he wakes at a certain period for several mornings in succession, as if he were called, and is afterwards unable to fall asleep again (W.). Wakes up early in the morning, after which his sleep is restless (S. 3). In the morning, when in bed, all his limbs are affected, he stretches himself all the time, and throws himself from side to side (W.). Contrary to his habit he lies on his back, the feet crossed (S. 1, 2).

625. He feels most comfortable in bed, with his limbs drawn up (W.). Restless sleep (Schwartze). Uneasiness in the lower limbs, obliging him to turn from side to side all night (W.). Tremulousness of the limbs at night (W.). Restless sleep, disturbed with dreams; the first nights (Hz. 2, 3, 4).

630. Sleep full of dreams; feels more weary when rising than he did when lying down; 3 d. (Hz. 6). Anxious dreams, he dreams about fire, 12 nights (Hz. 4). He dreams about fire, remaining indifferent (W.). Vivid, lascivious dreams towards morning; 2, 3 nights (Hk. 6).³

¹ Comp. symptom 604 with 167, 169, 290, 448, 475, 494, 516, 540, 543, 571, 572, 580, 591, 602, 603.

² See case 8.

³ Compare 633 and 358, 359.

FEVER: Febrile motions (Richter).

635. Paroxysm of fever at six o'clock in the evening. Great heat about the head, with cold feet and absence of thirst; intolerable headache, with pressure from within outward, burning in the eyes, dryness in the nose, and a burning-hot sensation in the nose, when taking an inspiration, feeling of debility and a bruised pain in all the limbs, and weariness of the mind. Restless, almost sleepless night, owing to vivid dreams and dry heat of the body; towards morning he slumbered some; during his slumber, a general sweat broke out, which alleviated his sufferings. He had never passed such a night in his life. This paroxysm of fever returned the two following evenings, but in a lesser degree (Hk.). Excites heat (Guthrie). Febrile heat, with violent thirst (Kölpin). Alternation of chilliness and heat, headache, drawing in the limbs, and appearance of the menses, which had been suppressed for the last six months; fourth day.¹ Cold feet; one day (S. 3).

640. Icy-cold feet in a warm room, especially in the evening; they cannot be got warm in the bed, and frequently disturb sleep; 3 to 6 days (Hk. 4, 6). Chilliness of the whole body, especially early in the morning when in bed (W.). He feels chilly the whole day, the least current of air makes him feel chilly (W.). A feeling of coldness is experienced along the thigh, commencing at the left knee, the hands being warm; second day, forenoon (S. 1). He experiences a feeling of warmth and anxiety in the upper part of his body, as soon as he enters the room, coming out of the open air (W.).

645. Pleasant feeling of warmth spread over the whole body; in a few minutes (Sch.). General feeling of warmth, and slight sweat over the whole body; after one hour (O. 1, 2): Paroxysmal burning heat in the face; first day, evening (S. 1). Warmth in the face and on the body, down to the thighs (Pr. Com.). Increased feeling of warmth of the hands, they feeling cold generally; after three hours (Hz. 3).

650. *Frequent increase of warmth of the hands, even in cold air*; the first days (S. 1, 2, 3). The hands, especially the tips of the fingers, feel hot, accompanied with visible sweat; after half an hour (S. 1). Slight dampness of the lower extremities, early in the morning while in bed; the first days (S. 3). Sweat of the lower limbs in bed; towards morning, second day (Hz. 2). Fetid, increased sweat in the axillæ; the first hours (S. 2).

¹ See note to symptom 109.

655. Sweat (Kölpin, Voigtel). Profuse sweat; first night (Sch.). Sweat, frequently accompanied with itching and formication¹ in the skin; the sweat is said to smell of spice frequently (Richter.) Profuse sweat (Home). Profuse, fetid sweat (Murray). Profuse sweat, and moist skin during the day (Ritter).

660. Profuse sweat (Stark). When walking in the open air, he sweats easily, and feels tired; 4, 5 d. (S. 2). Slow pulse (Pr. Com.). Diminishes the number of pulsations (Home). Immediately after taking the drug, the pulse becomes feeble, small, and slow (Kölpin).

MORAL:—665. Frightful visions (Schwartz). Fits of anxiety (Kölpin). Mental derangement (Schwartz). A sort of delirium (Edinburg Dispensat.). Forgetfulness and sudden disappearance of all thoughts; he omits words in writing compositions (S. 2).

670. Indifferent, phlegmatic mood; he is neither affected by pleasant or unpleasant impressions (S. 2, 3). He is peevish without any apparent cause (Hk. 6). Gloomy mood, indifferent (Hk. 4). Aversion to every thing, especially to earnest occupations (Hg.).

SENEGA.

(*Polygala Senega.*)

BY DR. E. SEIDEL.

THE Senega-root, radix Seneka seu Hinkeea, *Polygala Virginiana*, or, according to Linne, *Polygala Senega*, is brought to us from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The plant is about a foot high, with a simple, erect stem, corn-ear shaped white flowers, broad, lancet-shaped leaves, and a perennial root. Dr. Krieg has been the first who imported the entire plant in Europe. The root is of the size of a goose-quill, up to that of the little finger; it is provided with a number of little branches and filaments, and is bent and twisted in various ways, which makes it look like the tail of the animal after which it is named. We distinguish in the root itself the ex-

¹ Formication is characteristic; see 428, 489, 490, 491, 497, 498, 502, 515, 537, 561, 564, 576, 580, 583, 584, 585, 993 to 600, etc.

ternal, bark-shaped, rather soft, yellowish, active substance. According to Pfaff, the Alcoholic extract of the bark of the root leaves a fibrin behind, exciting upon the tongue at first a mealy, afterwards a sweetish-sourish, and lastly an acrid, gnawing, and as it were, burning taste, which lasts a pretty long while, and is generally accompanied with a disagreeable sensation in the fauces, the œsophagus, and trachea, as if these organs had become sore and raw by continued cough. This unpleasant, gnawing, burning pain, accompanied with a sensation of roughness and soreness in the above-mentioned organs, is the characteristic effect of this plant, distinguishing it from all other plants of a similar order, and which does not, according to Sprengel's¹ opinion, consist in a pulling sensation in the palate.

The various opinions about the use of the Senega-root depend more or less upon the freshness of the plant. According to Burdach² and Voigtel,³ it has no smell. Gern,⁴ Hecker,⁵ Sprengel,⁶ Thoss,⁷ attribute to it a feeble, peculiar, nauseating smell, which becomes more distinct by crushing or boiling the plant. Pfaff⁸ agrees in this opinion; he compares the smell of the root to that of olive-oil.

The first, but very deficient chemical analyses of the plant, were furnished by Burkhardt⁹ and Kelhorn.¹⁰ Gehlen¹¹ afterwards discovered in the Senega root, and in other plants, a peculiar caustic, acrid principle, in contradistinction from the plants containing the simple acrid principle. Pechier¹² has extended those investigations, and has found the following substances in the Senega-root:

1. Two resinous principles of different degrees.
2. A volatile principle having a resinous appearance and a soaplike color and taste (Polygalin).
3. A principle soluble in water and alcohol (Isolasin).
4. A gumlike principle.
5. A yellow coloring matter, which has not been obtained separately.

¹ C. Sprengel, Instit. pharm. Lips., 1816, p. 249.

² Burdach, Materia Med., Vol. II. p. 342.

³ F. G. Voigtel's Materia Med., p. 189.

⁴ Manual of Pharmacol., by Buckholz and Bernhardt, p. 565.

⁵ Hecker's Mat. Med., p. 664.

⁶ Aliis locis, p. 238.

⁷ Dissert. de radice Senega, p. 9.

⁸ Aliis locis, p. 115.

⁹ Dissert. de radice Senega, 1750.

¹⁰ Dissert. de radicibus Senega et Saleb, 1750.

¹¹ Berlin Annals of Pharmacy, p. 112.

¹² Buchner's Repertory for Pharmacy, p. 112.

- . Inulin.
- 7. A peculiar alkaline principle.
- 8. A new acid (polygal acid).
- 9. Phosphate of lime.
- 10. Phosphate of iron.
- 11. Woody fibre.

Later investigations have furnished the following results.
Folchis found : ¹

Fat, oily matter, being partly volatile.
Gallic acid.
Acrid matter.
Yellow coloring matter.
Little wax.
Gum extract.
Azotized principle, resembling glue.
Woody fibre.
Carbonic acid.
Sulphates and muriates.
Phosphate of lime.
Iron Silica.

Feneulle found : ²

Volatile and fat oil.
Bitter principle.
Resinous, pale yellow-coloring matter.
Gum.
Pectic acid.
Albumen.
Sour, apple-sour lime, together with a little phosphate and sulphate of lime.

Dulong found : ³

A peculiar non-alkaline substance, which is very acrid, is soluble in water and dilute alcohol, and seems to constitute the curative element of Senega.
Resin.
Waxy substance.
Gum.
Yellow coloring matter.
Pectic acid.
A substance which is colored red by concentrated sulphuric acid.
Phosphate of lime.

¹ Annali Universali di Milano, 1827.

² Journal de Chinie Médicale, 1826.

³ Journal de Pharmacie, 1827.

Sour, apple-sour potash and lime.

Sulphate of potash.

Muriate of potash.

Iron.

For a long time past the Senega root has been employed by the inhabitants of North America as a secret remedy against the bite of the *crotalus horridus* L. (rattlesnake), until the Scotch physician Tennant, who had witnessed the good effects of the root against the symptoms of that bite, which were similar to those of pleuritis and pneumonia, except that they were accompanied with swelling after the bite or some time after, directed the attention of the profession to that root in a treatise on pleuritis, which he published in 1735.¹ Tennant published a special work on the subject of this root, in a letter which he wrote to the celebrated R. Mead in 1742, where he praises its distinguished effects in pneumonia and pleuritis; these were confirmed some time after him by Siemerling,² Linne,³ Burkhard,⁴ Keilhorn,⁵ Lentin,⁶ Helmnth,⁷ and others; others, on the contrary, doubted them. Lieutand,⁸ for instance, says: "Some physicians of distinction praise it in cachexia and dropsy; some even in pneumonia;—believe them who may."

In process of time a wide range of action was assigned to Senega, which, being determined by one-sided analogies relative to the general action of drugs, and the pathological names of diseases, was either extended too far, or too little regarded. In the ordinary systems of the *Materia Medica*, the Senega root is described as an irritant, exciting salivation, expectoration, urine, sweat, vomiting and diarrhœa; in the treatises on pathology and therapeutics, for instance in those of Thoss and Burdach, the Senega root is represented as a drug containing a caustic, acrid, extractive principle, acting primarily on the *nervus sympatheticus magnus*, and through it upon the organs which are in relation with it. Cullen⁹ considers the cathartic action of the Senega root its only virtue, upon which he thinks all the other therapeutic properties of the plant de-

¹ Physical Disquisition. London, 1735.

² Dissert. de Senega. Rostock, 1749.

³ Dissert. de Senega. Upsallæ, 1749.

⁴ a. l.

⁵ a. l.

⁶ Observ. Medicar. Fasc. II. Cellis, 1770.

⁷ Diss. de Rad. Senega. Erlangen, 1782.

⁸ Cullen's Mat. Medica.

⁹ See his *Materia Medica*.

pend ; neither of these authorities, however, and still less the chemical analyses which we have mentioned above, furnish true and certain indications of the curative action of that drug. The following symptoms, on the other hand, will show, that the cures which have been wrought by means of the Senega root, depend upon and confirm our therapeutic law "*SIMILIA SIMILIBUS*."

In angina pectoris, especially when of an asthenic nature, the root of Senega is recommended, beside the authors above-named, by Thilenius, Jahn (*Mat. Med*, 2d. vol. p. 519), especially in phlegmatic or leucophlegmatic patients; Kortum (*Hufeland's Journal of Prac. Med.* 15th vol.); Horn (*Diagnosis and Cure of Pneumonia*, Francfort); Salle (*Medicina Chinica*, Berlin), in pneumonia, when the expectoration has ceased, or when there is a tendency to putrefaction, or in pneumonia notha, when the lungs are relaxed, and when perspiration is to be promoted; Stark (*Diagnosis and Cure of Internal Diseases*, Jena) in the later stages of pneumonia; Hecker (*Art of Curing*, Erfurt) contends against the doctrine that Senega is a specific against all sorts of pneumonia, but he speaks of its irritating action, which he thinks is especially violent in the lungs; he therefore recommends Senega in great weakness and torpor of the lungs, in mucous inflammation of the lungs, in pneumonia notha, in inveterate cough, etc. Hufeland (see *Jour. of Prac. Medicine*, 9th vol.) recommends the Senega as an excellent remedy in painful angina pectoris after the inflammatory diathesis has been removed; he is convinced that this remedy has saved the lives of several pleuritic patients of his. Albers (see *Huf. Jour.* vol. 27) has followed Hufeland's suggestions with success. Bang (see *Practice of Medicine*, Copenhagen) recommends Senega in pneumonia partly to promote the stagnant expectoration, partly as a stimulant to arouse the sunken powers. Oberteuffer (*Hufeland's Journal*, vol. 9) has frequently witnessed the good effects of Senega in pneumonia and pleurisy. Raimann (*Special Pathology and Therapeutics*) recommends Senega in typhoid pneumonia. Schulze (*General Annals of Medicine*) praises the Senega in asthenic and nervous pneumonia, after the inflammatory stage has been subdued. Schmalz, jun. (*Hufeland's Journal*, vol. 11), employed the root of Senega, after the inflammatory stage of pneumonia had been subdued, and when the expectoration had ceased. Vogel (see *Practice of Medicine*) recommends it in the later stages of pneumonia to promote expectoration. Schmidtman (see *Hufeland's Journal*, vol. 3) has employed it with success in the first stage of pneumonia after bleeding. Thoss recom-

mends Senega as a specific in asthenic pneumonia, characterized by a torpid typhus, and by torpor of the lungs, which had been really inflamed from the commencement of the disease, such typhoid symptoms being present primarily in the pneumonia of old or fat persons, or persons of a lax constitution, or, secondarily, after a mismanaged hypersthenic pneumonia. Under similar circumstances it is recommended in the work: *Prescriptions and Methods of Treatment of the best Physicians in the world*. Leipsic, 1817. According to Vogt (*Pharmacodynamics*, Giessen), the root is very serviceable in pneumonia during the critical stage, when the expectoration is rather viscid and stagnant; also when the critical stage has passed, and the stage of convalescence has set in, for the purpose of strengthening the lungs. According to Sundelin (*Special Therapeutics*, Berlin) it ought to be employed in pneumonia when, during the critical stage, the expectoration is suppressed or ceases, when passive congestions or infarctus are present, when watery or lymphatic effusions, paralysis of the pulmonary nerves, suffocative paroxysms, etc., are imminent. According to the same author, Senega is administered with the best success, even when the inflammatory fever is yet considerable, in bronchitis, which always inclines more or less to assume an asthenic character; also in the so called spurious pneumonia, and in general in rheumatic and catarrhal pneumonia, and in asthenic pneumonia. G. Fischer (see Hufeland's journal, Supplement) praises Senega in angina pectoris and pleurisy; even as early as 1739 (see *Memoires de l'Acad. des Sciences*), the French physicians Lemery, du Hamel, and Jussien have seen the good effects of Senega in pleurisy, pneumonia, and other inflammatory diseases.

In acute exanthemata the Senega has not been used against the exanthem itself, but, in case the exanthem assumed a malignant character, it has been used to accomplish certain secondary purposes. Jahn, for instance, in his system of the diseases of children, recommends it against asthenic small-pox and asthenic measles, partly for the purpose of increasing the reactive powers of the organism, partly to prevent the dangerous pulmonary symptoms which frequently set in. Manning (*New Discoveries in Medicine*) relates a description of epidemic measles, where the Senega was employed with advantage against the violent paroxysms which set in after the disappearance of the eruption. Stark recommends it in measles when they begin to be putrid or malignant. Stark and Hufeland (see *Journal*, vol. 16) have administered it in scarlatina, when dropsical symptoms set in. Withering (see *Collection of Select Essays of*

distinguished Physicians) has found Senega useful for the sore throat in scarlatina, when it excited copious discharges of urine. Jahn has also found Senega useful in scarlet-fever, and Harles (see Hufeland's Journal) recommends it as a slightly stimulant diaphoretic in the later stages of scarlatina.

In catarrhal fevers the Senega root is administered after the febrile period has passed, and especially in chronic catarrh, according to Vogt and Sunderlin. Unzer (see Jahn's Mat. Med.), was in the habit of administering Senega with molasses in that affection; Stark gave it in obstinate catarrh, with weakness and torpor of the lungs. Jordens (see Hufeland's Journal, vol. 6) administered the extract of Senega in catarrhal fever, with difficult expectoration. In epidemic catarrhal fevers, or in the so-called influenza, Klees had seen great weakness with incipient local affections of the chest, disappear after the use of Senega. Gautieri (see Journal, vol. 17) employed it in influenza, when symptoms of suffocative catarrh were present. Wolf (see Journal, vol. 10) calls it one of the principal remedies employed in influenza, when dangerous symptoms set in. Krecksig (see Journal, vol. 24) praises it likewise as an excellent remedy to raise the power of the organism. Hufeland (vol. 7) calls Senega a volatile stimulant, and recommends it in nervous fevers, characterized by weakness and diminished irritability; he found it especially suitable in those cases where the chest was affected, and the secretions by the skin and kidneys had been arrested. Michælsen (see Pfaff's Medical, Pharmaceutical and Surgical Communications) numbers it among those remedies which have rendered him good services in an epidemic fever with typhoid symptoms; Waltz (see Rust's Magazine for the Healing Art) praises it likewise in the epidemic nervous fevers, when the lungs become locally affected in the later periods of the disease. Wiedemann (see Hufeland's Journal, vol. 26) considers Senega a chief remedy in nervous fevers, complicated with affections of the chest; Jahn (see Mat. Med.) has saved the lives of several patients with Senega, who suffered with a general putrid and nervous fever, complicated with local inflammation of the lungs. Witke (see Rust's Magazine) has given it in intermittent fevers, complicated with suffocative affections of the chest.

In pulmonary consumption Senega has been employed, especially when an habitual weakness of the lungs was the foundation of the disease. Hecker administers it in incipient pulmonary phthisis. Jahn and Philenius have seen good effects from Senega, in mucous phthisis. Bang and Tode have given it in chronic cough, which was likely to terminate in phthisis;

Hare recommends it when there is a want of irritability in mucous phthisis, and Vogt recommends it for the same affection, when characterized by the formation of tenacious mucus. Hauff recommends it in phthisis tuberculosa to keep up expectoration.

In asthma humidum, especially of old females, Jahn recommends Senega as a principal remedy. Thoss, Vogt, Sundelin and Wolf, have likewise found it efficacious in this disease. Stark and Haase recommend its curative powers in asthma humidum purulentum.

In dropsy, both in that kind of dropsy which came on subsequently to a fever, and in chronic dropsies, which result from torpor of the absorbents, Senega has been advantageously employed by many physicians either as a principal or secondary remedy. Raimann, Jahn, Stark and Vogel recommend it in dropsy after scarlatina. In the Memoires of the Academie des Sciences, 1744, a case is related by Bourart, where a case of dropsy was cured by that drug, after all other remedies had been tried in vain. In the medical annals of Austria, a case is related where an obstinate anasarca was cured in a few days by a concentrated decoction of Senega (one ounce of the root to eight ounces of water). Selle, Haase, Ficker, and Millmann, number it among the diuretics in torpid dropsy. Obertauffer (see Hufeland's Journal, vol. 5) has frequently used it with the most eminent success in dropsy; Mackenzie recommends it likewise for dropsy, and Schmidtman considers it an excellent adjuvans in that disease. Raimann, Vogt, and Sundelin, recommend it against general dropsy, and especially against dropsy of the chest. Thoss recommends it only in those kinds of torpid hydrothorax and ascites, which originate in a weakness of the absorbents, and form slowly and gradually; in those diseases he thinks the Senega eminently useful. Carus (System of Gynæcology) speaks of its use in dropsy of the uterus, and Westrig obtained excellent effects from it in dropsy of the pericardium.

In angina membranacea, the Senega root has been employed with advantage by a number of physicians, but mostly only after the inflammatory stage had passed off, for the purpose of promoting the secretion of mucus in the throat. Millmann, Michælis, jr., Thilenius, Laturn, Læbel, Wendt, Albers, Willich, have employed it against that disease. Dr. John Archer, of Baltimore, considered it a specific against croup. Lentin has found the syrup of Senega to act very beneficially in croup. Vogler and Rosenberg have administered it in that disease, to obtain several important secondary results. Jahn, Raimann, Stark, Sundelin and Vogel, have found it efficacious

in the later stages of that affection ; the latter likewise in serous angina. Thoss likewise praises it in that affection, especially in the catarrhal or mucous laryngitis, which is epidemic in the fall season ; Marker has employed it with benefit in that affection, partly to promote the secretion of mucus, partly to diminish the excessive secretion, when resulting from atony.

Senega has been employed against croup, but generally only as an intercurrent remedy, by Lebküchner, by Nicolai, to promote expectoration ; by Thummel, after the patient had been leeches ; by Siebert, after the inflammatory stage had passed off, and by Steinmetz, when a violent irritating cough was present. Sundelin relates a case of chronic angina membranacea, in which the Senega did much good.

Latterly it has been recommended by Jurine and Sachse, in asthenic croup ; the latter considers it a powerful stimulant of the capillary vessels, to remove the stagnant blood. Albers and Stieglitz employ the Senega in croup, when the patient has been debilitated by copious bleedings, and the inflammation has lost its sthenic character.

In whooping-cough it is recommended by Jahn and Wolf ; also by Haase, when a copious secretion of mucus is present, by Sundelin, when there are no inflammatory symptoms, and by Raimann, in the second stage, when a copious secretion of tenacious mucus is present. According to Vogt, the Senega is useful in whooping-cough, and in other inflammatory affections of the bronchi, for instance, in bronchitis, tracheitis and laryngitis, when these affections threaten to become chronic, or when they have become so, when the characteristic phenomena have passed off, and when its use seems to be demanded by atony of the parts, and arrested secretion. Coxe's syrup, made of Senega, squills and honey, is praised as an excellent expectorant in whooping-cough.

It has already been noticed above that, for a long time past, the Senega has been successfully employed in the north of the American continent, against the bite of rattlesnakes. Tennant has been the first to recommend it for that purpose. When administered internally and externally, it manifested its good effect yet, when blood was thrown off from the lungs, when the edges of the wound became bluish, and the whole body began to swell. J. R. Rengger (see Meckel's Archiv. for Anatomy and Physiology, 1829, third number, p. 271) employed the Senega against the bite of venomous serpents, whenever nervous symptoms had made their appearance, without heeding the quick and full pulse. It has even afforded help in a case of poisoning, by the bite of the European viper ; Linne reports such a case of a young girl.

In diseases of the eye, the Senega has become somewhat celebrated only recently, especially through Dr. Schmalz, of Pirna, and Von Ammon, in Dresden. Cartheuser has been the first to recommend it against diseases of the eye, especially against incipient cataract. Engler numbers it among the drugs which are useful in amaurotic weakness of the eyes; Stark recommends Senega against weakness of sight, when it depends upon general weakness of the body. Schmalz has given it with considerable benefit in inflammatory affections of the choroid, and in general of the more internal membranes of the eye; it is on that account that it deserves attention in certain cases of amaurosis. Weller recommends it in the second stage of rheumatic ophthalmia; Schrickel has derived great benefit from the use of Senega in a rheumatic catarrhal ophthalmia in the Saxon army, in December, 1823; he mixed it with the tartrate of potash, and the carbonate of magnesia. Von Ammon praises it likewise in rheumatic and arthritic ophthalmia, but more against the secondary affections resulting from that primary inflammation. Von Ammon ascribes to Senega a vast sphere of action, recommending it moreover against lymphatic exsudations in and behind the cornea; bloody ecchymosis; disorganization of the lamellæ of the cornea, with lymphatic exsudations; ulcers of the cornea; inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye-ball, of the substance of the cornea, and of the iris, when the inflammation has passed into morbid exudation; dropsical affections of the eye; pterygium tenue; in the third stage of the inflammation of the orbiculus ciliaris, with dimness of the capsule of the aqueous humor. Against the latter affection, the Senega has been employed with success by Schindler, who agrees in the praises bestowed upon Senega by Von Ammon, in exsudations and thickening of the cornea, produced by suppuration and chronic inflammation. J. N. Fischer (see his Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Eye), agreeably to the recommendation of Dr. Schmalz, employs Senega as a stimulant of the absorbent vessels; he assigns it a tolerably large sphere of action, mixing it with other remedies, and giving it with success, either internally in the form of tincture or pills, or using it as an external application in various diseases of the eye, characterized by torpor of that organ, or when it was necessary to promote absorption, for instance in traumatic ophthalmia, in blenorrhœa, in dropsy of the eyes, in rheumatic corneitis, in hæmophthalmus, etc. Tott likewise points out the power which the Senega-root possesses, of promoting absorption and the fluidification of solids; he mentions a case of specks upon the cornea, with epiphora, successfully

treated by this remedy. According to C. Heiberg, Senega deserves the greatest attention in diseases of the eyes; according to him, it not only limits the morbidly increased vegetative action of the eyes, but it promotes the absorption of the secreted substances. He recommends Senega in the following affections: ophthalmia catarrhalis, rheumatica, erysipelatos, iritis subcuta et chronica, blephoroblenorrhœa, different kinds of scrofulous ophthalmia, such as blephorophthalmia glandulosa-scrophulosa, conjunctivitis scrophulosa, and the consequences of scrophulous blenorrhœa, onyx, hypopyon, abscesses of the iris, hyposma, pannus, incipient leucoma of the cornea, perhaps also in arthritic ophthalmia, capsulitis, incipient cataract, and in amaurosis, consequent upon an increased action of the circulatory system of the eye. Sundelin recommends it in the form of a powder against affections of the mucous membranes of the eyes. Chelius and Marchall have used it with success against extravasations of blood in the eyes. Schmalz and Fischer recommend it against pannus oculi. In the Berlin Charité, Senega has been seen to produce some striking effects in the case of scrofulous subjects who were affected with pannus oculi, photophobia and periodically recurring inflammation of the eyes. Stark, Helmholtz and Pfeiffer recommend it against hypopyon, also Wendt, Von Ammon, and Fischer.

Professors Kuhl and Radius, of Leipsic, doubt the specific power of Senega in diseases of the eye; Professor Jungken, of Berlin, likewise dissents from the praise which has been bestowed upon Senega in diseases of the eye.

Senega is moreover administered in several other diseases. Stark recommends it against the putrid aphthæ; Haase against fluor albus in torpid constitutions; Vogt against blenorrhœa of the abdominal organs, and of the urinary and genital organs, when occasioned by excessive torpor. Sundelin speaks of Senega as a very efficacious emmenagogue, capable of removing menostasia and amenorrhœa, both when resulting from obstructions and congestions, and from torpor and excessive secretion of mucus. It is likewise recommended in mucous diarrhœa and excessive secretion of mucus of the intestinal canal, of the liver, kidneys, etc., and against obstructions in the abdominal veins, lymphatic vessels and glands. Thilenius mentions it as a secondary remedy in inflammations of the liver, being very similar to inflammations of the lungs; Kausch praises the dissolvent pills of Sallius, which contain Senega, as a principal remedy against the diminished circulation in the smaller vessels of the abdomen, especially of the portal system. Busch recommends Senega against exsudations in puerperal fever, and against

nervous swelling of the leg in the same affection. Cullen recommends it in rheumatism to reproduce sweat; in Hahnemann's *Lexicon for Apothecaries* it is recommended against marasmus, which is such a dangerous disease to Europeans. Monro has frequently given it with success in the chronic headache of females. Monsey relates a case of excessive neuralgia of the hand cured by Senega. According to Sundelin, Senega has done great good in paralysis depending upon a material cause, for instance, in suffocative catarrh, and rheumatic paralysis.

The above list of diseases, against which Senega has been employed by allœopathic physicians, when compared to the subsequent symptoms which are by no means complete, furnishes an additional proof of the correctness of the homœopathic law; if Senega has fallen into disrepute with physicians, it is probably owing to the excessive size of the doses in which Senega has been administered, or to the fact that it was not strictly homœopathic to the case. Senega seems to correspond to a kind of angina pectoris, as would seem from symptoms 295 to 401, etc.; but especially in cases which are of a rather lentescent nature from the beginning, or after the inflammatory symptoms have been subdued by Aconite and Bryonia; when the pleura is more the seat of the inflammation than the lungs, when the angina is more like the so-called rheumatic angina (symptoms 328, 365, 381, 401, 402), where the pain is more increased by inspiration than by motion (symptoms 325, 374, 395--399), when the pain is increased in rest (symptoms 313, 314, 318, 332, 347, 350, 354, 358, 372, 376, 385, 388, 401), and where many symptoms are relieved by walking in the open air.

It may be administered with benefit in acute exanthemata if symptoms appear which are like those of lentescent rheumatic angina; also in chronic catarrh and epidemic catarrhal fevers (influenza), when symptoms of the previously mentioned angina are present, especially inasmuch as the power of Senega to excite weakness corresponds to the weakness of influenza, and to nervous fevers with local affections of the chest generally (symptoms 428, 436, etc.).

In pulmonary phthisis Senega alone will probably not suffice to afford radical help, nevertheless it will be able to remove many troublesome symptoms by means of its action upon the respiratory organs, especially in laryngeal phthisis (symptoms 130--168, 299, 301, 306, 307, 308).

It will probably be of some use in the treatment of asthma, on account of the analogous symptoms which it is capable of producing (symptoms 309--325).

Although retention of urine is a primary effect of Senega (symp. 258), which is speedily followed by increased secretion as a secondary effect, still it will probably be found insufficient to relieve similar affections which generally require the use of the antipsorics; it will probably render the greatest service in those kinds of retention of urine which are consequent upon febrile affections; in hydrothorax, or even dropsy of the chest, it may be of some use.

Senega produces symptoms resembling those of angina membranacea (symp. 130—166, 295—308), but those symptoms correspond more to the later stages of croup, the so-called angina serosa; this affection can be relieved by Senega.

Senega does not produce any of the characteristic symptoms of whooping-cough, still it will be found curative in many cases of cough resembling whooping cough (symp. 294—308).

The eye-symptoms of Senega do not exactly correspond to the affections for which Senega has been recommended by physicians of the old school; they rather indicate the curative power of Senega in nervous affections of the eye; nevertheless, the experience of allœopathic practitioners is of great service to homœopaths, inasmuch as we cannot prove our remedies until disorganization of a part has been produced; symptoms 35 to 90 show that Senega deserves to be ranked among the important intercurrent remedies in affections of the eye.

Beside these forms of disease, the homœopathic practitioner will be able to discover a great many more diseases in which Senega will be of great use, inasmuch as it is impossible to overlook its powerful action upon the eyes, throat, chest, and the secretion of urine; considering, moreover, the particular affinity which it has for lax, plethoric rather than thin and rigid constitutions, and considering its action upon the mind, it will not be so very difficult to employ the Senega with a certain precision. Jahn says in this respect, "the Senega acts best when the pulse is small and soft, when the skin is pale and dry, or covered with a clammy, cold sweat, or when the skin is moist, and the breathing not too much oppressed, when the tongue is not too dry, when the erethysm of the circulatory system has been subdued, and the intestinal canal is free of impurities. Hence it may be given in the stage of exudation in inflammations," etc.

A few practical cases in which Senega has been administered homœopathically, will suffice to confirm the preceding observations, and will assist the practitioner in selecting it as a homœopathic remedy.

A wool-worker, of twenty-six years, of a somewhat phthisicky habit, who had several times been affected with angina pectoris, and was never entirely free from cough and expectoration, was attacked with the following symptoms, after lifting a heavy burden : Violent sticking pain in the right hypochondriac region, increasing during an inspiration and during motion, and then extending as far as the shoulders ; when walking, and when taking a deep inspiration, the pain obliged him to bend double ; and when going up stairs, or when performing other exertions, the breathing became oppressed, and he had difficulty in lying on the right side. After a dose of Arnica had been given without any success, a dose of Senega procured great relief. During its action, some gastric symptoms and diarrhœa set in, for which Pulsatilla was given. After the disappearance of those symptoms, a periodical sticking pain remained in the left side of the chest, extending as far as the back, and accompanied with some cough, shortness of breathing, and occasional slight fainting fits ; a second dose of Senega removed all those symptoms.

A journeyman shoemaker, of twenty-one years, with a phthisicky habit, who had spit blood formerly, was now affected with the following symptoms : Short and hacking cough, especially morning and evening ; expectoration of bluish mucus ; dry, rough and sore feeling in the throat ; periodical oppression of the chest ; increase of thirst ; diminution of appetite, especially for warm food ; pain in the small of the back, and sometimes sticking under the scapulæ. Senega 30 was used as an intercurrent remedy, and procured some relief. A second dose of the 18th was given eight days after the first ; the symptoms became a little more aggravated, and a little sanguinolent expectoration made again its appearance.

A man of sixty-five years, tall, rather thin, but robust, who had never been very sick, was attacked with fever, after which he suffered with the following symptoms : Frequent cough, especially in the morning, with tenacious expectoration, which was sometimes mixed with blood when the patient had to force it up, otherwise looked thick and yellow ; occasional whizzing in the chest during an inspiration ; concussion-pain in the whole chest when coughing, accompanied with oppression of the chest ; the patient sweats easily, especially at night ; finds it difficult to lie on one side, in which case he feels a creeping in the chest, and is obliged to sit up : has little appetite ; feels weak all over with drawing in the limbs and hardness of hearing ; three weeks after taking one dose of Senega, he felt considerably relieved of his sufferings ; a second dose

being given when the pains began to increase again, the patient recovered entirely.

A man of thirty-three years, in whom consumption was entirely developed, and to whose symptoms Senega corresponded pretty accurately, was not relieved by it; on the contrary, the pain in the chest, which had been hitherto felt only in the middle and the right side, seemed to extend to the left side and the back.

A man of thirty-six years, who had been troubled with a chronic affection of the chest, with a vigorous constitution, took a dose of Senega against several symptoms of the chest which were not described by him accurately, and were accompanied with a moderate cough and a scanty, tenacious expectoration; the symptoms were diminished for some time, but returned afterwards.

A journeyman tailor, of twenty-five years, with a phthisicky habit, had been suffering for some time past with the following symptoms: Stitches in the left half of the chest when coughing; frequent cough, which was generally dry, and was only sometimes accompanied with expectoration of a small quantity of tenacious mucus; mucus in the throat, firmly adhering and inducing cough; diminution of appetite; bitter taste; copious sweat at night; occasional attacks of sticking pain in the small of the back, commencing at the anus, where a hæmorrhoidal tumor exists; occasional creeping and burning about the tumor. One dose of Senega removed the pains in the chest entirely, and removed moreover the other symptoms; a second dose, which was given after the lapse of a fortnight, produced an exacerbation, which lasted some days, and was accompanied with a bruised pain around the left eye, and dulness and lachrymation of the same.

A man of thirty-four years, who suffered with a chronic affection of the chest, and had a pretty robust constitution, had been attacked with hæmorrhage some weeks ago, and was now suffering with frequent, short, dry cough, which came on especially after he had walked in the open air and then returned to his room; when sneezing and taking a deep inspiration, he felt a violent pain under the right scapula, extending into the chest as if it would fly to pieces; a deep inspiration brings on the cough; chilliness the whole day; the feet are cold as ice; sometimes heat in the face; dull shocks in the forehead when coughing, and a sweetish taste rising in the throat; alternate oppression of the chest and dull stitches under the short ribs, especially on the left side; the pulse being rather hard. He took five doses of Senega within three months, after which the symptoms were almost entirely removed.

A man of thirty-seven years had been affected with a chronic affection of the chest, and had now symptoms of hydrothorax ; Senega was used as an intercurrent remedy, and afforded great relief.

A boy of nine years, who had been suffering with trouble about the urinary organs and eyes, and had been under homœopathic treatment for a year, had a relapse with the following symptoms : Burning pain at the commencement of the urethra before and after micturition ; the urine is mixed with mucous filaments ; frequent micturition day and night ; the eyelashes are full of gum ; some pain in either side of the abdomen ; he took three doses of Senega, one every eight days, which cured him entirely.

A female of twenty-seven years, of a robust constitution, had a catarrh which retroceded suddenly, after which she was attacked with a considerable inflammation of the right eye, with a violent sticking pain in the eyeball. She was treated for three weeks in the eye-infirmiry with leeches, washes and internal medicines. The symptoms disappeared, but in their stead a lentil-shaped, violet-colored ecchymosis in the inferior region of the iris made its appearance, accompanied with dimness and diminished irritability of the pupil, cobwebs, considerable diminution of sight, and lancinating pain around the eye. Took Belladonna. The symptoms being the same eight days after, she took Senega 30, which effected a considerable improvement in the sight within the space of a fortnight. The remedy ceasing to act, Senega 18 was given. New improvement. After a while took Senega 6. The morbid symptoms disappeared entirely, except the speck in the iris, which was diminished and much paler, but did not disturb the vision in the least.

In a girl of nineteen years, who was affected with cataract, and had been operated upon several times, Senega improved the sight somewhat.

A considerably elevated speck upon the cornea which had existed for seven years, and had been treated homœopathically for one year, was considerably diminished by a few doses of Senega which were given at an interval of a fortnight. The first dose was followed by a somewhat increased secretion of gum between the lids, and burning in the eyes. The patient was a lady of fifty-four years, who had formerly been affected with herpes.

A tailor of fifty-four years had been several times affected with violent ophthalmia, which had occasioned a sort of pannus and complete blindness for the last four years ; after using

several doses of Senega, he had several glimpses of light, especially in the morning-hours, and a drawing through the chest, commencing between the shoulders.

A boy of fourteen years had been frequently affected with ophthalmia, in consequence of which he suffered with considerable dimness and interstitial distention of the cornea of either eye. Senega 6, internally, and using a similar preparation externally as a wash, one drop every eight days, effected a striking improvement.

An engraver of twenty-two years had been affected for a year past with dimness and illusions of sight, such as threads and black points; the eye itself exhibited no morbid appearance, except a dilated pupil; Senega, which was used as an inter-current remedy, had no effect, but produced, whenever it was given, a violent inflammation of the eyes.

Dr. Hartmann recommends Senega in the treatment of fever when the lungs secrete an excessive quantity of mucus after an inflammatory or catarrhal affection. (See *Therapeia of Acute Diseases*, 2d edition, Vol. I. p. 56.) Also in the treatment of pneumonia after the inflammatory symptoms have been removed, especially when the patient complains of an aching, pressing pain in the chest while breathing, or during motion, or when coughing, the cough being rather dry than moist (p. 191). Likewise in a sort of catarrhal, irritating or spasmodic cough, when accompanied with profuse expectoration of mucus (p. 250).

Herrmann in Silesia employed Senega with success against influenza, when the symptoms were homœopathic to those of the disease. In two persons rather advanced in age, the titillation and burning in the larynx were so continuous that they had no rest a single moment, could not lie still, and imagined they would suffocate. One of the patients felt relieved immediately after taking the Senega, and in twenty-four hours the symptoms had disappeared almost entirely; the other patient, with a thick neck, perceived the diminution only gradually until the third day, when the improvement stopped; he now took a second dose which produced a considerable aggravation; this was relieved by smelling of Camphor, after which the affection subsided very rapidly. (All. hom. Zeit.)

A child was affected with incipient paralysis of the lungs. The breathing was extremely painful and short, now rattling, now sibilant, as if the bronchial tubes were filled with tenacious mucus all through; the chest being scarcely moved during the breathing. After Phosp., Acon., Hep. Sulp., and Scilla had been given, Senega procured speedy relief, and a second

dose removed the symptoms entirely. (All. hom. Z., Dr. Hirsch.)

In a case of pleuropneumonia, where the inflammatory symptoms had been relieved by Aconite and Bryonia, Senega was successfully given for the remaining copious expectoration of transparent, tenacious and yellow mucus, after Scilla had been given without effect. (All. hom. Z., Dr. Hirsch.)

The provings of Senega have been instituted with the tincture obtained from the dried and powdered root of the plant with twenty parts of Alcohol; for purposes of curing, the 6th, 9th, and afterwards the 30th potency have been employed. Large doses act for three or four weeks. Camphor has removed many symptoms produced by Senega; Arnica, Bryonia and Belladonna have likewise removed many a troublesome symptom. According to Hahnemann's lexicon for apothecaries, published in Leipsic, 1798, preparations of chalk antidote the violent effects of Senega, and according to Lewis, the acrid taste of Senega in the throat has disappeared after swallowing a mouthful of Madeira.

The provings have been instituted in different seasons on healthy men of different ages, sexes, and attending to different occupations. The symptoms marked S. 1, were obtained from ten drops of the tincture in the month of March; those marked S. 2, from fifteen drops in June; those marked S. 3, from twenty drops in August; those marked S. 4, from thirty drops in October; those marked S. 5, from five grains of the powdered root of Senega in Nov., 1829, on a young, robust man; those marked S. 6, from one drop of the tincture in the month of February, 1830, on a young, sensitive female; those marked Sch. 1, from ten drops of the tincture in July; those marked Sch. 2, from fifteen drops of the tincture in August, 1829; those marked Sch. 3, from two grains of the powdered root of Senega in January, 1830, on a young, thin, weakly man; those marked O. from fifteen drops of the tincture in December, 1829, on a robust, phlegmatic man; those marked H. from stronger doses (40 to 60 drops) on a young, thin man with rigid fibre; those marked B. from one drop on a lively, vigorous girl of fifteen years; those marked Z. from ten drops on a plethoric, robust man; those marked Hz. 1, from ten; those marked Hz. 2, from twenty; and those marked Hz. 3, from fifty drops of the tincture in the summer of 1834, on a robust, vigorous man.

HEAD: Vertigo, in large doses (Sundelin); vertigo, with roaring in the ears; shortly after taking the drug (S. 5). Slight vertigo before the eyes; shortly after (B.). Vertigo in the

head, continuing for moments, as if the blood ceased to flow, and as if the ideas were arrested; 1 d. (B.).

5. Reeling sensation in the head; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Sch. 1). Disagreeable sensation of emptiness in the head; 3 d. (S. 1). Desolate feeling in the head; shortly afterwards (S. 5). Dizziness in the head, with flat taste in the mouth; the first days (S. 3). Dulness, obtuseness of the head; a $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Sch. 2, 3).

10. Dulness of the head, with pressure and dulness of the eyes; 5 d. (S. 5). Violent beating headache with pressure in the eyes, diminished appetite, bruised feeling and general feeling of malaise; 6 d. (S. 5). Boring stitches in the head; 2, 3 d. (S. 3). Heaviness of the whole head; shortly after, continuing 6 hours (Sch. 1). Dull headache, early in the morning; 2, 3 d. (S. 3).

15. Dull, pressing headache; shortly after (S. 4). A sort of aching pain in the head, in the sinciput and occiput, not increased by contact. This headache came on every day, and was especially felt when sitting in a warm room. It was accompanied with a pressure in the eyes, which did not bear contact. On the 5th day nausea supervened after dinner, with inclination to vomit. The pain seemed to be relieved by leaning the head quietly on the arm; but exercise in the open air afforded the greatest relief. Accompanied with a slight sensation as if diarrhœa would set in, which however was not the case. After the nausea had passed off, after the lapse of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours, a peculiar though not unpleasant sensation was felt in the parotid gland, and a simple pain in the pit of the stomach, rather in the outer parts thereof (H.). The head feels heavy. Aching, stupefying pain in the occiput; toward evening, 2, 3 d. (S. 3). Pressure in the temples in the forenoon, toward the forehead; a 6 d. (Sch. 1).

20. Sensation of pressure in the forehead; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, and continuing one hour (Sch. 1). Dull sensation in the right half of the forehead, like pressure; 3 d. (Hz. 2). Violent aching, beating pain in the forehead; in the evening of the first day (O.). Sensitively painful drawing in the forehead, several times; 2 d. (S. 4). Headache, more towards the forehead; a. 1 h. (Sch. 2).

25. Pressing pain in the forehead and in the orbits, after dinner, especially in the left side of the head; relieved in the open air on the third day (S. 5). Fleet tearing pain in the right half of the forehead; 3 d. (Hz. 2). Tearing and drawing pains in the temples, extending down along the face; 6 d. (S. 5). Violent rush of blood to the head, when stooping, especially to the eyeballs, where a painful pressure is experienced; 1, 2, 3 d. (S. 1). Simple pain in the occiput (H.).

30. Simple pain in the occiput, afterwards extending to the temples, and finally affecting the whole head; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Sch. 3). The headache is relieved by cold (S. 5). Itching of the hairy scalp; early in the morning on the fourth day (S. 5). Shuddering over the hairy scalp; shortly after (S. 4.); a. 5 h. (S. 3).

EYES: Sensitive pressure in the orbits; a. 2 h. (Sch. 3).

35. Aching pain over the orbits; a. 11 h. and on the second day (O.). Pressure over the left eye; a. 1 h. (O.). Bloated eyelids; the first days (S. 1). Swelling, burning and pressure of the eyelids, without any considerable redness of the same; 5 d. (S. 5). Both lids of the right eye are inflamed and swollen, especially toward the inner canthus, with painful pressure; 6 d. (Hz. 2).

40. Swelling of the eyelids; the first days (S. 3). Pimple (hordeolum) on the margin of the right lower eyelid; 8 d. (S. 5). Vesicle of the size of the head of a pin on the margin of the left upper eyelid, occasioning a troublesome pressure in the eye; upon being opened, the vesicle discharged a clear fluid, and the pressure disappeared; 3 d. (Hz. 1). Considerable creeping in the eyelids, with sensation as if sand had got into them; 4 d. (O.). Burning pain in the margins of the eyelids; early in the morning on the second and third day (Sch.).

45. Slight burning in the lids when writing; 1 d. (B.). Pressure in the right upper eyelid, towards the inner canthus; 5 d. (Hz. 2). Pulsation in the right lower eyelid; 8 d. (S. 5). The lower eyelids are spasmodically drawn towards the nose; a. 1 h., continuing several days (S. 4). Jerking in the eyelids; 1 d. (S. 5).

50. Jerking in the right upper eyelid; 10, 11 d. (S. 4). Constant twitching in the right outer canthus; 1 d. (S. 5). Secretion of a quantity of mucus in the Meibomian glands; 2 d. (O.). Secretion of a quantity of hard, tenacious mucus in the canthi during the night; 1 n. (O.). Early in the morning the eyelashes are full of hard mucus; 1 d. (S. 3 4).

55. An almost constant twitching and jerking in the lower eyelids causes lachrymation; 5 d. (S. 4). Drawing in the eyes, passing over into a cooling sensation and leaving tears behind; 3 d. (S. 3). Slight lachrymation, and sensation as if filaments were hanging before the eyes, especially in the right eye; in the open air (S. 5). Some lachrymation in the open air (S. 5). When looking at an object intently or permanently the eyes tremble and run; a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.).

60. Painful pressure in the eye, as if the eye should be pressed out of the socket; passes off in half a minute, leaving a dull feeling behind; 2 d. early in the morning (H.). Pressing

in the eyes; 6 d. (S. 5). Drawing in the eyeballs with diminution of sight; 2 d. (S. 5). Drawing and pressure in the eyeballs, with diminution of sight; a. 3, 4 h. (S. 4). Considerable pressure in the eyeballs, now in the right, now in the left (S. 3).

65. Intense pressure in the eyeballs; a. 1 h. (S. 6). Pressure in the right eyeball; 1 d. (B.). Pressure in the eyes when stooping, as if a fluid were pressing into the eyeballs and dilated them; the first days (S. 1). Dryness of the eyes, with sensation as if the eyeballs were too large for the orbits; a. $\frac{5}{4}$ h. (O.). Sharp pressure in the bottom of the left eyeball; a. 1 h. (S. 2).

70. Pressure in the eyes, in the evening at candlelight; 1 d. (S. 5). Burning and pressure in the eyes; toward evening 2, 3 d. (S. 3). Burning in the eyes when reading or writing; 1 d. (S. 5). Considerable dryness and smarting pain, as of soap, in the eyes; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S.). Tensive sensation in the eyes, with too great sensitiveness of the eyes to the light; 4 d. (O.).

75. He stares at one object; sensation as if it were difficult to move the pupils; soon after (S. 1). Illusions of sight; first days (S. 1). Shadows before the eyes; 2 d. (S. 1). The objects look shadowy (S. 2). Impeded vision, as if dazzled by a glaring light; 1 d. (S. 3).

80. While reading the eyes feel dazzled; this makes the reading difficult; 1 d. (S. 3). When walking towards the setting sun, he imagined he saw another smaller sun hover below the other, assuming a somewhat oval shape when looking down, and disappearing when turning the head backward, or when closing the eyes (H.). At noon she saw several times a shining spot on the wall when looking at it sideways; it disappeared when looking at the wall in a straight line; 3 d. (S. 6). Dulness of sight, soon after (S. 5). Dulness of the eyes, with slight burning and lachrymation; 5 d. (S. 4).

85. Dulness of the eyes when reading; they run when exerting them too much; 2 d. (O.). Extreme sensitiveness of the eyes to the light; a. $\frac{5}{4}$ h. (O.). Dimness of sight and luminous vibrations before the eyes when reading, obliging one to wipe them often; this wiping increases the former symptoms; 1, 3 d. (S. 4). Luminous vibrations before the eyes, and dulness of sight when continuing to read or write; a. 10 h. (O.). Luminous vibrations when reading, the letters looked blurred; a. $\frac{5}{4}$ h. (O.).

90. Contraction and difficult motion of the pupils, the first days (S.).

EARS: Dull pain in the right ear; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S. 1). Sensation of painful pressure in the right ear when chewing (H.). Feeling of warmth in the right ear; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S. 1). A cooling sensation frequently pervades the left ear; 2 d. (S. 5).

95. Slight humming in the ears, which feel as if stopped ; 3. d (Hz. 2). Painful sensitiveness of the sense of hearing, even when hearing sounds which ordinarily seemed agreeable ; a. $\frac{5}{4}$ h. (O.).

Nose : Itching in the nose. Troublesome dryness of the Schneiderian membrane ; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (O.). Troublesome feeling of dryness in the nose ; the first days (S. 6).

100. Great dryness of the nasal fossæ, with discharge of a few drops of blood from the same ; 2 d. (S. 3, 4). Smell before the nose, as of a malignant ulcer ; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.).

JAWS AND TEETH : Burning vesicles, itching when touched, on the upper lip, near the nose and corner of the mouth. Simple pain in single teeth and the jaws ; 3. d. (S. 2). The lower foreteeth are extremely sensitive to the cold and damp air, which is inspired through the mouth (H.).

105. Feeble digging-up in the upper left molares ; a. 3 h. (S. 2).

FACE : Feeling of warmth in the left half of the face ; a. 1 h. (S. 1). Paralytic feeling in the left half of the face ; a. 1 h. (S. 1).

MOUTH : White-coated tongue ; a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.). Yellowish-white coating of the tongue ; the first days. (S. 3).

110. Slimy tongue early in the morning, and unpleasant slimy taste in the mouth (H.). Slight burning sensation in the tip of the tongue (H.). Creeping under the tongue ; a. 4 h. (S. 4). The middle of the tongue is dry, without any coating ; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.). Tensive sensation which had shifted from the palate to the articular fossæ of the lower jaw ; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (O.).

115. Smarting, burning sensation in the region of the palate ; as if the skin had become detached (H.). Inflammatory swelling of the whole of the fauces, especially the uvula ; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.). Dryness in the mouth ; a. 2 h. (S. 4). Dryness of the mouth ; an hour after, increased secretion of saliva. (Sch. 1). Dryness in the mouth and throat, with accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat ; 1. d. (S. 3).

120. Excessive dryness in the mouth and larynx early in the morning and forenoon ; continuing for many days (Sch. 1). Slight prickling and stinging in the mouth, with confluence of saliva ; 1. d. (B.). Viscid saliva in the mouth ; 2. 3. d. (S. 4). Increase of saliva in the mouth ; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (S. 5). a. 5 h. (S. 4). Increased secretion of saliva ; a. 7 h. (O.).

125. Increased secretion of saliva, with contractive sensation in the mouth ; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S. 5). Frequent spitting and running of saliva from the mouth. When smoking he spits more than usually ; the saliva is quite watery ; 1. d. (Hz. 1).

Ptyalism (Loesecke's Mat. Med., Berlin). Copious ptyalism. (Manual of Zoopharmacology, Berlin).

PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS: 130. Sensation of a constrictive irritation in the fauces (Richter's Mat. Med., Berlin). Contracts the fauces (Ratzeburg). Astringent acidity affecting the mouth, and especially the uvula (V. Sande and S. Hahnemann). Disagreeable scraping on the posterior part of the tongue and in the throat, with frequent confluence of the saliva in the mouth (Sundelin¹).

135. The whole of the mouth and fauces is burnt, so that only mild or liquid papescent food can be taken² (Med. Annals of Austria). Scraping sensation in the fauces, obliging one to clear the throat frequently and to swallow the saliva; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (O.). Expectoration of white mucus, which is easily thrown off by a little hawking; 3. d. (Hz. 2). Tenacious mucus in the fauces early in the morning; a. 2 d. (S. 4). Dryness in the fauces with shootings, especially in the uvula; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.).

140. Increased secretion of mucus in the throat, inducing a short and hacking cough; continuing for three weeks (Sch. 2). Sore feeling in the throat; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. for three days (Sch. 2). Increased secretion of mucus in the trachea, which he is constantly obliged to hawk up; 3. d. (Hz. 2). Tenacious mucus in the larynx, inducing a frequent hawking, which results in the discharge of small lumps of mucus; 3, 4 d. (S. 3). Early in the morning, he frequently hawks up lumps of gray mucus, accompanied with an irritation in the larynx, inducing a short and hacking cough; the first day (Hz. 3).

145. Desire to expectorate, brought on by smaller doses (Moench's Mat. Med.). Accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat; 1. d. (S. 5). Secretion of a whitish, tenacious mucus in the throat; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.). Accumulation of mucus in the throat, with dryness in the mouth; a. 2 days (S. 5). Burning in the throat (Jahn's Mat. Med.).

150. Burning sensation in the fauces. Burning and scraping sensation in the throat; immediately after taking the drug (S. 4). Burning, scraping sensation in the throat, obliging him to swallow frequently; shortly after taking the medicine (S. 5). Scraping sensation in the throat, which obliges him to hawk frequently; 1, 2, 3 d. (S. 6). Scraping sensation in the throat; shortly after (S. 1), and when pounding the root.

¹ Symptoms 135, 199, 209, 215, 235, 271 were occasioned within six hours by taking a scruple of the powdered root every two hours.

² From one ounce of the root to eight ounces of water.

155. Scraping and rough sensation in the throat, accompanied with an accumulation of tenacious mucus; 5 d. (S. 4). Scraping and dry sensation in the throat, making it difficult for him to talk and obliging him to cough; 2 d. (S. 1). Roughness in the throat almost bordering on hoarseness; in the forenoon; the first four days (Sch. 1). Roughness and dryness in the throat, with dry cough; 4 d. (O.). Great dryness in the throat, which makes speech difficult; 3 d. (S. 6).

100. Scraping in the throat and on the back part of the tongue, with confluence of saliva (immediately). Scraping in the throat; shortly after taking the drug (S.). Titillating, scraping feeling in the throat; 1 d. evening (O.). Raw feeling in the throat when clearing it; first day (S. 3). Dryness and roughness in the throat early in the morning when waking; 2 d. (S. 4).

165. Sudden hoarseness when reading aloud; 1 d. (S. 4). Constant inclination to clear the throat, and to swallow the saliva; a. 3½ h. (O.). Pressure in the throat when swallowing the food; a. 3½ h. (O.). Constrictive sensation in the throat; soon after taking the drug (B.). Drawing in the cervical glands; 1 d. (S. 5).

170. Putrid smell from the mouth; the first six days (S. 5). Flat taste in the mouth, early in the morning; the first days (S. 2, 4, 5). Nauseating sweetish taste in the mouth, several days; a. 4 d. (Hz. 3). Bad taste, and a peculiar grunting in the stomach; after taking the drug (Z.) Metallic taste; a. 2½ h. (O.).

175. Taste as of urine; immediately after taking the drug (Sch.). Diminished taste; 1 d. (S. 5). Increased thirst; the first days (S. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Thirst with dryness of the palate; a. 11 hours (O.). A good deal of thirst, with roughness and dryness in the fauces; 3, 6, d. (O.).

180. Inclination to eructations. Eructations (S. 5) several times; 1 d. (S. 1). Rising of air. Diminution of appetite; first days (S. 3, 5).

185. Want of appetite. Complete want of appetite, the first three days (O.). Want of appetite; 3 d. (Hz. 2). Loss of appetite; 2 d. (Sundelin). General want of appetite (Annals of Heidelberg).

190. Want of appetite at breakfast; half an hour after taking the drug (S. 5). Disturbs the digestion (Hecker).

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Deranged digestion and vomiting, in powders of from ten to fifteen grains. Nausea (Voigtel's Mat. Med.). Nausea, caused by small doses.

195. Nausea in the stomach. Nausea after dinner, with inclination to vomit; 5 d. (H.). Great nausea with retching; immediately after taking the medicine (S. 5). Retching, after small doses (Vogt.). Retching and vomiting, with discharge of a quantity of watery mucus; 1 d. (Sundelin¹).

200. Vomiting and purging, from strong doses (Moench, Sundelin and Richter). Sometimes excites vomiting. Vomiting and diarrhoea (Horn on Pneumonia). Vomiting and anxiety (Genesius' Theory and Practice).

STOMACH: Painful and repulsive sensations in the stomach (Voigtel).

205. Feeling of emptiness in the stomach. Qualmish feeling in the stomach, with confluence of water in the mouth; a. 5 h. (Hz. 1). Aching, almost spasmodic pain in the stomach; the first night, returning for several nights (Sch. 3). Disagreeable pressure at the stomach, the whole day. Disagreeable, oppressive sensation in the stomach; 2 d. (Sundelin²).

210. Pain in the stomach, from large doses (Richter and Vogt.). Burning in the stomach, lastly retching and vomiting. Warm feeling in the stomach, the first hours (Z.). Considerable burning in the stomach and bowels (Bouvard). Violent burning and pressure in the stomach, from small doses (Sundelin).

215. Considerable burning in the stomach, passing over into a fatiguing retching and vomiting of a quantity of watery mucus; 1 d. (Sundelin³).

ABDOMEN: Boring pain in the left hypochondria; in the evening, on the first day (O.). Sensation of gnawing hunger below the pit of the stomach; 3 d. (S. 5). Feeling of pressure in the pit of the stomach (Sch. 1). After supper, he experiences a painful, digging-up pressure below the pit of the stomach, with want of comfort in the whole body; 8 d. (S. 4).

220. Pressure in the pit of the stomach and umbilical region; 3 d. (Hz. 2). Gnawing sensation in the epigastrium, before a meal, although he has no appetite; 3, 4 d. (S. 5). Rumbling in the left side of the epigastrium. Digging-up pain in the epigastrium, with disposition for flatulence and sudden outbreaks of ill-humor; evening, 7 d. (S. 4). Warmth and oppression in the epigastrium, during an inspiration (H.).

225. Some cutting in the epigastrium; the first hours (Z.). Colicky pains in the epigastric region, towards noon; 6 d. (O.).

¹ See note to Symptom 135.

² See note to Symptom 135.

³ See note to Symptom 135.

Motions and rumbling in the abdomen; at times, the first hours (Z.). Rumbling in the intestines; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.). Loud rumbling and pinching in the left side of the abdomen.

230. Shifting, boring pain in the umbilical region; a. 10 h. (O.). The aching pains in the umbilical region make their appearance in the afternoon hours, increasing in the evening, especially during rest; the first days (Hz. 3). Pressing in the hypogastrium, soon after emission of flatulence; a. $\frac{1}{3}$ h. Colicky pains in the abdomen, with inclination to stool; a. 2 h. (S. 3). Violent cutting from the abdomen to the pit of the stomach; the first hours (Z.).

235. Severe pinching in the abdomen, ceasing after some liquid stools (Sundelin¹). Sudden pressure in the right side of the abdomen and chest, in the evening when sitting; a. 2 h. (H.). Colic, from large doses (Voigt.). Colic, after some hours, disappearing after a diarrhœic stool. Colic during dinner; 1 d. (S. 5).

240. Drawing sensation as of a foreign body, between the abdominal integuments on the right side, when walking; 2 d. (S. 1).

STOOL: The stool delays eight hours; the first days (S. 3). Rare, scanty, hard stools; the first days (S. 4). Hard, scanty stools, followed by pressing in the rectum; 2 d. (S. 5). Difficult stool, the fæces being too dry and of too large a size; 3 d. (H.).

245. Costiveness (S. 6). Costive until the ninth day (Sch. 2). Slight indication of diarrhœa, which, however, did not take place (H.). Increased stool; 9 and 10 d. (Sch. 2). Papescent stool; 6 and 7 d. (S. 1, 4, 5).

250. Papescent stool, with grunting in the abdomen and emission of flatulence; 1 d. (Z.). Increasing papescent and loose stools at irregular periods, a. 4 d. (Hz. 1). Two or three easy papescent stools; 1 d. (seemed to be a secondary effect of a large dose) (H.). Nine or ten stools (Willmann, *Animadversiones de Natura Hydropis*, p. 119). Diarrhœa (Arnemann, Horn, Richter, etc.).

255. Increased, even watery stools (v. Ammon). Beating pressure in the region of the anus after stool; 3 d. (S. 4). Itching between the nates, obliging one to scratch and abating afterwards; 2 d. (H.).

GENITAL AND URINARY ORGANS: Diminished secretion of urine; first days (S. 1, 2, 3). Increased and more frequent secretion of urine (S. 4, 5).

¹ See note to Symptom 135.

260. Increased secretion of urine. The urine is passed more frequently, but less at a time, and it is of a lighter color; 2, 3, 4 d. (Sch. 3). The urine, which is emitted frequently, retains for a long time a foamy appearance (as of soap-bubbles); from large doses, in the case of a patient whose chest was affected. Increased secretion of urine, accompanied with a sensation of pressure in the urethra; 2 d. (O.).

265. Frequent emission of a urine with a greenish tinge, depositing a cloudy sediment, although the patient drank but little; a. 15 h. (O.). Every time he drinks, he passes an increased quantity of urine, for several weeks (S. 4). Promotes the secretion of urine (Moench, Hahnemann). Copious secretion of urine (Willmann). Copious diuresis (v. Ammon).

270. Increases the secretion of urine and sweat (Arnemann). Increased secretion of urine and slight burning when urinating; 1 d. (Sundelin).¹ Involuntary emission of urine during sleep; 1 n. (S. 4). 25 and 30 n. (S. 5). Involuntary emission of urine, while dreaming (he did not pass any urine before retiring; 18 n. (S. 4). At first the urine is mixed with mucous filaments; after it had cooled, it became entirely thick and cloudy; 5 d. (O.).

275. The urine becomes turbid and cloudy immediately after emitting it; 2 d., early in the morning (O.). As soon as the urine which had been emitted in the morning, cooled, it deposited a thick sediment, the lower layer of which was yellow-red, the upper consisting of yellow flocks; 6-8 d. (O.). The orange colored clear urine becomes turbid when standing, and deposits on the whole of the inner walls of the chamber a white sediment; 2 d. (S. 4). The urine becomes turbid when standing, and deposits a reddish sediment mixed with mucous flocks; from the eighth day (S. 4), from the sixth day (S. 5). Tickling of the prepuce and glans; a. 2, 3 hours (S. 4).

280. Paroxysmal cramp-pain in the region of the glans; a. 2, 3 h. (S. 4). Slight burning in the glans when urinating; the first days (S. 4). (Z.). Pressure and burning at urinating, in the evening, the fourth and sixth days (O.). Shootings along the urethra after the emission of a dark yellow urine; early in the morning on the second day (O.). Burning pain along the whole of the urethra, after micturition; a. 5 h. (O.).

285. Burning early in the morning, at urinating, with sensation as if the urine had first to open a passage through the urethra; 5 d. (O.). Erections; 1 n. (S. 1). Painful erections,

¹ See note to Symptom 135.

with increase of sexual desire, the first two days (S. 5). Diminution of the sexual desire, afterwards (S. 5).

CATARRH, LARYNX, TRACHEA: Sneezing and tickling in the nose.

290. Frequent sneezing (Sch. 1). Sneezing for five minutes, and so violent that the head became quite heavy and dizzy; afterwards a pretty large quantity of thin, watery mucus flowed out of the nose; 2 d. (Hz. 3). Sneezing several times, when pounding the root (S). Coryza, continuing two days; a. 6 d. (Sch. 1). Excites cough (Ratzeburg).

295. Cough with expectoration of tenacious mucus; 2 d. (O.). Dry cough when pounding the root (S). Frequent, dry cough; a. 9 d. (Sch. 1). Dry cough with concussion of the whole chest; shortly after taking the medicine (S. 1). Dry cough, with oppression of the chest and roughness in the throat; on the first day, evening (O.).

300. Disagreeable, long-continuing cough (Richter). An irritation in the larynx excites a dry cough, several times; shortly after taking the medicine (S. 2). Painless cough without expectoration; 6 d. (O.). Cough at breakfast; 2 d. (S. 1). A sudden tickling in the larynx excites a cough; 1, 2 d. (S. 1).

305. An ~~irritation~~ irritation in the larynx exciting a short and hacking cough; the first days (Hz. 3). An irritation in the larynx inducing a short and hacking cough; a. 20 minutes (S. 5). Frequent short and hacking cough, occasioned by an increased secretion of mucus in the larynx, especially in the open air and when walking rather fast (in the forenoon) (Sch. 1). Increased short and hacking cough in the open air; continuing for about three weeks (Sch. 2). Frequent and deep inspirations; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.).

CHEST: 310. Oppressions, from large doses (Richter). Strong congestion of blood to the chest, perceptible by strong pulsations in the chest; 3 d. (S. 1). Orgasm of the blood in the chest, with dull stitches in the chest; 1 d. (S. 5). Orgasm of the blood and creeping in the chest; when in rest, towards evening; 1 d. (S. 4). Considerable orgasm of the blood in the chest, almost causing fainting, when sitting; 4 d. (S. 2).

315. Orgasm of the blood and oppression in the chest, with flushes of heat in the face, and a frequent pulse; 5 d. in the afternoon (S. 4). Sensation of stagnation in the upper part of the lungs, especially during a rapid walk; 3 d. (S. 5). Oppression of the chest at different times, the first days (S.) (B.). *Oppression of the chest, especially in rest*, the first days (S. 1, 2, 5). Short breathing and oppression of the chest when going up stairs; 2, 3, 4 d. (S. 3).

320. The chest feels too tight ; 4 d. (O.). Tightness and oppression of the chest, soon after taking the drug ; shortly after taking the medicine (S. 3). Oppressive sensation in the left side of the chest, increasing almost to an aching pain ; a. 2 h. (Sch. 2). Oppression of the chest, with slight shooting pains through the chest in the direction of the scapulæ, returning the first ten days at indefinite periods, especially in the open air and during a walk (Sch. 2). Tightness and dull pressure in the chest ; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S. 4).

325. Certain movements, especially stooping, cause a pain in the chest, as if it were too tight ; there is a disposition to expand the chest by frequent stretching ; this leaves considerable soreness in the chest behind (S. 3). Sudden, violent pain in the chest in a small spot of the right side, when walking ; 2 d. (S. 1). Pain in the chest for about a quarter of an hour, in the afternoon, after smoking the usual pipe of tobacco (Sch. 1). General sensitiveness, or simple pain of the walls of the thorax, especially when touching them ; it is felt less during a deep inspiration ; 2 d. (H.). The front part of the thorax is painful to the touch and during an inspiration ; early in the morning, after 24 hours (H.).

330. Tensive sensation in the lower half of the chest, during an inspiration ; 6 d. (O.). *Aching pain in the chest*, at indefinite periods ; ever since the 2d or 3d day, and continuing several weeks (S.). Aching pain in the chest, especially in rest ; continues some weeks (S. 1). Violent aching pain in the chest, early in the morning when waking ; the first 8 days (S. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). *Violent aching pain in the chest at night when waking* ; the first days (S. 1, 3, 4).

335. Sensation of pressure below the sternum, returning several times a day (Sch. 1). Slight pressure below the sternum, when sitting erect ; a. 1 h. (Hz. 1). Strong pressure in the middle of the chest, below the sternum, when sitting ; 2 d. (Hz. 2). The pressure below the sternum increases, and descends towards the præcordial region ; 3 d. (Hz. 2). Violent aching pain across the whole chest, especially in the left half of the chest, whence the pain seems to proceed ; 4 d. (O.).

340. A somewhat aching, boring pain in the whole of the left chest, especially the region of the heart ; 3 d. (O.). The aching boring pain in the chest has become seated in the region of the heart, whence it irradiates towards the left axilla ; 2 d. (O.). Boring-aching pain in the whole of the lower half of the chest, especially above the region of the heart ; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h., continued (O.). Beating pressure at a small place below the short ribs ; generally on the right side, during an inspiration (S. 4).

When bending the head forward, he feels a violent pressure under the upper part of the sternum, gradually passing over into a violent colic (S. 4).

345. Pressure on the chest increases the pain in the same (S. 3). Pressing pain in the chest; 3 d. (S. 3). Violent compression of the upper part of the chest, especially in rest (S. 2.) Compression of the chest, from both sides towards the front, towards evening; 5, 6 d. (S. 4). Violent pressing pain in the chest, from within outward; 8, 9 d. (S. 1).

350. Violent pressing, aching pain in the middle of the chest, increased in rest, 1 d. (S. 1). Violent pressing in the chest; 14 d. (S. 5). Clawing pain in different parts of the chest; 3, 4 d. (S. 5). Clawing pain in the left half of the chest, increased by lying on the right side; 1 d. (S. 8). Considerable clawing pain in the chest, especially in the left half, with restlessness and anxiousness, in rest; 4 d. (S. 3).

355. Clawing pain and pulsations in the left half of the chest; in the afternoon, 5 d. (S. 4). Clawing pain in the upper part of the right half of the chest with dull stitches (S. 2). Pain in the chest as if it were forcibly compressed; 1 d. (S. 5). Hard pressing aching in both sides of the lower part of the chest, when sitting; 15 d. (S. 5). Violent hard pressing aching in the chest; 4 d. (S. 2).

360. Pinching and hard pressing aching in the chest; a. 4 h. (S. 1). Shifting pains in the chest (S. 4). Shifting, sometimes burning pain in the chest; a. 10 h. (O.). Burning drawing deep in the chest; a. 1 h. (S. 5). Drawing, extending from the chest to the axillæ; 3 d. (S. 6).

365. Tingling in small parts of the chest (rather superficially, as if in the pleura); a. 4 h. (S. 4). Crawling in the chest; 2, 3 d. (S. 2). Tightness and crawling in the upper part of the chest; 1 d. (S. 3). Twitching and crawling in the upper part of the chest, especially in rest; 1 d. (S. 3). Shifting twitching in various parts of the chest; 9 d. (S. 4).

370. Pricking and crawling in the lower part of the chest; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (St.). Shootings in the intercostal muscles between the lower ribs, right side; a. 1 h. (O.). Shooting stitches in the chest, during an inspiration, in rest; a. 4 h. (S. 1). Slight pricking in the middle of the chest, abating again immediately by one deep inspiration; 3 d. (Hz. 3). Severe stitches, deep-seated, in a small spot of the left half of the chest, increased by cough and various motions; 3, 4 d. (S. 1).

375. Some sharp stitches through the left half of the chest; a. 1 h. (S. 4). Dull stitches in the left half of the chest, especially when sitting, or lying; 18 d. (S. 5). Dull stitches in

the middle of the chest; 6-9 d., at intervals (S. 3). Dull stitches under the short ribs of the left side; 2 d. (S. 3). Dull stitches at first, afterwards violent oppression in the chest, with great debility in the lower extremities, sweat and nausea (almost fainting), when walking in the open air; 7 d. (S. 3).

380. Pricking in a small spot of the left half of the chest, when walking; 3 d. (S. 1). Shifting, dull sticking pains in the chest, with tightness of the chest, difficult breathing, frequent shuddering over the back, and occasional pains about the head here and there; 3 d. (S. 5). Dull stitches and burning pain in the left half of the chest, when lying on the right side; 1 d., evening (S. 5). Burning in the chest (Jahn). Violent burning pain in the left half of the chest, when sitting; 6 d., evening (S. 4).

385. Intense burning pain, accompanied with frequent stitches, in the upper part of the left half of the chest, increased in rest; 7 d. (S. 3); 2 d. (S. 4). Burning pain in a small spot of the left half of the chest, with disagreeable mood; 9 d., afternoon (S. 5). Burning sensation under the sternum, extending as far as the back; a. 3 h. (Sch. 1). Burning pain with dull stitches in a small spot of the left half of the chest, in rest; a. 4 h. (frequently the first days) (S. 4).

390. Violent burning pain in the left side of the chest, when lying on the left side; evening, 3 d. (S. 4). Burning pain in the left side of the chest, with great anxiety in the chest; 2 d., evening (S. 6). Sore pain in the left side of the chest; 3, 4 d. (S. 1). Sore pain between the third and fourth rib, increased by pressing upon it, or increased to a sticking pain; 3 d. (S. 2). Sore pain and stitches in the left half of the chest, in a small spot; evening, 3 d. (S. 4).

¶ 395. Burning sore pain under the sternum, especially during motion and a very deep inspiration; 1, 2 d. (S. 4). When sneezing, he experiences an extremely violent sore pain in the chest as if it would fly to pieces, although the sneezing does him good and relieves the chest (S. 5). Strong pulsations and sore pain in the chest, when bending the chest forwards, with vertigo when bending it backwards; 3 d. (S. 4). When treading hard or when running, the chest is racked violently as if the inside were sore all over; 6 d., and several days afterwards (S. 3). When treading hard, or when walking fast, or when running, he experiences a violent pulling sore pain through the chest, from the fore to the back part (as if in the mediastinum), making those movements difficult; 9 d., continuing several weeks (S. 3).

400. Violent pain when concussing the chest, through the

middle of the chest, especially along the dorsal vertebræ; 9 d., continuing some days (S. 3). During the pain in the chest, the breathing is not very much affected; the pains are generally more violent in rest, and appear to be more superficial, in the pleura (S.). Slight boring, aching pain in the region of the heart, which seems to be more on the outside; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (O.). Light pressure in the region of the heart, with oppression and difficult breathing when walking; a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.). Violent boring pain in the region of the heart; a. 5 h. (O.).

405. Aching pain in the region of the heart during a deep inspiration; 7 d. (O.). Violent beating of the heart, shaking the whole chest; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (O.).

BACK: Aching, painful feeling under the left shoulder-blade, at indefinite periods, but more frequently in the evening, and only when sitting; 10 d., continuing some weeks (Sch. 3). Drawing, aching pain along the base of the left scapula; a. 10 h. (O.). Pressing pain between the scapulæ, especially when treading hard, or when performing other movements, concussing the chest; 8, 9 d. (S. 3).

410. Violent burning and itching under the skin of the whole surface of the back, but especially between the scapulæ; 3, 6 d. (O.). Pain in the back, a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.), the first days (S. 5). Slight pressure in the region of the os sacrum; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.).

UPPER LIMBS: Paralytic pain and drawing from the elbow to the little finger (left side), as if one had knocked the part violently against something; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S. 2).

415. Paralytic drawing in the left arm, from above downward; a. 10 minutes (H.). Titillation and prickling in the palms of the hands; first days (S. 1, 2). Stitches in the palm of the left hand; a. 4 h. (S. 3). Pain as if sprained in the right wrist-joint; 3 d. (S. 4). Sensitively painful drawing in the metacarpal bones of the left thumb (S. 5).

420. Sensitively painful drawing in the finger-joints (S. 4).

LOWER LIMBS: Painful sensation in the hip, knee, and tarsal joints, as after a distant journey on foot; a. 10 h. (O.). Bruised pain in the glutei muscles and the thighs; 1 d. (S. 3). Bruised pain in the muscles of the left thigh, with debility of the whole body, and mental indolence; 3 d. (S. 1). Tensive pain in the joints, especially the knee and tarsal joints; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.).

425. When turning the thigh, while standing, he experienced a pain in the hip-joint, as if sprained. (H.). Intense pain in a little pimple, when touched ever so lightly; 2, 3 d. (S. 1). Violent itching of the legs, obliging him to scratch; this causes a burning, especially in the evening, when in bed; 4 d.,

and several subsequent days (S. 1). Weariness of the lower limbs; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S.). Great weariness in the feet, especially in the forenoon; 3 d. (Sch. 1).

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: 430. General feeling of debility, especially of the lower limbs; a. 1 h. (Sch. 1). Lassitude and slight trembling of the lower extremities; a. $\frac{5}{4}$ h. (O.). Feeling of debility, even unto nausea; a. h. 1 (S.). Great debility, with stretching of the limbs, confusion, heaviness and beating in the head; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.). Bodily and mental debility; 1 d. (S. 1, 2).

435. Faintness, when walking in the open air; afternoon, 6, 7 d. (S. 3). Weariness and frequent yawning; the first six days (Sch. 2).

SLEEP: Great drowsiness in the evening; the first days (S. 3). Inclination to vomit during the siesta; first day (S. 3). Anxious starting and jerking in the upper arm, during the siesta; 1 d. (S. 1).

440. Sound stupefying sleep, after lying down; the first days (S. 3). Sound sleep, full of dreams, with confusion in the head on waking; 5 n. (S.). Restless sleep with frequent starting; 1 n. (O.). Restless tossing about in sleep; 2 n. (S. 3). Restless interrupted sleep, owing to oppression of the chest; 2, 3 n. (S. 3).

445. Restless sleep at night and frequent waking, on account of dull stitches in the chest, and tightness of the same; the first 14 days (S. 5). Restless sleep, full of dreams; 5, 6, 13 n. (S. 5). Restless sleep in the night, with dreams of which he has no recollection after waking; the first nights (S. 3). The sleep is disturbed several nights in succession by an aching, almost cramp-pain in the stomach (Sch. 3).

FEVER: Chilliness with weakness in the feet; 2, 3 d. (S. 1). 1 d. (S. 5).

450. Febrile motions; shuddering over the back, heat in the face, faint, burning eyes, beating headache, difficult breathing, stitches in the chest, general bruised feeling of the body, and frequent pulse; 6, 13 d. (S. 5). Diaphoresis (Sande and Hahnemann). The skin became warmer and moister (Sundelin). The pulse is rather hard and accelerated (30 beats). a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.). Hard, frequent pulse; shortly after taking the drug (S.).

455. Unequal, soft pulse (82 beats) (O.).

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Anxious turns (Genesius). Feeling of anxiety, with a somewhat accelerated breathing; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (O.). Anxiety and vertigo; from large doses (Sundelin). Frightful anxiety (Jahn).

460. He recollects suddenly, without any cause, insignifi-

cant regions, which he had seen long ago, and which had never made a deep impression upon him (S. 3). Melancholy mood; 1 d., evening (O.). (Out of humor; 2 d., forenoon (Sch. 3). Hypochondriac mood and irritable; 8, 9 d. (S. 5). Phlegmatic, inclines to quarrel and offend (S. 4).

465. Cheerful, but irritable, and becoming easily vehement when excited; 3, 4 d. (S. 5). Cheerful, and childishly playful; a slight cause makes him mad and vehement, the first days (S. 5). (Cheerful, disposed to work; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.) Cheerful mood, the first days (S. 4).

VALERIANA MINOR.

BY DR. FRANZ.

ACCORDING to the testimony of Fabius Columna, the Valeriana was known already to Dioscorides,¹ whom Fabius supposes alludes to it in speaking of the Valeriana *qov*.² However, Dresky and Cartheuser were the first who assigned it a rank in the materia medica. Voigtel says that he would not like to miss it in his pharmacopœia for any consideration. At present it seems to be the favorite of the materia medica and of domestic practice, and scarcely a prescription for whatever may appear a nervous disease is made of which it is not a constituent (aqua or infus. Valer.).

That favorite has sometimes done great mischief. This is proved by the increase of hypochondria, and especially the hysteric and nervous sufferings of our ladies, which, to be sure, ought in some respects to be charged upon our modes of educating our young ladies, but principally upon the use of stimulants and of the Valeriana especially. In Germany, Valeriana is taken almost as frequently as coffee, and is just as pernicious as the latter, or perhaps much more so.

¹ Mat. Med. Lib. I. cap. 10.

² Tragus (in the Physobotanus, p. 115) thinks that Dioscorides alludes to that species of Valer., which Linne calls Phu. Bauhin (Pinac. Theot. Bot. p. 164,) thinks that *Gedacius*, *Matthiolus*, *Dodonæus*, *Valer. Cordus* designate either kind by the term Phu. According to Dioscorides, the species Phu is likewise denominated *ραῖδος ἄγρια*. Plinius (Lib. XII. c. 12) calls it *Nardus Cretica*.

The many inveterate spasms of the stomach and abdomen ; the incurable cases of hysteria and hypochondria ; moral disturbances characterized by passing from one extreme emotion to another, from the highest joy to the deepest grief, from leniency, kindness and mildness, to grumbling, impatience, obstinacy and quarrelsomeness, from a sinking of the vital forces, accompanied with a painful desire for stimulants, to the greatest liveliness and extravagance, and vice versa ; the long convalescence after nervous fevers, which sometimes requires months and years ; the miliaria alba, which frequently makes its appearance in those fevers, and is so much dreaded ; the frequent termination of the nervous fevers in paralysis of the brain and nerves ; a multitude of erratic, fleet, intolerable pains through the whole body ; so many kinds of paralytic weakness, contractions and paralysis of the limbs, are probably much less owing to the intensity of the original disease than to the abuse of Valeriana in those diseases, either because it had been given in too large doses in cases where it was homœopathic, or because the irritation produced by the large doses was followed by a paralytic weakness as a secondary effect.

There is scarcely a drug which communicates its primary as well as secondary action to the organism with more intensity than Valeriana ; I know this from the experiments which I have instituted on myself. (See note to symptom 30.)

There are most probably many more pernicious effects of the Valerian than those which I have just enumerated. In proving a drug, the full effects of the drug cannot be ascertained, for the simple reason that we are not allowed to continue the proving long enough to elicit them all. Nor can we fully rely upon those symptoms of Valerian which have been observed on sick persons, because in those cases the drug was generally combined with other agents. To the praise of the art of drug-ging, be it said, that it frequently combines drugs which diminish and even neutralize each other's pernicious influence. This is likewise the case with Valerian, which, secundum artem, and according to the circumstances of the case, is combined with ether, ethereal oils, moschus, camphor, opium, mineral acids, serpentaria, Peruvian bark, acetate of ammonia, calmus, nutmeg, tinctura aromatica, and amara, etc.¹ All those drugs are either homœopathic, enanthiopathic, or allopathic to the effects of Valerian, and therefore neutralize it more or less. This shows why Valerian is much less hurtful than it ought to be, considering the abuse which is made of it. The

¹ See Voigtel's *Materia Med.*

large doses of Valerian which are used in domestic practice, are antidoted in a great measure by the coffee which is used at the same time.

Valerian has been recommended by old-school physicians in the following diseases: Pure nervous and typhoid fevers; nervous asthenic fevers (see symp. 198); mucous, bilious, gastric, intestinal, putrid and puerperal fevers; rheumatic fevers, with a putrid-nervous disposition (comp. symp. 127-130, 212 and following); malignant catarrhal fevers; typhoid scarlatina; malignant small-pox and measles; paralytic and spastic conditions; in conditions where the peripheral nerves had to be acted upon; conditions characterized by a small, unequal, spasmodic pulse (see symptoms 206-212); cold, pale, inactive skin; dry, tremulous tongue, bland delirium, want of sensibility, chilliness, slow exanthems, and various local affections (comp. symp. 115).¹

In most of those affections Valerian has a mere palliative action. I admit that in recent cases that palliative action is sufficient to effect a cure, but is the palliative use of Valerian justifiable upon rational grounds in all cases, or in any but very few cases? Is it not true that the use of that drug converts many diseases which nature could cure herself, into typhoid affections?

On the other hand, the following symptoms show that in many cases where Valerian is employed by old-school physicians, it is homœopathic to the disease.

Symptoms 135, 137, etc., 145, 146, 154, 175, etc., indicate its curative action in epilepsy, where its curative powers are praised by Dioscorides, Columna,² Mead,³ de Hahn,⁴ Quarin,⁵ Haller⁶ and others,⁷ but mostly by Tissot⁸ (comp. note to symp. 21).

The praises which have been bestowed upon it in vertigo⁹ (comp. symptoms 1-6), hysteric headache¹⁰ (comp. 7, etc.),

¹ See Voigtel's *Mat. Med.*

² Who was cured himself by Valerian. See Haller, *Stirp. Helvet. Indig.*, p. 663.

³ *De Imperio Sol. et Lun.*, p. 223.

⁴ *Rat. Medend.*, p. V., p. 120.

⁵ He gave it to the nurses when the babes were attacked with epilepsy.

⁶ *Diss. Med. Prac.*, Vol. VI., p. 809.

⁷ S. Voigtel, p. 556, 567, and the authors mentioned in those pages.

⁸ *Traité de l'Epilepsie*, p. 310 and following—complete writings, V. p. 285 and following (German edition)—several cures of that affection are recorded in *Eph. Nat. Cur. Append. ad Dec. III. ann. III.*, p. 86.

^{9 10} Voigtel, p. 568.

cardialgia¹ (comp. 69-74), rheumatism² (comp. 136 and following), are borne out by the pathogenetic effects of the drug.

The curative action of Valerian in ophthalmic affections, where it is recommended by Tabernæmontanus,³ Heister,⁴ Richter,⁵ is likewise owing to its homœopathicity to those affections.

Symptoms 115, 117, 120 and following, point to the curative effects of Valerian in spasmodic asthma and nightmare, for which diseases it has been recommended by Tournefort and Hill,⁶ for the nightmare only by Tournefort.

Symptoms 55-75 and following, show that it is homœopathic to many hysteric complaints, for which it has been recommended by Werlhof, Lentin, Hill,⁷ and Haller.⁸

It is likewise more or less homœopathic to verminous affections, for which it is recommended by Marchant, Hirschel, Stoerck,⁹ and Murray, as one of the more efficacious anthelmintics; Lagene¹⁰ recommends it against talnia.

Schmucker¹¹ and Brisbane recommend¹² it against paralysis of the lower limbs, which originates in a fall or in fright; Monro¹³ against paralysis originating in checked diarrhœa. Symptoms 166-168, 188-191, etc., do not warrant the belief that it is homœopathic to those affections, inasmuch as those symptoms seem to be secondary effects.

Retention of urine, for which it has been employed by Dioscorides, Dodonæus, Sim. Pauli, etc.; retention of the menses, for which it has been employed by Matthiolus, Tournefort, Rivin, Pauli, Hill, etc., do not seem to be (the former certainly not, see symp. 109, 110) primary effects of Valerian, but seem to have been cured enanthiopathically; indeed, Dioscorides, Dodonæus, Pauli and Camerarius call

¹ ² Voigtel, p. 568.

³ Especially when the patient sees black motes.

⁴ For the weakness which precedes amaurosis; see Heister, de Med. Germ. ind. Germ. Sufficientibus, § 39.

⁵ In amaurosis with diathesis verminosa, in periodically recurring blindness. Richter's Surgery, Vol. III., p. 450, 453.

⁶ Treatise on Valer. London, 1758.

⁷ Comp. Voigtel.

⁸ See Haller, Stirp. Helv. Indig., p. 210.

⁹ Stoerck Ann. Med. I., p. 163, 164, etc.

¹⁰ Roux Jour. de Med. et Gazette Sal. Ann., 1776, No. XIX.

¹¹ Surgical Observ., Vol. I., p. 153.

¹² Select Cases of Practice.

¹³ Begne de Presle's Additions to Monro's description of Camp-Diseases, Vol. II., p. 505.

Valer. a diuretic, and Matthiolus, Tournefort, etc., an emmenagogue.

From the following symptoms Valer. may be said to be homœopathic to the following diseases :

Certain kinds of hysteric headaches, generally and principally in the forehead, in the direction of the orbits (with pressure) (see symp. 19-24, 28, etc.), less frequently in the occiput (symp. 10, 11), sometimes also on the top of the head (symp. 9, 12, 13), and in the temples (symp. 15, 16) sticking or aching, generally without stupefaction or dulness, or alternating with these symptoms.

Chronic and acute pains and inflammations of the eyes, especially the margins of the lids, smarting or stinging (symp. 28-34), diminution or alteration of sight (symp. 36-40).

Several kinds of toothache (symp. 51-53).

Extreme irritation and illusion of the senses (sight, hearing, sensorium), for instance in acute fevers (symp. 40-43).

Various kinds of pains (spasms) in the abdomen, aching, digging, pinching, dragging, distending, bruised pains, sticking pains being less frequent, now here now there, generally about noon and in the first hours of the afternoon, also in the later evening hours (before midnight, in bed), continuing for a while (without being relieved by any position of the body), also especially between the paroxysms of febrile excitement of the circulatory vessels, or shortly after (symp. 69-89).

Hæmorrhoids (hæmorrhoidal colics) blind and flowing (symp. 92-95, 99-101).

Several kinds of rheumatic pains in the limbs, most frequently between the joints (symp. 135-137, 139, 143, 152-156), less frequently in the joints (symp. 141, 160), coming on generally and more particularly in rest (symp. 136, 138, 144, 152, 154, 160, 170-174), when standing (symp. 77, 78, 100, 123, 154, 160, 176), when sitting (symp. 93-95, 113, 152, 156, 160, 166, 170, 173, 178, 187), or felt only in rest after motion (174), generally diminished during motion (symp. 124, 126, 174, 176), very rarely increased by walking (symp. 117, 164, 191), and frequently and easily replaced by other sensations in the same places either of the same or of a different limb, and spreading in this way (symp. 138, 139, 155).

Jerking, darting-tearing¹ pains (symp. 15, 21, 41, 49, 75, 120, 121, 137, 146, 147, 149, 159, 175, 187); racking, suddenly

¹ The German term is "*ruckweise*;" in common parlance *ruckweise* frequently means "at intervals;" but in the *materia medica* it frequently means "a darting-tearing" pain.

appearing pains (symp. 117, 124, 119, 121, 123, 131), coming on less frequently when first sitting down or walking (157), more frequently when remaining for a while in any one position, sitting, standing, and relieved by changing the position (symp. 163, 191, etc.).

Fevers with a short-lasting chilly stage, and followed by a hot stage of a long duration, and characterized by sweats which break out and disappear again suddenly, allusions of sense during the fever (symp. 40, 41), with noon, afternoon, and evening exacerbations, stupor at the commencement, and pains about the head and abdomen a few hours after.

These complaints are sometimes accompanied by, or they alternate with, an anxious, fearful mood, or with a mood which is frequently desponding, wild, and inducing a sort of horror when thinking of any thing; the nervous system is frequently excessively excited (weak), there are illusions of hearing, sight, and of the sensorium (without any particular delirium).¹

I do not yet feel confident enough to decide whether the greatest number of the rheumatic, paralytic and abdominal symptoms which I have obtained is not rather secondary and originating in weakness consequent to excessive irritation, in which respect Valerian, by its general character and its duration of action, would be related to Camphor and Opium. But I have reasons to believe, from observations made upon healthy persons, that, like Camphor and Opium, it produces now primary, now secondary symptoms, without its action having become extinct, or that both those orders of symptoms are alternate primary symptoms, in which respect it would be similar to Ignatia, Belladonna and Nux vom.

Opinions in reference to that matter can only be definitely settled by observations at the sick-bed. Considering the intensity with which Valer. acts upon healthy persons, and the pernicious secondary effects which it is capable of manifesting, I should advise practitioners to use at first the billionth portion of a grain at a dose.

Although, from the reasons above mentioned, it is not well possible to determine the duration of its action, yet it appears

¹ The following drugs have symptoms similar to those of Valerian, and may therefore be used as antidotes to the respective symptoms of this drug: Bell., Cin., Cocc., for the headache; Puls., Asa, Bell., for the eyes; Coffea, and partially Bell. for the senses (sight, hearing, etc.); Asa, Puls., and still more Ignat., and the Northpole of the magnet for the abdominal sufferings; Ars., Puls., Ignat., Vom., for the hæmorrhoidal sufferings; Arnica for the bruised paralytic, and some other pains in the limbs.

certain that a large dose acts at four or five days in healthy persons, and that some of its primary effects last whole weeks like secondary.

It is likewise certain that great caution ought to be enjoined in the use of Valer., lest light and curable diseases should become inveterate, incurable maladies.

Hahnemann recommends coffee and camphor as the general antidotes to Valerian; antidotes which are homœopathically opposed to the secondary effects of camphor, have to be selected agreeably to the existing symptoms. (See last note.)

The following list of symptoms includes those of Hahnemann in his *Fragmentis de Vir. Med. Pos.*, those of Stäpfl (Stpf.), Gross (Gss.), and Wislicenus (Wsl.)—these gentlemen having mostly experimented upon themselves.

HEAD: Cloudiness (from the vapor) (Hill, on Valerian). Feeling in the head, as after an intoxication, somewhat elated; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Stpf.). Sudden stupefaction in the head, causing him to stagger and almost to fall to one side, when standing (Gss.). Stupid feeling in the head, when stooping; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Stpf.).

5. Feeling of intoxication and vertigo when stooping, sensation as if every thing were turning around her; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Stpf.). Great flow of ideas, one chasing the other, as in intoxication; confused, faint recollections of former thoughts and actions presented themselves to his mind, but they chased one another with so much rapidity, that he at last became quite stupefied and lost his thoughts; he felt like one who is dreaming (from the vapor) (Wsl.).¹ Sticking headache (Hahnemann). Sticking headache for eight hours (Hahnemann). Sticking on the top of the head (evening, ten o'clock).

10. Piercing drawing, with pressure, from the nape of the neck to the occiput, when bending the head backwards, at eleven o'clock in the morning, after two hours. Pressure and drawing penetrating into the side of the occiput; from the vapor. Passing pain, as if he had just had a hard blow on the vertex, a painful, stupefying, contractive sensation, affecting the whole head although it emanates from the vertex as the centre, afterwards disappears from the other parts of the head, and lastly from the vertex (Gss.). Sensation of an icy coldness in the upper half of the head, when pressing the hand firmly on the head; five o'clock in the evening, 3d day. A current of air instantaneously causes a drawing pain in the right side of the head; five o'clock in the evening, 2d day.

15. Dull pressure in the right temple,² from without inward,

¹ Comp. 47.

² Symp. 14, 15, 16, to compare with 224.

at intervals; a. 8 minutes (Gss.). Fleet jerkings in the right temple (Gss.). Constrictive drawing transversely across the forehead; a. 5 minutes (Gss.). Numb, tensive sensation behind the frontal eminence (Gss.). A drawing together in the left half of the forehead, with a dull pressure (Gss.).

20. *Violent pressure in the forehead*, followed in a few minutes by sticking in the forehead, and especially over the orbits; soon after the sticking changes again to pressure, and so on in constant alternation. The sticking is like a darting-tearing, as if it would *pierce the eyes from within outward* (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.), continuing a few hours (Stpf.). Violent stitches (darting-tearing) in the middle of the forehead, deep interiorly, coming and going at intervals; a. 2, 3, 4 hours (Stpf.).¹ Headache one hour after dinner, pressure over the eyes, as if the eyeballs should be pressed out, especially when moving them; from one to four in the afternoon. *Headache, the aching being especially violent over the orbits*; at eleven o'clock in the evening, 2d day. Painful drawing around the orbits, more toward the side, especially when stooping; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Gss.).

25. Suddenly-passing feeling of heat in the head when stooping; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Stpf.). The hair of the forehead sweats about noon, with stiffness of the loins, the pulse being 90; 3 d.² Sweat in the forehead about noon; after dinner the eyes feel weak as after revelry; 2d day.

EYES: Tearing in the right eyeball (from the vapor); a. 2 hours. *Smarting in the eyes, as if occasioned by smoke*; at three o'clock in the afternoon, after 6 hours.

30. Burning smarting in the eyes; at ten o'clock in the morning, 2d day.³ Stitches in the inner canthus; at eleven o'clock

¹ Valerian causes several kinds of these darting-tearing pains, which come and go (symp. 15, 75, 121, 146). Similar to those pains are those which appear suddenly (symp. 119, 121, 123, 135). If we compare with those two kinds of pains, the jerking pains which are scarcely felt in any other than muscular tissues (symp. 41, 49, 137, 147, 149, 159, 175, 187) and the crampy pains (symp. 41, 44, 45, 135-137, 147, 151, 152, 157), we have a very easy and natural indication of the grounds upon which Tissot's recommendation of Valer. against epilepsy might be considered valid.

² 26, 27, to compare with 217 and following, and 225 and following.

³ These affections of the eyes, which had been entirely caused by Valer. without any disposition for such pains having existed before, were excited at intervals, for the period of four months, the cause being frequently unknown. This shows that the symptoms of Valer. are deeply rooted in the organism, and that it is with great difficulty that they are removed. In this respect it is like the mercurial sufferings which frequently last years, and during the whole of one's life, and sometimes

in the morning, 3d day. Pain and swelling of the eyelids (from one to two in the afternoon, 3 d.). *Pressure in the eyes* only in the morning after rising; *the margins of the eyelids seem swollen and sore*, especially in the region of the left inner canthus, they look red; 3d day. Sensation of pressure in the right eye, as of a styne; at noon, after 3 hours.

35. The pupils are somewhat dilated; at nine o'clock in the morning, a. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Dimness of sight, early in the morning, and pain in the eyes, as if he had not slept sufficiently; 3d day. He sees things at a distance more distinctly than usually.³ The eyes shine. Scintillations before the eyes (Hahnemann).

40. Shine before the eyes, in the dark; the closed and dark room seemed to him filled with the shine of twilight, so that he imagined he distinguished the objects in the same; this was accompanied with a sensation as if he felt that things were near him, even when not looking at them; on looking, he perceived that the things were really there; at ten o'clock in the evening, a. 13 h.²

EARS: Slight jerkings in the right meatus auditorius, a $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Gss.). Crampy drawing in the left ear (Gss.). Ringing in the ears in the evening when in bed, and illusion of hearing; he imagined he heard the bell strike, at ten o'clock in the evening, after 14 hours.

FACE: Crampy, quickly passing, repeated jerkings in the region of the left malar bone (Gss.).

45. Painful, crampy drawing in the right malar bone, passing; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Gss.). Quick painless twitching from time to time behind the skin of the left cheek, which he thought might be seen; this is however not the case; it goes off for a short time by moving the hand over the cheek (Gss.). In the open air the cheeks become hot and red, without sweat; a quarter of an hour afterwards sweat breaks out over the whole body, and especially in the face; at noon, after 3 hours.³

JAWS AND TEETH: Repeated dartings, as of electricity, in

return after having been dormant for months. There are no mercurial or valerian particles in the system; the organism had been so violently and deeply affected by the poison that the drug-disease had become permanently and constitutionally ingrafted upon the system.

¹ 36, 37 are homœopathic primary, and 37 curative effects. Formerly Valer. was mixed among snuff, on account of its power to strengthen the sight. See Breslau Collections. Act. Nat. Cur. Vol. III. Obs. 128, p. 38.

² Compare 43, 159, 198, 232.

³ Compare 1-6.

the right ramus of the lower jaw ; a. 7 h. (Gss.). A pressure (almost resembling a darting) in the right side of the lower lip and in the gums of the right cuspidatus ; a. 1 h.

50. Pimples in the white of the upper lip and on the cheek ; small white vesicles on an elevated red border, painful to the touch ; 4 d.¹ *Toothache* (Hahnemann). Shooting pains in the teeth (Hahnemann). Drawing in the teeth of the lower jaw, from before backwards, and in the upper jaw from behind forwards (Gss.).

MOUTH AND PHARYNX: Feeling of dryness in the tip of the tongue, for a quarter of an hour, without thirst ; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h., early in the morning.

55. Gradually increasing sticking pain in the region of the velum pendulum palati, accompanied toward the end with a bitter taste in the mouth and confluence of saliva, inducing cough (from the vapor) ; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. Scraping sensation in the throat, with an ineffectual desire to hawk ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Stpf.).

TASTE AND APPETITE: Early in the morning, after waking, he has a flat, slimy taste in the mouth (Gss.). Bitter taste on the tip of the tongue, a quarter of an hour after eating meat and vegetables, when licking the lips ; a. 3 h. Previous to the dinner he has a taste and smell as of fetid tallow ; 2 d. noon.

60. Violent appetite at dinner, affecting the stomach with a sort of nausea (canine hunger) ; although he remains indifferent when thinking of eating, yet he eats, with much relish, and a large quantity ; at noon, after 3 hours. Feeling of heat in the whole body and face, with sweat in the hairs on the forehead ; a. 3 h.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: *Frequent empty eructations* (Gss.). Frequent empty risings before a meal ; a. 2 h. *Gulping up of a rancid fluid*, not rising into the mouth (heartburn) ; at four o'clock in the afternoon, after 7 hours.

65. Early in the morning, immediately after waking, risings, tasting of Hepar sulphuris (Gss.). *Disposition to vomit* (Hahnemann). Disposition to vomit, and vomiting (Junker, *Therapia Generalis*, p. 111). Quickly-passing nausea, as if one would vomit ; a. $\frac{1}{8}$ h. (Stpf.). Nausea with desire to vomit, as if a thread were hanging into the throat, arising from the region of the umbilicus, and gradually rising to the fauces, and exciting a copious confluence of saliva (Hahnemann).

70. Warm rising from the epigastric region, arresting the breathing (Gss.). She feels nauseated, faint, her lips are white

¹ Compare 195-197.

and the body is icy cold, followed by vomiting of bile and considerable chills. *Vomiting* (Hahnemann, *Rajus*, Hist. Plant. Vol. I. p. 388). Nightly vomiting. Pressure, which suddenly rises in the pit of the stomach and disappears speedily, with gurgling in the abdomen (Gss.).

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: Weakness of the abdomen (Andrée, Cases of Epilepsy, p. 262).

75. Painful jerks in the right hypochondrium¹ (Gss.). The epigastrium, and the region of the liver are painful to the touch; evening, eleven o'clock, 2 d.² Violent stitches and pressing from within outward, in the region of the last true ribs, when standing: evening, eight o'clock, 3 d. Dull sticking intermittent pressure on the left side and over the pit of the stomach, in the region of a cartilage of the ribs³ (Gss.). Shooting cutting from the pit of the stomach to the umbilical region; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Gss.).

80. Two evenings in succession he is attacked with violent colic after ten o'clock, in the left side of the abdomen, as if there were subcutaneous ulceration; 2, 3 d.³ The whole evening he feels a pain in various parts of the abdomen, which is at one time felt as a pressing in the umbilical region; 2 d. *Bloatedness of the abdomen* (Gss.). Hard abdomen (S. Hahnemann). Feeling in the abdomen as if it would become excessively distended, even unto bursting (Hahnemann).

85. Great inclination to draw the abdomen in; he does it even involuntarily (alternate effect) (Gss.). Pain in the abdomen, when drawing it in, like a pinching and cutting (Gss.). Colic in the bed, in the evening; a pinching in the abdomen, 1 d. A sort of dragging in the abdomen, with a sort of nausea, as if the menses would come on (Gss.). Digging-up pain in the abdomen (Hahnemann).

90. Aching pain in the abdomen (Hahnemann). Severe aching-drawing pain in the hypogastrium, from ten to eleven in the evening, 2 d. Dull-aching pain in the abdominal muscles, as if bruised, or as if from a cold; worse during an inspiration (Gss.). Pain in the left side of the hypogastrium, as if he had sprained the part, when sitting, at seven o'clock in the

¹ 75. Compare 119-121.

² 76. Compare 116, 117.

³ 77, 78. Compare 122.

⁴ The principal times of the day when the Valerian produces its symptoms, are noon and the first part of the afternoon (symptoms 47, 59, 60, 95, 99, 156, 166-170, 177), and evening and the hours before midnight (symptoms 23, 40, 43, 76, 80, 81, 87, 91, 111, 117, 134, 150, 152, 185); the abdominal symptoms especially are felt in the evening.

evening, 2 d. Pressing crampy pain in the left side of the hypogastrium, when sitting; at eleven o'clock in the evening, 2 d.

95. Drawing pain, as if bruised, in the left iliac region, spreading to the middle of the abdomen; shortly after rumbling in the bowels, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 2 d. Bruised pain in the hypogastrium, especially in the parts covering the os pubis, increasing in paroxysms as a painful pressure or drawing¹ (Gss.). Drawing pressure in the inguinal glands, only when spreading the thighs; the place is painful to the touch; a. 1 h. Boring in the rectum, at ten o'clock in the evening; 2 d. Boring pain in the left side of the rectum, when standing, apparently in the sphincter; at one o'clock in the afternoon; 2 d.

100. Stitch in the rectum when standing; a. 1 h. Violent tearing in the anus, when moving a little while sitting; at two o'clock in the afternoon; 3 d.

STOOL AND URINE: *Diarrhœa* (Hahnemann). Frequent evacuations (Haller, Hist. Stirp. Helvet. Indig. p. 210); on getting up from stool he perceives a severe tenesmus in the anus, as if diarrhœa would set in; this disappears gradually, but returns with great violence in a few hours, obliging him to go to stool again, when he has a natural evacuation.

105. (The baby, who had had frequent loose stools, has now many more looser and more watery discharges, in which solid particles resembling pieces of curdled milk are floating) (Gss.); on the first day the stool looks natural; after twenty-four hours he has a greenish papescent stool with some blood. (When emitting water the baby cries and presses; occasionally he passes a little blood by the rectum.) When emitting water the baby presses very hard, causing the dark-red rectum to protrude, when a few drops of blood fall out.) (Gss.) *Frequent emission of urine* (Horstius Pharmac. Cathol. f. CLX. —Casp. Hoffm. Off. p. 583.—Carminat. Opus c. Therap. Vol. I. p. 227).

110. Frequent emission of urine the first three hours. Passing clawing in the region of the bladder; 2 d. evening.

GENITAL ORGANS: Creeping and drawing in the penis, as if it had gone to sleep; frequent erections the day previous; 3 d. early in the morning.² Tensive-gurgling pain in the right testicle when sitting; 2 d., five o'clock in the evening.³

¹ 92, 93, 95, 96, to compare with 142, 156, 164, 175, etc.

² 112. Secondary effect? Agricola (Medic. Herb. p. 19) gave Valer. against impotence.

³ 113. To compare with 125.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS: Strong sneezing (Gss.).

115. Passing oppression of the chest, in the region of the lower true rib of the right side (from the vapor). Difficulty of breathing and anxiety in the chest after the usual breakfast; at nine o'clock in the morning, 2 d. When walking, he feels a pressure across the lower half of the chest, with oppression of breathing;¹ at ten o'clock in the evening, 3 d. Frequent stitches in the chest during a slow ride; five o'clock in the evening, 3 d. Sudden stitches in the chest and in the region of the liver from within outward, causing him to start in affright; at two o'clock in the afternoon, 3 d.

120. Darting-tearing pain in the chest (Hahnemann). A few sudden jerks, like electric shocks, below the right axilla² (Gss.). *Dull stitch, resembling a pressing from within outward, in the left side of the chest* (below the axilla), *during an inspiration, especially a deep inspiration; the stitch lasts as long as the inspiration*; external pressure excites likewise a sore pain³ (Gss.). Sudden stitches in the region of the heart when sitting erect or standing, abating when stooping, only during an inspiration; a. 2 h.

BACK: A drawing transversely across the small of the back, in the evening, when in bed; 1 d.

125. A bubbling pressure above the anus in the region of the os coccygis, apparently close to it;⁴ at nine o'clock in the morning, 2 d. *Intense pain in the left lumbar region above the hip*, as if he had strained the parts a good deal, worse when standing, and especially when sitting, than when walking⁵ (Gss.). Single stitches in the left side, below the short ribs; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Stpf.). Stitches in the region of the kidneys, when sitting down; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. Drawing pain in the back (Hahnemann).

130. Rheumatic pains in the scapulæ (Hahnemann). Painfully disagreeable itching in the axilla, at three o'clock in the afternoon; 3 d.

UPPER LIMBS: Smarting pressure as from an excoriation, or dull stitch as with a hard blunt instrument, in the region of the shoulder and in other places (Gss.).

Dull pressure, as if with the tip of the finger, in the region of the head of the humerus (Gss.). A stinging pain in the region of the posterior border of the deltoid muscle, at eleven o'clock in the evening, 2 d.

¹ 115-117 to compare with 76.

² 119-121 to compare with 75.

³ 122 to compare with 76-78.

⁴ 125 to compare with 113.

⁵ 126 to compare with 93.

135. Sudden crampy drawing (a sort of darting-tearing) in the muscles of the upper arm immediately above the bend of the elbow and in the outer muscles of the thigh, at noon, 4 d. Crampy drawing in the region of the biceps in the right upper arm, from above downwards (from the vapor). Crampy darting-tearing, like an electric shock, in the humerus, intensely painful (Gss.). When laying the left arm on the table and bending it, while writing, he experiences a drawing pain in the deltoid muscle from above downward, and in the bend of the elbow; if he lets the arm hang down, the drawing is converted into a feeling of heaviness pervading the whole arm as far as the fingers, as if the limb were turgid with blood; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. In the muscles of the left arm, from the shoulder down to the fingers, he experiences a very painful drawing mixed with single stitches; a sort of tearing, which is neither increased nor decreased by any position of the limb; after taking a second dose, the tearing returned much more violently (although it had disappeared already for several hours); it disappeared afterwards in walking, after a violent stitch in the knee (so violent that she was scarcely able to walk), and was replaced by a pain which moved up and down from the knee to the toes, and back again (being felt less when walking than when sitting); finally it affected likewise the right foot, although less (Stpf.).¹

140. Stitches below the tip of the elbow; at six o'clock in the evening, 2 d. (Tearing in the elbow-joint.) Pain as if bruised, in the bends of the elbows, when writing, afterwards extending as a drawing pain along the biceps muscle of the upper arm,² from seven to nine o'clock in the morning, 3 d. Tearing in the inner side of the forearm, from below upward, at four o'clock in the afternoon, 3 d. Tremor of the hands, heat and redness of the cheeks, with warmth of the rest of the body; at ten o'clock in the morning, 3 d.

145. Sudden violent jerks in the hand, which disappear again immediately; the pain is yet afterwards painful to the touch (Gss.). Crampy jerks through the thumb, as if caused by electricity, several times (Gss.). Stitches in the middle phalanges of the fingers, in the bones; at eleven o'clock in the evening, 3 d.

LOWER LIMBS: Twitching and jerking in the muscles of the right hip (Gss.).

150. A bubbling pressure over the anus, in the parts cover-

¹ 139 to compare with 165; see note to 154.

² 142 to compare with 92—96.

ing the os coccygis, at nine o'clock in the morning, 2 d. Crampy-tearing (tearing-darting) pain in the outer side of the thigh, extending into the hip; forenoon, 4th, hip. Crampy pain in the front part of the thigh, extending as far as the groin; ten o'clock in the evening, 2 d. Drawing in the outer side of the thighs from above downwards; it is felt only when extending the lower limb sideways; early in the morning, after two hours. Repeated darts, as of an electric spark, in the middle of the left thigh, when standing, followed by a bruised pain in the same parts¹ (Gss.).

155. Dull pressure, recurring at intervals, above the left knee, transversely across the thigh; afterwards descending again from the thigh to the knee (Gss.). Pain as if bruised, from the middle of the right thigh to above the knee, along the outer side, while riding in a carriage, especially when the carriage jolts; after six to eight hours, in the afternoon.² When commencing to walk, especially when missing a step, he feels a clawing pain above the bend of the right knee; at four o'clock in the afternoon, 2 d. Pain in the patellæ, 4 d. Smarting in the outer side of the left knee, as if excoriated (Gss.).

160. Tearing in the bends of the knees when sitting or standing; in the evening from eleven to twelve, 2 d. Even dull pressure as with the tip of the finger, on the left side, below the left knee (Gss.). Stitch in the front region of the tuberosity of the tibia; eleven o'clock in the morning, 3 d. Excessive heaviness and lassitude of the legs, when standing, going off when sitting; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Gss.). Bruised pain in the front part of the middle of the tibiæ, when walking, as if the bones had been broken in that part and had not been entirely cured (continuing for days) (Gss.).

165. After a violent stitch in the left knee she feels a pain extending from the knee to the toes and back again, afterwards affecting also the other limb; preceded by pain from the shoulder to the fingers³ (Stpf.). Tensive pain from the bend of the

¹ 154 to compare with 137. On comparing, among the symptoms which Valer. causes in the limbs, symptoms 132 and 147, 135 and 157, 136 and 152, 137 and 154, 140 to 142, 158 to 160, 140 and 162, 143 and 165, 169, 170; 145 and 175; 146, 147 and 183, 184, they will be found very similar, both as respects the parts (upper arm, thigh) and the nature of the pain. If, in a practical case, such symptoms should occur in the lower limbs, whereas they have been observed in the upper limbs by the provers, the remedy may nevertheless be employed in spite of that difference. The symptoms of the upper and lower limbs alternate frequently both in disease and in the proving of drugs.

² 154, 156 to compare with 92—96.

³ 165 belongs to 139; see note to 154.

knee through the whole calf, when sitting;¹ at one o'clock in the afternoon, 2 d. Heaviness in the calves; when walking, she feels as if she could not get along easily (Stpf.). Lassitude and tension in the calves, when standing; 3 d., in the afternoon. When laying the right limb across the left, he experiences a tearing in the left calf; at four o'clock in the afternoon, 2 d.

170. Pulsative tearing in the right calf when sitting; 3 d., afternoon. Pricking pain in the outer side of the calf when sitting; five o'clock in the evening, 2 d. Drawing in the tarsal joints when sitting; at four o'clock in the afternoon, 2 d. Pain as if bruised, in the left tarsal joint, while riding in a carriage, when the carriage jolted; after 6 or 8 hours, afternoon. Fleet pain, as if sprained, in the right tarsal joint; the pain came on after having run up stairs fast; it was most felt when standing, scarcely any when walking; on the contrary, the pain seems to disappear when walking (Gss.).

175. Darting-tearing in the inner border of the right foot, repeatedly, as if caused by electricity; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Gss.). Sudden pain as if bruised, in the outer ankle of the right foot; he feels the pain more when standing than when walking (Gss.).

Continuous sticking directly over the left malleolus, in the region of the tendon Achillis; one o'clock, 3 d. Drawing, and a weak feeling along the tendon Achillis, towards the heel, as if the part had lost all strength, when sitting; disappearing when rising from a seat² (from the vapor). *Constant pain in the heels*; 3 d.

180. When sitting, the heels, especially the right heel, feel painful; a. 24 h. Stinging and pain in the heels when sitting; 4 d. Tearing in the ball of the bottom of either foot, with subsequent warmth; 3 d., afternoon. Tearing in the dorsum of the toes, especially the big toes; from eleven to twelve o'clock at night, 2 d. Heaviness in the tips of the three middle toes, accompanied with a drawing pain, and as if there were subcutaneous ulceration, and with a cooling sensation as if a current of air were moving through the bottom of either foot as far as the calves; four o'clock in the afternoon, 2 d.

185. The tips of the toes feel painful; evening, fourth day.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Rheumatic pains in the limbs (Hahnemann). Slow, painful drawing and tearing-darting, as

¹ 166—170 were obstinate symptoms; they returned periodically even two or three months after the proving; see note to 30, 179.

² 177—181. These pains returned for two or three months, without any previous disposition for them.

if in the bone (when sitting still) (Gss.). Paralytic numbness in the limbs (Hahnemann). Paralytic pain in the knees, elbows and shoulder-joints, when ceasing to walk (a. 4 h.).

190. Excessive debility in the bends of the knees and tarsal joints, with a bruised pain transversely across the thighs and in the small of the back; a. 10 h., 3 d. After having walked a little, he feels a stiffness and painful weariness in the bends of the arms and knees; afternoon, five o'clock. Bruised pain in the limbs (Hahnemann). *Drawing, in many places, now here, now there, like suddenly passing jerks* (Gss.). Twitching and jerking in various parts of the muscles, superficially (Gss.).

195. Smarting pressure as if excoriated, or dull sticking as with a hard, blunt tool, at a small spot in various parts (Gss.). Smarting, as if excoriated, in various small places (Gss.). Eruption upon the skin, first red and confluent, afterwards small, white, hard, elevated pimples in quantities, on the arm and chest.¹ Morbid irritation of the nerves; although he appears more cheerful and vigorous than before, nevertheless his eyes, arms, the knee-joints, feel very weak;² after twenty-eight hours, forenoon; 2 d.

SLEEP: Yawning and stretching of the limbs (Gss.).

200. Great debility and drowsiness in the evening; 2 d. In the first night the sleep is disturbed with many confused dreams; early in the morning he feels yet very tired. In the second night the sleep is disturbed with anxious and partly voluptuous dreams: for instance, that he is driving in a carriage through deep water. She and her baby sleep more quietly than before without any anxious or confused dreams (curative effect (Gss.). Sleeplessness (Hahnemann).

205. Tossing about in sleep (Hahnemann).

FEVER: Increased pulse (Carminat.). Pulse eighty-five; ten o'clock in the morning, 3 d. The pulse is somewhat accelerated and irregular, two or three beats being occasionally quicker than the others; at the same time the pulse is lighter (Gss.). Pulse ninety, in the first quarter of an hour the beats are full and vigorous, in the second the diastole is shorter, the whole body being agreeably warm, and a tremulous anxious sensation being experienced which seems to come out of the abdomen² (a. 2 h.).

210. Pulse unequal, in one minute sixty, and in the next

¹ 197, compare 50.

² The first and most rapid effect of Valerian which precedes any after symptom, is an acceleration of the pulse and of congestions of the head.

ninety; weak and small; forenoon, after two hours. Pulse seventy-eight, after three quarters of an hour, the beats of the heart being weak and scarcely felt (eighty-six beats); a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. Chilliness (Hahnemann). Paroxysms of shuddering, from the nape of the neck downward (Gss.). Thrills of chilliness creep over the whole body from above downward (Gss.).

215. Tremulous, passing chilly feeling, a. 2 h., eleven o'clock in the morning. *Synochus* (Hahnemann). *Increased warmth* (Carminat.). Agreeable increase of internal and external warmth, the first two hours. Increased warmth the whole day, with quick and frequent pulse; 2 d.

220. Constant heat in the whole body, and uneasiness, the first four hours. Dry heat in the face and the whole body, in the evening when sitting; nine o'clock in the evening, 2 d. Flushes of heat over the cheeks for two hours, several times, in the evening, the pulse being sixty; with feeling of dryness on the tongue, without thirst and without any previous chilliness; 2 d. She feels warm all over, except in the region of the hip, where she feels as if she had cold water poured over her (Gss.). Drawing-aching pain in the right side of the head, during the flushes of heat over the cheeks: the pain afterwards extends as an aching pain into the orbit of the right eye; colic one or two hours after;¹ 2 d.

225. Increased warmth of the body the whole day, especially during motion, with sweat breaking out in the face, on the forehead, etc., the pulse being strong, and eighty to ninety beats; 1 d. During dinner he feels a heat in the whole body and face, with sweat in the hairs on the forehead; 1 d., a. 3 h. Heat the whole forenoon, and sweat during the slightest motion; 3 d. *Frequent sweat* (Marchant, Mémoires de l'Acad. des Sciences de Paris, 1705.—Juncker). Heat and sweat over the whole body, especially in the face, as soon as he begins to walk; 1 d.

MORAL SYMPTOMS: 230. Tremulousness, he has no rest any where, as one feels when expecting a joyful event; a. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h. Palpitation of the heart (Hahnemann). Fearfulness, in the evening when sitting in the dark (imagining that some one might hurt him);² 1 d. More cheerful than before; he comprehended every thing more easily than before; a sort of joyfulness as it is sometimes felt after drinking coffee; 1 d. (Seriousness; 2 d.)

235. Anxious, hypochondriac feeling, as if the objects

¹ 224 to compare with 14, 15, 16.

² Compare 232 with 52, 59, 198.

around him had been estranged from him; the room appears to him desolate, he does not feel at home in the room, he is impelled to leave it (from the vapor) (Wsl.).

COFFEA CRUDA.

BY DR. STAPF.

It is not my intention to discuss the dietetic use of coffee, the good or the evil which it may occasion; this important subject has been investigated by several writers, but most comprehensively and profoundly by S. Hahnemann;¹ I shall merely treat of the therapeutic use of coffee.

It is only recently that coffee has been used as a therapeutic agent, especially against fever and ague.² If, in spite of the manifold good effects which have been witnessed of coffee, its use as a therapeutic agent has not been more extensive, it has undoubtedly been owing to our deficient knowledge of its effects upon the human organism; that knowledge is alone capable of making us acquainted with the specific curative powers of coffee, and with the individual cases in which those powers ought to be resorted to.

To Homœopathy is due the merit of having investigated by a number of careful experiments the true genuine effects of coffee upon the healthy organism, and of having thus enabled the practitioner to employ coffee for curative purposes not empirically, but truly rationally. For the purposes of proving, the crude coffee has been employed, inasmuch as the crude bean contains the full, genuine power of the coffee, which is more or less modified and volatilized by the process of roasting. The provings have been instituted on healthy persons, and the results of the provings have been noted and arranged with the utmost care.

It is worthy of remark that several pernicious effects of the use of roast coffee have lately been cured by the homœopathic preparations of that drug, homœopathically of course, but not isopathically.

¹ See Hahnemann's treatise: *Coffee and its effects*, according to his own observations, by S. Hahnemann. Leipsic, 1803, and his lesser writings, published by E. Stapf, Vol. II.

² S. Paldamus, in *Horn's Archiv*, Vol. VIII. p. 319, following.

According to the experience which has been obtained in regard to the effects of coffee upon the healthy organism, the principal primary effect of coffee is a pathological excitation of all the organic functions.¹ When coffee acts moderately upon the healthy organism the irritability of the organs of sense is morbidly increased; the visual power becomes more acute (symp. 27), the hearing finer, more sensitive (symp. 31), the taste is finer (symp. 55, 56), the sensorium is more vivid (hence the increased susceptibility to pain (symp. 144), the mobility of the muscles is increased (symp. 164, 165), the sexual desire is more excited (symp. 105), even the nervous activity of the digestive and secretive organs is increased; hence a morbid sensation of excessive hunger (symp. 64), increased desire and facility of the alvine evacuations (symp. 88, 90) and of the emissions of urine (symp. 95, 97). To what an extent the nervous and animal activity of the organism is increased by coffee, appears from the sleeplessness which it excites in various shades and degrees (symp. 166, 167, 168, 169, 172), from the peculiar pathological excitation of the mind and soul (symp. 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230), and from the febrile warmth which coffee excites to a considerable degree (symp. 210, 211, 214, 215, 216, etc.).

From the pathogenetic effects of coffee, we ought to conclude, relatively to its therapeutic properties, that it is proper to employ the crude coffee whenever the vital forces have been morbidly excited, in excessive pain, convulsions, excessive irritation of the mind, or when the patient cries on account of a bodily or mental affection. The following symptoms account for, and experience has confirmed, the great curative power of coffee in certain kinds of sleeplessness against which it had already been employed by Thuin² and Zimmerman³ with great success and truly homœopathically; in some kinds of abdominal sufferings, headache, and even certain febrile conditions.

It relieves with great effect certain kinds of excessive labor-pains, provided all other quack-mixtures are strictly avoided.

Coffea cruda has been seldom used by homœopathic physicians, although the pathogenetic effects of coffee have been published as long ago as 1824 in the Archiv II. 3; this is the

¹ The contrary of this, relaxation, is a secondary effect.

² See Exper. and Obs. 1799.

³ Experience, etc., Vol. II. p. 348.

reason why so few cases of cure by coffee are now on record. (See note.)

The most convenient form of employing the *Coffea cruda* for curative purposes, is the following; this mode has been proposed at first, and has been confirmed afterwards. A fully developed bean of the best oriental coffee is changed into a fine powder by means of a *well-cleaned, fine, steel file*. One grain of this powder is then triturated together with 99 grains of sugar of milk, and potentialized up to the Xth potency in the known fashion. In many cases a few pellets moistened with that potency will be found sufficient to effect a cure; even the mere smelling of those pellets will be found sufficient when patients are highly susceptible. There are also cases where it is necessary to exhibit the 3d, 9th, 15th or 18th potency; of all this the skilful and sagacious practitioner ought to be the judge.

Trituration is undoubtedly the best mode of potentializing drugs, even animal and vegetable drugs, inasmuch as by this process the whole drug is preserved pure, and the original proportion of its constituent particles is never disturbed, which is more or less the case by extracting the juice by means of alcohol. For some time past I have employed exclusively the above mentioned method, at least with all those animal and vegetable drugs which can only be obtained dry, for instance China, Nux vom., Ignatia, Angustura, Rheum, Senega, Anacardium, Asa, Rhododendron Chrysanthum, etc. For the greater trouble which the trituration of the drug causes, the physician is compensated by the possession of a much more powerful and justly proportioned preparation.¹

NOTE: A patient of mine, a lady, had been suffering with diarrhœa for about a fortnight; the stools were liquid and brownish, and rather burning and excoriating. She took Arsenic, but without any effect. Coffea stopped the diarrhœa immediately; she never had another attack after taking the first dose. Hempel.

¹ To make this chapter as complete as possible, I here add a description of the mode in which the tincture of *Coffea cruda* was prepared formerly.

Two drachms of the best oriental, crude coffee-beans are pounded in a large iron mortar (which had been previously warmed over a fire, but not too much to admit the introduction of the hand). While pounding the coffee it is occasionally stirred up with a spatula lest the mass should adhere to the mortar. The powder being fine and dry enough, twelve drachms of alcohol are poured upon it in a glass, and this infusion is kept standing a few days. After this the tincture is poured off, and every drop of liquid contained in the sediment is pressed through linen. The powder thus freed from the liquid is boiled in a glass retort

The excessive irritation, the anxiety, and the orgasm of the blood, produced by *Coffea*, are antidoted by Aconite. Against the chronic effects of coffee, *Nux vom.*, *Chamomilla*, *Ignatia*, are excellent remedies. On the other hand, *Coffea* is an excellent antidote of excessive pathogenetic effects of several vegetable substances, for instance, of *Nux vom.*, *Ignatia*, *Chamomilla*, etc. It is a matter of course that the domestic use of coffee should be discontinued while *Coffea cruda* is used as a therapeutic agent.

The following symptoms are chiefly due to Dr. S. Hahnemann, who has observed most of them himself. Several other symptoms have been furnished by Franz (Fz.), Laghammer (Lgh.), Stapf (Stpf.), Thorer (Thr.), and others.

HEAD: Obtuseness in the forepart of the head, degenerating several times into a stinging-drawing pain in the right temple, more violent when walking in the open air (S. Hhm.). Giddiness and obtuseness of the head; a. 4 h. (Thr.). Vertigo and blackness before the eyes, when stooping; 1 d. (Thr.). Gloominess in the head; a. 3 h. (S. Hhm.).

5. Inability to think acutely; a. 6 h. (Thr.). She feels as if she lost her thoughts momentarily; 2 d. Her head is heavy and giddy, with general anxiety; she imagines she will fall; 2 d. (Thr.). Headache in the forehead, contracting; 2 evening (Thr.). Hemisrania, as if a nail had been driven into the parietal bone (S. Hhm.).

10. Slight rheumatic drawing in the left half of the occiput (Thr.). Meditation causes a drawing pain in the upper part of the forehead, accompanied with pressure (Fz.). The headache is renewed and aggravated after a meal; it disappears in the open air, and is renewed again for a short time in the room (S. Hhm.). Aching pain in the temples, moving towards the occiput, when walking in the cold air; decreasing by sitting in the room, again violently renewed in the open air, afterwards disappearing in the open air almost entirely; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Stpf.). Headache, as if the brain were torn or dashed to pieces, coming on during a walk in the open air, and soon subsiding again in the room (S. Hhm.).¹

15. Headache, after having read some, in the frontal pro-

with 12 ounces of water until the liquid is equal in dimensions to the above named tincture. The watery infusion having been poured off with care, it is mixed with the alcoholic, and both are kept in a well-stoppered glass.

¹ The increase and decrease of the headache in the open air, expressed in symptoms 11, 12 and 13, appear to be primary alternate effects.

tubercle and behind the parietal bone, as if the brain were bruised, torn, or smashed; a. 2 h. (S. Hhm.). Aching pain on the top of the head. Snapping in the brain, in the region of the ear, as of electric sparks, synchronous with the pulse (S. Hhm.). In the vertex he sometimes hears and feels a cracking when sitting quietly (Fz.). Heaviness in the head and heat in the face (S. Hhm.). *Heat in the face, with red cheeks, after a meal*; a. 6 h. (Thr.). Rushes of blood to the head, anxious heat and redness in the face. Rush of blood to the head, especially when talking (S. Hhm.). Heat in the face and redness of the cheeks; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Stpf.). Headache, early in the morning, when waking, like a tension of the brain all over; he dislikes to open his eyes; when stooping forward he feels as if the brain were falling forward, so great is the pressure which he experiences in the temples and the forehead (S. Hhm.).

25. Headache as if the brain were too full and dashed to pieces, especially in the occiput after waking from the siesta; the headache is not increased by motion, or by mental labor or the open air, nor is it decreased; a. 4 h. (S. Hhm.). Itching of the hairy scalp.

EYES: She was able to read small writing distinctly, without experiencing first a pressure in the eyes² (Stpf.). In the open air his sight is much more acute than before (Fz.). Gum in the canthi of both eyes, the whole forenoon; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Lgh.).

30. Boring in the right eye, with diminution of sight.

EARS: Music has a shrill sound to his ears; he has to touch his piano very lightly.

NOSE: Painfulness in the anterior angle of the left nostril; a. 1 h. (S. Hhm.). Feeling of warmth in the left nostril, as in catarrh, increased by hawking (Stpf.). An almost burning sore pain in the left nostril (S. Hhm.).

35. Sudden, copious watery discharges from the nose; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S. Hhm.). Bleeding from the nose (S. Hhm.). Early in the morning, when rising, and at six o'clock in the afternoon, the head feels heavy, with bleeding at the nose, for several days at the same time, accompanied with peevishness and ill-humor (S. Hhm.).

TEETH AND JAWS: Toothache, a darting in the nerve of the root from above downward (S. Hhm.).

40. (Drawing pain transversely through the left upper molar teeth, going off by firmly closing the jaws) (Fz.). Simple pain in one of the molar teeth, only when biting upon it (S. Hhm.). Momentary drawing in one of the hollow left upper

¹ Partially a curative effect. Comp. symp. 30, 27.

molar teeth, as after a slight cold (Thr.). Painfulness of the foreteeth when touching them, or when chewing, as if they were loose. Drawing in the left molar bone (1 d.), alternating with the tearing in the tooth (Thr.).

MOUTH AND PHARYNX: 45. Simple pain between the acts of deglutition, in the border of the velum pendulum palati; the pain increases during the acts of deglutition; a. 4 h. (S. Hhm.). A kind of sore throat; swelling of the velum pendulum palati, which feels like an accumulation of tenacious mucus (S. Hhm.). Rising of heat in the throat; immediately (S. Hhm.). Feeling of dryness and a slight burning in the fore and upper part of the tongue, without thirst; a. 1 h. (Stpf.).

TASTE AND APPETITE: Taste in the mouth, as of hazlenuts (S. Hhm.). Taste in the mouth as of sweet almonds (Fz.). Bitter taste in the mouth, early in the morning; 2 d. (Thr.). Bitter taste of pure drinking water; 2 d. (Thr.). Bitterness in the mouth the whole day, the food, however, had no bitter taste (S. Hhm.).

55. Bitter things had an unusually bitter taste (S. Hhm.). He relishes his food, but it tastes too strongly; this is the reason why he cannot eat a large quantity; he relished his tobacco, but it tasted too strongly, he was not able to smoke much of it; a. 3 h. (S. Hhm.). He relishes his tobacco very much (Stpf.). *Diminished appetite*; his supper has a good taste, but he has neither appetite nor hunger; a. 8 h. (S. Hhm.). Great continued loss of appetite and aversion to food, drink, tobacco, with nausea and disposition to vomit, and a salt taste in the mouth; the food, however, has no bad, strange taste; a. 2 h. (S. Hhm.).

60. Aversion to coffee (S. Hhm.). Eructations tasting of the ingesta, from noon till evening (S. Hhm.). Short, empty risings (Stpf.). *Hiccough. Great hunger before a meal; greedy, hurried eating* (S. Hhm.).

65. Constant inclination to vomit, being seated in the upper part of the throat (S. Hhm.). Nausea; towards five o'clock in the afternoon, he becomes faint, had to sit down; he then felt a desire to vomit (S. Hhm.). Morning-nausea. After eating an agreeable kind of food he felt qualmish and nauseated (S. Hhm.).

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: Stitches in the pit of the stomach, accompanied with pressure; painless distention and swelling of the pit of the stomach in a few hours (S. Hhm.).

70. Tension across the stomach and the hypochondria. Disagreeable sensation below the stomach, with subsequent distention and dull pain. Continuous pinching pressure in

either side of the abdomen, early in the morning when in bed, sometimes towards the abdominal rings, as if hernia would obtrude, without any distention of the abdomen; the emission of a single flatus procures only a momentary relief (S. Hhm.). Fulness in the abdomen after supper, with some pinching pain. Pressure in the abdomen, as in incarcerated flatulence (Hsch.).

75. When eating yet some bread after a moderate meal, he felt an extremely painful pressing, while eating, on the left side of the region of the stomach; it continued even after the eating (Fz.). Fulness in the abdomen after walking in the open air (S. Hhm.). Pressing sensation in the pit of the stomach at different times of the day; her dresses felt too tight in that region, and she had to loose them (S. Hhm.). Emission of a quantity of flatulence. Some fermentation in the abdomen, and emission of a quantity of flatulence the whole day; a. 4 h. (S. Hhm.).

80. Emission of a number of strong, but inodorous flatus (S. Hhm.). Frequent and easy emission of flatulence, the first hours after taking the coffee; but after twelve and more hours difficult emission of a small quantity of short flatus, which are constantly endeavoring to escape, accompanied with pains in the abdomen (S. Hhm.). Fermentation in the abdomen, followed by vomiting; soon after again vomiting, and when a third vomiting sets in, he throws off watery mucus (S. Hhm.). Sticking in the abdominal ring, from within outward, as in inguinal hernia (S. Hhm.). Dartings in the side of the abdomen, during every expiration; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (S. Hhm.).

85. Colic, as if the abdomen would burst (S. Hhm.). (Frightful crampy pain in the abdomen and chest; she demeans herself as if she were suffering with the most violent labor pains; she complains as if all her bowels were being cut up, with convulsions; her body became bent double, and her feet were drawn up to her head, with horrible cries and grinding of teeth; she became cold and stiff, emitted painful sounds; the breathing became suppressed) (S. Hhm.). Movements in the abdomen, as if she had to go to stool.

STOOL: On the first day he had two stools, contrary to his habit; the first portion was hard, the second liquid (Br.).

90. He feels a desire for stool; the fæces are soft, but he is unable to expel a sufficient quantity (S. Hhm.). Three hard stools on the second day.

GENITAL ORGANS: Itching of the forepart of the penis and glans. Burning tearing in the forepart of the urethra (S. Hhm.). Frequent desire to emit urine, early in the morning;

the urine comes off in small quantities, but only drop by drop ; (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.)

95. Frequent micturition (Stpf.). Secretion of a small quantity of urine (immediately) (S. Hhm.). Pressure upon the bladder, which obliges him to urinate (S. Hhm.). Increased secretion of urine (a. 14 h.) (S. Hhm.). Emission of a large quantity of urine about midnight, the genital organs being lax ; a. 5 h. (S. Hhm.).

100. The urine is blood-red, but not turbid. Itching of the right side of the scrotum. Relaxed scrotum ; the inner portion of the genital organs being excited, but the imagination being cold. Strangulating, smarting pain in one of the testicles. Want of sexual excitement ; the genital organs are relaxed for three days ; the imagination remains cold when thinking of sexual things (the first three days).

105. Great disposition for an embrace. The sexual organs are very much excited, but no emission takes place ; there is but a great dry heat of the body (S. Hhm.). Sensation in the genital organs as if relaxed, and diminution of the sexual desire. Want of disposition to have an embrace, and impotence ; the sexual organs cannot be excited, and the imagination is dull ;¹ after two hours (S. Hhm.). Nocturnal emission (S. Hhm.). Erections and emissions.

110. Painful soreness about the scrotum, when the pantaloons rub against it, ever so little (Fz.). Voluptuous itching of the tip of the glans, early in the morning, obliging him to scratch, for some hours ; after 47 hours. Immediate abatement of the after-pains ; they ceased entirely. (The menses make their appearance² on the same evening, without any drawing in the abdomen) ; 1 d.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS : *Early in the morning when waking the larynx is rough and hoarse* (S. Hhm.).

115. Obstruction of the nose, as in dry coryza (Fz.). Dry coryza with little discharge (Fz.). Fluent coryza, with sneezing, for several evenings, late. Sneezing repeatedly. Oppression of the chest ; immediately (S. Hhm.).

120. Oppression of the chest ; she is obliged to take short inspirations ; the breathing heaves the chest visibly (after the disappearance of the heat in the face) (Stpf.). Fits of short cough in quick succession ; frequent attacks of short, single, abrupt scraping ; a. 1 h. (S. Hhm.) He had to stop coughing ;

¹ Symptom 107. The excitation of the sexual desire is a primary effect ; the weakening of the same a secondary effect of coffee.

² Symptoms 112 and 113, curative effect.

his sight became pale, and he felt giddy (S. Hhm.). Short, suddenly passing, hacking cough, as if caused by an irritation in the throat, frequently returning; a. 1 h. (Stpf.). Cough in the evening when in bed, and when going to sleep.

125. Violent irritation with cough, about midnight, for about an hour (S. Hhm.). Sudden attacks of a dry and hacking cough, as if occasioned by a spasmodic constriction of the larynx, which seemed to be lined with dry mucus (S. Hhm.). When coughing, the side of the chest aches, almost like a stinging (S. Hhm.). Immediately after going to sleep, the child has some fits of dry cough; 1 evening. Early in the morning, after rising, he has a catarrhal sensation in the back part of the throat, a sort of coryza runs from the nose, without any catarrhal sensation in the nasal or frontal cavity being present.

130. Fluent coryza and sneezing, for several evenings. Cough in the evening when in bed and when waking.

BACK: Pain in the small of the back when walking (S. Hhm.). Aching pain in the small of the back. Paralytic pain in the small of the back when sitting or standing (S. Hhm.).

UPPER LIMBS: 135. Great weakness in the arms and weariness in the whole body (S. Hhm.). Sense of lightness in the limbs. Tearing in the left arm, so that she was unable to move it sufficiently (S. Hhm.). When keeping the arms bent, he feels a cramplike and drawing sensation in them, as if they would be drawn up, almost like a jerking (Fz.). Rheumatic bruised pain in the region of the left upper arm (Fz.).

140. Sometimes one or the other finger is contracted as by a cramp; early in the morning he was unable to straighten the little finger entirely (S. Hhm.). Painful drawing or tearing in the soft parts of the fingers from above downwards; a. 2 h. (S. Hhm.). *His hands tremble when he tries to hold any thing*¹ (Fz.). Sensation of numbness in the fingers; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Fz.). The hands are sweaty when writing.

145. Violent pain in the finger, which had been slightly burnt previous to taking the drug, and which had been without any pain; a 3 h. (Fz.).

LOWER LIMBS: Pain as if bruised, when sitting or walking, in the femor, in the region of the nates, below the hip-joint, towards the os ischium; he had to limp when walking (S. Hhm.). The inner sides of the thighs become sore from the least rubbing with a piece of woollen cloth, or, at any rate,

¹ Symptoms 142 and 143, 149 and 150, are perhaps secondary.

it occasions a very painful sensation of soreness (S. Hhm.). A jerking gnawing and a sensation of excoriation in the region of the right tibia, both in rest and motion, and sensation as if the tibia were bruised, accompanied with a feeling of heat in that bone (S. Hhm.). Trembling of the feet; a. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Stpf.).

150. Trembling sensation in the knee when going down stairs (secondary effect?) (S. Hhm.). Drawing pain below the right knee. Crampy sensation in the calf when drawing the knee up (S. Hhm.). Crampy sensation in the bottom of the foot when bringing the foot forward (S. Hhm.). Darting, below the external malleolus of the right foot, when treading upon the heel, or when bending the foot backward, also when touching the part (S. Hhm.).

155. Slight stitches in the balls of the big toe; four o'clock in the afternoon.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Yawning and drowsiness; 1 d. Sweaty feet and sore feeling about the toes. All the joints feel bruised, especially those which are bent, early in the morning when in bed; the pain disappears when rising (S. Hhm.). Darting through one or the other limb (S. Hhm.).

160. After every walk her lower limbs felt so painful that she had to lie down (S. Hhm.). Great debility when going up stairs; it passed off speedily (S. Hhm.). Pain in the whole body, he has no rest any where (S. Hhm.). Eruption and itching of the whole body (curative effect?) (S. Hhm.). *Coffee transforms an itching eruption into a burning one* (S. Hhm.).

165. Great mobility of the muscles; every movement is performed with ease and rapidity, and with a certain power (A.). The cerebral functions and the movements of the body are performed with ease; he feels extremely comfortable and lively (A.).

SLEEP: Little sleep (S. Hhm.). Great wakefulness in the evening. Extreme liveliness of the body and mind (a. 6 h); after that she fell asleep (Stpf.).

170. Sleeplessness, owing to an excessive irritation of body and mind (Stpf.).¹ Overwhelmed with sleep; he apprehends an apoplectic fit (S. Hhm.). At night, while sleeping, he tosses about without knowing it; in the morning he found himself in the bed the feet uppermost (S. Hhm.). Sleeplessness after midnight (from two to seven o'clock), with incarceration of flatulence under the ribs, causing colic and anxiety, and

¹ Excitation and sleeplessness are primary effects of coffee; the different shades of sleepiness (symp. 171, 172, 176, 177, 178) are secondary effects.

with a feeling of heat over the whole body without sweat, except under the nose, without thirst, and with a desire to uncover himself (S. Hhm.). Desire to lie down, to close the eyes, but without either being able or willing to sleep (Br.).

175. He sleeps restlessly the whole night, and has to turn alternately to one or the other side (Fz.). Wakeful at first, soon after sleepy (Hsch.). Great drowsiness with weariness after twelve hours (A.). Sound sleep. He slept until three o'clock at night; after three o'clock he merely slumbered; he woke, but he did not become conscious of himself (Br.).

180. Waking with starting. In the night he frequently starts from his sleep as in affright (Lgh.). Frequent waking towards morning (Lgh.). The baby's cheeks become hot and red; he sleeps restlessly, one and two days. Talks in her sleep, immediately after falling asleep; a girl of six years.

185. During his nightly slumber his imagination dwells upon one idea of which he cannot free himself, and which deprives him of all sleep. *Long, vivid dreams at night* (S. Hhm.). Light dreams at night (S. Hhm.).

FEVER: Yawning (S. Hhm.). Frequent deep yawning (Fz.).

190. All the symptoms increase when walking in the open air (S. Hhm.). Aversion to open air (S. Hhm.). Constant weariness of the feet, extending as far as the thighs, after a walk in the open air (S. Hhm.). During a walk in the open air, he becomes sad, weeping and indisposed to business (S. Hhm.). Great sensitiveness to cold.

195. The air which was usually agreeable to him, appeared to him very cutting (Fz.). Walking in the open air affects him a good deal; the water flows from his eyes; he becomes soon tired; a. $6\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Fz.). Violent thirst without any heat and without any dryness of the tongue (S. Hhm.). He frequently wakes in the night, to drink (S. Hhm.). Dryness in the mouth without thirst, early in the morning when in bed (S. Hhm.).

200. Feeling of warmth with redness of the face, likewise without thirst (S. Hhm.). Paroxysms of chilliness, increased by motion (Spf.). Chilliness through the whole body (with warm skin), more perceptible and stronger when moving the body; when rising from the chair, a cold chill creeps over her, the face being pale, for ten minutes; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Spf.). Violent chilliness in the bed, without thirst, early in the morning (at five o'clock), and at one o'clock in the afternoon (S. Hhm.). At four o'clock in the afternoon his limbs feel debilitated and

heavy, the knees give way, accompanied with a febrile warmth and chilliness, externally and internally (S. Hhm.).

205. Cold feet in the afternoon, after four o'clock, accompanied with headache and congestion of blood to the head (a. 24 h.), going off by a walk in the air (S. Hhm.). Cold hands, afterwards cold feet; a. 2, 3 h. (S. Hhm.). Repeated chills and shuddering in the back, the body having the natural warmth (Fz.). Feeling of coldness over the whole body; she experiences a cold creeping along her back as in a cold room; followed by sudden redness and heat of the face, cold hands, the palms becoming hot and the dorsa remaining cold (Fz.). Slight heat without thirst, after the chilliness; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Stpf.).

210. Chilliness in the back, mixed with a feeling of heat; especially in the middle of the back across the abdomen he experiences a warmth as if sweat would break out (St.). Internal shuddering, even in the chest, with chilliness and heat in the head and sweat in the face; without thirst (S. Hhm.). Vaporous exhalations from the skin in the morning (S. Hhm.). Feeling of general heat in the evening after lying down; he felt oppressed; in the night, he perspired all over, especially in the back (S. Hhm.). Heat over the whole body, which can be felt externally, at eight o'clock in the evening, with great feeling of dryness in the mouth, and at the same time shuddering down the back and the posterior part of the body; afterwards hands and feet became cold as ice; afterwards, when in bed, he felt alternately great heat and coldness, until after midnight; in the morning a headache was felt as if the head had been bruised; when walking every step caused a pain in the head, a. 30 h. (S. Hhm.).

215. Chilliness and heat in either cheek (S. Hhm.). Tremulous motion in the back and between the shoulders, accompanied with warmth (Hsch.). Heat in the face and redness of the cheeks; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Stpf.). Dry warmth in the face (Hsch.). Warmth in the chest and abdomen (Hsch.).

220. Unusually warm feet (Hsch.). From eight to nine in the evening a nausea is felt, as if in the stomach, a sort of fainting and vertigo; he had to sit and to lie down; all his limbs felt heavy, with some chilliness; a. 24 h. (S. Hhm.). At three o'clock in the afternoon, his face was hot and red, without any previous chilliness, with much thirst; the heat was followed by sweat all over, which was accompanied with thirst in the first hours (S. Hhm.). She sometimes wakes in the night, feels a dry heat all over, and had to turn to the other side, two nights

in succession; the breath was hot, but without any thirst or dryness of mouth (S. Hhm.). One of the cheeks feels hot and red, accompanied with an almost constant shuddering (S. Hhm.).

225. While in her febrile heat she talks as if she were delirious, she wants one thing or another to be procured for her (S. Hhm.). Early in the morning, when in bed, she has a feeling of heat; nevertheless she avoids being uncovered (S. Hhm.).

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Anxiety and unsteadiness (Hsch.). Very much dissatisfied; he is not disposed to talk; his answers are short (immediately) (Br.). Lively fancy; he makes many plans in regard to the future; contrary to his habit, he is constantly in sentimental ecstasy about beautiful scenery, of which he is reading a description; a. 3 h. (Fz.).

230. The dose of coffee which he took in the evening was followed by great excitement and quickness of motion; he performed all his movements with great ease; a. 12 h. (Fz.). *Excessive relaxation of body and mind*; a. 45 h. (Fz.). Extreme cheerfulness of mind (A.). Acuteness of thought (A.). Vividness of his ideas (A.).

235. When reading he loses sight of his object, he does not know what he was reading or had been reading, without however becoming conscious of other ideas (loss of thought;) when he does not read, he has a thousand ideas in his head, and he thinks of things which had taken place a long while ago (Fz.).¹ Want of memory and attention; a. 48 h. (Fz.). A little out of humor (S. Hhm.). Not disposed to do any business; while doing his business, he loses all desire to attend to it (S. Hhm.). The mind is indifferent to meditations on the things of the other world (curative effect.).

240. Very much out of humor (S. Hhm.). He feels vexed; he would have liked to throw every thing out of his hands (S. Hhm.). She has nothing but sad ideas; she cries aloud, and cannot be appeased by any thing; the ill humor seems to abate in the open air (S. Hhm.). He relates unpleasant things quite composedly, without being affected by them (curative effect). He is in a weeping mood, and full of care; he feels vexed.

¹ The mental excitement, as expressed in symptoms 229, 230, 232, 233, 234 and part of 235, is a primary effect of coffee; the dulness, on the contrary, the want of imagination, memory, etc., are undoubtedly secondary effects. Several of the intermediate disturbances of the mind and temperament, such as 240—245, ought to be considered primary effects.

245. Great anxiety; she knows not where to find ease; she trembles and is unable to hold her pen; a. 3 h. (S. Hhm.). Calm, composed, dispassionate mood (secondary and curative effect) (S. Hhm.).

SEMEN SABADILLÆ.

BY DOCTOR STAPF.

THIS plant has been first described by Monardes about the year 1572. At first it was employed almost exclusively for the extirpation of lice, and that of worms in putrid ulcers and in the intestines; but now, since its pathogenetic effects upon the healthy organism have been correctly ascertained, we know that Sabadilla will prove highly useful in the cure of many important diseases.

The following symptoms have been obtained upon perfectly healthy persons by means of the tincture prepared from one part of the powdered seeds, and twenty parts of alcohol. In most cases a few drops of that tincture, mixed with a quantity of water shortly previously to taking the drug, have sufficed to produce considerable morbid changes.

Among the many important and characteristic symptoms of Sabadilla which every observing physician will easily recognize, the Sabadilla fever is especially remarkable. Sabadilla is not only a specific to a certain kind of very bad angina, and to a rare kind of pleurisy, where no inflammatory fever nor thirst is present, where the patient complains of coldness mingled with isolated flushes of heat, but also to some forms of fever and ague, where the chilliness sets in with nausea and inclination to vomit, recurs frequently, and sometimes alternates with flushes of heat; where the heat is more perceptible in the face and on the hands than on the rest of the body, with absence of thirst both in the chilly and hot stage.

The curative powers of Sabadilla in certain kinds of intermittent fever have been confirmed by the success with which Sabadilla has been employed by Drs. Pleyel and Sonnenberg against an epidemic quartan fever in Slavonia. (See *Archiv.* Vol. IV. first half, p. 3.)

Sabadilla is one of those remedies which have a long action. Its primary symptoms seem to develop themselves in the first five days, and then to recur after the lapse of some

time. Its symptoms seem to recur periodically, which make Sabadilla especially suitable to the cure of diseases distinguished by typical paroxysms, such as fever and ague.

Camphor and Pulsatilla seem to be the best antidotes.

In highly susceptible persons the thirtieth potency is sufficient; in persons less susceptible a lower potency may be necessary.

The following symptoms have been observed by Hahnemann (Hhmn.), Gross (Gss.), Hartlaub (Hb.), Schœnke (Schk.), Rueckert (Rck.), Langhammer (Lgh.), Stapf (St.), Hromada (Hr.), Schulz (Sch.), and two young physicians (H.) and (W.), partly on themselves, and partly on other healthy persons.

SABADILLA.

HEAD: Vertigo as if every thing were turning, especially when rising from a seat; 1 h. (Rck.). Vertigo, every thing turns in a circle; 6 d. (Sch.). Vertigo as if he would faint, with obscuration of sight; 3 d. (Rck.). Vertigo, as if one would fall; 2 d. (Sch.).

5. Vertigo early in the morning after rising, greater when sitting than when walking; his head felt stupid (St.). Vertigo, greater when sitting than when standing; 7 d. (Sch.). Vertigo when going to bed, so that he had to hold himself; 3 d., continuing for five days (Hr.). He had to rest his head upon the table, the whole forenoon until after dinner, in order to keep off the vertigo, in which he indeed succeeded; accompanied with constant nausea, without vomiting; a. 2 d. (St.). Stupefaction of the head without vertigo and real headache (Hr.).

10. Gloominess in the head (St.). His head feels obtuse and heavy, as if he were obliged to hold it all the time; for several days (H.). Sensation as if the head were taken with vertigo, with a little aching pain, shortly after taking the drug, continuing an hour and a half (Hr.). Dizziness, as after a slight intoxication, without vertigo or pain; a. 3 h., continuing for two days (Hr.). Thinking is troublesome and gives him a headache; except this, she has a particular disposition to laugh at every thing; afterwards she feels indifferent, almost apathetic (H.).

15. The mind seems to be excited, almost strained, whereas the heart is cold; in a few days the mind becomes duller and slower, the heart is more easily moved (H.). Aching in the vertex; it ascends from the skin of the forehead, where a sort

of whirling motion is experienced ; after the second day (Rck.). *Painful pressure in the right temple from within outward ;* a. 10 h. (S. Hhmn.). Pressure in the head with heaviness, so that he is scarcely able to lift it ; immediately after taking the drug, for half an hour (Hr.). Dull, aching pain in the sinciput, diminished by pressing with the palm of the hand against the forehead. Increased warmth in the forehead, followed in a few minutes by coldness in the hairy scalp ; even the hairs felt cold to the hand, as if cold water had been poured over the head ; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. (S. G.).

20. *Tensive pain in the forehead, with pressure ;* a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Hb.). *Stupefying, oppressive sensation in the forehead, producing a reeling sensation,* which obliges him to stagger from side to side, as if he were drunk ; a. 10 h. (Lgh.). Headache, as if a thread had been drawn from the middle of the forehead to the occiput above the temples, leaving a burning sensation behind ; a. 2 h., for one hour (S. G.). Burning pain of the hairy scalp ; a. 8 h. (Hr.). Violent itching of the hairy scalp, obliging her to scratch until the blood made its appearance ; a. 5 h., for five days (Hr.).

25. Headache, as if the head were squeezed violently from all sides ; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h., for half an hour (Hr.). Itching of the vertex, as if a quantity of vermin had accumulated there, obliging him to scratch incessantly ; a. 2 d., continuing for two days (Hr.). *Corrosive burning point in the region of the top of the head* (Hb.). Headache, as if occasioned by strong pressure, extending from both temples towards the vertex, and thence to the lowest part of the occiput ; a. 22 minutes, for half an hour (Hr.). Headache, as if some one pushed from the upper part of the occiput through the brain and forehead ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. for two hours (Hr.).

30. Painful pressure in the whole of the head, as if the whole of the head were driven asunder ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. for three quarters of an hour (Hr.). Lancinations in the outer parts of the left side of the forehead ; a. 6 h. (Lgh.). Dull stitches in the left frontal eminence ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (W.). Headache, especially after every walk ; when returning into the room she is attacked with a turning screwing pain, commencing in the right side of the head, affecting both temples very sensibly, and extending over the whole head after going to bed ; recurring every day (Rk.). *Headache occasioned by continued attention* (H.).

35. Pulsative headache in the right side of the forehead ; afterwards more in the upper part (a. 1 h.) ; it continued for three-quarters of an hour ; after which lapse of time it decreased gradually, but the head remaining painful the whole day (H.).

Slight painful pressure in the forehead above the left eye, afterwards also in the temple; a. 10 h. (H.). Slight headache in the right half of the vertex; a. 2 h. (H.). Painful pressure in the right hemisphere, extending as far as the molares of the left lower jaw (W.). Painful pressure with dizziness in the sinciput and temples, with occasional painful stitches in the back, followed by a drawing sensation (Gss.).

40. Painful heaviness, first in the right side, afterwards in the forehead, whence it extends more and more towards the left side, and finally affects the whole head continuously; increases during motion, when it becomes a sort of vertigo; 1 d. (H.). Constant headache, or sort of tension; on the first day it was only felt in the forehead; on the day following in the whole head; less violent when staring at a thing or reflecting upon a thing (H.). Dull sensation in the forehead, as if it had received a blow; not exactly a pain, whilst the limbs felt heavy; a. 2 h. (H.). Slight jerking headache, first on the right, then on the left side, over the forehead; a. 1 h. (H.). Tension of the scalp, especially during the fever; 3 and 4 d. (Rck.).

45. Sticking in the temples and the scalp; 2 d. (Rck.). Painful pressure in both temples; a. 26 minutes, continuing for one hour (Hr.). *Painful pressure toward the right temporal bone.* (W.). Itching aching in the head, most violent in the forehead (W.). Painful beating in the left temple (Gss.).

50. Painful pressure from above downward, in the left temple, near the ear; a. $9\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Lgh.). Single stitches in the outer parts of the left temporal region; a. $3\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Lgh.). Aching in the left temporal region; a. 11 h. (Lgh.). Sticking in the temples, especially in the right side. Pain in the left side of the occiput, as if a wound were strongly pressed upon (Gss.).

55. Confused headache, with burning and itching of the scalp; this feeling of heat extends over the surface of the whole body (Hartlaub and Trinks). Pressure in the occiput from behind forward, with a reeling sensation; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Nn.). Sticking headache, especially in the forehead; 7 d. (Sch.). Burning tingling over the eyebrows (Hb.).

60. Pains in the head, in the evening when reading, as if single parts of the brain were pressed against sharp corners (W.). Fine concealed pricklings in the skin of the forehead, when becoming warm and going up stairs suddenly; a. 2 d. (H.). Heat in the head and face, as if he had drank much wine, not perceptible to the hand; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h., for three hours (H.).

FACE: Heat in the face, after drinking wine, the first days

(H.). Heat and stinging itching in the face, here and there ; a. 11 h. towards evening (H.).

65. Redness of the face and hands (H.). Flush of heat in the face ; his cheeks are red and burn (Schk.). *Redness of the face and heat, without the heat being felt by him* (Hb.). Flushes of heat with redness of face (Gss.).

EYES: Painful drawing from below upwards, in the interior of the right eye and in the temple.

70. Pressure upon the eyeballs, especially when looking upward ; less when looking down (Gss.) Eye-gum in the outer canthi, about noon ; a. 6½ h. (Lgh.). Blue rings around the eyes ; for many days (Rck.). Redness of the margins of the eyelids, and sensation in the eyes as if an inflammation would form (H.). Burning sensation in the left eye, as if something corrosive had got into it ; intermitting and returning after a few pulsations ; a. 1 h. (H.).

75. Dimsightedness with vertigo (Hartlaub and Trinks). *Lachrymation*, when walking in the open air, when looking at the bright light, when coughing or yawning ; for several days (H.). Lachrymation as soon as the least pain is experienced in some other part of the body, for instance the hand (H.). Blackness before the eyes (Hartlaub and Trinks).

EARS: Burning itching in the interior of the lobules, without any external redness or heat (Hhmn).

80. Violent sticking in the left ear, 1. d. (Sch.). Sticking in the right lobule, a. 2 h. (Schk.). Burning sensation in the outer parts of the right ear, without any redness being perceived, accompanied with a burning of the left temple, continuing for an hour ; a. 1 h. (Hr.). Pressing pain in the exterior of the ear (H.). Violent sticking in the left ear ; 1 d.

85. Otalgia and snapping as of electric sparks before the ears (Rck.). Humming and buzzing about the ears, and sometimes a sensation as if something heavy had fallen upon the floor and burst, after which the ringing in the ears continues for a long while (Rck.). Sensation as if the ear were obstructed by something (Rck.). Report in the ear ; humming in the ear when the air presses into it, shortly before dinner (H.). Painful boring behind the left ear in the parotid glands, the lower jaw and the submaxillary glands ; a. 3 h. (Hb.)

90. Burning-prickling sensation behind the ear (Hb.). Small pimples behind the right ear ; 3 d., for five days. Violent itching of the left cheek ; specks in the face, like herpes, disappearing only in a few days ; 1 and 2 d. (H.).

NOSE: Contractive, biting sensation in the nose, as if occasioned by mustard (H.). Itching tingling in the nose (Hb.).

95. *Bleeding from the nose twice, profusely* (Gss.).

JAWS AND TEETH: Burning-itching tingling and prickling in the upper and lower lip, obliging him to scratch, as if the parts were burned; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Lgh.). Burning of the lips as if they had been scalded (W.). Sore pain in the mesian line of the upper lip, early in the morning after waking, as if there were a fine crack, or as if it were drawn together with a fine string and upward; the tension disappears after touching the lip with the incisores, and there remains only a simple soreness; afterwards it is seen that the epidermis had been torn and had retracted backwards, for several days (H.). *Beating and jerking in the muscles of the left upper jaw*; a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Lgh.).

100. The lower jaws, when touched, are painful like swollen glands; for several days (H.). Rattling in the articulations of either jaw as often as he opens his mouth, as if they were quite loose, especially the right; this is neither painful nor disagreeable; 2 d., in the morning (H.). Drawing in the jaws and teeth (Rck.). Frequent painful jerking in the gums, in paroxysms, every day (Rck.). Sticking pain in one of the right lower motures, extending into the submaxillary glands; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (W.).

105. Sticking pain in one of the anterior left lower molares, extending towards the ear; continuing a few minutes; a. 4 h. (Schk.). Cessation of the toothache in the left lower row (Nn.). A carious molar tooth becomes more hollow, six weeks after taking the drug, a fourth part of the tooth breaks off suddenly without pain (H.). Subdued beating and drawing in the teeth, not continuing, generally during a walk (H.). Small stitches from above downwards in the upper teeth of the right side (H.).

110. Intermittent aching pain in the internal side of the left cheek, where the teeth come in contact with one another, not altered by contact; a. 10 h. (H.).

MOUTH, PARYNX, ŒSOPHAGUS: Stinging sensation, with disagreeable bitterness and repulsive sweetness in the tip of the tongue, in the lips and the gums (Murray Appar. Med. V. p. 168). *Burning in the surface of the tip of the tongue*; a. 2 min., continuing twenty minutes (Hr.). Burning pain through the right side of the tip of the tongue, followed immediately after by violent spitting, and a taste as of unripe fruit; a. 4 min., for three hours (Hr.). The tongue feels sore and as if full of blisters (W.).

115. The tip of the tongue and the buccal cavity felt sore and scalded (W.). Pinching dull stitches in the tip of the tongue, more on the right side, intermitting and recurring; a. 6 h. (H.). The tongue is coated; mostly yellowish, especially

in the middle and posteriorly ; for several days (H.). The tongue is coated white, the tip is bluish, the gums are bluish likewise ; 2 d. (H.). Confluence of saliva and nausea, with a little retching ; immediately, for 8 min. (Hr.).

120. (Confluence of saliva, causing an astringent sensation in the mouth, as if it were full of metal) (Hr.). Burning of the tip of the tongue with great soreness of the throat, increased by swallowing saliva, and leaving a burning sensation when drinking ; immediately, for one hour (Hr.). Burning in the fauces, and about the uvula, with pungent taste ; he had to spit a good deal ; a. 20 min., for one hour (Hr.). Sore throat when swallowing ; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h., for three hours (Hr.). The throat feels swollen ; a. 8 h. (H.).

125. He is constantly obliged to swallow ; with pain in the mouth, and behind the larynx, as if something were lodged there, accompanied with scratching, roughness ; he hawks constantly, especially in the morning, afterwards the whole day, also when eating ; more after eating ; 3 d. (H.). Roughness of the throat, has to hawk all the time ; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Gss.). Scraping sensation in the fauces, with dryness and difficult deglutition (Hartlaub and Trinks). Swelling of the uvula (Rck.) Burning and pressure in the throat, during and between the acts of deglutition ; the interior of the throat feels swollen (Rck.).

130. The throat feels as if the neck were constricted with a string ; 3 and 4 d. (Rck.). Scraping in the throat with confluence of water in the mouth ; immediately (Schk.). Scraping and painful sensation in the throat (St.). Scraping in the throat, immediately after taking the drug, as if one had swallowed something acid, with dryness of the part where the nose opens into the mouth (W.). Sensation as if a soft body were lodged in the throat, felt especially during deglutition ; a. 1 h. (Schk.).

135. Sensation in the throat as if a lump were lodged there, during and between the acts of deglutition ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h., for one hour (Nn.). Scraping in the throat ; when swallowing he feels as if the uvula were resting on the tongue ; the flat sensation in the throat obliges him to hawk, which causes a sweet, flat-tasting mucus to come up (Schk.). Burning and pressure in the throat, during empty deglutition, as if a plug were lodged in the throat ; a. 20 h. (Schk.). Dryness in the throat when swallowing, a 2 h. (Schk.).

140. Sticking sensation in the throat, occasioned by tightness and sharp scraping ; he has to hawk, in order to breathe freely (Schk.). Tensive clawing sensation in the parotid gland, with increased secretion of saliva on the side of the gland ; a.

1 h. (Schk.). Burning-crawling, stinging sensation in the palate (Hb.). Constrictive sensation deep in the throat, as if the fauces were constricted as after swallowing an astringent drink (Hb.). Confluence of sweetish saliva in the mouth, which he is constantly obliged to hawk ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Schk.).

145. Phlegm in the throat, before breakfast. The smell of garlic is intolerable to him (Hartlaub and Trink). Sensation as if vapor were rising in the throat, with bitterness, almost like heartburn ; a. 10 min. (Gss.).

TASTE AND APPETITE: Bitterish-sourish taste rising from the œsophagus into the posterior part of the mouth immediately after taking the drug, accompanied with a dull burning in the chest (S. G.). Repulsive, burning-sweetish taste in the mouth, aggravated by smoking (which he is in the habit of doing), but going off by eating ; for three hours (Hb.).

150. Flat, bitter taste in the mouth (G. S.). *Bitter taste in the mouth*, from the throat up to the nose, for three hours, going off after a meal, immediately (St.). Sweet taste in the mouth, as if he had chewed liquorice ; a. 1 h. (Schk.). Loss of taste and appetite ; a. 1 h. (Nn.). No appetite ; every thing he eats tastes of the drug ; but as soon as he had swallowed one mouthful the food had again its natural taste ; a. 3 h., for a quarter of an hour (Hr.).

155. Aversion to food, continuing until the next meal (Hr.). Thirst which can only be quenched for a short while (St.). Desire for cold water, especially towards evening ; 1 d. (H.). Desire for beer and milk (Hartlaub and Trink). Increase of thirst ; he has to drink cold water in the morning, contrary to his custom (H.).

160. No appetite for dinner ; a. 4 h. (H.). Ravenous desire for sweet things, honey and dishes made of flour, alternating with aversion to meat, wine or sour things (Hartlaub and Trink). Canine hunger in the evening, after having been without an appetite the whole day ; 1 d. (H.). He eats his warm breakfast with great avidity, for several mornings in succession (H.). Aversion to food and coffee ; he eats, but without an appetite (St.).

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Eructations, partly tasting of the drug, partly having a bitter and pungent taste, a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h., for twenty-five minutes (Hr.). Frequent painful eructations, which frequently ascend only as far as the middle of the chest, as if the air had to press through the orifice of the stomach with great trouble ; for several days (H.). Sour eructations ; rarely continuing for days (H.). Empty eructations with a feeling of shuddering over the body (Schk.).

170. Frequent eructations, having a rancid taste; or tasting of the drug; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Nn.). A kind of heartburn, a heat being felt in the abdomen, extending through the stomach and as far as the mouth, accompanied with considerable ptyalism, the saliva appearing to be hot as the heat in the abdomen, but it is not; a. 2 h., for twenty minutes (Hr.). Hiccough, several times; a. 1 h. (Lgh.). Aversion to meat (W.). Aversion to food, with appetite; 1 d. (H.).

175. Nausea while eating, several times (Rck.). Nausea, waterbrash, and vomiting (Hartlaub and Trink). Nausea before dinner, ceasing after dinner (H.). Nausea, sensation of anxiety, and as if he would vomit, immediately after a meal (H.). Nausea, relieved somewhat by bitter eructations (Gss.).

180. Feeling of nausea and pain with weakness. She feels as if she would fall over, and is obliged to sit down (Gss.). He feels qualmish and nauseated; he has tasteless eructations, after which the qualmishness terminates (Schk.). *Nausea and desire to vomit; he spits up insipid water all the time* (a. 1 h.) (Schk.). Constant desire to vomit (St.). Nausea and gulping up of bitter mucus, leaving a greasy substance behind, as if he had eaten tallow (a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h., for $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) (Hr.).

185. Nausea with retching, without vomiting, followed by vertigo unto falling, after which he experiences a pressing headache, continuing for fifteen minutes (a. 6 min.) (Hr.). Desire to vomit as soon as she sees boiled food; for three hours, a. 10 min. (Hr.). Nausea with bitter taste on the tongue; the food he takes has a good taste; for one hour, immediately (Hr.). Nausea with retching; there was no vomiting, but a cough came on which increased the retching; for half an hour, immediately (Hr.). Qualmish, uncomfortable, cold sensation in the stomach (Nn.).

STOMACH: 190. Feeling of emptiness in the stomach; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Nn.). Sensation as if the stomach were being turned inside out, directly below the pit of the stomach, a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Nn.). *Below the pit of the stomach, he experiences a pain, on pressure, as one feels when pressing on the parts, especially during an inspiration* (Gss.). Slight burning immediately after taking the medicine, gradually rising from the stomach to the pharynx, and becoming so violent in half an hour, that he requested help, saying that the burning was like that of an incandescent coal; passed off gradually in half an hour (Hr.). Horrid burning in the stomach, immediately after waking; she thought the burning would come through the throat; she

thought she would suffocate; her breathing was oppressed; she thought she felt relieved by compressing the chest with her two hands, but it was not the case (Hr.).

195. Slight pressure in the stomach, with a sensation as if it were bloated; a. 1 h., lasting for two hours (Hr.). Internal, slight painful digging-up above the pit of the stomach, on the left side; the place is painful for several days when touching it (Gss.). Warm feeling in the right hypochondrium not far from the pit of the stomach; soon after taking the drug (Schk.). Dull sticking pain on the left side, on one side of the pit of the stomach (Schk.). Warm sensation in the præcordia; a. 1 h. (Schk.).

200. Burning in the stomach and along the whole of the œsophagus, immediately, continuing for ten minutes, and then gradually decreasing (H.). Burning in the stomach (Hhmn.). *Corrosive burning pain in the stomach*; a. 3 and 7 hours (Hb.). Slight indications of heartburn (W.). *Considerable burning in the stomach and along the chest as high up as the pit of the throat* (Gss.).

205. *Sudden oppression of breathing, in the pit of the stomach, with anxiety* (Gss.).

ABDOMEN: Pain in the stomach and abdomen, as of a stone, with digging-up in the abdomen. *Cutting in the abdomen as with knives* (Hartlaub and Trink). Burning in the abdomen. Shuddering in the abdomen (St.).

210. *Sensation in the abdomen as if a ball of thread were moving and turning through it* (Hartlaub and Trink). Painful boring in the hypogastrium, especially in one place of the right hip (Gss.). *Colic, which causes one to shudder, and violent urging for stool, with imperceptible discharge* (Hartlaub and Trink). Warmth through the abdomen, and desire for stool, without being able to effect a passage, immediately after taking the drug (Hr.). Burning in the abdomen and rectum, coming on after every stool, and continuing an hour after every evacuation (Hr.).

215. Rumbling in the abdomen, emission of an immense quantity of flatulence, followed immediately after by urging for stool and an evacuation, which was followed by a second in half an hour (Hr.). Loud rumbling, affecting the abdomen, as if it contained something living; however, no flatulence was emitted; continuing for two hours, after one hour (Hr.). Loud rumbling in the abdomen, and loose evacuation in five minutes; another violent rumbling in ten minutes, followed by a copious loose evacuation (Hr.). Burning sensation around the umbilicus for about four days. A good deal of rumbling in

the abdomen, with pinching in the region of the bladder, accompanied with a few deep-seated stitches in the same; continuing for an hour, after two hours (Hr.).

220. Digging-up in the right lobe of the liver extending as far as the left, accompanied with paroxysms of painful drawing in a transverse direction; when pressing upon the part, a pain is experienced as in an old sore; at the same time a similar digging-up is experienced in the forehead, abating when pressing upon it (Gss.). Painless warmth in the region of the stomach and liver, internally (Hb.). Burning pains in the abdomen. Sticking in the right side, especially in the region of the liver; 6 d. (Schk.). Sensation as if the region of the liver were scraped with the back of a knife (Hb.).

225. Dull-sticking pressure in the left side of the abdomen, as if there were a sore (W.). Pinching pressure in the middle of the epigastrium, interiorly, at a place between the pit of the stomach and the vertebræ; the pressure is intermitting, a. 5 min. (H.). Pinching stitch behind the heart towards the left side, deep-seated; worse during an inspiration; a. 6 h. (H.). In the afternoon, while sitting, he is suddenly attacked with a violent, stitch-like pain in the right side below the last rib, resembling splenetic stitches; accompanied with lachrymation. He rises and twists himself in every direction to alleviate the pain, when the pain suddenly attacks the left side, and it seems as if both pains met in the middle of the abdomen. He sits down again without knowing it, stretches himself, bends the back forward, stems his hands in his sides, after which the pain disappears after having lasted twenty minutes in all; 1 d. (H.).

230. *Rumbling in the abdomen as if empty*; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Lgh.). Intermittent rumbling and grunting in the abdomen (H.). Intermittent, slow, dull stitches in the left lumbar region, 1 evening (H.). Stitches in the left side of the abdomen, when sitting; a. 13 h. (Lgh.). Spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles of the left side, with burning pain; he bent double on the left side (Hb.).

235. Abdomen, hands and chest are covered with red spots, becoming redder in the open air, of the size of the tip of a pin, but not elevated (Hb.). Pinching in the abdomen, followed by urging, but nothing but wind is passed (Nn.).

Stool: Violent urging for stool; he has to press more than usual, passes but little and loose stool, followed by increased toothache; five and seven hours after having taken a strong dose (H.). Slightly progressive urging for stool, accompanied with jerking drawing in the pubic region, as if proceeding from the spermatic cords, and extending as far as the hollow between

the thigh and scrotum ; afterwards noiseless emission of short flatus, followed by a shuddering across the back ; 3 d., afternoon (H.). Slippery and liquid stool, mixed with blood and mucus (Hartlaub and Trink).

240. Diarrhœa ; the stool looks fermented and brown (W.). Several stools a day after a large dose ; no stool for four days after taking a small dose (H.). Violent urging for stool, with noise like the croaking of frogs ; he had to sit a long while ; after this an immense quantity of flatulence was passed, followed by an enormous evacuation, which was soon followed by a second evacuation mixed with blood ; from this moment he felt a sort of burning pain in the abdomen which lasted about eight days, decreased gradually after that time, and left an itching behind which yielded to rubbing, and became changed into a slight burning ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Hr.). A sort of pinching sensation around the umbilicus, followed by a copious evacuation, which was soon followed by another ; in a quarter of an hour he emitted a quantity of fetid flatulence ; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Hr.). Violent rumbling in the abdomen, with urging ; he passed a little, after sitting five minutes and pressing violently, a quarter of an hour after taking the medicine ; in half an hour he had a copious evacuation without pain (Hr.).

245. There is no stool for several days ; the first portion of the stools is harder, requiring much pressing at first, scanty (H.). The stool delays in proportion as he increases the dose (H.). No stool for five days ; he felt one strong urging, but it disappeared as soon as he sat down ; three days after taking the last dose he had stool, which required strong pressing (H.). Dull pains in the anus and abdomen ; continuing for five hours, a. 2 h. (Hr.). Burning pain in the anus for six days ; she imagined she had a burning coal in that region ; 2 d. (Hr.).

250. Itching of the anus ; violent burning after scratching ; for five days (Hr.). Itching of the anus, alternating with titillation of the nasal wings and the meatus auditorius externus (Hartlaub and Trink). Violent titillation in the rectum, as of ascarides (St.). Quickly-passing, pinching tearing in the rectum, immediately (H.).

URINARY ORGANS : Increase of urine mixed with blood ; 2 d. (Hr.).

255. Burning in the urethra, between the acts of micturition, with urging to urinate (Hb.). The urine becomes thick and turbid, like loam-water ; a. 5 h. (W.). Little urine, although he drinks more than usual ; 1 d. and the following days (H.). Scalding in the urethra, when urinating (H.).

Dragging sensation as far as the tip of the urethra, at urinating ; toward evening, a. 10 hours (H.).

260. Constant desire to urinate, toward evening ; she emits only a few drops, after which the urging is most violent ; accompanied with drawing in the urethra from before backward ; the urging is accompanied with violent burning in the urethra. (This troublesome symptom was soon removed by a small dose of Pulsatilla) (Gss.).

GENITAL ORGANS: Drawing, beating, sticking intermittent pain in the penis, towards the tip ; a. 6 h. (H.). Slow, whirling movement in the testes, the whole day ; sometimes a fine humming comes from the thighs into the testes, after which the whirling commences again, and with more violence ; 1 d. and following (H.). Subdued contusive pain in the left testicle, going and coming, toward evening ; a. 10 h. (H.). Has no sexual desire for five days ; after which he is scarcely able to chase his voluptuous fancies, the penis remaining relaxed ; 5, 6 and 7 d. (H.).

265. Amorous caresses disgust him ; 1 and following days (H.). Painful erection, with some cordee in the morning, without sexual desire ; 5 d. (H.). Lascivious dreams in the morning, with scanty emission of semen and relaxed penis ; he knows that he is dreaming ; followed by painful erection and extreme lassitude ; feels easier on getting into the open air ; 2 and 5 d. (H.). Decrease of the menses, which were just flowing ; they reappeared at irregular periods, more or less profusely (Nn.). The menses appear one day after the time, more profusely than usual, and flow one day longer than usual ; three or four days before they appeared, she felt a painful bearing down, as if they would come on (Gss.).

CATARRH, LARYNX, AND TRACHEA: 270. Violent sneezing from time to time, concussing the abdomen ; followed by lachrymation ; a. 3 h. (H.). Occasional sneezing, accompanied with sticking contractive headache over the eyes and red margins of the eyelids, as in catarrh, which, however, does not make its appearance (H.). Dryness and sensitiveness in the upper part of the nose (H.). Fine whizzing in one nostril during an inspiration, the other nostril is obstructed ; a. 5 h. (H.). Obstruction of one or the other nostril ; the air has to be forced out with a sniffing noise, and is drawn in with great force, with dull snoring, for several days (H.).

275. Copious, thin, whitish, transparent nasal mucus, sometimes coming out in large lumps, when blowing ever so slightly, without catarrh, for several days ; afterwards he has to

blow his nose frequently, on account of the nose being filled with viscid, yellow-greenish mucus (H.). Hoarseness (Rck.). He hawks up bright-red blood, coming from the posterior nares. Tightness in the pit of the stomach, and in the chest, especially during an inspiration (H.).

280. Short, difficult breathing, especially in the afternoon (Rck.). Wheezing in the larynx, during an inspiration in the recumbent posture (Rck.).

CHEST: Oppression of the chest when sitting or lying down, as if a heavy stone were lying upon the chest (Rck.). Shortness of breath the whole day; 1 d. (H.).

285. Shortness of breath, dry and hacking cough, cardialgia (Hartlaub and Trinks). His chest feels free and easy; he feels well all over; a. 4 d. (secondary effect) (Schk.). The breathing is easier than usual (in a person who was generally suffering with shortness of breath, secondary effect). Palpitation of the heart, and sensation as if all the arteries of the body were beating (Rck.). Short cough, a few light turns, with lachrymation (H.).

290. Violent cough immediately after taking the drug (Schk.). Nightly dry cough, which leaves him no rest; he feels hot and sweats (Schk.). Short, dry cough, produced by a scraping in the throat (Schk.). Strong, painful pressure in the middle of the chest (W.). Burning in the right side of the chest, as if he had swallowed hot water (W.).

295. Burning pain in the left side of the chest; a. 5½ h. (Hb.). Pricking borings from within outward in the right side of the chest, during an expiration (when sitting), and disappearing soon during slight motion; a. 7 h. (Lgh.). Prickings in the outer parts of the right side of the chest, during an expiration; a. 3½ h. (Lgh.). Sticking in the right side of the chest, between the third and fourth ribs; 4, 6 and 7 days (Schl.). Great oppression of the chest; he imagines he will fall, accompanied with anguish about the heart, continuing a full half hour (Hr.).

300. Several fine prickings above the xiphoid cartilage; a. ½ h. (Nn.). Sticking in the forepart of the middle of the right side of the chest, during an inspiration and when coughing; he is waked by the pain several times in the night; he is unable to lie on that side, has to lie on the back; has cough with expectoration, frequently returning at night (Schk.). Sweat on the chest towards evening, after walking, and in the axilla; violent itching about the nipple (H.). Stitches in the left side of the chest; 2 d. (Nn.). Sticking in the right side below the

short ribs, continuing for 10 minutes, increased by a deep inspiration; a. 10 h.

305. Sticking in the left side, at first more frequent in the upper, then in the lower part, in the region of the short ribs; worse when coughing and taking a deep inspiration; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Schk.).

BACK: Pain in the nape of the neck, when moving it; a. 12 h. (H.). Burning-tingling, stinging sensation between the scapulæ (Hb.). Pain from the right shoulder into the chest, as if the circulation of the blood were arrested by a tight bandage; the pain is not relieved by opening the dress; it lasts the whole day, almost uninterruptedly; increased by cold and in the open air; sometimes the pain is felt in the left shoulder; a. 3 h. (H.). Simple pain in the whole of the back, as of weariness, more intense, however, going and coming at short intervals, for some time in the forenoon and afternoon; it comes on while walking; movement avails nothing; but it yields when he sits down, makes his back hollow, and leans firmly against any thing, 1 d. (H.).

310. Stitches in the right side of the back, in rapid succession; a. 4 h. (Lgh.). Bruising pains in the spine, when sitting (Rck.). Violent pain in the small of the back, in the region of the left sacroiliac symphysis; when bending double (Schk.). Pain in the small of the back, with chilliness (Schk.). Pain in the upper border of the os ilium, not far from the superior spinous process, relieved by sitting down and pressing upon it, aggravated by sitting; a. 1 h. (Schk.).

UPPER LIMBS: Convulsions of the arms (Struve's Triumph of the Healing Art). Tosses the right arm upward with a sudden and painful jerk (Gss.). Intermittent pinching in the flesh of the right upper arm; a. 2 h. (Lgh.). Aching pain below the elbow-joint, when bending the arm; a. 14 h. (Lgh.).

320. Painful drawing in the right elbow-joint (W.). Spasmodic jerking in the elbow (Rck.). Red spots on the left arm, occasionally red tips, not elevated, occasioning merely a hot sensation, not itching, and remaining in the open air; a. 2 h. (Hb.). Small, burning-itching pimples in the skin on both forearms (W.). Aching in the muscles of the upper arm, when moving the arm; a. 15 h. (Lgh.).

325. Stitches in the muscles of the left forearm from within outward, going off when touching the arm ever so lightly; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —9 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Lgh.). Aching pain in the muscles of the right forearm, near the wrist-joint; only during motion; a. 2 h. (Lgh.). Red, elevated streak transversely across the left fore-

arm (Hb.). Darting pain on the inner side of the forearm, more towards the hand; a. 6 h. (H.). Sudden cramp in the right hand, he is unable to grasp any thing; a. 2 h. (Schk.).

330. Yellow spots on the fingers (Rck.). The hands are very dry, all the time of the proving (Rck.). The right wrist-joint is painfully affected, constantly, but most during motion; 4 d. (H.). Beating tearing in the interior of the metacarpus, in the upper part of the side of the little finger; a. 3 h. (H.). Tearing in the middle finger of the left hand; 2 d. (Nu.).

335. Beating pain in the right middle-finger, as if in the bone; a. 2 h. (H.). Itching fleet tearing in the left ring-finger; a. 1 h. (H.). The skin peels off on the sides of the finger-nails in several places; a. 5—6 d. (H.). Paralytic drawing, painful rigidity in the thumb and index of the left hand (W.). Painful jerking darting in the right thumb, aggravated by suddenly pressing upon the part (W.).

340. Redness of one hand and red spots upon it (Hb.). Both hands seem to be dotted with small red spots, the left more than the right (Hb.). Wild pain in the fingers and toes, awaking him from sleep and obliging him to scratch, which causes a violent burning; 5 d., for one hour (Hr.). Stitches in the right hand; 3 d. (Sch.). A kind of itch between the fingers of the right hand, which itches considerably, but only at night when in bed; nothing could be seen in the daytime (Hr.).

345. The skin about the hands becomes dry and rough, in the forenoon; it becomes smooth again in the afternoon (H.). Trembling in the right hand when writing, as from weakness; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Lgh.). Cramp in the right hand, especially the fingers, and so violent, that the hand becomes quite stiff, and the fingers are quite crooked, and could not be held during that time (Sch.). Trembling of the arms and hands (Rck.). Violent trembling of the left hand when lifting or holding any thing, as if it had become apoplectic; a. 2 h. (Lgh.).

350. Tingling prickings in the right thumb towards the index-finger, when writing; a. $10\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Lgh.). Fine, burning stitch in the tips of the left fingers; afterwards glowing heat in those parts, the other parts of the hands being quite cold; a. 8 h. (Hb.). Sticking in the right index-finger (Sch.). Cramp-like painless contraction of the left little and ring-finger, in rest; a. 14 h. (Lgh.). Aching pain in the left index-finger, going off by motion; a. 12 h. (Lgh.).

LOWER LIMBS: 355. Intermittent jerking-sticking pain in the internal surface of the right thigh, near the genital organs (H.). Aching pain in the left hip, when sitting; a. 14 h. (Lgh.). Painful pressure in the right hip-joint, especially sen-

sitive when lying upon it; 1 night, for 8 days (Hr.). Intermittent stitches in the muscles of the right thigh, when sitting; a. 12 h. (Lgh.). *Stinging sensation in both thighs at the same time* (Hb.).

360. Violent pains in both thighs, as if they had been compressed, abating somewhat while the limbs are stretched, increasing during motion, but abating again by continuing to move; a. 5 d., continuing for four days (Hr.). Bruising pain in the anterior muscles of the thighs, when walking, worse when touching the parts (S. Hhm.). White blister with a red border and burning pain on the right knee (Hb.). A few stitches in the outer parts of the left knee, when sitting; a. 2½ h. (Lgh.). Sticking in the right knee; 6 d. (Sch.).

365. Burning of the knees (Rck.). Tearing in the right side of the knee, whenever she sets her foot down (Gss.). The knees feel weary, as if they would give way (Gss.). She is unable to stand a long while, because the knees are very weak (H.). Drawing with pressure in the outer side of the left knee-joint; a. 5 min. (W.).

370. Pinching with pressure along the right tibia, when walking (W.). Erysipelatous inflammation in the region of the right tibia, with violent burning pain; a. 4 d. (Sch.). *Heaviness in the feet*. Excessive sweat of the bottom of his feet (H.). The feet are somewhat swollen and are very painful when walking; she would like to walk on soft ground; she feels every little stone and can scarcely get along; the first days (H.).

375. Violent, tearing-tensive pain in the calves, shortly after midnight, in bed, going off almost entirely after rising; eight mornings in succession (St.). Tension in the right calf, when walking (W.). Tension in the feet (R.). Weariness in the legs; 5 d. (Sch.). Swelling of the feet, most violent in the morning, for a fortnight (N.).

380. Painful pressure in the bottom of the left foot, when standing; a. 3½ h. (Lgh.). Pricklings in the toes (Rck.). Cold feet (Rck.).

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Painful drawing in all the limbs and heaviness in the feet so that walking becomes troublesome to her (Gss.). Pain in the limbs, especially the lower; a peculiarly painful drawing in the middle of the bone, obliging one to stretch the limbs; relieved in rest; the limb feels stiff and heavy during motion; the pain is specially felt in the joints and continues for many days (Rck.).

385. Creeping sensation in the limbs (Hhmn.). Cracking in the joints during motion (Rck.). Intense but transitory pain as of bruises, in various parts of the body (Rck.). Drawing

pains in the right thigh and leg ; continuing for eight days (Hr.). Shuddering over the whole body, immediately after taking the drug ; continuing for ten minutes (Hr.).

390. He does not feel well, without having any pain, for eight minutes (Hr.). Immediately after taking the drug he felt a violent burning in the tip of the tongue, in the throat and abdomen, with violent rumbling in the latter, followed in five minutes by an evacuation mixed with blood, and accompanied with burning of the anus ; after this he felt weak and slumbered for about a quarter of an hour ; upon waking he felt extremely well and comfortable. *Intense pain in all the bones, especially the joints, as if the interior of the bones were scraped and cut with a sharp knife*, especially in the right arm ; uninterrupted boring the whole day, more or less violent, increased by contact, relieved for a short time by moving the arm very fast ; continuing for some time in warmth and during the night (H.). Beating, dull stitches in several parts of the body, almost like pressure, and sometimes pinching, intermitting several times, returning after four or seven beats of the pulse, and continuing in this fashion for a while in various places, rarely in the same place, for instance in the cheek, tip of the tongue, epigastrium, groin, penis, lower arm, metacarpal bone of the little-finger ; the first days (H.). The spots and streaks became redder in the cold (Hb.).

395. Tremulous sensation and trembling in the upper and lower limbs ; a. 1 to 2 hours (Hb.). Most of the primary effects of large doses last five days ; in one prover many of the symptoms returned after the second five days, and then disappeared for weeks (H.). Many of the pains are first felt on the right, afterwards on the left side, for instance, headache, pain in the side, pain in the limbs (H.). He feels more comfortable in the recumbent posture, than when standing or walking (St.). The pains which Sabadilla causes in the joints, seemed to be especially violent in the last hours of the forenoon, particularly the weakness and drowsiness (H.).

400. A sort of slight jerking, once only, of the upper lip, then of the hands, fingers, or thighs, especially of the left side, and always from right to left ; the first days, then after the lapse of five days, and then again after several weeks (H.). Convulsions resulting in death, from the powder being placed upon the head of a child (Puihn, Mat. Venen. p. 162). Stretching of the arms (Hb.). Considerable prickings under the skin all over, continuing for many days, especially about the fingers and toes (Rck.). Burning-creeping sensation about the body, here and there (Hb.).

405. Shooting stitches in the whole body, now here, now there; 4 d. (Sch.). A kind of hot feeling, and a slight painfulness in various parts of the skin, especially in the face, more perceptible when stooping; washing with cold water affords relief; afterwards that feeling changes to a slight tension, especially in the left side of the face; a 2 h. (H.). Weakness of the whole body, as if he would become very sick (W.). Sudden extreme weariness, her eyes close involuntarily (Gss.). Drawing through all the limbs, and sensation as if one were paralyzed; 3 d. (Sch.).

410. *Weariness in the limbs*, he sweats when making an exertion; he also sweats at night, in bed, which he never did previously (Gss.). Great weariness and heaviness in all the limbs, especially the joints (Rck.). Relaxation of the whole body (Rck.). Lassitude for several days (St.). Violent trembling of the body, especially the third day (Rck.).

415. Heaviness, with lassitude in the whole body; feels relieved by lying down, for three days (H.). He feels so weak that he came near falling all the time (H.). Paralytic weariness in all the limbs, late in the evening, 1 d. (H.). In the morning, when waking, he feels more weary than before; all her body feels painful, as if she had been resting on blocks of wood (H.). After a short walk he is suddenly attacked in the street with an uncommon weariness and with dullness of the head, as if he had taken liquor; his eyes closed; he was almost unable to get up stairs; a. 1 h. (H.).

420. His limbs, especially the knees, feel bruised; also when sitting (H.). She felt tired and broken down, so that she wanted to lie down and sleep all the time; for two days, beginning after seven days (Hr.). She feels bruised all over; would like to lie down all the time (H.). Weariness and heaviness in all the limbs, especially the feet; she frequently lets her arms hang down, as if they had no strength; this commences after two hours, and lasts a considerable while (H.). *Continuous heaviness in all the limbs, obliging one to lie down, the whole day, but especially in the last hours of the forenoon and towards evening*; for five days (H.).

425. Staggering motion, the first days; afterwards he thinks that he performs his movements with more grace than ever (H.).

SLEEP: Frequent weak yawning, with lachrymation, a. 1 h. (H.). She is constantly obliged to stretch herself, with cracking in the shoulders and back (H.). Constant desire to sleep; also in the daytime (Rck.).

430. Excessive drowsiness; she sleeps as soon as she sits

down, and is like one dead. Drowsiness which closed his eyes; a. 5 h. (Hb.). Restless night, with an aching pain in the right thigh, and the right upper arm; the first day after taking the drug, continuing for six days (Hr.). Restless sleep; dreams a good deal (Gss.). Unrefreshing sleep (St.).

435. Towards evening he generally feels unwell; he lies down and falls asleep; during the sleep his mind seems to be worried by all sorts of strange thoughts; his sensations are quite weak; no images in his dream, the first days (H.). Ideas crowding upon his mind in the evening prevent him from going to sleep; several evenings (H.). Pulsation all over, in the evening, before falling asleep (H.). Excessive itching all over, in the night, in bed; scratching occasions a violent burning, 3 d., for one hour (H.). Violent itching of the hands and feet, for three nights in succession, as if she had the itch; 2 d. (Hr.).

440. Contrary to his habit he sleeps in the afternoon, and feels extremely peevish on being disturbed from his sleep (H.). In the evening, when half dreaming in bed, he has strange thoughts, as if they were out of him, and more important than he, and as if he could not drive them away; the first days (H.). *His night-sleep is disturbed with dreams* (Lgh.). Confused dreams (St.).

445. In the morning he starts up from his sleep as if in affright, a. 23 h. (Lgh.) Lassitude in the forenoon, while sitting down, until he falls asleep; he is disturbed after three-quarters of an hour, and starts up as if in affright, whereas he generally woke very calmly and easily; afterwards his head feels heavy; 3 d. after a large dose (H.). His sleep is disturbed by frightful restless dreams; he wakes frequently, and then feels an icy coldness, with a feeling of internal heat and cold sweat (Hartlaub and Trink). Itching of the skin, after midnight, which wakes him (H.). Vivid dream, with great details about his helping other people and making them glad; a. 1 d. (H.).

FEVER: Small spasmodic pulse and coldness of the limbs (Abraham). Chilliness without thirst, and without subsequent heat (St.). Thirst after the chilliness (St.). Febrile shivering through the whole body; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Lgh.). Chilliness with goose-skin and moderate thirst (Rck.).

455. Sensitiveness to cold; 1 d. (H.). The cold increases the pains and the uncomfortable feeling (H.). Chilliness the whole day (H.). Chilliness all over, followed by a kind of warmth, and as if a creeping would set in, especially in the thighs; a. 1 h. (H.). He is shaken and waked from sleep by a momentary chill, at eleven o'clock at night; he feels warm without sweating, with fine pricklings in the forehead, 2 d. (H.).

460. Shuddering over the back ; he feels chilly through the whole body ; a. 3 h. (Schk.). Frequently recurring fits of shuddering, passing off quickly, without being immediately followed by heat or thirst ; after that he feels hot all of a sudden, especially in the face ; he feels as if hot breath were coming out of his mouth and nose, and as if it made the neighboring parts warm, without thirst, and the whole body feeling comfortable, and the head bright ; the fits of shuddering recur eight or ten times at short intervals ; the paroxysms of heat are less frequent, but they last longer (Schk.). Profuse sweat about the head and face, which was hot to the hand, the whole body being cold ; a. 8 min., continuing fifteen minutes (Hr.). Burning heat in the face, with chilliness over the body, especially in the extremities ; a. 2 h. (Schk.). Violent chilliness at five o'clock in the afternoon ; coldness over the back, as if cold water were poured over it ; his teeth chatter with internal coldness ; the coldness is somewhat relieved by the warm stove ; it lasts full two hours, and then ceases gradually ; after that he feels warm all over, and some sweat breaks out at last, especially on the forehead ; the lower limbs are simply warm, with thirst ; the warmth and the sweat last three-quarters of an hour at most ; in the following night he experiences a stitching in the chest, and cough (Schk.).

465. Fever: Chilliness in the evening ; when in bed, he is seized with a violent chill and shaking ; half an hour after he feels alternately hot and cold, for half an hour ; afterwards he feels oppressed as by sultry weather, and he sweats so profusely that he is obliged to change his shirt, although that makes him feel chilly ; 1 d. (H.). Fever: Flushes of heat the whole day ; more in the forenoon, alternating with chilliness (Rck.). Febrile condition ; he feels sick, anxious, starts easily, his breath is short and hot, he trembles ; there is orgasmus sanguinis ; irresistible desire to sleep, with yawning ; icy-cold shuddering without shaking ; constant nausea (Rck.). Heat only in the night, and in the morning after rising ; more internally ; only the hands, forehead, lips and cheeks feel hot to the hand ; the hands are always dry and rough ; the mouth is dry and sticky ; moderate thirst, but a desire for succulent food ; no sweat ; for two weeks every day, the same (Rck.). Burning heat in the face to him and others, with redness, and heat of the forehead, without thirst ; a. 5 h. (Lgh.).

470. Sudden burning heat of the cheeks, with cold forehead, without thirst ; a. 13 h. (Lgh.). Heat in the head, which is not felt externally, with internal chilliness (Nn.). Alternation of burning internal heat and cold feeling externally

(Hartlaub and Trinks). Profuse sweat after midnight (St.). Cheerful mood, three hours after taking the drug; for half an hour (Hr.).

475. Cheerful disposition, which was not natural to her; a. 3 days, continuing for five hours (Hr.). Gloomy mood soon after taking the drug, as if he were the greatest criminal; continuing for twenty-five minutes (Hr.). Vexed at every trifle (Gss.). He imagines all sorts of strange things about his own body, for instance, that his body had shrunk like that of dead persons, that his stomach was corroded, that the scrotum was swollen, etc.; he knows that all those notions are imaginary, nevertheless he imagines that he sees the things in reality (H.). Not disposed to work (St.).

480. Absorbed in reverie the whole day (Lgh.). Anxious restlessness. He starts at the least noise (Rck.). Vexed, inclined to be vehement, out of humor (St.). Rage (Plenk, *Mater. Chirurg.*, p. 339).

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

BY DOCTOR C. G. FRANZ.

(Preparation: The plant which was used in our provings, was gathered in June, and, together with the blossoms, pounded in the mortar after having been cut up in small pieces; the juice was squeezed through linen and filled in a glass containing about a table-spoonful of alcohol, in order to prevent the decomposition of the juice while the juice of the other portions of the plant was pressed out. The bulb was cut in twelve to sixteen pieces, from which the juice was likewise expressed in a similar manner after they had previously been stamped into a kind of pap. The whole of the expressed juice having been put together, both that of the plant and of the bulb, it was mixed with equal parts of the strongest alcohol, and was put in a well-closed chest, being shaken several times a day; the transparent, dark-brown essence was poured into a well-stoppered glass, leaving the sediment behind. The twelve or sixteen pieces into which the bulb had been divided, and which had been moistened with an ounce of alcohol during the pounding, furnishing scarcely as much juice as was equal to the alcohol which had been added; the pounded fragments of the bulb were put into a glass, and well mixed with two volumes of alcohol, and after having been left standing three days as above, the bright-red tincture thus obtained was mixed in equal portions with the juice of the whole plant, and afterwards used for the following experiments.)

All the varieties of *Ranunculus bulbosus* owe the greatest portion of their virtue to a so-called acrid principle which has

no chemical existence, and is only known by its dynamic action upon the organism.

According to Krapf (see *Experimenta de nonnullorum Ranunculorum venenata qualitate*, Vienna, 1766), this acrid principle of the *Ranunculus* is neither acid nor alkaline, and very volatile. Hence it is that the *Ranunculus* loses almost its entire virtue by boiling, drying,¹ etc.

Locality, season, fructification, occasion a great difference in the quantity and strength of the acrid principle, especially, however, in the quality, to such a degree that several varieties of the *Ranunculus*, such as the *Ranunculus thora*, *sceleratus*, *bulbosus*, *acris*, are very poisonous, others still less poisonous, and still others entirely harmless; there is sometimes even a difference in the acrid principle extracted from the various parts of the same plant.²

Owing to the presence of this acrid principle in the different varieties of the *Ranunculus bulbosus*, it might be expected that their effects upon the healthy organism should be strikingly similar; nevertheless there is much dissimilarity among them.¹

¹ The *Ranunculus repens*, *auricornus*, even the *sceleratus*, is eaten in many regions after having been boiled; the *Ranunculus ficaria* is even eaten as a salad. Virey (*Traité de Pharmacie* I. 7.) has extracted a mild, nutritious meal from the *Ranunculus bulbosus*; the *Ranunculus equatilis* is dried in some parts of England, and about Strasburg, and is there used as a food for cows, which makes them give more milk and better butter. (*Diction. des Sciences Méd.* tom. 47, art. *Rénoncule*.) About twenty bulbs of the *Ranunc. bulb.* were boiled in a pound of water, became soft, friable, dissolving into a glutinous substance resembling the root of *Althæa*, had a mild, not unpleasant taste, and might be eaten without any injury. The water in which the bulbs were immersed, was clear and tasteless (Krapf).

² In dry soil the *Ranunculus sceleratus* loses a good deal of its power, so that horses may eat it, as is the case in some parts of Scotland; whereas no animal, except goats and sheep, would eat it in the meadow (*Dict. des Sciences Méd.*). When gathered in May, it is said to be quite mild, the parts nearer the root being the mildest, and those nearer the blossoms having the greatest amount of acidity; the young plant is much more acrid than the old, which is near fading, and the greatest amount of virtue resides in the germ (*germen*) (Krapf).

The acidity of the leaves and stems of the *Ranunculus bulb.* is various during the period of fructification. The leaves near the root, as well as the other leaves, are so much less acrid the paler and drier they are; the stem is less acrid in proportion as it is more woody, so that, during the period of fructification, the acidity and virtue of the plant reside in the root and blossom, or rather in the germ. The fibres of the root are acrid previous to the period of fructification, but afterwards they lose all their power.

³ Even when applied externally, the *Ranunculus bulb.* acts less quickly than the *Ran. scel.*, but more permanently, and produces more

This fact seems to show that a chemical analysis of the drugs may lead to a general classification thereof, but is not sufficient to determine the dynamic effects of drugs upon the animal organism. Among the drugs which have been arranged into the same class, agreeably to the presence of the chemically determined acrid principle, to which class the *Ranunculus bulbosus* belongs, let us compare with one another, and with the *Ranunculus bulb.*, those which have been proved upon the healthy organism, such as *Canthar.*, *Coccinella*, *Clemat.*, *Chelid.*, *Pulsat.*, *Rhus*, *Scilla*, *Colchicum*, *Bryon.*, *Mezer.*, *Jacea*, *Gratiola*, *Helleb. nig.*, *Sambucus*, *Coloc.*, *Sabad.*, *Arnica*, *Asarum*, *Staphysag.*, *Cocculus*, *Jalappa*, *Ipec.*, *Gummi Euphorb.*, and we shall be surprised by the similarity of single symptoms, and even of whole groups of symptoms; but we shall at the same time be struck by the extreme difference existing among the single symptoms of the respective drugs and among the totality of their dynamic action.

The *Ranunculus* is one of the oldest known drugs. *Hippocrates* is said to have used the *Ran. creticus* and *grandiflor.*; he is said to have designated it in his prescriptions by the term *βαρβάχιον*. Owing to the acrid principle which they contain, and which makes them poisonous, their employment has constantly been dreaded; they have been mostly employed externally. The ancient physicians employed them to destroy indurations, horny and other excrescences, in cutaneous diseases, scrofula; hence *Plinius* designated one variety of *Ranunculus* by the term *Strumea* (*Hist. Nat.* XXV. 15).

It has been especially recommended in the place of *Cantharides* as a means of drawing blisters, for which purpose it is even now resorted to by beggars in some parts of Germany, in order to excite pity; it has even been preferred to *Cantharides* on account of the pernicious influence which the latter sometimes have upon the urinary organs, but has been given up again, owing to the incurable ulcers and other dangerous symptoms which it frequently produces, and which are sometimes more dangerous than the original malady.¹

dangerous symptoms in the tongue, palate, gums, etc. The *risus sardonius* is peculiar to the *Ran. scel.*, which even large doses of the *Ran. bulb.* are unable to produce.

¹ *Murray* and *Tissot* narrate some sad cases, showing the pernicious effects of *Ranunculus*. A child which was cured of fever with subsequent dropsy and hydrocele, by the application of *Ranuncul.* to the wrist-joint, was attacked with an ulcer which went to the ligamentum annulare and the flexor-tendons. A soldier lost one of his thumbs. Another had violent inflammation of the arm, with fever and delirium, which was followed by gangrene of the arm.

Not knowing the proper dose of drugs, physicians have banished the most efficient remedies from the *materia medica*, one of which is the *Ranunculus bulb.*, whose poisonous properties have been dreaded. Hence it is that the writings of ancient physicians contain very few cases in which it has been useful, except the few cases where it was applied externally. Internally, it has scarcely ever been used, except in domestic practice.

When applied as vesicatories externally, the *Ranunculus*, especially the *Ran. acris*, *sceler.*, *bulbos.*, and *flammula*, are said to cure *the most violent chronic headache, and the most violent rheumatic and arthritic pains*. When applied to the bottom of the foot, the *Ranunculus* is said to restore *podagra* which had been transferred to the chest by metastasis. By applying it to the chest in the shape of a plaster, Sennert and Van Swieten are said to have prevented a paroxysm of fever and ague. Læselius says that farmers use the juice of *Ranunculus flammula*, mixed with wine, against scurvy.

The farmers of Piemont, according to Villars (*Plant. du Dauph.*, tome III., 740), use the *Ranunculus*, which they call *Carline*, or *Coralline*, as a diaphoretic in pleurisy and rheumatism; they use it in decoction.

According to Krapf and Gilibert, *Ranunculus sceler.*, when diluted with much water, is said to act as a diuretic; good effects of it have been seen in some kinds of asthma, inphthisis, blenorrhœa, ulcers of the bladder, dysuria, icterus, scrofulous complaints, etc.

What a treasure of therapeutic knowledge we should now possess, if physicians had from the first trod the path which the author of homœopathy has pointed out, "to try the therapeutic properties of drugs in large doses upon healthy persons, and in small doses upon the sick."

The following symptoms show that the *Ranunculus bulbosus* must be useful in affections of the eyes, nose, chest, abdomen, liver, and skin.

The totality of the symptoms of the *Ranunculus bulbosus* may be comprised under the following general heads:

Congestion of blood to the head, occasioning now vertigo, now feeling of distention in the whole head; pressure and pressing from within outward in the sinciput and vertex; tearing or aching pains in the temples; sudden pains (shocks) in the occiput; pain as of sick headache over the right eye; external painfulness (creeping) of the head.

Whirling and spasmodic sensations in the face (*proso-palgia*).

Smarting and painful soreness in the canthi of the eyes, pressure and painfulness of the balls of the eyes, inflammation and running of the eyes; stitches in the ears.

Burning and inflammatory pains in the throat and fauces, secretion of viscid mucus in the throat, and ptyalism, nausea, changes of taste.

Chronic colic, as in slow inflammation of the bowels, burning, sore pain and pressure in the pit of the stomach, pinching, writhing (colicky) pains in the bowels, with sensation on pressure as if there were subcutaneous ulceration, etc.; bruising pain in the hypochondria and external painfulness of the whole trunk.

Pains in the liver and sticking in the right side of the chest.

Tingling, obstruction and scurf of the nose; sore nose.

Chronic pains in the chest, rheumatic, stinging pains in the left side and middle of the chest, and pains as of subcutaneous ulceration, oppression, stricture and painfulness (also external) of the lower part of the chest and pit of the stomach, frequent deep stitches in the right side of the chest, which frequently extend toward the liver (mostly without external pain), pains in the chest, especially in the outer parts (intercostal muscles, pleura, etc.), especially felt or aggravated by moving or touching the parts, or by extending the body.¹

Rheumatic pains as if bruised between the scapulæ and in the outer parts of the trunk.

Spasmodic, tearing, stinging, darting pains in the arms, coldness and itching of the hands, pains, herpes and ulcers of the fingers.

A kind of coxalgia, drawing along the posterior surface of the thighs, cramp-like, boring pains in the middle of the thighs, itching of the same, cracking in the knee-joints, painful stiffness in the tarsal joints (with vertigo), and cramp in the dorsum of the foot, sore pain and stitches in the toes, pulsative stitches in the heel.

Great restlessness, itching of various parts of the skin.

Lassitude and pain as if bruised in the body, sudden weakness as if one would faint (with dizziness), jactitation of single muscles, trembling of the limbs, drowsiness in daytime.

Restlessness in the night, sleeplessness most of the time without any apparent particular cause, frequently owing to

¹ Perhaps that kind of chronic (rheumatic) affections of the chest and inflammations which result in obliteration of the pleural sac, etc., as we know from post-mortem examination.

tightness of the chest, itching of the skin, heat or orgasm of the blood, falling asleep late or frequent waking for hours, waking early in the morning with sweat, inability to lie on one side, dreams about inundations.

Febrile paroxysms, consisting especially in the cold stage, especially after dinner, frequently after supper or in the evening generally, with colic and other symptoms, or heat in the head with cold hands.

Vexed mood, generally in the forenoon, angry, irritable, desponding in the evening, anxious, etc.

A change of temperature, such as entering a warm room, when coming from the cold air, and vice versa, produces a number of pains.

Most of the symptoms occur in the morning and evening (and at night), some after dinner.

The pains in the outer parts of the trunk, chest, etc., are especially excited by contact, motion, stretching of the body, change in the position of the body, for instance, from the standing to the sitting, and vice versa.

Some of the pains are accompanied with shuddering.

As regards time, succession and grouping of the symptoms, a certain similarity has been observed in the different provers.

a. Symptoms felt by myself:¹ After the first dose, and on the first day, I experienced a pressure in the eyeballs, transitory pressure in the chest, within half an hour,—sore pain in the eyes, burning in the pit of the stomach, pressure in the region of the liver, after the lapse of an hour,—stitches in the ears, tingling and stitches in the hairy scalp with stupefaction of the senses, slight shocks in the occiput, after two hours,—pressure transversely across the chest and the pit of the stomach, stiffness in the tarsal joint with vertigo, ill-humor, after three hours,—tearing in the temples, itching of the hand, after four hours,—stitches in the left side of the chest and in the spleen, pressure in the root of the nose, chilliness after dinner, after six hours,—after dinner, pinching and painfulness of the abdominal walls, when touching them, with febrile chilliness, after seven hours,—pains in the occiput, pressure in the eyes and forehead from without inward, slight vertigo, continual colic during the period of digestion, and a feeling as if I would faint or fall over, after eight hours,—falling asleep late and

¹ On the first day (26th of Nov., 1827), I took before breakfast eight drops of the juice mixed with equal parts of alcohol in one pound of water; on the second, third and fifth day I took likewise twelve drops before breakfast, and in the same quantity of water.

waking frequently the first night. Second day, after the second dose: on rising, pain in the left side of the chest, weakness and sensation as if I would fall from debility, tearing in the vertex, after one hour,—obtuseness of the head, out of humor, with pain across the lower part of the chest, externally, and in the pit of the stomach, after two hours,—pain in the toes, absence of mind, during which he talks to himself, after five hours,—pain along the posterior surface of the thigh, in the carpal joint and thumb, in the scapulæ, bruising pain in the hypochondria, so-called rheumatic pains, after five to ten hours,—pain in the left side of the chest, pinching and pain in the intestinal canal, internally, and when touching the region of it, recurring periodically the whole day, and the pain alternating one with the other, accompanied with chilliness during the digestion,—nightly sleeplessness.

On the third day, after another dose: pain in the left side of the chest early in the morning, sore pain in the eyes, pungent taste in the mouth, cracking of the knees, eructations, burning, scraping in the fauces, pain in the hypochondria, pit of the stomach and sternum, phlegm in the throat, in the forenoon; pain about the nail of the index, pain in the tendo Achillis; a sort of ischias, continual pain in the left side of the chest, sore pain in the eyes, in the afternoon; febrile symptoms, heat in the face with cold hands, pinching in the abdomen, continual pain in the left side of the chest, pain over the right eye, pressure in the right scapula, oppression, congestion of blood to the head, drowsiness in the evening and sleeplessness at night;—on the fourth day, without repeating the dose: pain in the left side of the chest, on waking, ill humor, anger, continual pain in the chest, debility and trembling, fever after dinner and in the evening, sleeplessness at night;—on the fifth day, after another dose: on waking, the usual pain in the chest, tearing in the temples, stitches in the ear, ptyalism, after one hour; pain in the occiput, after two hours; constant pain during motion and contact in the left side of the chest, in the hypochondria and back, change of taste, ill humor, after four hours; pain in the abdomen, and pain in the chest, in the afternoon; febrile chilliness for two hours, in the evening, accompanied with pain in the occiput, oppression of the chest, pain in the heels and toes;—on the sixth day: a good deal of nausea, pain in the abdomen, with fever after dinner, not much pain in the chest, sleepless night;—on the seventh day: headache in the morning, alternation of pain in the chest and subdued colic in daytime, prosopalgia in the evening and pain in the tarsal joints;—on the eighth day: pain in the dorsa of the

feet, oppression of the chest and pain in the same, pain in the temples, right malar bone, eyeballs, in the forenoon; febrile motions, pain in the hypochondria, in the evening;—on the ninth day: constant pain in the chest, in the evening, with cough, eructation;—on the following days until the twenty-first: after restless and sleepless nights, great painfulness (internally and externally) in the morning, especially in the left side of the chest and the whole of that side, pain in the hypochondria, debility, laziness, frequent chilliness after dinner, with gradual disappearance of the abdominal symptoms, sometimes some cough and fever in the evening, continuous and accompanied with periodical pain in the eyes, pain in the temples and forehead, chilliness in the evening;—on the fourteenth day: real ophthalmia, sometimes pain in the dorsum of the foot and along the posterior surface of the thigh from above downward.

b.) Symptoms observed by the prover who signs *.¹ Pressure in the eyes, heaviness and congestion of blood to the head, vertigo, colic with heaviness in the back, after two hours. Sensitiveness of the teeth, itching of the skin of the upper arms, tingling in the fingers and nose, pain over the right eye, nausea and drowsiness, after three—five hours; obstruction of the nose, colic, chilliness with cold hands and heat in the face, during the hours of digestion, after seven—nine hours; stiffness of the tarsal joints with vertigo, stitches in the right side of the abdomen and chest; pains in the chest, especially in the left side, were less in her proportionately than in the other provers, for this reason, that she had habitually such pains, and the drug acted at first as a curative agent; megrim in the right side of the head, after eight hours; jactitation of the muscles, after twelve hours; during the whole day at intervals, stoppage of the nose with tingling, sleeplessness at night;—second day: megrim, tingling in the nose, constantly; stitches in the chest;—third day: heaviness in the head, pressure in the nape of the neck, during the first five hours, afterwards pain in the chest, feverish inclination to start in the evening, with fearfulness.

c.) Symptoms observed on the prover who signs Sd., after repeated doses.² Immediate pressure in the eyes from before

¹ The prover who signs *, drank the rest of the pound of water containing the eight drops, the whole of it at once, weighing about an ounce; nothing else was taken afterwards.

² The prover took, at different periods, at first five drops, (on the 20th of December, 1827,) a fortnight after fifteen drops; nine days after twenty drops, and lastly sixty drops within twelve hours. The marks Sd. 1, 2, 3, 4, indicate the repeated doses, the first dose being without a number.

backwards, oppression of the chest, feeling of distention in the head, dizziness, slight nausea, after one hour; tingling in the hands, face, pains in the chest, after two to four hours; easier alvine evacuations, rumbling in the abdomen, after six hours; fever and chilliness after dinner, pain in the nape of the neck, frequent pains in the chest, thirst, in the afternoon; cutting in the abdomen, in the evening; sleeplessness at night; these were the symptoms of the first day. On the second day; pain in the chest early in the morning, spoiled taste, debility and rheumatic pains in the nape of the neck and arms, jactitation of the muscles, beating in the chest after a meal, with movements in the intestines, during the hours of digestion; sleeplessness at night; these symptoms continued after every new increased dose; rush of blood to the head and gloominess, headache, pain in the eyes (at one time spasms in the œsophagus), passing oppression of the chest and pain in the chest; physical uneasiness or slight nausea, in the first hours; phlegm in the throat, rheumatic pains here and there, pains in the ears, writhing, rumbling, and movements in the intestines, in the evening; constant pains in the chest, especially in the morning, restless nights, remain standing symptoms for a long while, accompanied for some days with occasional pains in the eyes, pains in the ears, jactitation of the muscles, rheumatic and bruising pains in the hypochondria or in the back, accumulation of mucus in the throat, weak and faintish feeling, etc.

The first and passing effect of *Ranunculus bulb.*, which generally is accomplished in the first six hours, consists in the following symptoms: rush of blood to different parts, to the eyes, the sinuiput and chest, with (chemical? local?) action upon the fauces, and consensual action upon the nose; hence, passing pains in the eyes, nose (the pains in the nose sometimes remaining), in the chest, internal and external pains and unpleasant sensations of the head, vertigo with stiffness, debility in the joints as if one would faint, out of humor, and (consensual) passing itching of the skin of the hands, hairy scalp, arms, etc., in the beginning. The more constant action of *Ranunc. bulb.* upon the organism is marked by more permanent pains in the stomach, pit of the stomach, and the surrounding parts, as far as the right side of the chest and region of the liver, and still more constant pains in the intestines, especially during the hours of digestion,—hence consensual febrile motions, pain in the occiput, eyes, temples, pains in the forehead, pain in the root of the nose (constant stoppage of the nose), afterwards (also immediately) accumulation of mucus in

the fauces, ptyalism, slight toothache, nausea, eructations, change of taste (generally afterwards), constant ill humor.

Pains in the inner and outer parts of the chest; rheumatic painfulness of the trunk and hypochondria; pains in the back, pains in the limbs; pains and troubles about the fingers and toes, etc., sometimes appeared together with the more constant symptoms, sometimes later, only transitorily on the first day; on the second day they appeared alternately with the painfulness of the intestines, with uneasiness, febrile motions after dinner, etc., until at last the painfulness in the inner and outer parts of the chest, especially in the left side and most violently in the morning after rising, appeared as the most constant symptom, recurring periodically for weeks and accompanied with changes of mood (anger and quarrelsomeness in the morning, and despondency in the evening), single febrile motions in the evening, with occasional recurrence of the above-mentioned symptoms and gradual disappearance of the abdominal symptoms.

This shows that *Ranunc. bulb.* has a very long action, the dynamic (internal) effects lasting upwards of five weeks, and the external symptoms which make their appearance after the dynamic symptoms, the cutaneous eruptions, herpes and ulcers, continuing for many months. It is therefore especially adapted to chronic maladies, and it may, without stretch of the imagination, be placed among the antipsorics, considering its specific action upon the skin.

Smelling of Camphor, and, in some cases, drinking large quantities of water, have proved most successful in antidoting the action of *Ran.* The best homœopathic antidotes were *Bryonia* and *Rhus tox.*; *Pulsatilla* will likewise prove a most useful homœopathic antidote. Mineral acids, vinegar, wine, alcohol, honey, sugar, increase the (local?) effects of *Ran.* according to Krapf. *Rumex acetosa*, currants (unripe?) have somewhat relieved the bad effects of the caustic acidity of *Ranunc.*, but this result is better accomplished by drinking large quantities of water, slimy and oily substances (Krapf). According to my own experience, moderate quantities of wine or arrac do not interrupt the (dynamic?) effects of *Ranunc.*, but they rather aggravate the headache produced by it.

For dynamic complaints, I should advise the fifteenth, eighteenth, or, according to circumstances, a still higher potency. In herpes of the whole body, I have employed the one hundredth portion of a drop in robust individuals without observing any drug-symptoms of consequence.

Among the following symptoms those which are not marked have been observed, for the most part, on myself, in perfect health (except a slight disposition to hæmorrhoids), with scrofulous-venous lymphatic but robust constitution, and the requisite irritability and sensibility; the provings being instituted towards the end of Nov., 1827, the thermometer being four degrees below zero, Réaumur, the barometer being at thirty-two, with bright sky and some wind. The symptoms preceded by an asterisk (*), have been observed at the same time and place on a married female of twenty-nine years, and slender form, having a venous, irritable constitution, and a slight disposition to congestion of blood and hæmorrhoids; the symptoms marked Sd., have been observed at different periods in the winter season of 1827 upon a young surgeon in the army, robust, of blooming health, and irritable disposition. Some symptoms have been furnished by Stapf (Stpf.); they were observed on a blooming, robust female of twenty-four years.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

HEAD: Vertigo while walking; a. 10 h. Vertigo, as if he would fall, upon leaving the room and going into the air; a. 8 h. Sudden attack of vertigo in the occiput, when walking, as if he would fall, followed by violent tearing in the right temple; a. 5 h. *Dizziness in the head, making it difficult to think*; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Sd.).

5. Dizziness of the head and sensation as if the head should be *enlarged* and *distended*; immediately (Sd. 2). Head and body feel quite weak the whole forenoon; 2 d. *Vanishing of thought* when reflecting, he stares at one point for a long while; a. 1 h. (Sd. 2). He knows not where he is (Ephem. Nat. Cur. Dec. III. Ann. 2, Obs. 57). Obtuseness of the senses, for weeks, as long as the herpes lasted, nothing made a strong impression upon him; even his painful herpes did not affect him as vividly as it ought to have done, and he finds it difficult to furnish an exact description of it from beginning to end.

10. *The whole head feels distended*; a. 1 h. (Sd.). *Heaviness of the head; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. *Congestion of blood to the head, especially in the vertex, when walking in the open air; a. 3

Compare symptom 2 with 14, 192, 213.

Symptom 3. Vertigo seems to precede several pains, especially of the head; compare 29; it accompanies other symptoms; see 22, 263, 37.

Compare symp. 1—9 with 38, 292.

Compare symp. 13 with 30, 229, 293.

Compare symp. 14 with 2, 22, 31, 328, 329.

h. Tearing in the vertex, when writing, while standing; 2 d., in the morning. Pain in the vertex, as if the parts were pressed asunder, in the evening, when entering the room on coming out of the open air, accompanied with pressure in the eyeball near the outer canthus; a. 14 hours.

15. Pain in the sinciput, in the afternoon, as if filled with blood; 13 d. Drawing pressure in the upper part of the frontal bone and in front of the forehead, with sensation as if the hairs of the sinciput stood on end, *shortly after supper*; a. 13 h. Headache, anxiety and weakness, while eating (Ephem. Nat. Cur.).¹ Violent tearing in the right temple, preceded by vertigo in the occiput; a. 8 h. Acute stitches in the left temple, but only in the outer parts; after they had disappeared he felt stitches in the left ear, and tearing in the left side of the occiput; 5 d.

20. Aching pain in a small spot, where the left temporal bone unites with the parietal (before dinner); a. 7 d. Pain in the region where the right malar and temporal bones unite; 6 d., about noon. Upon entering the room when coming out of the open air, he experiences suddenly an aching pain in both temples and in the nape of the neck, with vertigo, apparently deep in the brain (evening); a. 12 h. Pain in the temples, drawing and pressure, in the evening while walking, with feverish restlessness and difficulty of breathing; 8 d., evening. Occasional subdued, soft beats, not like pulsations, but at longer intervals, in the left side of the occiput; a. 2 h.

25. Transitory (beating?) pain, while sitting, in the right side of the occiput, with great debility; a. 9 h. Pain in the occiput after slight chagrin; 4 d., in the morning. Drawing-sticking pain in the occiput; 4 d. Violent tearing in the evening, first in the left side of the occiput as far as the nape of the neck, afterwards along the left lower jaw from behind forward; 5 d. Passing feeling of dizziness in the forehead, followed immediately by transitory pressure in that part; a. 9 h.

30. Warmth about the forehead, in the evening when writing, with sensation as if sweat would break out in that region; a. 15 h. Pressure in both frontal eminences, when entering the room from the open air; 2 d., early in the morning. *Pressing pain in the forehead, from within outward*; 1 d., afternoon (Sd. 2). Sore pain of the hairy portion of the forehead in the afternoon, per se, not when touched. Pressing pain in the forehead and eyeballs, early in the morning, when in bed

¹ Produced by the herb of the plant mixed with other herbs in the censer.

abating after rising, whereas the pain in the chest increased ; 3 d. (Sd. 2).

35. Headache, over the right eye, with disposition to weep and mental oppression, which seemed to emanate from the chest, in the evening, on the third day. Headache, over the right eye, *aggravated by lying down, relieved by walking and standing*, with heat in the face and cold hands ; a. 8 h. Headache, over the right eye (frontal cavity ?), thence pressing downward into the nose, with vertigo as if he would fall forward, and beating in the right frontal eminence, the whole day until evening ; 1 d. (in a female liable to similar attacks). Burning prickings in the outer and right side of the hairy scalp, accompanied with a sensation as if the blood rushed into the brain (without any heat being felt on the outside), and incipient obtuseness of the head (vanishing of thought) ; a. 2 h. Crawling and creeping in the hairy scalp, in the evening, in bed (from the vapor while preparing the juice) ; a. 8 h.

Nose : 40. Pressure in the region of the root of the nose (when seating himself) ; a. 5 h.

Face : Great dry heat in the face, with bright redness of the cheeks, the feet being icy cold ; during the heat, they felt chilly ; the mouth is dry, viscid, so that she is scarcely able to speak, at 8 o'clock in the evening ; a. 9 h. (Stpf.) Heat in the face in the evening and redness with internal chilliness ; 2 d. (Sd. 4). Creeping in the face, especially about the chin and nose ; 1 d. (Sd.). Spasmodic paralytic sensation in the upper and lower jaw, after lying down, in the evening ; 2 d. (Sd. 3).¹

Eyes : 45. Smarting in the eyes, as of smoke, in the evening ; a. 14 h. Smarting in the eyes, nose, and fauces ; the eyes run and are very painful, so that he has to leave them alone for half an hour, because he is unable to see any thing ; the whites are slightly inflamed, the mucus runs in torrents from the nose, the fauces are painful as if sore during an inspiration,

Compare symptom 30 with 13. 293, and 35 with 165—169.

Compare symptom 38 with 5—9. 292.

Compare symptom 41, 42 with 36, 324—327.

Compare symptom 43, 44 with 67, 68.

¹ Is perhaps the *Ranunculus bulb.* capable of exciting *Risus Sardonicus* ? or is this symptom peculiar to *Ranunculus sceler.* ? *Risus Sardonicus* is one of the principal symptoms in cases of poisoning with *Ranunculus sceler.*, which is the reason that some (Delachamp) believe it to be the *herba Sardoa* of the ancients, whereas others (Sprengel, *Hist. Rei Herb.*, and Haller) believe the *Œnanthe Crocata* to be that herb.

Symptoms 45—61, see note to *Ranunculus acris*.

less during deglutition.¹ Smarting and feeling of soreness in the outer canthus of the right eye; 3 d. Sore smarting in the interior of the right eye.² Sensation of burning soreness in the right lower eyelid; 3 d., and the following.

50. Swelling and redness of the left outer canthus, with painful soreness; 14 d. Itching of the eyes in the room, she had to rub them, with constant stretching and yawing, afterwards eructations; 1 d. in the afternoon. *Pressure in the eyes*, as if

¹ From preparing the juice. According to Krapf, Plenck, Orfila, the deleterious action (hence also the curative action) of *Ranunculus bulb.* depends upon local inflammation and the sympathetic affection of the nervous system.

² Symptom 48. This symptom, and likewise symptoms 39, 73, 155, 246—253, arose from preparing the juice, the acrid vapor touching the parts. But these symptoms are not merely local symptoms. All those symptoms arose likewise from the internal use of the juice after it had been so much diluted with water that the acridity of the juice could neither be perceived by the taste, nor by the tact externally, hence the cause was purely dynamic; even many of those symptoms which the above named authors consider as sympathetic symptoms, for instance, the symptoms of the brain, temperament, eyes, chest, where no local contact had taken place, came on much sooner than the symptoms of the pharynx, the œsophagus and stomach, organs which were immediately touched by the drug. Except the blisters and the redness produced by many locally applied drugs (for instance, *Cantharides*, *Mezereum*, etc.), it may be said perhaps that there exists no local symptom of any drug which may not be realized by its internal use, although much later; whereas it is on the other hand very often the case that drugs which are applied locally, cause a number of internal and external phenomena in distant organs and parts of the body. Thus we see psoric ulcers and chancres, together with other characteristic symptoms, occasioned by the internal as well as the external use of *Sulphur* and *Mercury*; I have seen a number of the characteristic symptoms of lead occasioned by a plaster of the acetate of lead, etc. It seems as if there were as few local remedies, as there are local diseases, for the so-called local symptoms are nothing else than their specific action which becomes manifest in whatever mode the remedies may be applied, with this difference, that the local application occasions symptoms with more certainty and rapidity in the place where the drug is applied than its internal use is capable of doing, which requires long circuitous routes to realize the same definite phenomenon within the same external limits. Nevertheless, although the remedy may seem to act more rapidly upon a definite spot when applied externally; this external application is not always advisable, not even in cases where the remedy is the precise homœopathic specific, for this reason, that it is well known that the infection of the organism by the skin is not perceived upon the skin until the internal disease has pervaded the organism, and the action of the drug upon the skin is too rapid to have the necessary influence upon the internal disease. This is shown by the unhappy results of the external treatment of chancres and the itch.

a hair had got in, going off by rubbing; a. 1 h. Painful pressure in the region of the right eyebrow exteriorly, while making a moderate mental effort; 2 d., evening. Pressure as with a dull point in the right eyeball from above downward; a. 9. h.

55. *Violent pressing pains in the eyeballs, at times in one, at times in another*; 3 d. and following (Sd. 3). Pressure in the eyeballs, for several days (Sd. 2). Slight pressure upon and in both eyeballs, as if they were being pressed out, with slight sensation of vertigo in the forehead; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Point in the eyeballs, when moving them; 8 d. Pressure in the eyeballs, especially in the left (shortly after) (Sd.).

60. Painfulness of the right eyeball; 90 d. Immobility of the pupils, soon after; 1 d. (Sd. 2). Mist before the eyes, immediately (Sd.).

EARS: *Sticking in the right ear, in the region of the tympanum*; a. 2 h. Stitches through the right ear extending into the right parietal bone, in the evening; 2 d.

65. Stitches in the left ear, in the evening; 2 d. (Sd. 2). Cramp-feeling in the inner and outer left ear in the evening; 4 d. (Sd. 2).

MOUTH, PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS: Stitches near the right corner of the mouth; a. 15 h. Visible spasms of the lips (Ephem. Nat. Cur.). (Toothache early in the morning, upon waking; 15 d.).

70. Sensation in the sound and lower molares of the right side, as if a foreign body, a knife had got between them and drove them asunder; a. 4 h. *Scraping-burning sensation in the region of the right portion of the velum*, 1 and 3 d. Flat taste in the mouth early in the morning and white-coated tongue; 2 d. (Sd.). Scraping-burning sensation in the throat, increased during an inspiration and by the smoke of tobacco; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Increased secretion of mucus in the throat, the whole afternoon, he had to hawk frequently; 2 d.

75. Increased secretion of tenacious mucus in the throat, in the evening, for several evenings; 3, 4, 7 d. Accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat; 2 d. (Sd. 2). Roughness and tenacious mucus in the throat; 1 d. (Sd. 3). Spasmodic feeling in the pharynx and œsophagus, ascending, soon after (Sd. 3). Frequent confluence of water in the mouth; 5 d.

80. Confluence of white saliva, tasting like copper; 2. d. (Stpf.)

TASTE: Bitterish, pungent taste in the mouth, while eating

Symptoms 67, 68, to compare with 43, 44.

Symptom 75. Several other symptoms are likewise accompanied with increased secretion of mucus in the throat; symptoms 194, 195.

dry food, and after having done eating, the food having its natural taste; 3 d. and following. Bitter-sour taste in the mouth, half an hour before dinner, afterwards the food has a natural taste; (5 d.) Sweetish taste on the tip of the tongue, with confluence of water 3 d. and following.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Frequent eructations and great hunger before dinner, still he eats less than usual, 3. d. *Increased thirst in the afternoon*, for several days (Sd.). Several eructations; 1 d. (Sd.). Empty rising; 2 d. (Stpf.). Hiccough four hours after dinner; 1 d.

90. Frequent eructations before breakfast, after taking the dose; 2 d. *Frequent eructations* in the evening; 7 d. Hiccough; 3 d. Spasmodic hiccough (Ephem. Wat. Cur.). *Nausea in the afternoon, sometimes with headache*; 2 d.

95. Nausea in the evening, especially when smoking tobacco as usual, relieved by eating; 6 d. Next day after drinking a glass of wine he has headache in the forehead and constant nausea, pressure in the upper part of the chest, and stitches in the left side of the chest; 7 d. Nausea and eructations towards noon; 12 d. Nausea, drowsiness; a. 3 h. Quickly passing nausea; a. 1 h. (Sd.).

STOMACH: 100. *Violent burning in the region of the cardiac orifice of the stomach*, with great anxiety about the heart. (Ephem. Wat. Cur.)¹ Burning-sore pressure in the pit of the stomach; a. 2 h. Painful soreness in the pit of the stomach when touched; 2 d. and following (Sd. 4). *Pressure in the pit of the stomach*; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Pressure on both sides of the xiphoid cartilage, as it were upon the cartilages of the ribs, most violent and painful on the right side; 3 d. and following.

105. Aching pain on both sides of the xiphoid cartilage when walking; 8 d. and following. Feeling of hunger and rumbling in the stomach early in the morning; 2 d. (Sd. 4).

ABDOMEN: *After dinner he feels a pinching below the umbilicus*, with sensation as if the bowels would fall out: the pinching spread to the right and left side of the abdomen, in the shape of a drawing-aching pain; it then rose to the pit of the stomach; a. 8 h. *Immediately after dinner he feels violent stitches from the left lumbar region transversely through the*

Symptoms 81 and following to compare with 187.

¹ In four persons who had eaten the root of the Ranunc. bulb. boiled in chicken-broth.

Symptom 102. A number of symptoms arises or is aggravated by contact or external pressure; compare 112, 113, 129, 140, 184, 193, 199, etc.—Compare 107, 109 with 318.—Compare 107, 108 with 135, 139, 140.

abdomen, especially below the umbilicus and towards the right groin; 2 d. Immediately after supper he feels a sore pain and stitches in the left side of the chest; a. 12 h.

110. Jerking in the abdomen and arm; a. 12 h. *The whole day he feels a subdued pinching colic, sometimes alternating with pain in the chest; 3 d. When walking he feels constantly a subdued colic in the whole tract of the intestines, they are painful when pressing upon the integuments of the abdomen; a. 10 h. When pressing with the abdomen against the sharp edge of a table, the intestines feel painful as if there were subcutaneous ulceration, followed by a colicky pinching below the umbilicus; a. 9 h. Sensitiveness of the intestines when walking, and dull pain; 8 d.*

115. Slight movements and grunting in the abdomen, in the evening when lying down; 1 d. (Sd. 2). Colic and rumbling in the abdomen in the evening after lying down; 1 d. (Sd.). *Rumbling and movements in the abdomen (Sd. 3). Pain in both hypochondria, accompanied with painfulness of that region when touched; 3 d. In the evening both hypochondria and the lowest ribs in the chest feel painful as if bruised; 8 d.*

120. *Pain in the morning, as if bruised, or as if one had been lying in a wrong position, in the region of the lowest true rib in the left side; 11 d. Pain as if bruised in the region of the short ribs, with pain in the back, lassitude, ill-humor; 3 and 4 d. (Sd. 3). Painful soreness under the short ribs of the left side, especially when moving the trunk, for several days (Sd. 3). Jerking (violent pulsating) in the region of the left short ribs over night, also several times in the daytime; 4 d. (Sd. 3). Periodical pulsations in the left hypochondrium; (2—6 d.)*

125. Violent colic, drawing and pinching below and around the umbilicus, in the evening, while going to bed and moving about; 2 d. Violent pinching in the umbilical region, while walking, at noon; a. 7 h. and on the 13 d. *Colic around the umbilicus, whence a coldness ascends her back and arms; a. 2 h. Pain, deep in the hypogastrium; 7 d. Now concealed, now sharp colic and pinching, with some burning sore feeling below the umbilicus, sometimes accompanied with stitches in the side of the abdomen; at the same time the intestines are painful, as if there were subcutaneous ulceration, when pressing with the hand upon the abdomen; 2 d.

130. About two hours after supper, he feels a pinching deep in the hypogastrium, for several evenings in succession ; 3—5 d. Pinching in the hypogastrium, followed by emission of flatulence. *Pinching in the hypogastrium, shortly after a meal ; a. 6 h. Pain in the left side of the abdomen, in the morning ; 8 d. Stitches in the left side of the abdomen, in the forenoon when walking ; 2 d.

135. * Violent stitches near the anterior superior spinous process of the ileum in the groin, when walking. When standing, he feels a pressure in the right side of the abdomen, deep in the region of the liver, increased by pressure ; a. 2 h. Stitching, with pressure in the right side of the abdomen, in the region of the last true rib (liver ?), arresting the breathing, with stitches and pressure on the top of the right shoulder, when walking, after having been seated ; 3 d. and following. Stitches in the right lumbar region when walking, with a slight burning sensation ; 3 d. and following. When stretching the body, he feels a pain from the spinous process of the right ileum to the groin ; (a. 9 h.)

140. During the pinching in the abdomen, both groins and the pit of the stomach are painful when touched ; a. 8 h. Frequent emission of fetid flatulence ; 5 d.

STOOL: *The alvine evacuations take place more frequently and easily ; 1 d. (Sd.). Two evacuations a day instead of one, as usual ; for many days (Sd.). After several urgings he has a hard stool in the morning, and a natural one in the afternoon, for several days (Sd. 2).*

145. Colic, followed by an evacuation ; a. 5 h. (Sd. 2). The stools which had been soft heretofore, became hard and more scanty, dark-brown ; 2 d. and following. Stools very hard and painless, although apparently larger in size than the anus ; 3 d. Stools delay and are hard ; 5 d. The stools have delayed every day for eight days past, and are very hard (in one who had regular and soft evacuations) ; 11 d.

150.* Stitches in the anus ; a. 12 h. (Profusely flowing hæmorrhoids.)

GENITAL ORGANS: Frequent erections towards morning, and dizziness in the head ; 2 d. (Sd.). Emissions towards morning ; 2 d. (Sd. 4). Increase of leucorrhœa ; having

Comp. 128, with 102.

Comp. sympt. 136, 137, with 202—205.

Comp. 139, 140, with 107, 108.

Comp. 140, with 102.

Comp. 156, with 37, 40.

been mild at first, it now became acrid and corrosive; 2 d. (Stpf.).

CATARRH:—155. Profuse flow of tenacious mucus from the nose; from the vapor, while preparing the juice. *Tingling, pressing upward from the tip of the nose to the root, and from the right eyebrow to the temple, interiorly; a. 7 h. *Painful tingling in the region of the lower turbinated bone, in the nose, interiorly. *Another paroxysm of painful tingling in the nose, with a sort of pressure; she had to blow her nose frequently, during which she discharged some blood; after blowing the nose, the tingling sensation in the nose, with pressure, disappeared, and the right nostril became stopped up, became open again in the open air, and stopped up again in the room; 2 d. *In the evening the nose becomes stopped up again, after having been free the whole day, with painful soreness extending high up in the nose; 3 d.

160. *Sore nose*: the nose was red and swollen externally, with tensive pain in the nose, a quantity of scurf forms in the nose, only on the right side thereof, the nose is dry all the time; 4 d., and continuing for five weeks.

CHEST. The pain in the chest is accompanied with some cough; 7 d. Pressure in the chest and shortness of breath when walking on level ground, but no oppression of breathing when going up hill; 3 d. Heavy, short breathing in the evening, he has to take deep breath frequently, with burning and fine stitches in the left side of the chest; 7 d. *Oppression of the chest, with much weeping*, in the evening, and sore pain in the eyes, especially the right; 3 d.

165. *Oppressive sensation in the chest, as after deep chagrin*; he had to take deep breath frequently, continuing the whole evening; 5 d. Oppression of the chest when walking and going up hill. Nausea in the evening, pressure upon the sternum and labored breathing; he frequently takes deep breath, and he feels, nevertheless, as if he could not take in a sufficient quantity of air; 9 d. *Oppression of the chest*; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Sd.). Pain and oppression of the chest, shortly after taking the drug; 1 d. (Sd.). Restless sleep, with violent aching of the chest and oppression; 1 d. (Sd. 4). Light pressure on the left chest, passing. *Pain in the chest and restless nights, continuing for weeks* (Sd.).

175. *Violent pains in the chest the whole forenoon*; 1 and 4 d. After dinner he feels a violent beating in the chest, as if caused by congestion of blood, with inclination to lie down;

2 d. (Sd.). *Pain in the whole chest ; early in the morning when rising a sort of rheumatic pain and as of subcutaneous ulceration when moving the trunk ever so little ;* 2 d. Pain in the left side of the chest, a few hours in the morning, no more during the day ; 14 d. *Pain in the chest, as soon as he wakes in the morning, as if the parts were bruised, and stitches in the left side above the nipple, in a space of the size of a hand, worse during contact and motion, every day for eight days past ;* a. 15 d.

180. Pain in the left side of the chest, in the morning, in the region of the pectoralis major near the axilla, *worse during every motion ;* 16 d. Violent pressure and as if bruised, over the whole left half of the chest, *immediately after rising in the morning ;* every movement of the chest causes pain ; the pain spreads over the whole chest, with shortness of breath ; he is unable to speak long sentences on account of his want of breath ; 12 d. Violent sticking pain on the side of the left nipple, near the axilla, in the morning when rising ; he dares not move his arm or raise it, *he dares not even raise the trunk* lest he should scream with pain ; he has to sit or stand stooping with head and chest forward to the left side ; 13 d. Sharp pressure in the upper part of the left side of the chest ; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Sd.). Pain in the chest in the evening, pressure on the upper and left side of the chest, complicated with stitches, the breathing is painful, even contact is painful ; 13 d., evening.

185. In the forenoon, when walking or standing, he feels a pain as if bruised, or as of subcutaneous ulceration in the region of the left true ribs, accompanied with mild stitches ; 3 d. *Sticking pain in the left chest and as if there were subcutaneous ulceration, increased by motion and by turning the trunk ;* it continues the whole afternoon and evening with scarcely any interruption ; in the evening an aching pain is felt in the right scapula ; 3 d. *Constant pain in the chest the whole afternoon, mostly in the left side, and partly as if in the pectoralis major,* where a rheumatic pain is felt when turning the body, and as if there were subcutaneous ulceration ; at first the pain is felt externally, afterwards the pain seems to recede to the internal and posterior surface of the sternum and the pit of the stomach ; the pain frequently disappears and an aching pain as of subcutaneous ulceration is felt below the liver in the right lumbar region ; the pain is frequently preceded by a bitter pungent taste in the mouth, and a necessity to hawk

Symptom 184, comp. with 102, and following.

Symptom 185, comp. with 120, and following.

up; 4 d. *Sticking pain and as of subcutaneous ulceration in the left chest*; 15 d. Stitches in the left chest, when talking in the forenoon; 7 d.

190. *Violent, fine stitches in the middle of the chest, in front, during an inspiration, in the forenoon*; 8 d. Sticking in the side of the sternum, towards the left side, with sensation as if bruised, while going up hill; 4 d. Stitches in the interior of the left side of the chest, when walking in the open air, in the region of the nipple; the stitches disappear when he continues to walk, after which a pain is felt below the last true rib in the right side of the abdomen (splenetic stitch?); a. 47 h. Early in the morning, while walking, he feels a sticking in the region of the fifth and sixth true rib of the left side, with great sensitiveness of that spot to the touch, and great debility; 2 d. Painfulness of the left chest, the whole day, worse in the evening, with quantities of tenacious mucus in the throat; 12 d.

195. Violent pressure in the middle of the chest and in the left side, in the evening, for several hours, with increase of phlegm in the throat; 11 d. Violent aching pain in the middle of the chest, in the evening while writing; 1 d. Nausea in the evening, pressure upon the sternum, and labored breathing; he fetches breath frequently and sometimes very deep, as if he could not take in a sufficient quantity of air; 5 d. Beating in the sternum; 8 d. When stooping, he feels a pressure on the lower half of the sternum, in the region of the xiphoid cartilage; when raising the trunk again, he feels a beating in that place, which disappears again soon, and after which the place is painful to the touch; a. 4 h.

200. The pressure on the lower part of the sternum spreads, in the space of the size of a hand, towards the right side of the chest and the pit of the stomach; the pit and sternum are painful to the touch and even when stooping; the whole of the outer chest becomes so painful that even the buttoning of the coat gives him pain; this continues for three hours without interruption, in the first six hours; 1 d. In the evening, when walking or standing, in the open air and in the room, he experiences *a pressure and tightness across the lower part of the chest*, with fine stitches, which seem to be felt in the outer parts of the chest at first, but nevertheless extend deep into

Comp. 192 with 2, 213, and 193 with 102.

Comp. 199 with 102.

Comp. 200 with 210-213.

Comp. 202 and following with 136, 137.

the chest, now in the right, now in the left side of the chest, *increased by moving, stooping, or taking an inspiration*; 8 d. Pressing and pushing in the lowest part of the right side of the chest, towards the liver, in the forenoon; 2 d. *Single stitches in the right side of the chest; a. 16 h. *Violent sticking pains in the whole of the right side of the chest, early in the morning during a walk in the open air*; 7 d.

205. Sticking pain in the right side of the chest, in the region of the fifth and sixth ribs, in the forenoon; 8 d. Violent sticking in the right side of the chest, in the region of the fifth and seventh ribs, arresting the breathing, with stitches and pressure on top of the right shoulder, while walking, after having been seated; 3 d. and following. Violent stitches the whole day in the right and less frequently in the left side of the chest; in the evening a pressure is felt on the middle of the sternum; 2 d. Pains in the chest, stitches in the right side and pressure in the middle of the chest, continuing uninterruptedly almost the whole day, with painful inspiration; 2 d. The pain extends from the left into the right side of the chest, the sticking pain being felt in both sides of the chest at the same time; however he is able to take deep breath while bending forward; 13 d. in the forenoon.

210. Pain of the whole chest, in the evening when in bed, especially in the left side; he is not able to lie on either side, owing to the painfulness of the outer parts of the chest; accompanied with anxiety, tightness of breathing, accelerated pulse. 3 d. *Pressing pain in the outer parts of the chest* (Sd.). Pressing-dragging pain in the chest, for many days; it is rather external, and only aggravates the breathing when walking (Sd. 3). Unusual chilliness of the outer parts of the chest, when walking in the open air, in spite of being clad more warmly.

BACK: *Early in the morning* he feels a pain in the small of the back, and a laziness through the whole body, after having had a restless night, disturbed with dreams and seminal emissions (Sd. 2).

215. Sticking between the scapulæ, early in the morning, in the region of the third and fourth dorsal vertebræ; 5 d. *Pain in the back early in the morning* when rising; 2 d. (Sd. 3). Pain in the back, lassitude and pain as if bruised in the region of the short ribs, with ill humor, 3—4 d. (Sd. 3). Pain, as if bruised, in the back and in the hypochondriac region, especially perceptible *during motion*, for many days. Stitches in the right scapula, *early in the morning when waking*; 2 d.

Comp. 210-213 with 200.

Compare 213 with 2, 192.

220. Rheumatic pain between the scapulæ *early in the morning when waking*; 4 d. (Sd. 3).¹ *Aching pain in the nape of the neck; a slight blow upon the nape causes a pain in the forehead and in the parietal bone; 2 d. Rheumatic pain in the nape of the neck (evening), which could be felt in the left shoulder, *early in the morning*; 2 d. (Sd.).

UPPER LIMBS: Stitches and pressure on the top of the right shoulder; 3 d. *Jerking of the arms.

225. Jerking in the abdomen and arm; a. 12 h. Violent inflammation about the arm, with fever and delirium, followed by gangrene of the arm. *Jerking pain in the right upper arm*; 3 d. (Sd. 2). Rheumatic pain in both elbow and shoulder joints, *early in the morning*; 5 d. (Sd. 2). While writing *he feels sudden tearings*, (stitches, jerkings?) *in the right forearm*, and between the thumb and *index-finger*; 10 d.

230. Violent stitches dart through the forearm; some time after they are likewise felt in the left thumb; 2 d. (Stpf.). *Visible spasmodic contraction of the skin and muscles in the region of the styloid process of the ulna of the left arm; a. 12 h. Frequent and violent itching of the forearm, which he frequently had had in his healthy days, especially at night (Sd. 4). Tearing in the left wrist-joint, extending along the dorsum of the hand; 2 d. forenoon. *She has cold hands the whole day; 1 d.

235. The hands tremble while threading a needle; 1 d. *Jactitation* of parts of muscles of the hands; 1 and 2 d. (Sd.). Jerking of the left hand, while lying quiet; 4 d. (Sd. 2). *Coarse itching in the hollow of the hand*; a. 4 h. Stinging itching in the palm of the right hand; 8 d.

240. *Frequent tingling in single parts of the fingers*; 1 d. (Sd.). Burning itching of the palm of the left hand, passing off soon; 4 d. (Sd.). Itching of several parts of the hands, sometimes slight and passing off soon, with redness (Sd. 4). Tearing in the ball of the left thumb; the place is afterwards sensitive to the touch; 2 d., afternoon. Pain under the nail of the right index-finger, as if a splinter had been thrust in there, and had produced suppuration; 3 d. afternoon.

245. **Tingling in the skin of the fingers*; a. 6 h. Inflammation of the arm, from the finger to the shoulder (Krapf).¹ In the first quarter of an hour, the pounded bulbs, when applied to the fingers, causes an itching of the same,

Comp. 229 with 13, 30, 293; and 238 with 282, 43, 224.

¹ From blossoms and leaves laid upon warts, which had been cut off until they bled, but were not removed in spite of all that.

which is always followed by a blister, even if the skin should not be changed (Krapf). On applying a piece of the bulb between the fingers, a burning was experienced after the lapse of two minutes, which soon ceased after the removal of the bulb; after the lapse of two hours the place became red, and in ten hours a blister was formed, emitting a thin, yellowish and burning fluid in large quantity (Krapf). *Vesicles on the fingers, especially those of the right hand, as if caused by burns or a vesicatory (of the size of a hazlenut and still larger); after being opened with a pin so that the skin of the blister was preserved, they emitted for eight days a yellowish lymph, with burning pains, the bright-red skin shining through the blister (from the skin being touched by the juice while expressing it).*

250. After the blisters on the fingers had been healed a fortnight past, and the new skin which had been excoriated, had likewise been healed again, small, deep, transparent, dark blue, little elevated blisters of the size of an ordinary pin's head are formed (as if the pores had become raised in the shape of small, blue, transparent vesicles); they are crowded together in oval-shaped groups of the size of a shilling, *with intolerable burning itching* (as is felt in the spots caused by nettles upon the skin, which the vesicles resembled); when the vesicles are opened, they emit a dark-yellow lymph, and afterwards become covered with a *herpetic, horny scurf*, itching intolerably, and emitting a clear fluid when scratched, or even of itself.¹

After the horny scurf which had formed after the vesicles had been scratched open, had crumbled away of itself within eight or ten days, new blue vesicles appeared again, with intolerable burning itching, inducing frequent scratching; the scratching brought on a *shining-red, loose swelling of the fingers* (they felt like sheep-skin) *with inflammation*, and intolerable burning-stinging itching. On applying hart's grease on the swollen fingers, to suppress the itching, *the horny scurf no longer formed, but, in places of the size of a shilling, crowded groups of small holes of the size of a pin's head (as if they were the pores) were formed, emitting a yellow lymph in the shape of drops of sweat, and changing to small, flat, spreading and difficultly curable ulcers, with corroded sharp borders and intolerable burning-stinging itching, depriving*

¹ These dark-blue vesicles reappeared periodically even for six months, the former healing up and new ones forming in their places.

*him of rest for weeks, day and night.*¹ Ulcers of the fingers, penetrating down to the flexor-tendons.²

LOWER LIMBS: Drawing pain in the right hip, when walking in the evening, 3 d.

255. Painful drawing in the posterior and internal side of both thighs down into the calves, especially perceptible in the region of the inner hamstring; 3 d., in the afternoon while sitting. While walking, in the evening, he feels a cramp-like tearing in the outer side of the right thigh, from the centre downwards, skipping the bends of the knees and commencing again in the calves; 5 d. Tearing boring in the middle of the left thigh, early in the morning in bed and afterwards when standing; 17 d. Tearing in the internal side of both knees, when walking; 2 d., and following. Violent itching in the internal side of the knee in the tarsal joint, in the evening; 2 d.

260. Weakness in the bends of the knees, they give way involuntarily; 2 d. and following. Cracking in the patella when going up hill, as if it would become sprained; 3 d. and following. Tension in the right tendo Achillis when walking; 3 d. Stiffness in the right tarsal joint and the whole of the right leg, with vertigo deep in the brain, when walking in the open air; a. 3 h. Violent and constant pain in the tarsal joint, in the evening when rising from a seat; 7 d.

265. Tearing in the left tarsal joint, in the evening when sitting; 10 d. *Pain in the tarsal joint up to half the region of the tibia, as if the tendons were too short when walking; a. 12 h. Drawing-aching, continuous pain in the dorsum of the right foot; 8 d. Cramp in the dorsum of the foot when walking, suddenly, in the articulations of all the toes, as if he had sprained them in making a misstep; a. 8 d. Stitches in the dorsum of the left foot when sitting; 13 d. and following.

270. Cold feeling in the big toe, in the evening, as if a

¹ The affection of the fingers described in 250-252, came on a fortnight after the vesicles on the fingers caused by the juice while expressing it, had been healed; first the affection appeared on the index and middle fingers, which had been covered with vesicles by being touched by the juice, and afterwards it spread from finger to finger, and from hand to hand, although no vesicles had existed on these parts. Rhus and Bryonia were the best antidotes, Sulphur and Staph. did injury. Drs. Schweikert and Hauboldt, guided by these facts, have healed herpes on the fingers and in the palm of the hand by giving the Ranunculus bulb. internally, and causing at the same time the herpes to be washed externally with a drop of the tincture diluted in water.

² In a child which was cured of fever and ague with subsequent dropsy and hydrocele by applying the Ranunc. bulb. to the wrist.

Symp. 171, pain in the toes; compare fingers.

current of air were rushing through ; 3 d. Violent stitches in the fourth toe of the left foot, when entering the room and coming out of the open air ; a. 4 h. Stitches in the dorsa of the toes, in the evening ; a. 14 h. Stinging pain in the toes when walking ; 2 d. and following. Feeling of soreness and stitches between the toes ; a. 12 h.

275. Sore pain and stitches in the tips of the toes in the evening ; 5 d. *Pulsative stitches in the left heel, when standing, in the afternoon* ; 2 d. Acute pain of the heels for two evenings, as if the boots pinched him, which he had taken off however ; 4 and 5 d.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS : (Dread of labor ; he has to make a great effort to bring himself to note down the observations which he had gathered.) Uneasiness which comes out of the body ; 1 d. (Sd.).

280. Anxiety, headache, fainting (Ephem. Wat. Cur.) *The whole body feels bruised*, especially in the hypochondriac regions ; 2 d. (Sd. 4). *Prickings, terminating in itching, in various parts of the skin, in the upper arm, thigh, etc. Great weakness the whole day, his head feels as if he had not slept enough, although he performs his occupations with ease if he chooses ; 2 d. Tired and broken down the whole day, he would like to sleep all the time ; a. 10 d.

285. Great heaviness and lassitude in the whole body, in the forenoon ; a. 7 d. *Great weakness in his lower limbs in the forenoon when walking* ; 5 d. Weak and debilitated during an afternoon walk, trembling of the limbs ; 4 d. Lassitude, ill-humor with pain in the back and pain as if bruised in the region of the short ribs ; 3—4 d. (Sd. 3). Trembling of the limbs, when he has the least cause for chagrin ; 4 d.

290. *Jerks through the whole body, in the evening when lying down to sleep ; 2 d. Frequent turns of sudden weakness, in the afternoon when sitting down ; they seem to arise from the head ; he feels as if his senses would vanish ; a. 10 h. Violent epilepsy¹ (Ephem. Wat. Cur.). In the morning, while writing and standing, he feels so weak all of a sudden that he comes near falling.

Comp. 202, with 5—9, 13, 25, 38.

¹ In paroxysms ; in a student. See note to symptom 100, above ; also in a captain who was first seized with headache from inhaling the smoke of the plant which was burnt in a censer with other herbs ; afterwards, after thrusting his nose several times in the censer, he was attacked with epilepsy for the first time in his life ; it returned in two weeks, passed into cachexia, nodous gout, headache, and ended with death.—Comp. 293, with 13, 30, 229.

SLEEP : Irresistible desire to sleep two afternoons ; 3 and 4 d.

295. Great drowsiness in the evening, he falls asleep over his work ; nevertheless he is unable to sleep several hours after having gone to bed ; 3 d. Great drowsiness in the afternoon ; he sleeps three hours after dinner, and has done so for three days past ; 8 d. *Falls asleep late in the evening and wakes several times in the night, not from any pain, but because he is not sleepy* ; 4 d. Falls asleep late in the evening, is not sleepy, is unable to lie on the right side, wakes up early in the morning ; 7 d. Falls asleep late in the evening, and wakes early in the morning with a vaporous exhalation from the skin ; 2 d.

300. Lies awake several hours in the evening although he was very tired, owing to an intolerable itching of the thighs, and internal uneasiness, his skin is moist, he rises four times to urinate, although he had taken but the usual quantity of liquid in the evening ; 5 d. *Falls asleep late several nights* (Sd. 2). *Disturbed sleep at night* (Sd.). Very restless sleep, with increase of pain in the chest and heat (Sd. 2). Frequent waking at night, he remains awake a long while, owing to want of sleep and anxiety in the chest ; 3 d.

305. Restless sleep with seminal emission, with pain in the small of the back in the morning, and laziness [the whole day (Sd. 3). Restless nights, unrefreshing sleep with frequent flushes of heat (Sd.). Sleep before midnight ; remains afterwards wide awake until five o'clock in the morning, when he fell into a sleep full of dreams ; 3 d. (Sd. 3). Nocturnal emission and slight erections at night (Sd.).

310. Vivid dreams, such as that he is swimming, etc. Anxious dreams, that he is near drowning, etc. ; 5 d. (Sd. 2). Voluptuous dreams at night, without seminal emission ; 4 d. (Sd. 2). Wakes up more early than usual and is wider awake ; 2 d. The symptoms of *Ranunc. bulb.* are especially perceived *in the morning* and evening.

FEVER : Pulse full and strong, seventy-two beats ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. The pulse is accelerated towards evening, eighty-five—ninety beats, and rather hard ; 3 d. Small, hard pulse ; 1 d. (Sd. 2). *An hour after dinner* in the warm room, chills creep over his body, the hairs stand on end, shuddering across the scapulæ, hands and thighs, and shortly after pinching in the hypogastrium, with stitches resembling pushes, which dart towards the hypochondriac region ; a. 7 h. *Chilliness after dinner*, with cold tips of the fingers and hot face ; 4 d.

320. Frequent chilliness after dinner for two hours, with

goose-flesh on the calf and forearms; 2 d. *Chilliness after dinner with cold hands and hot face; 1 d. After supper chilliness over the shoulders, upper arms, and thighs; a. 12 h. Chilliness for two hours in the evening, with general external coldness of the body; 5 d. She felt chilly all over, her teeth chattered and she shook; with heat in the face, dryness and phlegm in the mucus; this lasts an hour, in the open, not cold air, (the chilliness was less in the room) (Stpf.).

325. Heat in the face in the evening, especially on the right side, with cold hands, quick pulse and eructations; 3 d. Heat in the face in the evening, with burning of the ears, especially on the right side, with cold hands and general uncomfortable-ness; 2 d. Heat in the face in the evening, and redness with internal chilliness; 2 d. (Sd. 4). Uncommon chilliness of the outer parts of the chest, when walking in the open air, although he is clad more warmly than usual; a. 3 h.

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Vexed and inclining to be angry; quarrels and scolds when the slightest cause is offered; a. 2 h. Ill-humored and disposed to quarrel and scold the first forenoon; in the evening he is desponding, apprehensive, sensitive, discontented, on the second day he again inclines to be provoked by the innocent jests of his friends, etc.; this continues for several days, and recurs frequently during the action of Ran. (The objects of his feelings, for instance chagrin, occupy his mind long after the occurrence took place; one sees that he is thinking of those things, he talks to himself, gesticulates in his anger; 2 d. forenoon.) Fearfulness in the evening, she does not want to remain alone, she is afraid she may be haunted by ghosts. Extremely ill-humored, nothing was able to cheer him up; 2 and 3 d. (Sd. 4).

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS.

BY DR. Y.....*

(Express the juice from the plant gathered in October, and mix it with equal parts of alcohol.)

THE action of *Ranunculus sceler.* upon the healthy organ-

Compare 318 and following with 107-109.

Compare 324-327 with 36, 41, 42.

¹ The very respectable author of the following chapters does not wish to have his name mentioned in full, for several important and well-founded reasons.

ism is so very similar to that of the *Ranunculus bulb.*, that the following symptoms which I have observed upon myself, may be considered as a completion and development of the symptoms of the latter.¹ The symptoms of *Ranunculus* seem to correspond to various chronic affections of the chest and liver, to acute and chronic gout, malignant ulcers on the extremities, and to fever and ague.² It acts a long while; some of the symptoms (12, 14, 52—56, 120, 131—133, 136 and 193) were yet perceived after the lapse of five weeks; wine and coffee are no perfect antidotes; Puls. IV. seems to antidote better.

I have learned a good deal from the proving of the *Ranunculus sceler.* I have learned, in the first place, that there are no real local remedies for all the symptoms which arose from any local irritation of the skin, or from chewing the plant, or expressing its juice, such as: burning in the tip of the tongue, smarting in the region of the palate, in the pharynx, nose, and most violently in the eyes, painful pressure in the eyeballs, redness of the vessels of the conjunctiva, profuse lachrymation, tension in the pit of the stomach, itching and burning of the finger, turns of nausea; all these symptoms arise likewise from the internal use. This accounts for the cure of syphilis, itch, and chronic ulcers by external applications. From my provings, I have also learned why no greater injury is done by the excessive and frequently repeated doses of allœopathic physicians, than common sense would seem authorized to apprehend. On the 16th and 17th of October, I took two drops of the mother-tincture before breakfast; on the 20th three, on the 25th four, on the 5th of Nov. four, on the 10th six, on the 29th of Dec. twelve, and on the 4th of January fifteen drops. The greatest number of symptoms and the

¹ This expression of our author is not entirely correct according to my judgment. Bœnninghausen, in his *Repertory*, second vol., preface p. xv., expresses himself against this supposed identity, even from mere botanical reasons, inasmuch as both varieties of *Ranunculus*, the *bulbosus* and *sceleratus*, are plants of an entirely different character, and must therefore have an entirely different dynamic effect upon the organism. The acrid principle may exist in both kinds; but it is certainly so modified in each that it is impossible to consider the plants as identical. The two varieties of *Ranunculus* have not been placed side by side in the present work from any intimate affinity existing between their symptoms; each of them is of the utmost importance to the homœopathic physician, independently of the other. Stapf.

² A more or less regular periodicity prevails in the appearance of the symptoms of *Ran.*

Compare Franz, *aliis locis*.

most disagreeable occurred from the small doses; the twelve and fifteen drops which were taken after the small doses, affected me but very little. Hence I drew this conclusion: "One trihorium, and a second and third having been swallowed and disposed of by the organism, the subsequent doses are much more innocent, and give much less trouble, for the system becomes used to the medicine."

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS.

HEAD: Vertigo, when sitting. Vanishing of thought, giddiness; a. 3 h. Heaviness and sensation of fullness in the whole head. His head feels distended from within and enlarged.

5. Contraction in the hairy scalp. His head feels as if in a vise. His head feels obtuse; especially in the morning, after the characteristic uneasiness in the afternoon. Dull pain in the occiput, the whole of the head feeling painful externally; 4 d. Drawing-clawing pressure across the vertex.

10. Stitches with drawing, in the skin of the vertex. Painful pressure in the region of the vertex as with a dull instrument; 5 d. Burning pain in the region of the vertex, continuing a few minutes. *Long-continuing, dull, aching-gnawing pain in the left vertex, fixed in one point.* Jerking in the head, in the region of the vertex.

15. *Pain like a suddenly coming and speedily disappearing gnawing, at one spot of the vertex.* Boring pain behind the right ear; 5 d., evening. Gnawing, with pressure in the right temple. Stitches in the left temple; a. 10 h. Pressing in the temples from within outwards; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.

20. Continual pressing above the temples from without inward. Sense of fullness in the forehead, also from the vapor of the juice. Itching of the hairy scalp, immediately. Biting of the whole of the hairy scalp. (Hard blotches above the temples, which do not suppurate; 4 d.)

FACE AND EYES:—25. *Slight drawing and feeling of coldness above the right eyebrows, down the cheeks as far as the corners of the mouth, for half an hour, evening.* Feeling of coldness in the face. Sensation as if the face were covered with cobweb; 2 d., evening. Profuse lachrymation, while pressing the juice out. Lachrymation at night.

30. *Slight smarting in the corners of the eyes* and recurring *periodically* for many days. Burning of the margins of the eyes; a 10 h. Violent smarting in the eyes, while expressing the juice. Stinging smarting in the outer canthus of the

right eye ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Injected state of the conjunctiva, from the vapor of the juice.

35. *Painful pressure in the eyeballs*, the whole day, after expressing the juice. *Pressure in the eyeballs*, shortly after taking the drug, recurring *periodically* for many days (for hours). Pain of the eyeballs *when moving the eyeballs quickly*. Hard blotch below the left eyebrows, which does not suppurate.

EARS : Long stitches in the right meatus auditorius externus.

40. Continued drawing along the right outer meatus auditorius. Stitches in the right ear ; 2 d. Stitches in front of the right ear ; 2 d., evening. Boring and drawing in the left outer meatus auditorius ; 2 d., evening. *Otalgia of the right ear, with aching pain in the head and drawing in all the teeth*.

45. Pricking in the outer parts of the tip of the nose. Tingling and smarting in the nose, from the vapor of the juice. *Tremulous sensation around the corners of the mouth and the lower lip, preceding the vomiting, but without any inclination to vomit*.

TEETH AND JAWS : Drawing pain in the upper left molar tooth ; a. 7 h. Painful drawing in the upper right molar tooth.

50. Drawing pains in the molar teeth, the whole afternoon and evening. Tearing pains in the lower right molar tooth ; 6 d., early in the morning. Stinging gnawing in the foreteeth ; 2 d., evening. Quickly-passing jerking in the incisores. Drawing pain in the right upper molares.

55. *Stinging drawing in all the teeth*. The teeth are sensitive the whole day ; 2 d. *Drawing and jerking in all the teeth* ; 2 d., morning. Violent burning at the tip of the tongue, while chewing the fresh herb. Shootings in the tip of the tongue ; 3 d.

60. Smarting at the tip of the tongue ; a. 10 h. While expressing the juice, a large quantity of frothy mucus accumulates in the mouth, obliging him to spit frequently. Ptyalism ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.

TASTE, APPETITE AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS : White-coated tongue and sweetish taste in the mouth ; in the morning, for several days. Excessive dryness of the mouth ; at night.

65. Want of appetite ; evening. Little appetite at dinner, followed by a turn of nausea. *Frequent empty eructations*, immediately after taking the drug, returning for many days

before breakfast. *Frequent eructations tasting of the ingesta after a meal.* Rancid, sour eructations; evening.

70. Hiccough, a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Smarting in the region of the palate and fauces, while expressing the juice. Stinging pains in the parts of the soft palate. Smarting drawing pain in the region of the palate; 3 d. Burning in the pharynx.

75. Turn of nausea, while expressing the juice. Nausea, especially after midnight. Desire to vomit, returning periodically in the morning.

PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS: *Stitches in the tonsils. Swelling of the tonsils with shooting stitches in the same; 2 d., evening. Heartburn. Contractive sensation in the throat, frequently before breakfast, increased by eating bread. Scraping in the throat, immediately. Strangulating sensation in the throat, at night. Tension in the pit of the stomach, while expressing the juice.*

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN :—85. *Pressure and sensation of fullness in the pit of the stomach, increased by external pressure, most violent in the morning. Stitches in the pit of the stomach, causing an acute pain. Stitches in the skin of the pit of the stomach. Burning soreness behind the xiphoid cartilage. Troublesome sensation of fullness in the stomach.*

90. Constriction of the stomach. Rumbling and pinching in the abdomen, immediately. Cutting in the intestines; 2 d., at night. *Screwing pressure behind the umbilicus, at night. Sensation as if a plug were lodged behind the umbilicus, especially in the morning, for several days.*

95. The abdominal walls are painful. *Stitches in the hepatic region. Continual pressure as of a dull instrument below the right false ribs, increased by a deep inspiration. Acute stitches in the region of the gall-bladder. Sudden violent jerks in the lumbar region during a walk in the open air, arresting the breathing.*

100. *Long stitches in the region of the spleen, worse during a deep inspiration.* Continual pressure in the right lumbar region. Aching pain in the groins. Titillating burning in the region of the anus.

STOOL :—105. Delaying stool (after two drops). Three watery evacuations in rapid succession; a. 5 h., from four drops. Frequent loose stools, the same days. Liquid and very fetid stools for three or four days. *Frequent urging and loose stools for several days. Frequent sensation as if diarrhœa would set in, whereas a natural evacuation takes place.*

GENITAL ORGANS: 110. Sudden stitches in the forepart

of the glans. Drawing pains in the penis. Smarting about the scrotum. Seminal emission without any lascivious dreams, after midnight.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS: Frequent sneezing while expressing the juice.

115. Copious secretion of a watery mucus from the nose (from the vapor of the juice). Dry and hacking cough, rarely and without an effort. Tight and deep breathing; a. 7 h. Sensation of great weakness in the chest; for several days. His chest feels bruised, in the evening.

120. Oppression of the chest; immediately and continuing the whole day. *The whole chest feels weak and bruised*; several evenings. Frequent involuntary sighing. Frequent but subdued stitches in the right chest; a. 2 h. *Painful sticking in the right chest, not increased by inspirations.*

125. Continued dull sticking in the left chest and below the false ribs. *Stitches in the region of the heart. Violent contracting pinching pain in the chest behind the right nipple*; several evenings in succession. Sticking contracting pinching in the region of the heart, causing tightness of breath, at night. *Violent continued gnawing behind the lowest portion of the sternum, arresting the breathing*; 3 d. evening.

130. *Long frequent stitches behind the xiphoid cartilage, in a space of the size of the palm of the hand*; 1 d. morning. Continued sticking in the skin of the pit of the throat. *Great sensitiveness of the integuments of the chest.* Painful drawing in the pectoral muscles. Frequent stitches in the pectoral muscles.

135. Itching stinging below the right nipple. Very painful pinching together around the left nipple. *External painfulness of the sternum*; pressure upon the sternum causes painful stitches through the chest. Prickling and formication in the outer parts of the chest and back.

BACK: Pain in the small of the back as if bruised.

140. Paralytic pains in the small of the back; a. 6 h. Aching pain between the scapulæ. Drawing in the region of the right shoulder. Stitches in the left shoulder. Compressive drawing in the region of the scapulæ.

UPPER LIMBS: Stinging itching in some parts of the upper arms. Paralytic drawing in the forearm, immediately. Stitches in the forearm. *Long continuing boring sticking along the whole of the left forearm to the tip of the index-finger, where it is most violent.* Stinging burning in one spot of the forearm.

150. Gnawing in the right elbow-joint. Long stitch in the

elbow. Frequent stitches in the dorsum of the hand. *Continued gnawing in the palm of the left hand*; 4 and 6 d. in the evening. Passing drawing sticking in the ball of the right hand.

155. Drawing with pressure in the metacarpal bones of the right hand. Boring in the metacarpal bones of the thumbs. Burning of the skin of the fingers, from being touched by the juice. Swelling of the fingers; 2 d. morning. Titillating sensation in the skin between the fingers; immediately and after seven o'clock in the evening.

160. Fine itching in the skin between the fingers of the right hand; 3 d. evening. Aching pain in the right middle-finger. Violent long stitch between the left middle and index-fingers; 5 d. evening. Gnawing and boring in the phalangeal bones of the right fingers; a. 7 h. Darting in the bones of the left index-finger.

165. Gnawing in the last phalanx of the left ring-finger. Sticking boring in the last phalanges of the index-fingers; 4 d. Fleet stitches in the tips of the ring and index-fingers, with gnawing in the bones of the same.

LOWER LIMBS: Drawing-gnawing pressure in the right lower limb. Itching of the lower half of the lower limbs, not relieved by scratching; evening.

170. Biting in the bends of the knees. Gnawing and boring pains in the right knee. Painful drawing with pressure along the leg. Stinging burning in a small spot of the calf. Jactitation of the muscles of the right calf.

175. Gnawing in the region of the outer malleolus of the right foot. Prickling and furious smarting of the dorsum of the right foot. Itching stinging of the dorsum of the left foot. Stinging boring in the ball of the right foot. Gnawing in the region of the ball of the left foot.

180. Gnawing pains in the left heel; 5 d. Itching prickling in the right heel. Gnawing in the ball of the right big toe. Painfulness and stitches in the corn of the ball of the right foot. Intolerable burning in that corn; a. 6 d.

185. Sticking-boring pains along the whole of the bottom of the right foot. Itching and furious smarting of the bottom of either foot. *Sudden stitches in the forepart of the right big toe, as if a needle were thrust in deep*, recurring at short intervals; a. 1 h. *Sudden stitches in the right big toe, passing into a burning*; a. 10 h. *Boring and gnawing in the right big toe*.

190. Tingling and jerking in the left big toe; a. 7 h. Itching stitches in the toes of the left foot. Intolerable itching and prickling in the feet.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: *Itching, boring, biting, tingling, gnawing, in various parts of the body, now here now there, especially towards evening.* Sleeplessness from three o'clock in the morning, the first nights, accompanied with anxiety, uncommon debility, gloomy, thoughtless brooding of the mind; his limbs feel bruised; in the morning the mind feels worn out; he is not able to fix his thoughts upon one object.

SLEEP: 195.—He wakes after midnight with great thirst and heat of the whole body. *Half-slumber after midnight, frightful, anxious dreams about corpses, dead bodies, serpents, battles, etc.; constant tossing about in the bed.* Restless sleep after midnight, many nights in succession. He passed the whole night in this state of half sleep and waking, with imperfect consciousness; he was not sleepy in the morning. *He wakes after midnight the third, fourth and fifth nights, is wide awake and remains so for a long time.*

FEVER: Heat in the head and face, in the evening when entering the room on coming out of the open air. *Fever: He wakes after midnight many nights in succession with heat over the whole body and violent thirst; the pulse is full, soft, accelerated, eighty beats; afterwards sweat over the whole body, especially on the forehead.* Dry skin and dry mouth without thirst; at night, after sixteen hours. *Chilliness while eating; a. 6 h.*

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Laziness, want of disposition to perform any mental labor; morning.

205. Sad mood, grief; evening.

APPENDIX.

BY DOCTOR FRANZ.

The following symptoms of different kinds of *Ranunculus* have been observed on men and animals; the symptoms of *Ranunc. sceler.* have been collected from other authors, and may serve to complete the foregoing list of symptoms. These few symptoms suffice to show the great concordance which prevails among the dynamic effects of all the varieties of *Ranunculus* upon the healthy organism.

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS.

If gathered in May it is quite mild; it loses its power by

drying and boiling, as all the varieties of *Ranunculus* do,¹ and seems to affect the animal organism dynamically pretty much as the *Ranunculus* bulb. does. Part of the following symptoms are taken from Krapf, part from Gmelin's History of Vegetable Poisons. The action of *Ranuncul. sceler.* is more or less rapid or slow, in proportion as this or that organ is first brought in contact with the juice.

a.) Symptoms of the skin when applied externally :

Itching, pain, burning, redness of the skin. Vesicles upon the skin, emitting a thin, acrid, yellowish ichor.² Obstinate ulcers.³

b.) Symptoms from introducing portions of the plant into the mouth :

Obstinate pains, burning, redness, inflammation of the tongue. Peeling off of the cuticle of the tongue, and cracking of the tongue. Ptyalism. Dull teeth and afterwards stinging pains in the same. Pain, swelling and redness and bleeding of the gums. Loss of taste. The fumes arising from the plant while boiling it, irritate the pharynx, eyes and nose, and occasion a flow of mucus and tears.

c.) From introducing the plant into the stomach :

Burning, continuous, and sometimes convulsive (arthritic) pains of the pharynx and œsophagus (Krapf, § 24'). Horrid pains in the stomach and fits of anxiety. Complete inactivity of the stomach. Long-continuing, violent pains in different parts of the abdomen, which cannot be compared with any known pains, accompanied with slight fainting turns; a sort of convulsive pains in the intestines (Krapf). Hiccough. Slight fainting turns. Contortion of the eyes. Convulsion in the face, in the outer parts of the abdomen and the limbs. Cold sweats. Death.

¹ The shepherds of Morlach eat the *Ranunculus sceleratus* in soup, taking two handfuls of the plant and boiling them with one pound of water for two hours. If boiled only one hour, it causes a burning in the tongue and makes the mouth dry (Krapf Collec. 19, p. 21). The decoction is employed by those shepherds against irritating cough and catarrh with incipient excoriation of the mucous membrane of the trachea and larynx (Krapf). The expressed juice, diluted with water, is likewise recommended in diseases of the urinary organs and ulcers of the lungs (Krapf).

² These vesicles do not heal till the ichor becomes thick and purulent. If the vesicle is not open, the red border gradually disappears and the vesicles dry up; they do so however likewise after having been opened (Krapf).

³ These ulcers resist all consolidating agents: the balsam of Peru is of some avail. (Krapf).

⁴ From two drops of the juice, continuing for six days.

SYMPTOMS OBSERVED ON ANIMALS.

a.) On horned cattle.

Cold fire (as it is called by the German shepherds), the cattle declining to eat, they tremble and shiver, the abdominal veins become distended (Schreber III. p. 71).

b.) On a dog, from two ounces of the juice introduced into the stomach.

1.) No symptoms after the first trial.

2.) A few days after the second experiment :¹

*The dog became anxious, howled, tossed about, bent double, was very restless at night.*²

Having been killed with an axe, the stomach was found contracted, inflamed in several parts, red, with erosions on the inner surface, the papillæ being very prominent; swelling, pale redness and contraction of the pylorus.

RANUNCULUS REPENS.

(From the vapor in preparing the juice.)

Smarting in the eyes, while preparing the juice, and even two days after. Profuse lachrymation. In the evening, in bed, he experiences a sensation in the forehead and the region of the hairs, as if a May-bug was crawling about; less when sitting up. In the evening, in bed, he experiences a beating in the region of the os sacrum, resembling a strong and full pulsation. (In the evening, in bed, he dreams while yet awake, that he is in a large city and sees well-dressed people, masquerades, Turks, etc.) Wide awake and feeling extremely well in the morning, although he slept but a few hours.

RANUNCULUS ACRIS.

a.) On men (applied to the temple): Headache, intolerable heat and fainting; (applied to the joints): soreness of the joints, obstinate ulcers.

b.) On dogs (from five ounces of the juice introduced into the stomach of a small dog): Efforts to vomit; a. 1 h. Symptoms of debility and insensibility, during which death occurred; a. 2 h.

¹ The dog was not given any thing to drink two hours after having swallowed the juice.

² The similarity between these symptoms and those of Ranunc. bulb. on men is remarkable.

Section : Redness of the mucous membrane of the stomach in various parts ; the rest of the intestinal canal was sound ; the eyes contained a quantity of fluid blood, and showed several livid spots of hard texture.¹

(From two drachms of watery extract, obtained by boiling the Ranunc. acris, and applied to the cellular tissue of the internal side of the leg of a dog): *Debility. Death in twelve hours.*

Section : The place was inflamed, swollen, infiltrated, the inflammation spread as far as the abdominal muscles, the heart contained coagulated blood, the lungs were red and congested with blood.

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA.²

(According to Gmelin) (on horses, from eating the herb): Distention of the abdomen. Inflammation and gangrene of the abdominal organs.

CROCUS SATIVUS. L.

BY E. STAFF.

THIS drug was a favorite article of the physicians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Latterly it has been employed much less frequently, and the few prominent effects which we know it is capable of producing have been merged in vague general terms, such as stupefaction, heating, sopor, intoxication, insanity, exciting the blood, etc. It is evident that this imperfect knowledge is of very little avail in the treatment of disease, and that the virtues of Crocus, which certainly is an interesting drug, ought to be investigated in a more adequate manner. From the absence of all sound and comprehensive know-

¹ Compare the eye-symptoms of Ranunc. bulb. 45, and following. It seems to me that it is peculiar to several acrid drugs to occasion an effusion of blood into the eye. From Clematis erecta I have seen sanguineous spots and afterwards drops of blood in the eyes, both in myself and in another person, on the third day after taking the drug.

² It is said that the Ranunculus flammula is only hurtful to horses when eaten in excessive quantities, but that it promotes digestion when eaten moderately (Diction. des Scienc. Med.).

ledge which prevails among physicians in regard to the remedial virtues of Crocus, in spite of the frequent and constant use which has been made of it by physicians in the treatment of disease, it is evident that the mere empirical use of Crocus has not sufficed to procure an adequate knowledge of its remedial powers, and that this knowledge can only be obtained by carefully proving the drug upon healthy persons.

The following symptoms have been observed on persons enjoying perfect physical and spiritual health; the provings have been instituted under the supervision of Dr. Gross and my own.

In our provings we have employed the alcoholic tincture of Crocus, taking small quantities of the tincture and shaking them well together with a quantity of water. The provers have observed the strictest diet, and have avoided any thing that might disturb the action of the drug. Some of the following symptoms have been furnished by Drs. Thorer and Wahle, and have been marked Th. and W.

None of the provers have taken more than twelve grains; several much less.

It is in several respects preferable to prepare the potencies by triturating the crude substance up to the 3d potency, and afterwards carry the potencies up to the 30th by means of succussion. For some time past I have used the drug so prepared, with the most marked success.

Further observations and experiments will no doubt make the following list of symptoms more complete and useful; but the present symptoms are sufficient to point to many affections, especially of the female sex, in which Crocus may be used with success.

Formerly the third potency of Crocus has been used, it is true, with success, but sometimes occasioning in irritable persons and very violent diseases a somewhat dangerous aggravation of the symptoms. To obviate this danger, the 30th potency is now generally used, although the lower preparations may sometimes be necessary in torpid individuals. The intelligent and observing physician will easily be able to discriminate.

The stupefaction and sopor caused by Crocus may probably be counteracted by Opium, or perhaps by Belladonna. Forestus (L. 3 de Veven. in Schol. f. 122) calls Crocus an antidote in poisoning by Aconite.

CROCUS.

HEAD: Staggering and giddiness when raising the head after lying down; at night. Vertigo in the head and heat of the whole body. Vertigo and great obtuseness of the head. Confused sensation in the forehead (Thr.).

5. Dizziness in the head, immediately. Tensive sensation in the forehead, and afterwards of the whole head as if intoxicated; a. 10 min. Dullness of the head, vertigo and sense of intoxication in front, in a moderately warm room, not in the open air; a. 1 h. Stupid feeling in the head, with painful dullness in the occiput; a. 2 h. She is easily affected with blackness before the eyes (W.).

10. Sense of intoxication in the head, her eyes feel dull as if she could not see out of them, and a feeling of warmth in the face; a. 7 min. Whizzing as of a strong wind in the head (W.). Gloomy sensation in the head, dull pain in the eyes and momentary vertigo. Pain in the forehead the whole of the second and third day after taking the drug. Aching in the right side of the head (a. 3 h.), disappearing afterwards (Thr.).

15. Sticking headache with dry coryza (Thr.). Violent headache continuing for three days, which had never been the case before (Gr.). Headache in the morning after waking; pressure on the vertex and heaviness of the whole head; he is scarcely able to support it. Momentary drawing headache on the right side, from behind forwards, like the pain in a vein, more externally and recurring at periods. Drawing pain with pressure along a narrow streak in the middle of the forehead; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.

20. Fleet, broad push deep into the brain, above the left frontal eminence, from time to time, causing him to start (a. 12 h.): this push leaves a dull pain for a while, which yields to external pressure. Pain over the eyes, with burning and pressure in the same, inducing rubbing and increasing considerably at candle-light in the evening. Pressure in the forehead. Painful crampy drawing from the left frontal eminence to the left side of the nasal bone; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Dull tension in the region of the left frontal eminence.

25. Intermittent, painful itching in the region of the left frontal eminence. Sudden acute pain below the left frontal eminence as if a dull arrow were pressed into it; this is followed by a few more pushes of the same kind; 1 d. Painful drawing in the forehead, with nausea. Sudden broad push

deep into the brain in the right side, causing him to start. Dull pain in the left side of the head.

30. Dull pain in the left side of the head, spreading as a contractive pain in the right temple, the ear and throat, where it is especially acute during deglutition. Pulsations at regular intervals in the whole of the left half of the head and face, a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. Sudden cooling sensation at a small spot of the left parietal bone, as if a drop of water had dropped upon that spot from above. Drawing pressure in the right half of the occiput. Acute tearing in the head and in the right eye, likewise in a left hollow tooth, with dimness of the right eye and a sensation as if a current of cold air were rushing through it.

35. Headache; sensation when moving the head, as if the brain were loose and tottered to and fro.

EYES: Violent burning of the eyelids (Thr.). Violent stinging itching of the left upper eyelid; 1 evening. (Thr.). *Dilatation of the pupils*; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.¹ *Dilatation of the pupils*, in a few minutes.

40. Contraction of the pupils, after several hours. Dimness of the eyes; all things seemed to be in mist; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. Her eyes, which are usually clear and sharp, see through a mist; all things appear to her much paler, as if she had a gauze before her eyes; she has to wipe all the time, after which her sight is indeed clearer, but the dimness returns all the time; at 8 o'clock in the evening, in a few hours. Frequent blackness before her eyes; 1 d. (Thr.). Obscuration of the eyes, after which a sensation as if bright stars were dancing before her eyes; 2 d. and following.

45. The light is less bright, as if a gauze were between her eyes and the light. When reading he imagines that he has a gauze before his eyes, which disappears by frequent winking; at the same time he feels a pressure in the eyeballs which becomes a mere heaviness when closing the eyes, but returns as soon as the eyes are again opened. As if a mist were before his eyes (the pupils being more contracted?). Dimness around the eyes and darkness in front; the eyes are not so clear as usual; a. 6 minutes. She finds it very difficult to read at candle-light; she imagines a gauze is before her eyes, which feel quite dry; she has to wink frequently.

50. Simple pain in the eyeballs as if he had seen through

¹ 38, 39. The dilatation of the pupils seems to be a primary effect of Crocus; the contraction of the pupils which occurs a good deal later, is either a secondary effect or may be considered a rare alternate effect. Compare 301.

too sharp spectacles (without diminution of sight ; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.). He is frequently obliged to wink, and to wipe his eyes, as if a pellicle of gum were drawn over them ; a. $4\frac{3}{4}$ h. Inclination to close the eyes firmly from time to time. Feeling of heaviness in the upper eyelid, as if it were too heavy, and would close on that account involuntarily, with dimsightedness ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.

55. Pain in the right eyeball ; a stitch is felt in one point of the ball ; in the morning. Sensation as if the eyes became smaller ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. When reading, the white paper appears to her pale-red. Sudden flashes before the eyes, like electric sparks, in the daytime ; a. several d. After reading a while, even in daytime, his eyes ache and feel sore and burning, with some dimness, frequently obliging him to wink.

60. Aching pain in the eyeballs, with profuse running of water ; upon the pain disappearing, great dimsightedness set in ; a. 7 h. He cannot read a word without a quantity of tears rushing from the dim eyes ; a. 8 h. Sensation in the eyes as if they would water all the time ; not in the open air, only in the room. Her eyelids close, with lachrymation. Sensation in the eyes as if smarting from smoke.

65. Sensation in both eyes as if she had wept a good deal ; they feel swollen and tense, without any thing being perceived in the eyes by others ; for several days. Sensation in the eyes as if he had wept a good deal ; they look so. Burning in the eyes. Burning-pinching under the left lower eyelid ; a. 9 h. Dry eyes.

70. Itching of the right eyelids, with sensation as if pulled towards the outer side, afterwards in both eyes ; a. 7 min. Tingling in the left eyebrow, with sudden jactitation in the eyelids, and sensation as if something were lodged upon the eyeball which ought to be wiped off ; passing off soon ; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. *Twitching and itching of the upper eyelid. Visible twitching of the eyelids, with sensation as if she ought to wipe something off the eyeball ; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. Tingling in the eyebrows, obliging him to rub ; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.*

75. Sore feeling in the eyelids, at candlelight, with sensation to close them frequently, and to wipe the eyes. Burning in the eyelids ; worse when closing the eyes. Long-continuing stitch, with dull pressure in the left lower eyelid ; a. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h. When waking at night, she feels as if she could not open her eyes, as if a weight were pressing upon them ; if she tries to open them by force, she experiences a tension and pressure in the eyes, and succeeds only after many attempts in opening

them imperfectly by dint of rubbing and pressing. Glow in the face, in the morning after waking.

80. Heat in the face; she feels very hot in the face and forepart of the head. Circumscribed burning red spots in the face.

EARS: Cramp-like drawing in the concha and the meatus, like otalgia; a. 10 h. Pain in and behind the right ear, like cramp; immediately. After lying down in the evening, he perceives a sound in the right ear resembling a ringing from a distance; he hears it even after having stopped up his ear entirely; it continues until he goes to sleep, and only disappears by leading his thoughts forcibly away from it; for several evenings.

85. Humming and roaring in the ears (W.).

MOUTh, PHARYNX, ŒSOPHAGUS: Dry lips, inclining to crack. Smarting of the lips. Bloated neck.¹ Painful feeling of stiffness in the neck, during motion.

90. *Scraping in the throat.* Scraping in the throat, as after eating fat meat. Scraping in the throat before and after coughing. Sharp, scraping sensation, in the posterior parts of the throat, obliging him to hawk. Frequent hawking occasioned by a titillation in the upper part of the larynx during an expiration.

95. Sensation of heartburn along the œsophagus, especially after eating his meal with an appetite; a. 9 h. Sudden drawing in the left side of the neck, externally and internally, and extending into the ear; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. Sensation during empty deglutition as if a husk were lodged in the throat which could not get down; in the morning after rising he has to hawk frequently. Sensation in the throat after eating, as if a plug had been pressed in, more during empty deglutition than by swallowing food; it continues until the next day; the uvula appears somewhat elongated, with a feeling of pressure between the acts of deglutition. *Sensation as if the uvula had become elongated during and after deglutition.*

100. Slight rattling during an inspiration, after which phlegm forms in the throat, with hoarseness, which goes off by hawking together with the phlegm. Dryness and scraping in the mouth. Dryness in the mouth, and violent burning of one-half of the tip of the tongue as if vesicles would form upon it; very painful when talking and pushing the tongue against the teeth; only in the upper, not the lower part of the tongue.

¹ Symptom 88. Pezold's symptoms were observed upon a girl of eighteen years, who swallowed a drachm of saffron.

White-coated, but rather dry tongue ; it becomes clean after breakfast. White-coated, humid tongue ; the papillæ are very much erect.

105. A good deal of water in the mouth, with slight smarting in the tip of the tongue, as if salt had been strewed upon the tongue, with a saltish-sweetish taste. Unusual warmth in the mouth.

TASTE AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Sweet taste in the posterior part of the throat. Repulsive, sourish-sweetish taste in the mouth, in the morning after rising, going off after washing the mouth. Bitter taste in the throat.

110. *Eructations.* Tasteless eructations. Frequent empty risings before breakfast. Empty feeling in the abdomen, with complete want of appetite. Canine hunger ; she would like to eat all the time ; 1 d., afternoon and evening (Thr.).

115. Qualmish, disposed to vomit. Qualmish and uncomfortable feeling from the pit of the stomach to the abdomen, where she feels a motion as if a pinching would come on. Great qualmishness and weakness in the pit of the stomach, abating in the open air. Feeling of nausea in the chest and throat, as if she would vomit. Pain in the pit of the stomach, going off soon.

120. Contraction in the pit of the stomach and below the sternum. Rumbling and fermenting in the pit of the stomach ; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. Drawing sensation in the pit of the stomach, hither and thither, up and down ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Single violent stitches in the pit of the stomach ; a. 1 h. Burning in the stomach.

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: 125. *Distention of the stomach and abdomen.* Fulness and pressure in the abdomen, and at the same time in the chest, as if she had eaten too quickly and too much ; the symptom is not felt after eating. Sensation as if the abdomen were distended, in the forenoon, before having eaten any thing ; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. She feels very full after eating but little, as if she had eaten too much, with loss of appetite. Slight grunting in the epigastrium, with uncomfortable feeling.

130. Repeated bubbling sensation in the abdomen ; a. 2 h. Repeated grunting in the abdomen, in the morning, in bed. Pinching in a small spot in the left side of the abdomen, on a line with the umbilicus. Drawing in the præcordia, in the direction of the stomach, like cutting. The stomach is sensitive, as after catching cold in the stomach.

135. Pinching jerks in the abdomen, after swallowing a drink of fresh water. Drawing, first in the epigastrium, afterwards in the region of the uterus. (Thr.). Painless clawing pressure as of a broad and hard body, in the right side of the

upper portion of the abdominal cavity, during every inspiration. Fleet pain, as when pressing upon a sore place, now in the left, now in the right side of the abdomen. Colic, as from a cold.

140. The child suddenly complains of colic, and bends double. (Thr.). Drawing colic, as if the menses would make their appearance; 1 d. A fleet titillating sensation rushes through the abdomen. Stitches in one side of the abdomen, which sometimes arrest the breathing. Painless stroke in the epigastrium, as of something living bounding upwards.

145. Sensation as if something living were hopping about in both sides of the abdomen, with nausea and chilliness; a. 9 h. Occasional sensation as of something living hopping about in the pit of the stomach, in the abdomen, arms and other parts of the body. In the night, when waking, she experiences repeated kicks in the left side of the abdomen, as of a fetus; a. several days. Sensation towards evening as if something living were moving about in the lower parts of the abdomen. Several dull shocks below the short ribs of the left side, near the pit of the stomach; immediately after, during an inspiration, a pain is felt in that part, as if the pain were occasioned by the inspiration; a. 2 h.

150. Movement through the whole of the abdomen, with a pinching sensation, and with occasional slight indications for stool. *Dull, long stitch near the anus, from time to time, continuous, affecting the whole nervous system painfully.* Pain in the small of the back, in the morning and at night in bed, during motion (Thr.). *Creeping in the anus as of ascarides.* Itching in the anus, one evening, obliging him to scratch.

155. *Intolerable writhing in the anus.* Intensely painful, dull stitches on the right side above the anus. Slow, dull stitch extending from time to time from the anus through the small of the back, into the left groin, where they terminate in a simple pain, increasing during an inspiration, and afterwards going off gradually.

STOOL: Stool came on sooner than usual; but it also delayed in other provers. Some blood was passed with the stools.

GENITAL ORGANS:—160. Itching of the right side of the scrotum; 1 and 2 evenings (Thr.). *Excitement of the sexual desire.* Bearing-down in the groin, as if the menses would appear. Feeling of heaviness in the groin. Intermittent sharp sticking from the genital organs into the right epi-

gastrium, as if a knife were carried up in that direction with rapid pushes, penetrating gradually further and becoming more and more cutting; in paroxysms; a. 6 h.

165. *Sensation as if the menses would make their appearance, with colic and dragging-down in the direction of the pudendum; in a few hours. Fatal hemorrhage from the uterus,*¹ especially after delivery. (Riverius, Op. Med., p. 136). Hemorrhage from the uterus, during the least movement (W.).

CATARRH AND RESPIRATORY ORGANS: Dry coryza, several hours after taking the drug, the right nostril is stopped up entirely.

170. Dry coryza with cold hands and feet, and heat in the face, especially after a meal;² for three days. *Violent sneezing*, shortly after taking the drug. *Discharge from the nose of a tenacious, thick, dark-black blood*, with cold sweat on the forehead, in large drops. Her breath, which is generally pure, has an offensively-sickly smell. Haws a good deal, owing to a quantity of mucus which makes the voice impure and scraping.

175. *A good deal of cough.* Violent paroxysm of dry cough, relieved by pressing with the hand upon the pit of the stomach. Turns of dry cough; as if occasioned by a con-

¹ Symp. 166 and following: Heretofore Crocus has chiefly been used to restore the menstrual and lochial discharges, to expel the placenta, to cure sterility and chlorosis; even now it is used for those purposes in domestic practice, and also by physicians, either alone or in combination with other substances. This is a mere palliative, and very unsafe and unsatisfactory treatment. Crocus can never cure menostasia, chlorosis, for this reason, that the stimulating action of Crocus upon the circulation in the uterus is a primary effect, which must be followed by the opposite condition as soon as the primary action is terminated. If the menses have been forced on once by Crocus, their stoppage will be so much more tenacious next time. How beneficial is the action of Crocus when administered in the proper dose for hemorrhage from the uterus and perhaps other organs; it does not merely palliate the disease, but it cures it in a safe and permanent manner, without leaving any secondary ailments. (See Archiv. II. 1, p. 57., p. 110, 111. 3, p. 176. IV. 1, p. 120. V. 1, p. 70, 97. VIII. 3, p. 78. X. 2, p. 39, 44, 49).

The hemorrhages which may be cured by Crocus are characterized by the dark, black color of the blood; the hemorrhage which it excites in healthy persons has the same appearance.

² Was relieved on the fifth day by smelling of Nux vom.

172. See a case of violent epistaxis, cured by Crocus. Archiv. IV. 1, p. 116. V. 1, p. 63, 101.

175. The dry, fatiguing cough seems to be a primary effect; the cough with loose expectorations setting in afterwards, a secondary effect, which cannot be cured by Crocus.

stant and violent irritation in the trachea. Slight turn of cough with expectoration of a large lump of loose mucus; afterwards. Hoarse voice with some cough; second morning (Thr.).

180. A sort of oppression, making it difficult to accomplish a full yawning, which succeeds only after several ineffectual attempts; a. 10 minutes. *Heaviness in the chest; he frequently takes deep breath.* Sticking in the trachea, more posteriorly; a. 4 h. Warm sensation ascending towards the heart, with anxiety and some oppression of breathing, preventing a deep inspiration, although there is a disposition to take deep breath; she feels more comfortable after yawning, which takes place frequently. Tightness of the chest; a. 8 h.

185. Difficulty of breathing. Sensation in the throat, during an inspiration, as if irritated by the vapor of Sulphur. Stitch below the heart, worse during an inspiration; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. Sticking in both sides of the chest, more externally, afterwards spreading more to the front part of the chest, changing to a burning, independent of breathing or movement; a. 1 h. Sudden aching pain in the lower part of the chest and the pit of the stomach, with slight nausea in those parts; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.

190. Peculiar jerking pain in the interior of the left chest as if it were drawn towards the back by means of a thread, in paroxysms. A kind of bounding as of something living, in the lower part of the right chest, as if below the ribs. Soreness in the whole chest. Short sticking in the right side of the chest. Shocks in the left side of the chest, in paroxysms, as if the breath were arrested.

195. Dull stitches in the left chest. Agitation of the blood and palpitation of the heart (Thr.). Frequent palpitation of the heart (W.). Great feeling of emptiness in the pit of the stomach (W.).

UPPER LIMBS: Sensation in both shoulders, as if bruised (Thr.).

200. A few painful shocks at a small place of the posterior parts of the shoulder. Cracking in the shoulder-joint, during a sudden motion, with pain as if the arm were luxated. Jactitation of the muscles on the top of the shoulder in the morning, in bed, visible and felt. Sensation in the left shoulder-joint as if the arm would become dislocated, as if the humerus were put in too loosely, in a few days. *Occasional pain in the shoulder-joint, when moving the upper arm, as if the head of the humerus were too loose in the joint and would come out.*¹

¹ Symptoms 203, 204, seem to be characteristic of Crocus.

205. Dull pain with paralytic feeling in the left arm. Tensive pain in the shoulder-joint and cracking in the same, when moving the upper arms outwards. Sudden attack of a violent tearing pain in the right elbow-joint, disappearing again immediately (Thr.). Pain in the right lower arm extending obliquely to the thumb. A kind of intermittent drawing, every intermission being marked by a quickly passing digging about at a small spot; worse when the forearm rests upon any thing; in which case a stupefying warmth spreads over the hand.

210. Slight pain on a small spot of the left forearm, not far from the elbow, which is tossed up spasmodically and involuntarily, causing him to start; a. 9 min. The arms, especially the forearms, are very heavy and as if bruised. The arms feel bruised after moving them for a while slightly.¹ Dull pain in the right hand. One hand, arm, and foot go to sleep.

215. Both arms go to sleep. Both arms and hands go to sleep, with a sort of immobility (a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.), recurring several times during the day, and lasting half an hour each time. Arms and hands go to sleep; at night while she is sleeping, the tingling pain wakes her; a. 8 h. After having walked in the rough air and now suddenly enters the warm room, he suddenly feels an uneasy, burning, tingling motion in the tips of the fingers, as if they had gone to sleep, with a tight sensation as if they were wrapt round tight, and the blood were unable to circulate freely; upon bending the finger double, a burning-tingling sensation remains; a. 23 h. Violent sticking in the left index-finger; immediately.

220. Formication in the right index-finger.

LOWER LIMBS: Considerable feeling of coldness in the left half of the back, suddenly, as if cold water were poured over it, continuing for a long time. Tearing pains in the small of the back, worse during an inspiration; a. 1 h. Concussive sensation in the buttocks, suddenly, as if he had a violent fall upon them. Violent cracking, like a report, in the right hip-joint, when stretching the thigh forward.

225. Feeling of weakness in the thighs, extending down to the knees, especially when sitting; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Pain in the posterior surface of the thighs, after having been sitting for a time. Great weariness in the legs, with painful humming in the bones, from above downwards, in the evening; she feels it less during motion, much more after the motion; it is some-

¹ 212, 214-218, 220, are characteristic symptoms.

what abated by rest. Tearing along the knees, down to the malleoli, at night; after the tearing she feels a continual pain and drawing to and fro in the parts, obliging her to alter the position of her feet all the time. The knees bend double even while standing.

230. Painful tension in the knees when sitting down; when rising again he feels a pain in the joints, as if they were dry, and would crack, during motion. Intermittent painful drawing in the bent knee. Audible noise in the knee joint, when stooping, with some sensation of pain. Weariness in the knees, as if they would give away. The lower limbs feel bruised.

235. He finds it difficult to stand or walk; his feet feel likewise weak, when sitting. Painful weariness in the feet, also when sitting, with a feeling of heaviness, as after a long journey on foot. Burning and tingling of the feet, as one experiences after having walked in tight shoes. Smarting in the calf, and soon after tearing in the same. Weakness in the feet, and calves, as if they had walked too far (worse when walking than when sitting); a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.

240. Feeling in the calves, as if beaten, as if he would stumble over his own limbs. The feet feel extremely weak and weary. Paralytic feeling in the lower limbs, especially the knees and tarsal joints, after a walk, making further walking and even standing difficult. Intermittent, dull, more or less sudden, but very acute pain at a small spot above the malleolus, apparently in the periosteum; a. 8 h. Pain of the soles of the feet, as if he had walked for hours.

245. His soles ache from standing. Smarting, as from excoriation, in the bottom of the left foot (when sitting). Tensive drawing in the left tarsal joint. Single small stitches in the ball of the left big toe.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: He is waked in the night by a desire to urinate, and a pain as if bruised, and a numb feeling in the left humerus upon which he had been resting; the lower part of the body, from the middle of the body, is covered with sweat; as soon as he rises he feels giddy, and as if he would reel; sensation as if a cool air were blowing upon the perspiring parts, with the sensation in the feet, as if cool sweat were trickling down along them.

250. Itching of several parts of the body. Extreme lassitude, with a sensation as if general sweat would break out; he is scarcely able to stand, would like to sit or lie down all the time, although even then he feels his lassitude; a. 4 h. Lassitude as if she would fall over, and as if sweat would break out over her whole body, her pulse being quicker. Lassitude, lazy-

ness, and drowsiness. Excessive weariness in the morning, relieved by going into the open air; she felt worse in the room.

255. Frequent fainting turns (W.). Feels debilitated all over, in hands and feet. Feeling of lassitude and laziness in the whole body, she even feels as if she would faint. Debility in single limbs; even small movements cause a bruised feeling, especially in the hip-joint.

SLEEP: Drowsiness,¹ immediately.

260. Great desire to sleep, after dinner, also thrills of chilliness. *After the simple and moderate supper, he feels extremely weary and debilitated, as if he had undergone the most violent bodily exertions, with great drowsiness and oppression in the eyelid, and sensation as if the eyelids were swollen; this lassitude was removed by literary labor.* Great drowsiness, with faint, glassy eyes. He sings in his sleep. Excessively drowsy, with yawning in the daytime.

Restless sleep, frequent waking; he tosses about, but falls asleep again immediately, with vivid dreams. He wakes very early and imagines that it is very late. He wakes sooner than usual and remains awake. *A number of confused, even frightful dreams about fires, or what he had been doing in the daytime, etc.* She wants to reach a distant place in her sleep, but she is unable to get there, in spite of all her efforts.

270. Is of a cheerful humor in his dream. Violent yawnings several times in succession; a. 10 minutes. Anxious trembling through the whole body. Want of desire to do any thing. She lay there as if apoplectic (from the smell) (Tralles, de Opio, sect. I. p. 114).

275. *She feels least comfortable in the morning.² She feels better in the open air than in the room; her symptoms seemed to disappear almost entirely in the open air.* Tingling in the whole body, now here, now there, frequently in rapid succession, and going off by scratching. Cracking of the joints when moving them, not without some painful sensation in the same. An old contusion on the finger which had become deadened a long while ago, suppurates and becomes painful; a. 1 h.

¹ Symptom 259 and following. Crocus causing drowsiness in healthy persons, is homœopathic to drowsiness, for which it is recommended by Isaacus Judæus, (de Diaeta 481) and by Freitag (Auror. Medic. 502). Mathiolus (in Herbar. s. m. 18) mentions likewise the soporific virtue of Crocus.

² Symptom 275 to compare with 7, 62, 117.

Symptom 280—285. The chilliness generally precedes the heat, and both are primary effects.

FEVER: Cold thrill along the back, over the shoulders and down the arms, with goose-skin and frequent yawning; a. 5 minutes. He feels chilly; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Feeling of coldness in the back; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. At nine o'clock in the evening, four hours after taking the drug, he feels chilly, as if he were in a room without fire; this chilly feeling gradually increases to a trembling chilliness over the whole body, with paleness of face and icy-cold hands. Sneezing (at seven o'clock in the evening, eight hours after taking the drug), chilly shuddering from the back to the feet; the face was warm, the chilliness not only touched the posterior surface of the body, but also the anterior surface from the chest downwards; without any subsequent heat.

285. Chilliness with some thirst, the whole afternoon. Yawning and freezing after supper, with burning of the eyelids and desire for cold drinks, without drinking much. He is seized with great heat, so that he feels a tingling in the skin. Distended veins with feeling of heat and moderately increased temperature of the skin. Scarlet redness of the whole body. Orgasmus sanguinis, as if the body were filled with moving things, without any perceptible heat. He had violent heat over the whole body, but especially about the head, with redness of the face and violent thirst, without great dryness in the mouth, for some hours towards evening; a. 2 d. Sudden suffusion of warmth; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. Heat in the face without any great redness. Uncommon feeling of heat and prickling in the skin, as if sweat would break out, the skin being moderately warm and almost cool.

295. Excessive desire for cold drinks in the afternoon. Palpitation of the heart, anxiety about the heart, whence a weak feeling passes through the whole body, as if the body would fall down; it continues down to the feet; 2 d.

MORAL SYMPTOMS: *Uncommon mirth and cheerfulness.*¹ Great cheerfulness, even in melancholy and hypochondriac persons; childish follies, pleasant dementia (Boerhaave).

¹ Symp. 297—310. The remarkable change of phenomena characteristic of Crocus, is likewise seen in the moral symptoms. With eccentric mirth, excessive and involuntary laughing and singing, we see the deepest sadness and anxiety combined (320, 321), and also most peculiarly 311, 312. Although it is probable that both those opposite symptoms are primary symptoms, nevertheless the sadness ought frequently to be considered as a rarer and less violent alternate symptom, and, as such, is less important in practice. Compare with these remarks the cure of a strange disease by Crocus, accomplished by Gross (Arch. X. p. 73). Crocus is probably most suitable to diseases which are characterized by an alternation of symptoms from one opposite to another, provided all the other symptoms correspond.

Excessive, almost frantic joy, with paleness, headache, obscuration of sight (Zacut. Lusit. ap. Trice. de Ven. p. 394).

300. Every evening, alternations of spasms, and frantic fits of tenderness, wildness and rage, with disposition to bite. Great debility and dilatation of the pupils, with powerful inclination to jest and laugh; a. $4\frac{1}{2}$ h. Cheerful, witty, joking, loquacious. Inclination to sing; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Singing in sleep.

305. Even when out of humor he repeats a merry melody in a subdued manner. *If some one happens to sound a note, she begins to sing involuntarily, and then laughs at herself; nevertheless she soon sings again in spite of her determination not to sing any more.*¹ She suddenly has before her fancy a concert at which she was present a long while ago, so vividly as if it were performed before her, so that she imagined she heard the single instruments;² after some time that recollection disappeared, and she is no more able to recall the sounds. *Almost constant improper laughter* (Boerhaave). Children laugh as soon as they smell of a bottle which had contained Crocus (Schulze).

310. Immoderate laughter, as if he would die. Disagreeable mood, vehement, out of humor, quarrelsome; an hour after, loquacious, merry, laughing and singing. Frequent alternation of cheerful and sad humor. Disagreeable feeling as if he were longing for some thing without knowing what, with a sort of anxiety, which leaves him however very cheerful. The least thing puts her out of humor, she does not know what she ought to do, with anxiety and trembling through the whole body (W.).

315. Is sometimes very angry at persons, and would like to embrace them the next moment.¹ A slight cause which would make her laugh at any other time, now excites her almost to rage, so that she is near losing her consciousness; afterwards she is astonished at her passion; 4 d. Reproaches make her very angry, she wants to justify herself, but the words vanish upon her lips; she is vexed at her silence, tries to speak again, and she again becomes dumb; she continues wavering in this fashion and does not succeed in uttering a single word in her defence, although she tries very hard. The manners of a person who is related to her and whom she loves, excite her anger; she is on the point of breaking out when she

¹ 306. It has frequently been observed of Crocus, that it limits the power of the will.

² It seems to me that this increase of memory is an alternate effect of the decrease of memory mentioned 326, 327, 328, 330, so that both effects are primary.

feels calm again ; at the next moment this calmness seems to her weakness, she is vexed at her weakness, and her anger becomes greater than ever ; this vacillation of temper, which is by no means common to her, lasts several hours ; 2 d., towards evening. A slight cause excites his anger, which he is sorry for the next moment ; it returns again soon, because his calmness prevents him from giving vent to his passion ; generally he exchanged a hard word which he was about to utter, with a milder ; this then appears too mild to him, and he selects again a harsher word, which he again exchanges for a milder, and so on in talking, thinking and acting ; after several days : evening.

320. *Uneasy, anxious, sad mood.* Melancholy sadness, hypochondriac mood. He takes every thing in bad part, and he quickly repents having hurt other people's feelings. Indifferent to every thing (W.). Joyless and sad ; alternating with mirth (W.)

325. The least thing which affects her makes her quite thoughtless (W.). If he undertook to write any thing down, he was unable, owing to loss of consciousness. She feels for a few moments as if her thoughts would vanish. Great forgetfulness ; she inquires about a thing, and the next moment she forgets what she had been inquiring about. While reading an interesting chapter, his mind becomes suddenly sad and remains so in spite of his exertions to change it ; a. 10 h.

330. Absence of mind and forgetfulness, he does not recognize an acquaintance who comes near him ; he looks at him astonished, recollects having seen him, but does not recollect his name and thinks it is some one else ; he recognizes his friend again after a long while. His mind errs ; he is mistaken about the time and the objects around him, although they were quite near him ; a. 8 h.

JUNIPERUS SABINA.

BY E. STAPP.

THIS powerful drug has been used in various ways, sometimes with great effect in cases where it was homœopathic ; sometimes, however, to the great detriment of the patient, for this reason, that the true virtues of Sabina were unknown, and speculative theories are no fit substitutes for practical experience.

Sabina has been heretofore employed in two very different

affections of the same organ, partly to bring on the catamenia, and in general to stimulate the circulation, (hence in chlorosis) partly to suppress bad hemorrhages from the uterus. It is evident that Sabina could not be the proper remedy in two such opposite affections, and that in one of them it must have been administered improperly. We now know from experience that it cures hemorrhages from the uterus, as has first been remarked by Wedekind.¹ This view has been confirmed by the provings which homœopathic physicians have instituted with Sabina upon the healthy organism, and which show on the one hand that Sabina has a tendency to excite the arterial (?) circulation of the uterus, and on the other hand they confirm the truth of the homœopathic law, inasmuch as hemorrhages from the uterus are cured even by allœopathic doctors by means of Sabina. How different were the results obtained by the use of Sabina in want of action of the genital organs, stoppage of the menses! In such cases it has either never or but rarely done any good; and even in cases where the menses were restored by Sabina, the result was merely palliative and frequently followed by the most disagreeable consequences. Scopoli² and Hery³ report that they have used it without success in amenorrhœa.

On the contrary, this drug has been used with the most marked success by myself and other homœopathic physicians in hemorrhages from the uterus, and by Dr. v. Pleyel even for a chronic disposition to miscarry;⁴ Dr. v. Sonnenberg has likewise employed it successfully in treating a very dangerous affection of the uterus;⁵ the successful employment of Sabina in those affections is likewise confirmed by Wedekind,⁶ Baylel⁷ and others.

The hemorrhages occasioned by Crocus seem to differ from those of Sabina in more than one respect, especially in respect to color and consistence. The blood of the former is characterized by a dark color and consistence,⁸ the blood excited by

¹ See Wedekind's essays on various important matters of medicine, p. 285, s. 99. Wedekind on the use of Sabina in diseases of females, in Hufeland's Journal, vol. 10; also de Menstruatione et Usu Sabinae in Hemorrhagiis Uteri Venosis. Dissert. Inaugural. Med. Auct. M. Zinkhan. Marburg, 1816, p. 27, s. 99.

² Scopoli, flor. Carniolic. 1772.

³ Hery, Letters to Physicians, vol. 2, p. 151.

⁴ Archiv. IV. 1, p. 128, s. 9.

⁵ Archiv. V. 1, p. 148.

⁶ Aliis Loc.

⁷ Hufel. Journal, IX. 1, p. 123.

⁸ Archiv. I. 2, p. 152.

the latter is distinguished by a brighter redness and fluidity, from which we may perhaps infer that Crocus acts especially upon the veins and Sabina upon the arteries; this supposition requires, however, confirmation.

Next to the pathogenetic action of Sabina upon the sexual organs, there are many symptoms which show its great power to affect morbidly the periosteum, the joints, mucous membranes and other analogous parts. The experience of many practitioners shows that Sabina has been found very useful in curing affections of those organs. Rave recommends Sabina against chronic articular gout (see his observations and conclusions in matters of practice); a writer in Hufeland's Journal against a kind of gout which he calls *arthriti fixa apyretica*, even when nodosities have begun to form, and when ankylosis threatens to set in; Ideler (see Hufeland's Journal, vol. 13, 4) employs it in combination with Quassia and Calamus against a kind of gout with success, and Hufeland himself (Journal, vol. 27 and 30) praises it in any kind of gout, not only nodous gout, but also arthritic pains in the head and chest. (It was employed without success by Hufeland against caries from syphilis and mercury. Journal, vol. 32.)

Of course, such general recommendations and definitions as the foregoing are not sufficient to the homœopathic practitioner; to use Sabina and any other drug successfully, we have not only to specify with the utmost care the finest shades of morbid action which it is capable of exercising upon the organism, but we have likewise to investigate the minutest shades of morbid symptoms which we intend to cure. This same discrimination is to be used in reference to all the other diseases in which Sabina is said to have been useful, for instance in dropsy (see Hufeland's Journal), for worms (see Rave's Hist. Stirp.); against scurvy and exostosis, externally, by Hofmann (on the scurvy, p. 264 and 146), by Werlhof against caries of the bones and syphilitic *spina ventosa* (Opera, p. 716), by Lieutaud against cancerous ulcers (p. 232, Sabina is said to be one of the principal ingredients of the well known nostrum against cancer, called Guy; S. Dahlberg, in Liter., 17th of June, 1776); by Bell against sycosis (System of Surgery, V. 2, p. 266). Even Alphonsus Furrus (de Caruncula, s. callo, quae cervicæ vesici innascitur, Lyon, 1553) employed it for the latter purpose. See also Fabre, *Traité des Mal. Vén.* 1765, vol. I. pp. 361 and 365, and *Nouv. Observ. sur les Mal. Vénér.*, p. 78. Dahlberg in Liter. in Murray's Pract. Bibliot., vol. 3, p. 244. Tode, *Diss. Obs. Circ. Luem Ven.* in his Bibliot., vol. 9, p. 164. Does Sabina possess perhaps in this respect similar virtues with *Thuya occid.*?

The tincture is prepared by pounding the recent leaves in an iron mortar, adding half its quantity of alcohol, rubbing the mixture for a time, then expressing the juice, and afterwards adding two-thirds of its weight of alcohol; the clear liquid is drawn off after the whole has stood a few days.

A small dose of the tincture acts several weeks. Owing to this long action, it is especially useful in chronic diseases, although it may likewise be used with advantage in acute diseases. Sabina seems to be especially suitable to diseases of females.

In chronic diseases, and when the patient is not easily affected by medicine, the third or sixth potency may be used; but when the disease is more highly developed, and the patient is very sensitive to medicinal influence, the fifteenth, twenty-fourth, or thirtieth potency requires to be used; I know this from long and careful observation. In a patient affected with chronic metrorrhagia and peculiar (so-called arthritic) pains in the joints, a drop of the fifteenth potency did not remove her sufferings until a considerable aggravation of several hours' duration had taken place.

The following symptoms have been observed by Drs. S. Hahnemann, Gross, Fr. Hahnemann, Herrmann, Hartmann, Von Pleyel, Von Sonnenberg, Rock, Stapf, and a zealous and highly respectable inquirer and friend of our cause, W. Several symptoms have been taken from Hartlaub and Trinks' *Materia Medica*.

SABINA.

HEAD: Vertigo, as if he would fall (S. H.). Violent vertigo, when standing, as if he would fall forward (H.). Vertigo, with stupefaction (V. S.). Continual vertigo, with mist before the eyes; a. 2 h. (Hhm.).

5. Violent vertigo, even when sitting, with great weakness, as if he would fall over, and as if his eyes would close (Hhm.). *Pressure and dullness in the head, especially the forehead*, as one experiences after an intoxication; a. 1 h. (Hhm.). Obtuseness of the head (Hart. and Tr.). Obtuseness of the whole head, especially in the forehead towards the nose, where a sort of drawing is felt, with sensation in the left nostril as if blood would flow out; a. 1 h. (Htn.). Dizzy, with orgasm and heat in the head (V. P.).

10. Oppressive heaviness in the head, as if she had taken a quantity of spirits; the whole forenoon (Htn.). Oppressive and painful heaviness in the whole head (a. 6 h.), continuing

until she goes to bed (Htn.). Weakness of memory ; he could not recollect what he had been doing in the daytime (S. H.). Sudden pressure in the left frontal eminence from without inwards (Htn.). Sticking pain through the brain, with pressure (S. H.).

15. Digging-up boring headache (S. H.). Painful pressure in the left frontal eminence, affecting the eyeball, which feels compressed (Gss.). Boring pain behind the right frontal eminence, in the coronal suture (Gss.). Sensation of pressure in the forehead, it stupefies him (Htn.). Pressing in the left side of the forehead (Htn.).

20. Tearing with pressure in the right frontal eminence (Htn.). Feeling of heaviness and pressure in the left sides of the head ; shooting stitches sometimes dart through the left hemisphere ; a. 1 h. (Htn.). Stitching pressure darting into the left hemisphere (Htn.). Tearing in the whole of the right hemisphere, from the occiput to the forehead (Htn.). Beating headache with heaviness and stupefaction (V. S.).

25. Drawing headache (S. H.). Pressure under the vertex, at dinner (H. and T.). Drawing headache, first in the forehead, afterwards in the occiput (S. H.). Drawing headache in the forehead and temples, only in the daytime (S. H.). The forehead is painful when moved, she was scarcely allowed to wrinkle it ; there was a pain as if the skin had grown fast to the skull (S. H.).

30. Smarting stabbing pain, as if a sharp knife were plunged several times into the right frontal eminence deep into the brain ; a. 72 h. (Gss.). Aching pain in the right sinciput (W.). *Painful sensation in the right frontal eminence and right temple, as if the parts were pressed asunder ; it comes suddenly, disappears again gradually, and recurs frequently* (Htn.). Tearing pain with pressure in the outer parts of the left occipital bone, as far as the left side of the frontal bone, in a curved direction across the left temporal bone, more violent when touched (Hhm.). The vertex is sensitive to the touch, and when touched an aching pain is felt in the head (Htn.).

35. Passing aching above the right temple ; a. 3 h. (H and T.). Painful drawing in the left temple when closing the eyes, accompanied with a painful pressure on the left upper eyelid ; a. 1 h. (Htn.). Painful pressing sensation in the right temple, from within outwards (Htn.). Headache early in the morning, as if the mastoid processes were approached to one another, a. 2 d. (H. and T.). Dull pressure on both sides of the occiput, a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Htn.).

40. Pressing heaviness in the occiput, acutely painful, and

relieved by strongly pressing the part upon a hard cushion (Htn.). Painful pressing sensation in the right occiput, coming on and disappearing again gradually; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Htn.). Sensation in the left side of the occiput, as if a sharp wind rushed into it; after this the sensation changes to a boring pain with pressure (Htn.). Heaviness of the occiput and nape of the neck, descending along the whole of the back down to the small of the back (V. P.). Aching pain in the region of the left temporal bone, from within outwards (W.).

45. Aching pain in the region of the right and left temporal bone; 3 h. (Hmn.). Sensation in the right temple, as if an oppressive weight were pressing from without inward, a painful stinging being frequently felt in the left frontal eminence, coming and going rapidly (Htn.). Painless drawing from the right temple as far as the forehead; a. 4 h. (W.). Pressing pain in the whole head, from within outward, resembling a wind, which rushes in speedily and disappears again slowly (Htn.).

FACE AND EYES: Pale face with eyes without lustre, as in a person who is recovering from a heavy illness, coming on an hour after taking the drug, and continuing for several days (Htn.).

50. Blue margins around the eyes (W.). Tensive pain in the eyes; sensation when looking up, as if the internal and inferior muscles were too short (W.). Vibrating sensation, and as if clouds were rising before the eyes, going off in the open air (S. Hhm.). Feeling of heat in the eyes (V. S.). Twitching in the upper eyelid (S. Hhm.).

55. Pain in the eyes, and discharge of smarting water (Hahnem.). Pricklings below the cartilage of the lower lid; a. 7 h. (Hhm.). Tearing with pressure in the left eyebrows (Htn.). Pimple on the cheek and temple, near the mouth, sore of itself, but more so when touched (S. Hhm.). Paralytic pain in the region of the right malar bone (H.).

60. Red areola on the cheeks and the nasal wings, somewhat swollen and painful when pressing upon it (H. and T.). Aching in the region of the left malar bone, increased by contact (Hmn.).

EARS: Hardness of hearing (S. Hhm.). Pinching deep in the ear (S. Hhm.). Tearing in the left ear, almost like otalgia; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Htn.).

65. Burning sensation in the border of the left ear and lobule, which looks a little redder than the other, but without being warmer to the hand; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Htn.). Stitches behind the ear, also in rest (S. Hhm.). Pressure above the right ear, externally (W.). Stitches from the lower jaw into the malar bone (S. Hhm.).

JAWS AND TEETH: Aching-drawing pain in the region of the angle of the right lower jaw in the muscles of mastication, increased by contact; a. 2 h. (Hmn.).

70. Dull sticking pain in the left side of the lower jaw; a. 4 h. (Hmn.). Pain in a small spot behind the angle of the lower jaw when touching it and pressing upwards (H. and T.). Single dartings through the left lower jaw, into the hollow tooth; when walking in the open air, after a meal (H. and T.). Pimples, containing a hard lump, between the chin and the lower lip; after expressing their contents, they form small ulcers, which last several days; 7 d. (H. and T.). *Tearing pain in the region of the roots of the molares, near the gums* (Hmn.).

75. Toothache evening and night, which wakes him, as if the tooth would be shattered; a sort of pressing from within outward, relieved after rising, aggravated by drinking and smoking; he was unable to bear the warmth of the bed; two evenings in succession (S. H.). Swelling of the gums around a hollow tooth, early in the morning when waking, whitish, painful to the touch; accompanied with heaviness in the tooth and jaw; 8 d. (H. and T.). Toothache, excited by scarcely any thing but chewing; it commenced in a hollow tooth, and afterwards spread among the other teeth; lasting five or six minutes (S. H.). Ulcer on the gums of a foretooth, painful when touched (S. H.).

80. The gums around the roots of a broken-off hollow tooth are painful when touched (H. and T.). Dullness of the foreteeth. Drawing pain in all the teeth (S. H.). Drawing in the root of a hollow tooth, when drinking and eating either cold or warm things, and when breathing through the opened mouth (S. H.). Pain in the lower row of teeth, when eating or chewing, but especially afterwards, as if the gums were swollen, and as if the teeth were elongated and loose (S. H.).

85. Drawing pain in the outer parts of the neck (S. H.). Bruise-pain in the cervical muscles and vertebræ, per se, and not increased by contact (S. H.). *Tearing in the cervical muscles* (Hmn.). *Tearing pain, with pressure, in the left side of the neck, between the mastoid process and the angle of the lower jaw* (Hmn.). White and brownish coating of the tongue, with flat taste (S. H.).

MOUTH, PHARYNX, AND ŒSOPHAGUS: 90. Every morning the tongue is covered with a thick yellow coating, especially posteriorly; 12 d. (H. and T.). Fine pricking in the tip of the tongue (S. Hmn.). Scraping sensation in the parts of the palate and in the uvula, increased by swallowing saliva;

a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Roch.). Dull stitches in the throat, in rest (W.). Contractive and pricking pain through the throat from before backwards; between the acts of deglutition (S. H.).

95. Strangulating sensation, with pressure, in the left side of the throat, between the acts of deglutition (Htn.). Dryness in the throat, with drawing pain (S. H.). Sore pain in the throat, during deglutition; in the afternoon (S. H.). Pressure in the throat, when swallowing saliva (S. H.). *Sensation of swelling in the throat, as if he had to swallow over a foreign body* (S. H.).

100. The saliva is quite white and becomes frothy while talking (S. H.). Increased secretion of mucus (W.).

TASTE, APPETITE AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Sanguineous and greasy taste in the mouth, the saliva was reddish (S. H.). Putrid smell from the mouth, offensive to herself (S. H.). Ugly taste in the mouth and throat, especially when hawking up mucus, which tastes like old catarrhal mucus (S. H.).

105. Bitter taste in the mouth (F. H.). The food, milk and coffee taste bitter (F. H.). Bitter taste in the mouth, after taking milk (W.). Desire for milk (V. S.). Loss of appetite; food has a natural taste, but he is immediately satiated (Gss.).

110. Acidity in the stomach after every meal; occasional hiccough, then heartburn, the first days (H. and T.). Desire for acid things, especially for lemonade (V. Pl.). Frequent empty eructations (Hmn.). Eructations, accompanied with nausea; immediately and afterwards (Hmn.). Frequent empty eructations, immediately after taking the drug, and continuing (Htn.).

115. Frequent eructations tasting of the medicine. Nausea and feeling of paleness. Nausea with cough; a. 2 h. (W.). Nausea and desire to vomit, confluence of saliva in the mouth (W.). Confluence of water in the mouth, with frequent yawning (Htn.).

120. Desire to vomit, early in the morning, in bed, going off after rising (S. H.). Retching, immediately after taking the drug (W.). Vomiting of bile (W.). Nausea, and vomiting of the food which he had taken the day before; the milk which was thrown up, looks hacked, and tastes sour; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (W.). Continual vomiting (the bladder of the bile had burst) (Mohrheim).

125. Heartburn (W.). Several short attacks of nausea and disposition to vomit; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Roch.). Oppressive feeling in the pit of the stomach, independent of inspiration and expiration (Htn.).

STOMACH: The region of the stomach is bloated and distended (W.). Painful, anxious, oppressive sensation in the region of the pylorus, very acute when making a deep pressure, especially before a meal (H. and T.).

130. Sensation as if the stomach were too full, as if she had eaten too much, with rumbling in the abdomen (St.). Severe stitches from the pit of the stomach through to the back (S. H.). Pressure in the pit of the stomach, afterwards stitches (S. H.). Feeling of warmth and burning in the stomach, in the region of the cardia; desire to eructate, and eructations tasting of the medicine; soon after, frequent tasteless eructations; the burning in the stomach diminishes after every eructation; a. 10 min. (R.). Pinching with pressure in the right side near the pit of the stomach, at a small place (Htn.).

135. Painful pressure in the region of the stomach; when pressing upon the part, he feels a pain, externally, as if a blow had been struck in that region (W.). Aching pain in the region of the stomach and liver (V. Pl. and V. S.). Sensation in the region of the stomach, when sitting crooked, as if it were distended with air, which causes a troublesome pressure in those parts, which is sometimes relieved by an empty eructation; when remaining in that position for a certain while, the sensation becomes very painful and descends lower down into the left side of the abdomen; it disappears entirely when sitting straight (Htn.).

ABDOMEN: A kind of bubbling in the region of the border of the short ribs, in the obtuse angle below the pit of the stomach, as if the cartilages were being bent from within outwards, and as if cartilages and muscles were raised; this bubbling sensation causes a kind of anxiety, and obliges him to sit up (H. and T.). The abdominal muscles feel bruised, in the evening in bed (S. Hhm.).

140. The abdominal integuments are very tense; a. 2 h. (W.). Excessive distention of the abdominal integuments; she imagines she will burst (W.). Writhing pinching around the umbilicus. *Writhing and pinching in the abdomen, in the umbilical region*, frequently recurring with increasing violence and with a sensation as if vomiting would come on, without nausea; a. $1\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Htn.).

145. Rumbling in the abdomen in the evening (H. and T.). Painful drawing in the right side of the abdomen towards the genital organs (Htn.). Colic, as if he had caught cold and as if diarrhœa would come on; a wind was passed and the colic ceased (W.). That colic returns several times in the day (W.).

150. Itching pain above the umbilicus (S. H.). Severe

stitches in the hypogastrium from without inwards; in the evening when lying in the bed (S. H.). Aching, intermittent pains in the right renal region (H. and T.). Compressive pain in the left iliac region (S. H.). Contractive pain in the region of the uterus (S. H.).

155. Inflammation in the bowels (Morenheim). Cutting in the bowels with rumbling in the side of the abdomen. Pain as if the bowels became constricted (Hmn.). Pushing, almost paralytic pain in the sphincter of the anus; a kind of urging almost the whole day, without any evacuation; a long time after he has to go to stool, the first part of the evacuation being quick and liquid, the second portion slow and hard (Gss.). Creeping in the anus (V. P.).

STOOL: The stool intermits sometimes a day; afterwards, after much pressing, he has several papescient evacuations towards evening; 8 d. (H. and T.). The stools become harder and painful; afterwards discharge of blood from the anus, which is painful to pressure; 12 d. Painless diarrhœa, with rumbling, for four days (W.). The stool comes on eight hours too soon (W.).

165. Diarrhœa, with emission of much flatulence (W.). Pains in the rectum during stool, which pass off easily; 4 d. (H. and T.). Liquid, slimy, and frequent stools (V. P.). Discharge of bloody mucus from the anus (V. S.). Biting-sore stinging at stool in the anus (S. H.).

170. Stitches in the anus and in the front part of the thighs when walking (S. H.). Hæmorrhoidal tumors especially painful in the morning (H. and T.). Indescribable uneasiness in the lumbar vertebræ; dragging sensation from behind forward (resembling weak labor-pains); a. 2 h. (W.).

URINARY ORGANS: Intermittent, almost painful desire to urinate; a. 4 h. (H. and T.). Irresistible desire to urinate (W.).

175. Retention of urine with burning, and emission drop by drop (V. S.). *Copious emission of urine* (V. P.). Increased emission of a dark-yellow urine (H. and T.). Fleet, burning pains in the vesical region; first days (H. and T.). Frequent emission of a quantity of urine, for eight days, from the first day; also at night; the urine is turbid when coming out (Hmn.).

180. Smarting in the urethra, during micturition (F. H.). Violent desire to urinate, but little urine being passed; afterwards she felt as if she would pass more; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (W.).

GENITAL ORGANS: Dull stitches with pressure from the glans backwards through the whole penis (S. H.). Violent

stinging itching in the glans; early in the morning (S. M.). The whole length of the urethra is inflamed and painful, with purulent gonorrhœa, for 14—21 days (Benj. Bell.) from introducing the leaves into the urethra.

185. Visible swelling on the dorsum of the penis not far from the glans, the skin over it being movable; the swelling feels like cartilage, is flat towards the mesian line, having a sharp, pad-shaped border, is painless even when pressed upon; the swelling becomes harder during an erection, it becomes more manifest and is felt more distinctly by the hand, and a peculiar dull, tensive sensation is perceived in the swelling at that time, for eight weeks (H. and T.). The figwarts become sensitive to pain (S. H.). *Burning sore pain of the figwarts and glans*, per se, but more violent when touching them (S. H.). The frænulum is swollen and too rigid (S. H.). Painfulness of the foreskin, he is not able to draw it back (S. H.).

190. Pain in the region of the frænulum, in paroxysms (F. H.). Dark redness of the glans (F. H.). Contusive pain in the right testicles (H. and T.). Tensive sensation, with pressure, in the left testicle, frequently recurring (Htn.). Increased sexual desire; slight excitement brings on violent and continuous erections, with aversion to an embrace (Htn.).

195. Increases the desire for an embrace in females, and the pleasurable excitement (Kapp.). Irresistible desire for an embrace (F. H.). Violent and frequent erections, day and night (F. H.). Drawing pressure in the hypogastrium towards the genital organs, as if the menses would make their appearance; 2 d. (Htn.). Drawing pains with pressure in the right spermatic cord (H. and T.).

200. Painful feeling of oppressive heaviness in the abdomen, becoming still more so when pressing upon it from without, as she used to feel on the first day of her period; 2 d. (Htn.). Painful drawing in the small of the back, especially when bending backward, as she used to feel previous to her menses; 2 d. (Htn.). Leucorrhœa, with itching of the pudendum (S. H.). Milky leucorrhœa, occasioning an itching (S. H.). (Permanent disappearance of leucorrhœa of a starch-like consistence, yellowish, ichorous, fetid, and of painful discharges of blood which occurred every fortnight, resembling serum, fetid (curative effect) (V. S.).

205. Severe stitches in the vagina, deep, from before backwards (S. H.). The menses appear without pain, but are three or four times more profuse than usual; she passed clots of blood after rising (W.). The os tuncæ is open, the blood looks red, the discharges being profuse and at intervals, espe-

cially during motion (W.). She passes clots of coagulated blood (W.). The menses, which generally came too soon, now came on eight days after the time (Htn.). (Curative effect, but the dose being too strong, the reaction continued still at the period when the menses should have appeared.)

210. The menses, which generally appeared four or five days before the time, appeared only for a couple of hours, and looked watery; on the next day pure blood appeared, but only for a couple of hours, and so on for four days (Htn.). (Curative effect, inasmuch as the blood was generally bright-red, and was passed in large quantities; the scantiness of the discharge was probably owing to the large size of the dose, she had taken six drops; the next period was quite regular.) The menses continue for nine days and very profusely (W.). Violent menstruation, twenty-six hours after the regular menses, with violent colic and labor-pains; the blood was partly fluid, partly lumpy; there was less discharge of red urine with strangury, and discharge of a slimy fluid from the vagina (V. S.). Hæmorrhage from the uterus, at the period of the menses (Home, Clinic. Exp.). Miscarriage, metrorrhagia (Mohrenbein).

RESPIRATORY ORGANS:—215. Frequent sneezing, the first three days (Htn.). *Dry coryza* (S. H.). Dry coryza in the right nostril (Htn.). *Crawling and tickling in the larynx, exciting cough and a slimy expectoration*, sometimes the cough is dry. (W.). Frequent hawking of mucus, early in the morning, the phlegm is loose, but does not come up; he feels that some phlegm is all the time lodged in the throat, which occasions a hawking from time to time.

220. Fullness in the chest, with cough (W.). Dry and hacking cough, and titillation in the larynx; expectoration streaked with blood on the day following (V. P.). Hæmoptysis (Haller). Painless shortness of breath, in rest and motion (S. H.). Asthma, increasing unto arrest of breathing (S. H.). Continual sore stinging pain in the xiphoid cartilage, increased by a deep inspiration and contact, most bearable in rest; for a fortnight (S. H.).

225. Pressure, rushing into the chest like a wind; the chest feels dilated and nevertheless momentarily oppressed; a. 24 h. (Htn.). Slight oppression of the chest, with desire to take a deep inspiration, which seems to relieve the oppression; after a while when the deep inspirations are difficult to take, they occasion a stitch on the left side behind the conjoint cartilages of the short ribs, superficial (from chewing the berries) (H. and T.). Shooting stitches in the left chest (Htn.). Burning stitches in the left chest (W.). *Tensive pain, with pressure,*

in the middle of the sternum, neither increased by expirations nor inspirations (Htn.).

230. Spasmodic painful pressure in the fore part of the chest, above the pit of the stomach, extending across the chest like a band, and increasing by an inspiration; after a long walk (Htn.). Aching pain in the whole extent of the sternum, increased by an inspiration; sensation as if the sternum encroached upon the chest and were curved from without inwards; a. 6 d. (Htn.). The sternum is painful to the touch (H.). Painless trembling in the chest, behind the right side of the sternum, frequently through the day; tremulous motion, sounding like a hollow rattling or snapping, as of electric sparks, somewhat like the creaking of recent ice when walking over it; a. 8 d. (Gss.). Painful dull stitches below the handle of the sternum, on the left side; a. 30 h. (Gss.).

235. Sharp stitches below the sternum, increasing during an inspiration; sensation as if the breathing were aggravated by the sternum encroaching upon the thoracic cavity (Hmn.). Cutting in the chest, above the pit of the stomach; a. 3 h.

Gss.). The beating of the heart is increased, more violent, alternating with pulsations throughout the abdomen, but neither in the head nor limbs; accompanied with drowsiness, without his being able to go to sleep; afternoon (H. and T.). *Stitches in the left nipple*; a. 2 h. (W.). Aching pain near the left nipple; a. 1 h. (Hmn.)

240. The beats of the heart are stronger, sometimes more rapid, fuller, and felt over a larger space (a. 3 h.); weaker after the siesta (H. and T.). Perceptible swelling of the breasts (V. P.). Tingling in the nipples, with pleasurable sensation (V. P.). Burning, with pressure, in the lower false ribs of the right side (Htn.). *Intermittent stitches in the clavicle* (Hmn.).

245. Sharp stitches in the region of the last true ribs of the right side, towards the sternum, only during an inspiration (Hmn.). Prickings in the left side, posteriorly, in the region of the two last false ribs; a. 31 h. (Hmn.).

BACK: Aching pain in the soft parts directly over the border of the left scapula, in rest; it disappears in the evening, during motion (Htn.). Paralytic, pressing pain in the muscles of the left scapula, with a burning sensation in these parts, gradually extending over the left side of the thorax; not influenced either by rest or motion (Roch.). Pressure below the left scapula, at a small spot, not perceptible when moving the arm; a. 2½ h. (Htn.).

250. Pressure in the left cervical muscles (Htn.). Rheu-

matic drawing in the left cervical muscles, frequently returning; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. Tearing pain with pressure in the region of the lumbales muscles and the lowest dorsal vertebræ, also in the adjacent parts of the ribs, especially when bending the body; a. 8 d. (Hmn.). Sharp stitches in the region of the dorsal vertebræ, increased during an inspiration (Hmn.). Stitching pain in the dorsal vertebræ; a. 3 h. (Hmn.).

255. Creeping over the back, commencing in the nape of the neck (v. S.). When stooping, a stitch darts into the small of the back, and there remained a violent tension, as if the parts were being torn; he had to remain curbed for some time; afterwards, when in his bed, he felt a violent chill without thirst (S. H.). Paralytic pain in the small of the back; he would like to stretch, bending backwards is pleasant to him (H. and T.). *Drawing pains in the small of the back, extending into the pubic region* (W., V. S., V. P.). Paralytic pains in the small of the back, especially on the left side (W.).

260. Constant pain in the small of the back, obliging him to draw the back in, when he feels a voluptuous pain in the same (H. and T.).

UPPER LIMBS: *Pain as if sprained in the right-shoulder-joint*, also without motion (S. Hmn.). Pressure in the shoulder-joints (S. H.). Drawing sensation with pressure in the left shoulder; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Htn.). Tearing pain in the left axilla and above the left nipple, increased by contact (Hmn.).

265. Rheumatic pain in the left shoulder-joint (W.). Paralytic drawing in the head of the left humerus, with a feeling of weakness in the same, during motion (Roch.). Drawing paralytic pain through the left arm, from the head of the humerus to the elbow; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Roch.). Weak feeling and loss of strength in the whole of the left arm, but not lasting (Htn.). Humming feeling of weakness in the left forearm (Htn.).

270. Stitch from the shoulder to the tip of the elbow, and at the same time a stitch from the wrist-joint as far as the tip of the elbow, like an electric darting (S. H.). Aching pain in the muscles of the upper arm, interiorly, increased by contact (Hmn.). *Paralytic tearing along the upper arm, as far as the hand*; a. 28 h. (Hmn.). *Stinging in both upper arms from without inward near the elbow-joint*; a. 1 h. (Hmn.). Paralytic pain in the left arm, around the elbow-joint and in it, worse when leaning the arm upon any thing (H. and T.).

275. A few days after the paralytic pain in the elbow-joint had disappeared, some pimples broke out: elevation of the skin without redness, areola, violently itching, especially in the tip; a scurf forms when scratching the pimple; goes off in five

days (H. and T.). *Painful pressure in both upper arms, near the elbow-joint, from within inward, more violent when touching or moving the parts*; a. 8 h. (Hmn.). *Sticking pain in the olecranon process of either arm*; a. 10 h. (Hmn.). *Aching pain in the right ulna, increased by motion or contact*; a. 6 h. (Hmn.). Heaviness and bruise-feeling in both forearms when bending them inwards, and a feeling of anxiety, obliging him to change the position of the arms frequently, in order to obtain relief; a. 16 h., after an embrace (Htn.).

280. *Sticking in the left elbow-joint, externally, not felt when moving the joint*; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Htn.). *Drawing-tearing with pressure from the middle of the right carpal bones as far as the wrist*; a. 7 h. (Htn.). Many sudden prickings in the forearm, when sitting (S. H.). Sensation in the palm of the left hand, as if it would become spasmodically constricted (Htn.). Weakness in the hands when writing; he was unable to hold his pen; accompanied with chilliness (S. H.).

285. Spasmodic contractive pain in the palm of the left hand; upon stretching it, it curbs again involuntarily; the pains are greater when stretching the hand than when doubling it; a. 10 h. (Hmn.). Pain as if sprained in the left wrist-joint, which increased more and more, so that he was unable to move his hand after the lapse of a few days (from pulling the plant through the hand) (W.). Stiffness of the left wrist-joint, with some luxation-pain; in a few days the pain changed to a tearing, sticking and distention of the joint, the prover weeping constantly; and being beside herself, she had to move the affected hand from side to side with the healthy one, or had to keep it straight; the hand could not be left hanging; (Aconitum removed the pain) (W.). Drawing pain in the left metacarpal bone (W.).

290. Tearing pain in the right carpal bones; a. 2 h. (Htn.). Burning tearing in the third metacarpal bone of the left hand; a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Htn.). Drawing pain in the flat hand as far as through the fingers; immediately (S. H.). Painful drawing in the metacarpal bone of the right index-finger (Hmn.). Lancinating pain in the muscles of the left index and middle-finger; a. 1 h. (Hmn.).

295. Tearing in the joints of the fingers of either hand; a. 10 d. (Hmn.). Paralytic tearing in the left index-finger (H. and T.). The ring-finger goes to sleep (S. H.). Sticking pain in the tip of the left thumb (W.). Tearing pain in the second and third joint of the little, and in the third joint of the fourth finger of the right hand (Htn.).

300. Burning lacerations in the muscles of the first joint of

the fourth finger of the right hand; a. 4 h. (Htn.). Drawing-tearing in the fourth finger of the right hand; a. 6½ h. (Htn.). Tearing in the knuckle of the left metacarpal bone of the little finger (Htn.).

LOWER LIMBS: Smarting as of a wound in and around the right hip-joint; worse when turning and moving the thigh, disappearing after a time by sitting and lying down; a. 12 h. (Roch.). Aching pain in the region of the right hip (Hmn.).

305. Dull stitches in the region of the left hip, only during an inspiration; a. 4 h. (Hmn.). Pain in the right hip-joint, early when rising; she was at first scarcely able to stand; the pain disappeared after walking about some (S. H.). Ulcer on the upper part of the nates, painful and stinging (S. H.). Pushing and drawing in the thighs and knees (S. H.). Tensive-tearing pain, when walking, in the anterior surface of the left thigh, obliging him to limp, a. 48 h. (Gss.).

310. Sudden painful pressure, darting rapidly from the middle of the thigh to the knee, where it is most violent, and then disappears, while seating himself (Htn.). Intermittent stitches in the internal surface of the thigh (W.). Rheumatic pains in the left thigh, then down the left tibiæ, and thence into the left forearm, in rest (W.). His thighs feel bruised and painful on the anterior surface, in the middle; he does not feel the pain when stepping up, only when walking on level ground, and when descending; when sitting and drawing the legs up, he experiences a tension and pain in the thighs when touching them (Gss.). He is not able to cower, from a tensive pain in the extensor muscles of the thighs, as if they were too short (Gss.).

315. Tension in the internal muscles of the left thigh, several days (H. and T.). Paralytic pain in the left thigh, above the knee, internally, but not as if in the bone, moving from below upwards, going and coming; also once in the radius above the left wrist joint (H. and T.). Painful pressure in the middle of the thighs from without inwards; a. 5 h. (Hmn.). Burning pain in the outer parts of the thigh, inferiorly and internally (Hmn.). Tearing pain close above the left knee, in the soft parts; a. 4½ h. (Htn.).

320. Itching of the thighs in the night, appeased by scratching (H. and T.). Lancination below the knee in the tibia (R.). Sticking from the lower part of the tibia towards the toe, in the evening, in bed (S. Hmn.). Violent itching of one spot of the right thigh, below the middle, early in the morning; after scratching the part, the skin was found ex-

coriated, with burning pain and water oozing out; it remains so for three days, and then only becomes covered with a thick scurf, which lasts about eight days; itching in the border of the scurf; when this border is scratched off, there is much and ready bleeding; afterwards a sensitive, red, cicatrised skin remains for a long while, which is painful to pressure; there are similar spots on the left ear, superiorly and interiorly; 12 d. (H. and T.). Painful tensive pressure in the dorsum of the tibia, above the tarsal joint (when sitting) (Gss.).

325. An ulcer which he had on the tibia, and which had the appearance of lard, increased, the suppuration increasing likewise; it became painful, and then healed in a fortnight perfectly and permanently (curative effect, V. S.). Dull drawing to and fro in the left calf, down to the malleoli (R.). Itching in the calf, not relieved by scratching (W.). Itching now in the left, now in the right calf, he had to scratch violently; pimples make their appearance in the scratched places, occasioning a smarting pain (W.). Tingling, drawing tearing with occasional darting stitches in the lowest part of the tendo Achilles, in rest, disappearing by moving and stretching the bottom of the foot; a. 5 h. (R.).

330. A small spot on the left leg, internally, which had been scratched open, looks unclean and ulcerated; this ulcer is painful on the second morning, and itches; the scurf is scratched off; this leaves an impure base; small areola in the evening, but always painful; this areola is redder every morning, and the ulcer is painful without being touched; in the evening the areola is paler, and painful only when pressed upon; disappears after ceasing taking the drug (H. and T.). Painful feeling of heaviness in the right foot, perceived one handbreadth above the malleolus, and extending downwards (Htn.). Tearing in the dorsum of the foot, aggravated by feeling it (Hmn.). *Tearing pain with pressure in the metacarpus bone of both feet* (Hmn.). Clawing pains in the right tendo Achilles; afterwards the pains become tearing; a. 3 d. (H. and T.).

335. Burning-tearing pain in the right hollow foot, in rest (Htn.). Sensation of groaning-sticking pressure in the external side of the hollow of the right foot; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h., when sitting (Htn.). Tearing pain in the metacarpal bones of the little and fourth toes of the left foot; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Htn.). Prickings in the big toe (S. H.). Painful stitches in the ball of the left big toe (W.).

340. Titillating fleet stitches in the ball of the left big toe, shaking the whole body like slight electrical shocks; when

sitting (R.). Burning pain in the left fourth toe (Htn.). Arthritic pain in the big toe of the right foot ; it is red, shining, swollen, with violent boring-sticking pains ; she was neither able to move foot nor toe ; nor was she able to bear the least pressure upon it, stocking or bed-cover (this continued several days) ; afterwards this pain got into the right wrist-joint, the hand was stiff, and the same pains were felt in it ; she was not able to grasp the least thing with it ; afterwards the pain passed from the right into the left hand (W.). Tearing in the anterior joints of the right toes ; a. 26 h. (Hmn.). *Painful drawing in the joints of the right toes, becoming more violent during a walk* (Hmn.).

345. Intermittent aching pain below the heel, in the commencement of the bottom of the left foot (when sitting) ; a. 6 h. (Hmn.). Severe dull stitches, in the night, in the bottom of the right heel (Gss.). Disagreeable itching, as if mixed with fine stitches, obliging one to scratch and afterwards burning, almost as is felt in frozen feet (Hmn.). *Sharp stitches in the left and right heel, from within outwards* ; a. 12 h. (Hmn.). Sweat on the feet, extending above the malleoli, early in the morning, in bed ; a. 18 h. (W.).

350. Icy-cold feet ; a. 2 h. (W.).

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Lancinations in all the joints, with sensation as if they were swollen, accompanied with drawing stitches through the long bones (V. S. and V. P.). Cracking of the joints (S. H.). Burning sensation in the affected part in that portion of it which is touched (S. H.). Aching-burning pain in the swollen periosteum (S. H.).

355. Paralytic pain in the joints, especially after an exertion (H. and T.). Rheumatic pains (Sauvage's Nosology). Her legs feel as if they would break, she had to sit frequently and to rest herself ; accompanied with drowsiness and yawning ; she felt weak as after a chronic disease, with trembling of the arms and of the whole body (W.). Pulsative sensation in all the arteries, almost like jerking (S. H.). All the symptoms cease as soon as he goes into the open air ; they recommence as soon as he enters the room (Htn. and R.).

360. Dull drawing pain in the bones of the upper and lower limbs, commencing in the middle and spreading as far as the joints, where the pain was felt for a long while more violently and continuously, both in rest and motion, while in the room ; disappearing in the open air ; a. 4 h. (Roch.). *Heaviness and laziness in the body, obliging him to lie down*. General sick feeling, as if he had been dancing and revelling several nights, with whimsical mood (S. H.). General un-

comfortableness, without his being able to state what and where he suffers (Gss.). She feels weary and weak in all her limbs, with great despondency (Gss.).

365. He feels hot after walking in the open air (S. H.). A short walk tires him so much that he has to lie down; a. 10 d. (S. H.). Excessive weariness; he wakes after midnight, and is unable to fall asleep again; he is obliged to stretch his legs and draw them up again alternately, to lay them hither and thither. In the evening, when in bed, his blood is excessively agitated; he is obliged to change his position all the time, and is unable to fall asleep (Htn.).

SLEEP: Restlessness and anxiety in the evening when in bed, with chills and goose-skin flesh; this prevents her falling asleep (Htn.).

370. Restless sleep, with confused dreams, frequent waking, after which he has to toss about a long while before he goes to sleep again (Htn.). Constant dreams, full of invention and mental exertion (H. and T.). Restless sleep, and dreams about a number of things which he had begun but not completed (S. H.). Dreams towards morning, with reflection and mental exertions (H. and T.). Restless sleep, with orgasm, heat and profuse sweat (V. S. and V. Pl.).

375. He tosses about in his bed in the night, says a great many common-place things in his sleep, and sniffs aloud when taking an inspiration (S. H.). Prefers lying on the left side at night (H. and T.). Dreams in the morning that men are killed by falling from a height (S. H.). Anxious dreams, which wake him frequently; sleep is especially impeded towards morning (Htn.). She dreams that she is disputing with some one; this wakes her in tears (St.).

FEVERS: 380. Frequent shudderings all over, and extending across the hairy scalp, in the evening before going to bed (S. H.). Chilliness, the whole day (S. H.). One chill after the other in the evening, on lying down (S. H.). Cold feeling in the right limb, as if it were standing in cold water (S. H.). Shuddering over the whole body; her eyes saw black; afterwards she felt drowsy, a. 2 h. (W.).

385. Shuddering with goose-flesh, it does not continue long, but returns frequently (W.). Intolerable burning heat in the whole body, with great restlessness; he has to change the position of his limbs all the time, without any perceptible heat or thirst, after dinner (Htn.). Heat in the face, with icy-cold hands and feet (S. H.). Constant flushes of heat in the face, with frequent chilliness on the rest of the body (S. H.). Fever, espe-

cially towards evening ; first chilliness, afterwards heat in the whole body and profuse sweat in the subsequent night (F. H.).

390. Night-sweats, several nights (F. H.).

MORAL SYMPTOMS : He is desponding and hypochondriac (Gss.). Irritable nerves ; music was intolerable ; with aching pain in the occiput, feeling of weakness, debility, and inclination to sweat, especially on the back ; these symptoms disappeared in half an hour, when taking continuous exercise in the open air ; one hour after taking the drug (Roch.). Ill humor with sensation in the body, as if he had caught cold (F. H.). Not disposed to talk (Hmn.).

395. Great anxiety, as if he were threatened with some accident (Hmn.). Indifferent to a jest (St.). Indifferent, unsollicitous, but not dissatisfied ; after several days (S. H.). Vexed ; she weeps aloud (S. H.).

400. Out of humor, several days ; she is not disposed to speak ; she is desponding, joyless, with a sense of debility in all the limbs (St.).

TEUCRIUM MARUM VERUM.

BY E. P. STAPF.

THE following list of symptoms can only be considered as a small beginning of the results which may be obtained from the proving of that powerful vegetable drug upon the healthy organism. Nevertheless, scanty as these symptoms may appear, they will furnish the homœopathic practitioner sufficient indications for the cure of several important diseases. He will find from symptoms 19, 36, 37, 38, 62, 63, 67, 85, 88, 90, 91, 98, and others, that *Teucrium* is a powerful remedy in some worm diseases ; he will likewise perceive that it may be used in some peculiar cases of nervous irritation ; indeed, experience has now abundantly demonstrated its usefulness in those diseases.

It is best to prepare the juice from the whole plant, when it is just on the point of blossoming. The leaves and root are pounded into a pap in a stone mortar ; after this the juice is expressed under a heavy tin press, and the expressed juice is mixed with equal parts of alcohol ; in a few days the clear liquid is poured off from the sediment, and preserved for use.

I have found that one drop of the millionth potency is in many cases too powerful a dose, especially when the patients are delicate, young and irritable, and the disease has attained a high degree of intensity.

According to the experience of several provers, the symptoms produced by the Teucrium are of a long duration; some of those symptoms seem to recur periodically. Among the following symptoms, there will be found some which seem to be secondary symptoms.

At the commencement and in the middle of the last century, this drug was in high repute, and was frequently used by the most distinguished physicians; it is one of the ingredients of *Essent. Cephal. Ph. Würt.*, the *Extr. Marocortin*, the *Pulv. Sternut. Pharmac. Lond.* For some time past, however, it has fallen into disuse. Both the excessive use and the want of appreciation of the drug are probably owing to a want of knowledge of its properties. G. W. Wedell (*Dissertatio de Maro Vero*, 1703) praises it for virtues which it does not possess, and which he cannot have discovered in it; he makes it a polychrest. Herrmann (*Cynosura Materiæ Med. Vol. II. p. 349*) terms it a capital cephalicum; and Linné (*Dissert. de Maro*) praises its animating, nerve-strengthening properties, in which respect, however, it is a palliative rather than otherwise. Linné says that it has been found extremely useful in dangerous paroxysms of apoplexy and suffocative catarrh, in asthma and chronic cough. The late Dr. A. F. Waiz, who is known as a successful practitioner, and as a learned author, frequently employed the Teucrium against nervous maladies, even against epilepsy, in combination with sulphuric ether; this preparation is known in our shops under the name of *Liquor Anod. Waizii*. Latterly, the powder of Teucrium has been recommended against polypus nasi, in the form of snuff; it is probable that several cases of polypus have been cured by this drug, whose specific action upon the Schneiderian membrane cannot be denied.

The following list of symptoms, which is not yet perfect, has been observed by Drs. von Gersdorff (v. Gf.), Caspari (Cp.), Bethmann (Bn.), Hartmann (Htn.), and Stapf (St.), upon themselves and others, with the most scrupulous care.

TEUCRIUM.

HEAD: Confusion of the head (v. Gf.). Her head feels stupid, and she feels tired, obliging her to lie down all the time (Cp.). Painful pressure in the whole of the sinciput, extend-

ing from within the forehead towards the outer parts, and is then felt most violently and longest in both temples (Htn.). Burning-pressive and tensive sensation, at times in the right, at times in the left frontal eminence, externally (Htn.).

5. Dull, clawing headache, frequently (v. Gf.). Dizziness (St.). Aching in the right half of the forehead (v. Gf.). Fleeting pressive and pushing sensation in the right frontal eminence (Htn.). Upon stooping he immediately feels a painful pressure in the left frontal eminence, disappearing again when raising the body (Htn.).

10. Tearing in the head, commencing in the temples (v. Gf.). Aching in a small spot, close over the right frontal eminence (Htn.). Sensation of burning pressure in the outer parts of the forehead (Htn.). Tearing in the interior of the right side of the head (v. Gf.). Sticking in the occiput, even in the whole head (St.).

15. Aching sensation in the whole of the occiput (Htn.). *Pressure in the forehead, over the eyes* (Bn.—v. Gf.). *Painful pressure in the right temple, frequently alternating with a similar sensation in the right frontal eminence, and in the left temple* (St.—Htn.). The skin on the forehead feels sensitive to the touch; when pressing upon the forehead for a long while, a painful pressure is felt in the forehead, but only in that part of it, where the pressure is made with the hand (Htn.).

FACE: Pale, wretched complexion, with hollow eyes, and a sensation as if they were lying deep in their sockets; for two to three hours (in the forenoon of the first day of proving) (v. Gf.).

20. Frequent sensation of a flush of heat in the face, without any external redness (Bn.—v. Gf.). The face is red and puffed (Cp.). (A kind of rash on the forehead and the upper part of the face, in the skin; the parts feel like a grater, with burning itching mostly in the evening, more in the warmth, not in the cold; rubbing makes the parts red, for several days (St.).

EYES: The eyes are red and inflamed, with coryza (Cp.). Profuse running of the left eye, in the open air, for several days (Cp.).

25. The eyes look as if the person had been weeping; they smart (v. Gf.). Increased redness and some puffiness of the upper eyelids of either eye (v. Gf.). Pressure in the right eye as if a grain of sand were lodged in it (v. Gf.). Smarting in the inner canthi of both eyes, with increased redness of the conjunctiva (v. Gf.). Tearing below the right eye (v. Gf.).

EARS: 30. Some otalgia in both ears (v. Gf.). Sticking in the left ear (v. Gf.). Lancination in the interior of the left ear (v. Gf.). On the second day, upon passing his hand through the hair and over the right ear, he felt a hissing sound in the ear, which passed down the parietal bone, and through the whole internal ear; this experiment was repeated for a quarter of an hour with the same result; at the end of that period the sound ceased, but soon recurred again louder and longer; a similar sound was heard afterwards when talking, or when merely expressing a fine or strong sound; also when inhaling the air, through the nose with force (Cp.). Occasional fine sounding in the right ear when blowing the nose; a sound as if air were forcing its way through mucus; after that the ear remained closed for a while, and then opened again with a dull report; 30 d. (Cp.).

35. Dry eruption, resembling scaly herpes, on the right lobule; the skin is cracked, and peels off gradually in small white scales; sore and painful to the touch (Cp.).

Nose: Creeping in the nose soon after taking the medicine, it recurs frequently (Bn.—v. Gf.). Violent creeping in the right nostril, with lachrymation of the right eye (v. Gf.). Short lancinations in the upper part of the right nasal cavity (v. Gf.). Sensation in the right nostril as if it were half stopped; he has to sneeze and blow the nose, without being relieved; after three and four days (Cp.).

40. Fluent coryza in the open air, for several days (Cp.). Large red pimple under the right nostril, near the septum; it is sore and smarting to the touch as when one pours any thing acrid upon a wound; accompanied with coryza, for many days (Cp.). Stoppage of both nostrils, frequently, in the daytime, and especially in the evening when reading loud; 2 and 5 d. (Cp.). Bright-red, painless spot in the middle of the right cheek, with a small, acuminate elevation in the middle; the spot becomes pale under pressure of the finger, but the redness returns as soon as the pressure ceases; for six hours; a. 2 d. (Bn.).

JAWS AND TEETH: A few furrows on both sides of the lower lip, internally, with raised edges, and a painless small pimple on the left side; when passing the tongue over those parts of the lips, they feel sore and like velvet, but painless; for three days (Cp.).

45. Tearing with pressure in the right malar bone, extending as far as the teeth (Htn.). Frequent and short attacks of drawing toothache, in the anterior molar teeth, on the left and right side (v. Gf.). *Violent tearing in the roots and gums of the right lower incisores*; a. 2 h. (Bn.—v. Gf.). Drawing

ache in the posterior and superior molar teeth (v. Gf.). Buz-
zing pain in the incisores (v. Gf.).

50. The incisores and their gums are painful during deg-
lutition (v. Gf.).

MOUTH, PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS: Pain on the right
side of the tip of the tongue, as if sore or squeezed with the
teeth; corrosive, especially when the parts are touched with
the teeth (Cp.). *Smarting as of pepper on the left, and
afterwards on the right side of the root of the tongue* (Bn.—
v. Gf.). *Smarting, and scraping sensation in the pos-
terior fauces, especially on the left side* (Bn.—v. Gf.). Oc-
casional slight drawing and tearing in the fauces (v. Gf.).

55. Stinging pain in the throat, impeding deglutition (Cp.).
Aching pain in the left side of the throat, near the pharynx
(v. Gf.). Unusual irritation, hawking up more mucus than
usual; 1 d. (Bn.—v. Gf.). After hawking up consistent
mucus, he retains a mouldy taste in the mouth for several
hours; a. 4 d. (Bn.).

60. Warm sensation along the pharynx and œsophagus
immediately after taking the drug (Bn.).

TASTE AND APPETITE: Increase of appetite in the morn-
ing, which he generally lacks at that time; a. 2 and 6 h.
(Bn.). Uncommon feeling of hunger, as if the stomach were
not properly filled by the food, for several days (Cp.). Feeling
of hunger which prevents sleep (relieved by Ignatia) (Cp.).
Eructations tasting of the medicine immediately after taking it
(v. Gf.—Bn.).

65. Bitterish taste in the upper part of the throat, after din-
ner, also gulping up of slightly bitter tasting food, several
times; after several days (Cp.). Violent hiccough when eat-
ing, with violent shocks in the pit of the stomach, several times
(Cp.). Qualmish feeling in the pit of the stomach, without
eructation or nausea (Htn.).

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: Pressure in the pit of the
stomach (v. Gf.). Anxiety and oppressive sensation in the pit
of the stomach, when standing (Htn.).

70. Painful pressure in the pit of the stomach from without
inward, without anxiety (Htn.). Pressure in the right lumbar
region from within outward (v. Gf.). Sensation of emptiness
and grunting in the region of the stomach, at an unusual pe-
riod when the prover could not feel hungry; that sensation
extends into the bowels and recurs constantly (Htn.). Pres-
sure from within outward in the left side of the epigastrium
(v. Gf.). Pressure in the abdomen, above the right lumbar
region.

75. Tearing drawing in the right, afterwards also in the left side below the short ribs, in the soft parts between the ribs and the hip-bones, recurring in several increased paroxysms (v. Gf.). Aching pain in a small spot of the left side of the epigastrium, at the distance of a handbreadth from the umbilicus, on the same line as the latter; increased by pressing upon the parts (v. Gf.). Rumbling in the abdomen with clawing pain in the abdomen and emission of loud inodorous flatulence (v. Gf.). Dull pinching on the right side of and in the abdomen, towards the small of the back, passing quickly, after a few minutes (Cp.). Rumbling in the abdomen, after a few minutes (Cp.).

80. Slight colicky pains in the lumbar region, after a meal (Cp.). After taking a little small beer at dinner he experiences some colicky pains and emits fetid flatulence; this is followed by a sensation as if diarrhœa would come on, and by a copious, papescent, fetid stool, 13 d. (Cp.). Frequent fine pinching in the right hypochondrium, almost as if owing to incarcerated flatulence, at different periods, especially morning and evening (Cp.). Dull painful pressure transversely through the abdomen, in the region of the umbilicus, with rumbling as of flatulence; a. 5 h. (Htn.). In the evening when lying in the bed, he experiences a pressing downward in the right spermatic cord, toward the abdominal ring, not painful, but with sensation as if the spermatic cord were squeezed; next morning, after breakfast, the sensation returned in short paroxysms when sitting, without any flatulence being present; he did not feel it at stool, felt it again in the afternoon when eating a little (Cp.).

85. At different periods, in the morning and evening, before breakfast and after eating a little bread, or when drinking water, he experiences a sudden cutting in the abdomen, transversely, or a momentary feeling of nausea, as if he would vomit and could not bear any water (Cp.). *Frequent emission of silent, very warm flatus, having frequently the smell of liver*; 1 d. (v. Gf.—Bn.). Clawing colic with emission of flatulence (v. Gf.). Feeling of swelling, itching and creeping in the region of the anus, as of ascarides, restlessness in the night, tossing about; this continued for several days and came on at the usual periods of the day after four, six, and eight weeks, together with the nightly restlessness (Cp.). (In a patient suffering with worms $\frac{1}{100000}$ of a grain of Teucrium caused the discharge of a very large quantity of ascarides, removing for about two months all the accompanying troubles, creeping about the anus and want of appetite) (Cp.).

90. Some creeping, and sometimes real violent stinging in

the anus, in the evening when in bed (Cp.). Creeping in the rectum after stool (Cp.). Clawing sensation in the abdomen, extending into the testes, as if they had suffered strong pressure (v. Gf.).

URINARY ORGANS: *Increased discharge of watery urine*; a. 3 h. (Bn.—v. Gf.). Sore feeling with pressure in the forepart of the urethra, not at urinating (v. Gf.).

95. Smarting pain in the forepart of the urethra, between the acts of micturition (v. Gf.). When first urinating after rising, he feels a burning in the forepart of the urethra and still a long while after a burning pain (v. Gf.).

GENITAL ORGANS: Drawing pain in the root of the penis on the left side in the morning, and afterwards at other periods of the day; the pain extends into the integuments of the left testicle, so that they are still painful some time after, when touched (v. Gf.). Diminution of the sexual desire (Cp.).

CATARRH, RESPIRATORY ORGANS: Sensation as if the were to have a cold (Bn.).

100. *Frequent sneezing with creeping in the nose, without coryza* (Bn.—v. Gf.). Violent sneezing, followed by continual coryza (v. Gf.). Coryza with humid obstruction of the left nasal cavity, and at the same time tearing on the left side of the neck below the jaw (v. Gf.). Short, dry cough a few minutes after taking the drug, commencing with a slight titillation in the upper part of the larynx, and returning at short intervals (Cp.). Titillating sensation in the evening after lying down, as if dust had been inhaled into the trachea, inducing a disagreeable, dry, irritating cough, which cannot be suppressed and becomes worse as the coughing continues; it lasts about half an hour, prevents sleep; the cough, together with some other symptoms, recurred after eight weeks (Cp.). Disagreeable sensation of huskiness and dryness in the trachea, for many days, inducing hawking with some discharge of phlegm after some effort; sometimes the expectoration is loose, without any relief (Cp.).

105. A few sharp stitches deep in the right chest when breathing (v. Gf.). Undulating tearing not far from the axilla in the right chest (v. Gf.). When bending the body backwards, while sitting, he feels a clawing, painful sensation in the lower part of the chest, accompanied with an aching below the ribs of the left side close to the spinal column; all these symptoms disappear upon bending the body forward (after three quarters of an hour) (Htn.). Pressure in the right chest (v. Gf.). Oppressive sensation with stricture in the anterior parts of the chest (v. Gf.).

110. Clawing-pressive sensation in the lower part of the chest and in the pit of the stomach, extending higher up into the chest and lower down into the abdomen, and producing an anxious uncomfortable feeling; recurring frequently, but disappearing when walking. (Htn.). Dull sticking in the region of the left ribs, one handbreadth below the left nipple (v. Gf.). Pressure on the right side near the spinal column, in the region of the right kidney (v. Gf.).

UPPER EXTREMITIES: Short, drawing pain in the right side of the neck, increased by contact (v. Gf.). Aching pain on the top of the right shoulder not far from the neck (v. Gf.).

115. Burning in the region of the left scapula (v. Gf.). Rheumatic drawing and tension in the back, on the left side, not far from the axilla (v. Gf.). Tearing with pressure in the region of the short ribs on the right side (v. Gf.). Clawing pain in the region of the short ribs, left side (v. Gf.). Aching sore pain in the left axilla, as if an abscess would form (v. Gf.).

120. Rheumatic drawing in the left shoulder (the bone). Intense paralytic aching in the upper part of the right upper arm; if the arm hangs down quietly or is moved only slightly, no pain is felt; as soon as the arm is raised, it feels very heavy and paralytic; if it is raised high and forced backwards, the pain is most violent, for instance, in taking off the hat; the pain is then most violent in the region where the deltoid muscle is inserted in the humerus; upon attempting to lower the arm when raised high up and forced backwards, the arm loses all its strength and sinks down (Cp.). Dull drawing-tearing pain in both humeri; a. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Htn.). Painful tensive sensation of heaviness in the muscles of the left forearm; a. 10 min. (Htn.). Tearing in the right upper arm, a little above the right side of the wrist-joint (v. Gf.).

125. Tearing in the surface of the right forearm, close to the tip of the elbow (v. Gf.). *Suddenly appearing, dull cutting pain transversely through the muscles of the right forearm, at the distance of a span from the wrist-joint; a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Htn.).* Feeling of heaviness in the whole of the left arm, so that he is obliged to let it hang down; passing quickly (Htn.). Visible, painless, paroxysmal, anxious jerking in the right biceps muscle, transversely, in the region where the two heads unite; 5 and 6 d. (Bn.). Tensive pain in both shoulder-joints, near the axilla (v. Gf.).

130. Tearing in the lower surface of the left forearm, close to the wrist-joint (v. Gf.). Rheumatic tension in the region of the left elbow (v. Gf.). Tearing in the lower surface of the thick part of the right forearm (v. Gf.). Burning in the

bend of the left elbow (v. Gf.). Tearing with pressure in the external metacarpal bone of the right hand (Htn.).

135. Dull tearing in the upper surface of the left metacarpus (Htn.). Tearing in the right wrist-joint (v. Gf.). Tearing in the dorsum of the left hand (v. Gf.). Drawing, intermittent pain in the dorsum of the right metacarpus; a. 2 h. (Cp.). Tearing pain with pressure in the right carpus, increased by squeezing the part with the other hand, going and coming (Htn.).

140. Tingling in the anterior joint of the left thumb and index-finger, as if they would go to sleep; sometimes coming on of itself, sometimes after pressure; passing off soon (Cp.). Tearing with pressure in the second phalanx of the left middle finger (Htn.). Ready and painful bending, as from weakness, of the posterior joint of the left little finger, for instance, when rubbing the palms of the hands against one another (Cp.). Drawing-tearing pain in the anterior joint of the left index-finger, coming on in paroxysms, lasting a short while only; at nine o'clock in the evening (Cp.). Aching in a small place of the tip of the right index-finger, as if a panaritium would form; went off after two days (Cp.).

145. Sudden perceptible and rapid beating of the pulse in the middle phalanx of the left index-finger, in the evening, every pulsation being accompanied with an intense drawing, arthritic pain, as if in the bone, for some minutes; afterwards the pulse gradually decreased, and the pain likewise (Cp.). Short, smart burning in the tips of the three middle fingers of the left hand (v. Gf.). Tearing in the ball of the left thumb (v. Gf.). Tearing under the nail of the left middle-finger (v. Gf.). Painful clucking (bubbling) sensation in the interior of the second phalanx of the left index-finger (a. 6 h.) (Bn.).

150. Tearing in the lower joints of the left ring and middle-finger (v. Gf.). Stinging-burning in the internal side of the lower joints of the left ring and middle-finger (v. Gf.). Tearing in the knuckle of the little-finger, posteriorly towards the wrist-joint (v. Gf.).

LOWER LIMBS: Jactitation in the muscles of the arms and lower limbs, especially in the region of the hip; a. 5 h. (Bn.). When resting the thighs upon the chair while sitting, a pain is felt in them, extending from the middle down into the bend of the knee, as if the ischiatic nerve were pressed upon (Cp.).

155. Tearing from above downward in the head of the left femur, coming on during motion, continuing during rest in

paroxysms (v. Gf.). Aching pain below the left knee, anteriorly (v. Gf.). Lancination above the left knee (v. Gf.). Tearing pain in the lower extremities of the left tibia and ulna, near the tarsal joint (Htn.). Tearing in the right tarsus, when sitting, returning in paroxysms, disappearing when walking (Htn.).

160. Tension with pressure in and above the left tendo Achilles (v. Gf.). Aching and tearing sensation with heaviness in the whole of the right leg, more distinct in the calf (Htn.). Tearing in the lower joints of the left big toe (v. Gf.). The right big toe is somewhat inflamed and painful on the left side of the nail and a little above, as if the nail had grown into the flesh (which is not the case however); rather increased by walking; returning in the forenoon for several days, when sitting quietly; in the afternoon redness and pain disappear (v. Gf.). Tensive tearing in the lower joints of the three smallest toes of the right foot (v. Gf.).

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Going to sleep of the limbs, with creeping, in the morning in bed, and in the afternoon when sitting; 8-11 d. (Cp.). Frequent biting as of fleas in the daytime, now in the upper, now in the lower arms, thighs, hips, chest, neck (Cp.). Itching-stinging, resembling flea-bites, in various parts of the surface of the body (Cp.). Irritated, tremulous sensation in the whole body (v. Gf.). Staggers somewhat; places one foot on top of the other when walking, soon after taking the drug (Cp.).

170. About noon, especially shortly after dinner, he feels relaxed and as if he were fasting (as after an intoxication); a. 8 h. and a. 3 d. (Bn.—v. Gf.).

SLEEP: He finds it difficult to wake in the morning; he is tired and weak when rising (v. Gf.). Disturbed sleep; he has vivid and anxious dreams, with startings, until after midnight (v. Gf.). In the afternoon he cannot take his siesta, owing to confused and vague ideas crowding upon his mind; a. 3 d. (Bn.). Does not fall asleep until after midnight; he then wakes frequently, turns from side to side, dreams; towards morning the body feels hot; he feels well on getting up; 11 and 12 night (Cp.).

175. Drowsy the whole day (St.—Cp.). *Vivid, mostly pleasant dreams*; 1 d. (v. Gf.—Bn.). Many restless, anxious dreams (St.).

FEVER: He likes to walk in the open air, and does so without feeling tired in the least; accompanied with cheerful mood and peace of mind; 1 d. (Bn.). He feels chilly after eating, several days in succession, with sensation in the abdomen as

if stool would appear, and as if this were the cause of the chilliness (Cp.).

180. While quietly talking with some one on a certain subject in the warm room, in the evening, he was attacked with chilliness and trembling of the whole trunk, recurring frequently at short intervals and disappearing after the conversation was terminated (Cp.). Chilliness over the whole body with icy-cold hands, accompanied with frequent yawning and a sensation as if he had to stretch himself frequently; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Htn.). Towards evening the body feels warmer than usual, and the mind feels elated and sociable (v. Gf.).

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Ill-humored (St.). Indolent, physically and mentally; a. 2 h. (v. Gf.—Bn.).

185. Peevish at dinner and soon after, and so irritable that even the talking of other people excites his feeling, although he is not the subject of their conversation, with pressure in the forehead (probably an alternate effect of 184) (v. Gf.). *Irresistible desire to sing, a few hours after taking the drug* (v. Gf.—Bn.).

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS.

BY E. STAPF.

THIS drug, which is undoubtedly a very powerful agent, has scarcely ever been used in the treatment of disease. The following symptoms, which are by no means complete, show to a certain extent, in what diseases the Agnus Castus may be usefully employed.

Several parts of the plant have been used from time immemorial, for the purpose of quieting the sexual instinct, which is said to have been principally done by monks, on which account the berries of the plant were called monk's pepper by Serapion. Even Plinius (Hist. Nat. XXVI. 9) makes mention of that drug as an antiphrodisiacum; according to his statement, the Athenian females, when separated from their husbands during the thesmophoria (games which lasted eight days), strewed their beds with the leaves of that plant, by way of precaution.

Symptoms sixty-one to sixty-four show that Agnus castus has the power to diminish the sexual instinct in its primary

effect upon the organism. This makes it a valuable remedy in the hands of a homœopathic physician for the cure of impotence, as I know from several cases where I have used it with success. Zwinger recommends Agnus castus against gonorrhœa, and Helbig (see Heraclides I. p. 41) quotes several cures of gleet with want of erection and sexual desire. Dioscorides (edited by Gessner, 15, 49, p. 62) bears testimony to its curative power in spleen and dropsy, and induration of the testicles; according to that author it likewise promotes menstruation and the secretion of milk; Helbig's experience confirms those statements. Agnus has likewise been successfully employed against leucorrhœa.

The best way to prepare the drug is to express the juice from the recent berry and to mix it with half its bulk of alcohol. Inasmuch as it is difficult to get the berries fresh, we have to take them dry, in which case only those ought to be used which look rather fresh and have a strong odor and taste. From these berries a tincture is prepared either by adding twenty parts of alcohol, or by triturating one grain in weight with one hundred grains of sugar of milk for a whole hour, and potentializing the drug in the usual fashion. Hitherto I have used the sixth potency with success; but I doubt not that a higher potency would be more adequate in a number of cases.

The following symptoms have been observed and conscientiously noted by Hahnemann, Franz (Fz.), Gross (Gss.), Herrmann (Hmn.), Seidel (Sd.), and Stapf (Stf.). The symptoms which are marked Hg. have been taken from Heraclides, edited by Dr. Helbig.

AGNUS CASTUS.

HEAD: Vertigo, sensation as if every thing were turning in a circle; in a few days (Hn.). Sense as of drawing in the whole head (Gss.). *She is very sad, and repeats frequently that she will soon die* (A.). Gloomy sensation in the head, over the eyes. (This symptom was observed on a man of twenty-five years, whose genital organs were habitually weak.)

5. Extreme absence of mind; he is unable to recollect things; for instance, in playing cards, which he was fond of and knew well, he did not know what card he was to give, or what he was to do at all (Stf.). The head feels confused (Sd.). Heaviness of the head, with pressure in the nape of the neck; sensation as if the head would fall forward (Gss.).

Contractive headache above the temples ; a. 12 h. (Fz.). Contractive headache when reading (Fz.).

10. He finds reading difficult ; he has to read several things twice ; he is unable to chain his attention. Tearing in the left temple (Gss.). Tensive tearing in the forehead ; a. $\frac{1}{4}$ h. (Gss.). Tearing with pressure in the left frontal eminence (Gss.). Tearing with pressure in the temples and forehead, in the brain, more violent during motion ; a. 2 h. (Hn.).

15. Tearing and sticking in the temples, especially above the right eye and in other parts of the brain, more violent during motion ; a. 1 h. (Hmn.). Tearing with pressure in the right temple, on the outside of and in the interior of the brain, more violent during motion (Hn.). Pain in the eye towards the temple, as if she had received a blow upon the eye, increased by contact (Hn.). Pressure in the region of the left parietal bone (Gss.).

20. Pain in the upper part of the right side of the head, which is more of a smarting and sticking nature, more externally, in the bone as it were, and extending from behind forward, terminating in the corner of the forehead ; the pain occurs especially in the evening-hours, and befalls him even in sleep ; for several days. Corrosive itching in several portions of the hairy scalp ; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Gss.). Fine stitches, followed by stinging-itching of the hairy scalp ; going off momentarily by scratching (Fz.). Chilliness in the scalp, with tension ; it feels warm, however (Gss.). Stinging-itching in various parts of the face, commencing with a long stitch on either side (Fz.).

25. Corrosive itching in the lower part of the forehead, and in the region of the eyebrows (Gss.). Corrosive itching in the upper eyelids (Gss.).

EYES : *Dilated pupils the whole day* (Gss.). Running of the eyes, in the room (Fz.). Burning of the eyes in the evening when reading.

30. Smarting stitches in the right eyeball, going off by rubbing the eye. Corrosive itching under the eyes (Gss.). Paralytic tearing in the right malar bone (Gss.).

EARS : *Ringings in the ears, or rather roaring* (Stf.). Considerable heat in the left external ear ; soon after taking the drug (Sd.).

35. Hardness of hearing (Sw.). Formication in the right cheek, obliging him to scratch (Gss.). *Corrosive itching in either cheek, obliging him to scratch* (Gss.).

NOSE : Illusion of smell ; he sometimes smells herring, and sometimes musk, without either being present (1 d.). Hard

aching on the dorsum of the nose, the right nasal bone, and between the right eyebrow and the root of the nose, as if a stone were pressing there, going off when pressing upon the parts; a. 30 h. (Fz.).

40. Corrosive itching of the tip of the nose (Gss.).

JAWS AND TEETH: Corrosive itching on the right side near the chin (Gss.). Tearing with pressure in the right ramus of the lower jaw (Gss.). The teeth are painful when touched by warm food or drink. *Deep tearing in the right ramus of the lower jaw, below the sockets* (Gss.).

45. Corrosive itching in the pit of the throat (Gss.).

TASTE AND APPETITE: Coppery taste in the mouth, as if the mouth had been galvanized; a. 6 h. (Fz.). Aversion to drink (Gss.). Want of thirst; a. 6 h. (Hn.). Increase of thirst; a. 30 h. (Hn.).

50. The mouth is very dry; the saliva viscid, so that it can be drawn out in threads; the velum pendulum palati and the uvula are red; he experiences a scratching in the throat, which obliges him to cough; while coughing, the phlegm which he wants to cough up feels to him very viscid, as if a piece of cloth were hanging in his throat. His appetite is good, and his hunger is rather increased. Hunger and appetite are very strong. His stomach is spoiled; he relishes his food, but it does not agree with him (Sw.). Feeling of nausea in the pit of the stomach (Gss.).

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: 55. Eructations (Hhmn.). (The wind which he brings up and that which he passes by the rectum, smells like old urine in cloths) (Hg.). The food does not agree with him; it makes him feel uneasy and replete (Sw.). Frequent hiccough, with disposition to be out of humor (Hhmn.). Nausea in the pit of the stomach when standing, after which he feels a qualmishness in the abdomen as if all the bowels descended in it; a. 1 h. (Fz.).

STOMACH AND ABDOMEN: 60. Pinching in the pit of the stomach when sitting crooked; a. 5 d. (Hhmn.). Shifting pressing and cutting in the epigastrium (Gss.). Loud rumbling in the abdomen during sleep (Hhmn.). Fleeting cutting in the hypogastrium, directly above the left os ilium (Gss.). Hard pressure in the region of the last true and the first rib of the right side, more violent when touching it (Hn.).

STOOL: 65. Loose stool, some days in succession (Hhmn.). The stools are more loose than usual, with dull pain in the abdomen. Several diarrhœic stools; 1 d. Difficulty in passing the stools, which were not hard; they had to be pressed

out, and seemed inclined to re-enter the rectum (Hg.). Constipation; a. 72 h. (Hhmn.).

70. Discharge of prostatic juice when pressing at stool (Hhmn.). Itching-stinging in the inguinal region, obliging him to scratch (Stf.). Sharp prickings in the superior and anterior spinous process of the left os ilium; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Gss.). Excessive, deep, sharp stitches in the coccyx (Gss.). Deep stitches, going and coming, on the left side near the os sacrum and the coccyx; a. 3 h. (Gss.).

75. Twitching in the sphincters (Gss.). Corrosive itching of the perinæum (Gss.). A spot near the anus, in the flesh, which is painful when walking, as of subcutaneous suppuration; not when sitting (Fz.).

URINARY ORGANS: He has to urinate frequently and a good deal, the whole time of proving; the urine has a somewhat darker color (Hn.).

80. Disagreeable sensation in the back part of the urethra, after micturition.

GENITAL ORGANS: Feeble erections, without the sexual desire being irritated; a. 5-6 hours (Sd.). Diminished sexual instinct; after an embrace the body feels easy and light; two nights (Sd.). Frequent erections, during which the penis becomes more enlarged than usual; 4, 5, and 6 evening (secondary effect) (Sd.). After an embrace, he has an involuntary emission the same night, and a long-continued erection; 7 night (Sd.) (secondary effect).

85. The penis is so relaxed that not even voluptuous fancies excite it. Diminution and slowness of the sexual powers, which are usually very easily and powerfully excited; the penis is small and flaccid (in a very healthy man) (Stp.). Drawing along the spermatic cords (Sd.). The testes feel cold in the night to others; not internally (Stf., in a healthy man). Crawling sensation in the testes (Sd.).

90. He has not the usual morning erection, with desire for an embrace; the parts are without irritation, flaccid and not disposed for an embrace; a. 16 hours (Stpf., in a healthy man). Painful erection, early in the morning; a. 14 hours. To prevent getting children, a man took for three months, morning and evening, twelve grains of the *Agnus castus*, by which the parts were weakened to such an extent that not only did the erections become deficient, but that he lost his semen as he intended, and never begat children. *Lindron, Venus Spiegel*, p. 119. Want of sexual desire for two days; the erections and the sexual desire returned on the third day

(Stf., in a healthy man). Increased sexual desire, constant erections, and voluptuous feeling in the genital organs; a. 3 d. (Stf., curative effect).

95. A kind of yellow gonorrhœa (Hhmn.). When joking with females, he discharges a little mucus from the urethra. Itching of the genital organs, obliging him to scratch (Hhmn.). The semen runs out in a stream, without ejaculation; it has but little smell, and is scanty; 4 d. Corrosive itching in the membranes of the penis (Gss.).

100. Unusually violent erections, without cause and without any amorous thoughts; the erection was accompanied with a kind of amorous rage, without any desire for emission; he gnashed his teeth from an excess of voluptuous sensation, for half an hour, in the morning when rising; a. 20 h. (Stf., curative effect?). *Frequent erections* (Hn.). Excites the sexual desire in some (*S. Paulli*, *Quadr. Bot.*, p. 189).

RESPIRATORY ORGANS: Pressure in the xiphoid cartilage, directly above the pit of the stomach (Gss.). A good deal of sneezing, with dryness in the nose (Sw.).

105. His voice sounds as if it passed through wool; it has no characteristic sound. Sensation as if tenacious mucus were lodged in his throat; he is unable to bring it up (Sw.). Cough before falling asleep, in the evening in bed (Hhmn.). Pressure in the region of the sternum, externally, especially during a deep inspiration (Hhmn.). Dull pain in the chest.

110. Hard pressure above the right nipple, more violent during an expiration, and when touching the parts (Hn.). Corrosive itching of the nape of the neck and of various other parts (Gss.).

UPPER LIMBS: Dull lancinations on the top of the left shoulder (Gss.). Tearing with pressure in the right shoulder-joint, a sort of dislocation-pain, more violent during motion and inspiration; a. 3 h. (Hn.). *Hard pressure in the right axilla, more violent by contact*; a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Hn.).

115. Corrosive itching behind the axillæ (Gss.). *Hard pressure in the upper arm, superiorly, externally, more violent by contact*; a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (Hn.). Sharp prickings directly above the elbow-joints, in the external surface of the left upper arm (Gss.). Pressure in the right elbow-joint, more violent during motion; a. 13 h. (Hn.). Jerking in the region of the right elbow, disappearing by moving the arm (Hn.).

120. Dull stitch in the outer side of the right olecranon process, a few inches above the wrist-joint; a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Gss.). Paralytic pain in the left wrist-joint, perceptible only when turning the hand (Hn.). Paralytic, jerking-drawing in the metacarpal

bones of the left index-finger, more violent during contact (Hn.). Long, sharp stitch in the eminence of the lower joint of the index-finger (Gss.).

125. Swelling of a finger-joint, with arthritic, tearing pain. Buzzing and humming in the right index-finger (Fz.). Sticking in the fingers of the right hand; in the evening of the fifth day (Hg.). Pressure in the muscles of the left thumb (Hn.). Dull sticking in the upper joint of the right thumb; a. 5 h. (Hn.).

LOWER LIMBS: Lancinating pain in the right hip-joint, sometimes extending above and below the hip-joint, more violent during motion, abating in rest, when it resembles more a tearing with pressure, accompanied with debility and weariness which obliges him to sit down, a sort of luxation-pain; a. 36 h. (Hn.). Sharp pricking in the right side of the right thigh, high up (Gss.). Cramp-pain in the left thigh, externally and superiorly, near the hip, only when walking (Fz.). Shooting in the bend of the right knee when standing (Gss.). Sticking-drawing pain in the bends of both knees, extending into the thigh and leg, with debility, more violent during motion; in rest it is changed to a sort of drawing with pressure, as if the parts were dislocated (Hn.).

135. Tearing in the inner side of the left leg, from the knee down to the foot, immediately (Gss.). Sensation in the upper part of the left calf as if the skin were pulled at with a string (Fz.). Sharp stitch in the external side of the left fibula, a little above the foot, disappearing on pressure (Gss.). Paralytic, jerking drawing in the muscles of the left leg, extending from the knee to the foot, the same when walking or when touching the parts; a. 6 h. (Hn.). Corrosive itching in the anterior surface of the left calf, one handbreadth below the knee (Gss.).

140. Corrosive itching in the anterior surface of the tibia (Gss.). Aching in the outer regions of the right tibia, when standing (Fz.). Intermittent sharp stitches in the region where the fibula and tibia join the tarsus anteriorly; a. 7 h. (Hn.). Sticking in one part of the outer side of the foot, when standing (Stf.). *Heaviness of the right foot; sensation as if a heavy load were attached to the tarsal bones, drawing the foot down, in every position of the foot* (Hn.).

145. Pricking in the left big toe (Gss.). Violent stitches in the left big toe, causing the whole limb to jerk (Fz.). *Tearing in the anterior joints of the left toes, more violent when walking* (Hn.). Dull, intermittent sticking in the bottom of the foot, near the heel, independent of contact or walking; a. 1½ h. (Hn.). Tearing in the lower limbs for half an hour.

150. When walking on the pavement the feet easily become twisted ; 5 d. ; early in the morning. Fine lancinations in the bottom of either foot (Hn.).

GENERAL SYMPTOMS : Itching-stinging in different parts of the body, obliging him to scratch ; a. 28 h. (Hn.). Itching around the ulcer, in the evening (Hhmn.). *The corrosive itching yields to scratching, but returns as speedily* (Gss.).

155. Creeping under the skin of the hands and itching of the body, especially in the back from below upwards. She sometimes starts in her sleep as if in affright, and wakes (Hhmn.).

SLEEP : Makes drowsy and intoxicates (Zwinger). Makes the head confused and causes drowsiness (Diosc.). Restless sleep ; he pushes off the cover of the bed, and dreams constantly, without recollecting what (Fz.).

160. Anxious dreams, which he does not recollect (Hhmn.). Voluptuous dreams.

FEVER : Chilliness without thirst or subsequent heat (Hn.). The pulse is slower and less perceptible, sixty beats (Gss.). Feels bruised all over (Hg.).

165. *Constant trembling of the whole body from internal chilliness, the body feeling warm to the hands* (Gss.). *Chilliness of the whole body, without thirst ; the hands, however, are the only portions of the body which feel cold to the touch* (Gss.). Chilliness and shuddering, and then heat after a quarter of an hour ; these alternate frequently, without thirst ; a. 50 hours (Hn.). Frequent alternation of chilliness and heat, without thirst ; the hands, however, being the only parts of the body which feel cold to the touch (Gss.). Heat in the face and dryness of the mouth for one hour ; the thirst appears only when the heat is over (Fz.).

170. Sweat of the left hand, especially the internal sides of the fingers, in the open air, previous to the heat (Fz.). Heat of the whole body, with cold knees, in the evening in bed ; he feels as if fire were creeping over him (Stf.). Great weakness, as results from violent anguish, with sensation as if diarrhœa would set in, when standing.

MORAL SYMPTOMS : Melancholy, hypochondriac mood the whole day ; he feels as if nothing existed around him ; he is dissatisfied with himself all the time ; he is incapable of attending to any business ; the things around him are entirely indifferent to him ; while attending to his business, he is apt to fall into a thoughtless mood (Fz.). He sometimes feels as if he were nobody, and would rather be dead than to have that feeling ; when he is possessed by that feeling, he has no cour-

age to undertake any thing; and when free from it, he feels exalted, would like to read like an orator, etc. (Hhmn.).

175. *She is very sad, and she keeps repeating that she will die soon* (A.).

THE NITRATE OF SILVER.

BY J. O. MUELLER, M. D.

(From the Austrian Periodical for Homœopathy.)

CHAPTER I.

Chemical Relations.

THE nitrate of silver is obtained by dissolving pure silver¹ in pure nitric acid, and causing the liquid to evaporate, after which the nitrate will remain in the shape of crystals. It is known under the following names: Argentum nitricum, Nitras argenti oxydi, Crystalli lunares, Crystallum lunæ, Lapis lunæ,² Vitriolum lunæ, Anima lunæ, Luna sen, Diana nitrica, Sal lunæ, Fel metallorum, Centaurea mineralis, Luna calx, Corpus Draco, Mars sulphur, Frater uterinus, etc.

If the nitrate of silver is deprived of its water of crystallization by fusion, the oxyd acquires a more intense corrosive power, and is called Lapis infernalis, Argentum nitricum fustum, Luna caustica, Causticum lunare, Toxites, etc.

There were several varieties of the nitrate of silver in use among the ancients, such as: Succus aqua, essentia, quinta essentia, Oleum argenti (Paracelsus)—Turbithum lunæ, Butyrum lunæ (Thurneisser)—Sal argenti plumbeum (Cardanus)—Argentum philosophicum sen. philosophorum (Penotus et alii)—Magisterium lunare sen argenti, Crystallum Dianæ, Catharticum lunare, Lapis lunaris (Sala)—Flores lunæ, Luna purgans (Glauberus)—Argentum hydragogum (Boyle)—Tinc-

¹ Silver is frequently alloyed with copper, which may easily be recognized by the green or sapphire-blue tinge of the nitric acid holding the silver in solution.

² The Lapis lunæ of the ancients is not our nitrate of silver, but our selenite,—Lapis specularis, Plin. Glacies Mariae, Matthiol. Aphroselenus, etc.

ture lunæ, Luna patibilis, Spiritus lunaris, Bezoarticum lunare, Electrum lunare majus et minus, Arbor Dianæ, etc. (Clossæus, Riverius, Tackius, Blancardus).

§ 2. The crystals of silver are colorless, transparent tetraedra or hexaedra; when exposed to the air or light, even for a short while, they become violet, afterwards brownish-red, and lastly dark; they have a bitter styptic taste; they do not color lacmus tincture red, and are easily dissolved.

According to Liebig, one atom of the nitrate of silver is composed of one atom of the oxyde of silver, and one atom of nitric acid; its specific weight is 4,3554.

The nitrate of silver is exceedingly sensitive, not only to light and air, but also to vegetable and especially to mineral substances, by which it is easily decomposed, and metallic silver left behind. Whether the facility with which the nitrate can be decomposed, makes its therapeutic effects uncertain on account of the muriates and chlorates which are present in the organism, is a question which does not properly belong before the tribunal of chemistry, but that of pharmacodynamics.

The retort is merely a machine for experimentation; the organism, on the contrary, is a living testimony to the validity of the experiment in its relation to health, working with different fires than hot sand and incandescent coal, and reacting with substances which are governed by other than chemical laws.

No matter what changes take place in the nitrate of silver when it is introduced into the organism, we may be sure that the disturbed organism is affected by it beneficially, provided we administer the nitrate with reference to its homœopathicity to the existing disturbance.¹ This results *a priori* from the considerations of sound reason; Hahnemann has proved it experimentally, even as early as fifty years ago, by his antiseptic nitrate of silver, which has even been recommended by the old school; and it is moreover proved by the cures which even old school physicians have achieved with the nitrate according to the principle "*similia similibus curentur*." Even from the

¹ Although homœopathy defies common sense, as Liebig expresses himself in a fit of Aristarchical humor (see his "Relation of Animal Chemistry to Animal Physiology," p. 33), nevertheless she alone shines like a safely guiding beacon amidst the hypotheses, reveries, and notions which have from time immemorial constituted the groundwork of pharmacology. She too has settled the question whether the nitrate of silver affects as such the internal organism; she rejects all those sterile improvisations and theoretical assertions which so frequently desecrate the solemnity of experimental sciences."

chemical standing-point the nitrate of silver has proved itself a curative agent, inasmuch as it neutralizes certain organic products in the organism which owe their existence to the predominance of the chemical forces.

Unless we admit the coherent unity of the nitrate of silver as a therapeutic agent, how could we otherwise account for its curative influence in the itching-burning itch, the malignant serpigo, lepra, the burning acrid leucorrhœa, oxyregmia, syphilis, etc.?

§ 3. The preparation ought to be kept in hyalith vessels with ground stoppers; it ought not to be exposed long, either to the air or light; the potencies ought to be made with distilled water and alcohol; if it be given to the patient in water, this ought to be distilled; from the sixth potency upwards, the pellets may be used. The effect of the nitrate is most complete when it is administered after the digestion shall be performed.

So far as we know, table-salt and arsenious acid are the best antidotes.

CHAPTER II.

PHARMACOLOGY.

General examination of the Curative Powers of the Nitrate.

§ 1. Upon examining critically the practical observations relative to the action of the nitrate, we discover that that agent affects the organism in two distinct ways. In the first place it affects the nervous system in a peculiar manner; and secondly, it has great powers in producing organic changes in the organism.

Its action upon the nervous system is characterized by a general, direct, qualitative alteration of the functions of the motor and sentient nerves, but especially of the abdominal ganglions. It is in the abdominal ganglionic system that the power of the drug seems to be concentrated in the first place, and from which it irradiates as from its focus. Even the specific relation of the nitrate of silver to the cerebral life, which is laid so much stress upon by the ancients (*virtus cephalica*), does not seem to exist independently of the specific relation of that drug to the abdominal ganglionic system, but seems to be a consensual relation depending upon the principal and primary relations of the nitrate to the abdominal ganglia. Most

of those disturbances of the cerebral functions which are cured by the nitrate of silver, co-exist with disturbances of the abdominal organs or depend upon them, such as infarctions of the spleen and liver, disturbances of the digestive functions, hystericalgia, sexual disturbances, abdominal typhus, etc. According to Vogt (*Pharmacodyn.*, Vienna, 1828, vol. I. p. 301, § 811), the superior ganglia and the pneumo-gastric nerve are specifically affected by the nitrate of silver, from which we may infer its efficacy in tremor and spasms of the heart; this view is acceded to by Kopp (*Memorabilia of the Practice of Medicine*, Francfort, 1839, vol. IV. p. 3), and by F. Moll (*Manual of Pharmacology*, Vienna, 1839, vol. II. p. 133, § 298). The latter makes the following observation in relation to that subject: "The nitrate of silver exercises a peculiar, dynamico-material effect upon the ganglionic system, the functions of which are powerfully affected by that drug. The results of that action are manifestly and specifically observed (by sympathy) in those organs whose action depends upon the pneumo-gastric nerve; after that in the whole of the nervous system."

This opinion, which is not derived from vague speculations, but from experience, suggests an explanation of the curative virtues which the nitrate of silver manifests in fundamental disturbances of the abdominal organs, such as gastrodynia, entericalgia, neuralgia cœliaca, rhachialgia, spasms, chorea, epilepsy abdominalis, uterina and testicularis.

§ 2. The dynamico-material effect of the drug, resulting in organic transformations, depends upon the magnitude of the dose and the susceptibility of the patient. In small doses proportionate to the susceptibility of the patient, the nitrate of silver excites and increases the vital power of the lower and higher organs, increasing the tone of the relaxed fibre,¹ animating and accelerating the metamorphosis of animal matter, restoring and preserving that harmonious proportion in the ingredients of the animal chemism, upon which the unity and norm of the organic life necessarily depend. According to the opinions of the old school, it displays powers which strengthen the cohesion of the organism, improve the assimilative functions, prevent putrefaction; hence it annihilates miasmatic and contagious infections of the humors, which will be proved by abundant practical testimony hereafter.

§ 3. The opposite of the above-mentioned results is pro-

¹ According to Lombard (*Gazette Médicale*, Paris, 1832, Aug.) the nitrate of silver strengthens and regulates the manifestations of the irritability of the organs.

duced by overpowering doses; they occasion, with more or less rapidity, depression of the vital forces, and consequent disturbance of the harmonious proportion of the ingredients of the organism, vitiation of the secretions, fluidization, dissolution or even annihilation of the formative or assimilative ingredients, putrefaction, extinction of the plastic and vital powers of the fluids, sphacelus. This shows that both the antiseptic and the poisonous powers of the drug depend upon the dose. It is by the compound relation which the nitrate of silver holds to the formative processes of the organism, that we are able to account for the apparently opposite results which that drug realizes by its action upon organic matter, this being disorganized by excessive, and its organic life being strengthened by proportionate doses of the drug. This peculiarity of the nitrate of silver has been pointed out by several authors, among others by J. A. Schmidt (in his *Treatise on Materia Medica*, edited by v. W. J. Schmitt, Vienna, 1811, p. 196) and by Koechlin (see v. Græfe and v. Walther's *Journal*, XXIII.). The former says: "Not only in luxuriant, but also in impoverished reproduction, as in phagedenic ulcers, the nitrate of silver obliges the vital powers, as far as that is possible, to restore the reproductive functions to their normal standard."

§ 4. The deep and intense action which the nitrate of silver exercises in the metamorphosis of the tissues, is shown by the gradual succession of changes of color realized by the protracted use of the drug in the skin, which changes from bronze to violet, blue, deep-blue, dark-brown, and even black. In spite of all attempts to account for that phenomenon, we can only explain it upon the ground that the nitrate of silver has been precipitated in the rete Malpighii, this precipitation and the dissolution of the nitrate itself, together with its changes of color, being owing to the action of the light and the oxygen of the atmospheric air. This opinion is so much more probable, as the discoloration of the skin only takes place in those parts which are provided with mucous membranes¹ (not in cicatrices), and which are exposed to the action of light and air. There is another circumstance corroborating the notion that the nitrate of silver penetrates the system, and has perhaps a specific relation to the penetrated organs: it is this, that metallic silver has been found deposited from the nitrate in the plexus choroideus and in the pancreas (see Wedemeyer in *Rust's Crit. Repert.* 1828, vol. 19, p. 454).

¹ Bodley has observed that the vesicatories composed of nitrate of silver, drew white blisters in proportion as the skin became discolored. (*Medico-Chirurg. Transact.*, vol. IX., part I.)

CHAPTER III.

Pathogenetic Indications.

§ 1. Vertigo with headache. (Graves, Hygea IX., 1835.)

Vertigo with complete but transitory blindness. (Thomas Hull, Medical and Physical Journal, 1800, July, p. 518.)

Vertigo and buzzing in the ears, accompanied with general debility of the limbs, and with trembling. (Moll, Handbuch der Pharmacol., vol. 2, p. 133.)

(Vertigo and staggering gait.) (C. L. Stuppe, Metallic Poisonings, an Inaugural Dissertation, Vienna, 1842, the sixth section of which, p. 69, appears to be taken from Orfila's Poisonings of Animals.)

Soporose condition. (Oesterlen, Handbuch der Heilmittellehre, vol. I. p. 233.)

(Coma.) (Bulletin de Thérap., Sept. 1834. In the case of a man of twenty-one years who had been poisoned with an ounce of the nitrate of silver. The poisoning was characterized by the following symptoms: vomiting, the linen being tinged black by what was vomited up; complete insensibility of the body; convulsions of the facial muscles, the mouth being tightly closed; wild rolling of the eyes; dilatation of the pupils, which were insensible to the light. These symptoms abated after a solution of salt had been poured down the patient's throat through an aperture in the teeth; but after that, pain in the stomach and coma set in.)

(The head felt confused, as if the epileptic fit had been coming on.) (Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, vol. IV., p. 340.)

§ 2. Ophthalmia, with intense pains. (Gazette de Santé, 1817.)

Dimness of the cornea: a white, opaque, apparently thick but not deeply penetrating speck extended over a large portion of the cornea; it disappeared again in a few days, after which the cornea had a brighter and more brilliant and brighter appearance than before. (Lectures relatives à la Police Médicale par Etienne Sainte Marie, Paris, 1829; from slightly touching the cornea with the nitrate of silver.)

Wild rolling of the eyes, with dilatation of the pupils, which are insensible to the light. (Bulletin de Thérap. l. c.)

Contraction of the pupils (in amaurosis). (Med. Chir. Zeitung, 1819, vol. IV. p. 125.)

Obscuration of sight, with anxiety, heat in the face and lachrymation. (Hahnemann, a. l.)

§ 3. Convulsions of the facial muscles, with firmly closed mouth. (Bulletin de Thérap. l. c.)

§ 4. Loose, readily bleeding gums, which, however, were not painful and not swollen. (Moodie : Med. and Phys. Journal, 1804).

Striking dryness of the tongue, with violent thirst. (Moll. a. l.)

(Silver, when kept in the mouth, quenches the thirst.) (Gesnerus : de Secretis remediis Liber, Tiguri, 1554, p. 256.)

Sensation as if the velum pendulum palati were swollen, not *per se*, but when moving the tongue and during deglutition. (Hahnemann, a. l.)

Strangulation. (Oesterlen, a. l.)

Troublesome strangulation in the pharynx and œsophagus. (Moll. a. l.)

Continuous disagreeable sensation in the œsophagus and stomach. (Idem, eodem loco.)

Nausea. (Schneider, a. l., Oesterlen, a. l.)

Constant nausea, and frequent, extremely troublesome efforts to vomit. (J. L. Westphal : Miscell. Nat. Curios. Dec. III., An. VII.—VIII., Obs. 134, p. 250.)

Great irritation of the stomach, anxiety in the præcordial region, and vomiting. (Ebers, a. l.)

Vomiting. (Stephan Blanard : The New Chemistry, Hanover, 1708, p. 46.)

(Violent vomiting.) (Boyle : The Unsuccessfulness of Experiments. O. C. vol. I. p. 330.)

Vomiting, the bed-clothes being tinged black by what was thrown up. (Bullet. Général de Thérap. l. c.)

Vomiting and diarrhœa, with violent colic. (Oesterlen, a. l.)

Hæmatemesis. (Nasse : Horn's Archiv. Für Medizin. Erfahrungen, 1817. May to June, p. 546.)

Affects the stomach. (Boerhaave, loco cit. p. 468 : "Redit semper et labefactat, ventriculum imprimis.")

Excites the nerves of the stomach. (Cappe, loco cit.)

Incommodes, cools and injures the stomach. (Sancta Hildegardis : l. c. Quod si aliquis argentum in pulverem redactum comederet, nimis grave et nimis frigidum in stomacho ejus esset, et etiam inde postea læderetur.)

Pains in the stomach. (Bulletin Général Thérapie, l. c.)

Sensation of heaviness, and pains in the stomach, with nausea. (Burdach, a. l.)

Nausea, heaviness and pressure in the stomach. (Hull, l. c.)

Oppression of the stomach. (Moll, a. l.)

Transitory feeling of warmth in the stomach, with slight nausea. (Burdach, a. l.)

Warmth in the stomach, with rumbling in the intestines, and emission of flatulence. (Moll, a. l.)

Burning sensation, nausea and aching in the stomach. (Schneider, a. l.)

Burning heat in the stomach. (Kinglake: Lond. Med. and Physical Journal, 1801.)

Burning in the stomach and chest. (Moodie, l. c.)

Violent cardialgia. (Richter, a. l.)

Inflammation, suppuration and dissolution of the mucus membrane of the stomach, the muscular coat seeming to be likewise more or less affected by the inflammation. (Burdach, a. l.)

Gastro-enteritis. (Moll, a. l. page 138.)

Gangrene of the primæ viæ. (Boerhaave, l. c.)

Contraction of the stomach: it holds less than usual. (Schneider: Hufeland's Journal, vol. 87, No. 3, p. 6.)

Affects the intestinal canal very powerfully, and causes from four to five evacuations a day. (Badley: l. c.)

Frequent evacuations, with slight pains in the abdomen. (Balardini: Omodei Annali di Med. 1826, Apr. p. 41.),

Alvine evacuations with colic (without any vascular excitement). (De Lens: l. c. page 123.)

Violent diarrhœa. (Fodéré, in de Lens: l. c.)

Bloody stools. (Burdach: a. l.)

Bloody stools with great sinking of strength. (Fred. Hoffman: De medicamentis insecuris et infidis, l. c.)

Diarrhœa or Constipation. (Burdach: a. l.—Richter: a. l.)

Obstinate constipation. (Moll, a. l.)

Phthisis intestinalis: Ulceration of the intestines. (Hornæop. Real-Lexicon.)

Discharge of a quantity of ascarides. (Born: Hufeland's Journal, vol. 45, No. 1, p. 93.)

Discharge of tænia. (G. Ph. Michaelis: Hufeland's Journal, vol. 34, No. 2, p. 28.)

Discharge of several yards of tænia. (J. Currie: l. c.)

§ 5. Affection of the liver, terminating in fatal dropsy. (Wedemeyer: Rust's Crit. Repert., vol. 19, p. 454.)

Pains in the reins. (Tanchon, l. c.)

The urinary organs are greatly irritated at first. (Moodie: l. c.)

(Is a diuretic and sudorific.) (Glauber : l. c.)

Inflammation and violent pains in the urethra, with increased gonorrhœa, priapism, dysuria, hæmaturia, fever. (Venot : Journal de Bordeaux, 1844, Septbr. From injections of the nitrate of silver into the urethra.)

Slight burning in the whole course of the urethra, increased gonorrhœa, burning during micturition, painful cordee or painfully rigid erections, hæmorrhage from the urethra, shootings in the urethra. (v. Gutzeit : Schmidt's Annals, 1845, vol. I. p. 228.)

Contraction of the urethra. (J. D. Brown : London Med. Gazette, 1834, Octbr. From cauterizing the urethra with the nitrate of silver.)

§ 6. Irritates the capillary vessels of the uterus. (Hudson, l. c.)

Congestion to the uterus. (Tanchon, l. c.)

Metrorrhagia. (Tanchon : l. c., from the external application of the nitrate.)

Suppression of the menses, miscarriage and metrorrhagia (after cauterizing) the mucous membrane of the uterus with the nitrate of silver in a case of blennorrhœa from the uterus. (Smith : London Med. Gazette, Mar., 1837.)

§ 7. Disagreeable stoppage of the upper part of the nose, for three days. (Hull : l. c.)

Discharge from the nose resembling white pus, with clots of blood. (The same, l. c.)

Violent, continual irritation with cough and hæmoptysis, with torturing oppression of breathing. (Homœop. Real-Lexicon : a. l.)

(Excessive, suffocative oppression of breathing.) (Stuppe : a. l.)

Suffocative fits. (Homœopathic Real-Lex.)

Difficulty of breathing. (Oesterlen : a. l.)

Burning in the chest. (Moodie : l. c.)

§ 8. Discoloration of the skin (Argyria). (Oesterlen.)

Dark-red skin. (Halle : History of the Poisons. Berlin, 1787, § 87, p. 257.)

At first the face is purple-colored, afterwards the skin becomes gradually dark in uncovered parts of the body ; it assumes a bronze or black color. (Butini, l. c.)

Lead-colored skin. (Badley : Med. and Chirurg. Transactions, vol. IX., part I., page 234.)

Bluish skin, as in cyanosis. (Harrold : London Med. Repository, May—June, vol. V.)

Slightly blue coloration of the skin.¹ (De la Rive : in Butini, l. c.)

Blue skin. (Reimarus, Schleider, Chauffepié, Albers : *Med. Chirurg. Transactions*, vol. VII., part I., p. 284.)

Blue skin, with more or less saturated blue coloration of the internal organs. (Wedemeyer : *Rust's Crit. Repert.*, vol. 19, p. 454.)

Azure-colored skin, gradually assuming a black appearance. (Goldson : *Revue Méd.*, 1826, June, p. 506.)

Dark-violet color of the skin. (Hufeland's *Journal*, vol. 59, No. 1, p. 111.)

Gray-blue discoloration of the skin. (Wagner : *Horn's Archiv. Für Med. Erfah.*, 1824, March—April, p. 297.)

The scalp looks grayish-blue, the face dark black-blue, the lips black-blue; the internal surface of the lips, that of the cheeks, and the tongue, have a little less of that black-blue tinge; the conjunctiva looks like the face; the vessels of the conjunctiva are grayish-blue; the cornea and the iris have their natural appearance. The dark color diminishes in those parts which are covered, from the neck downwards. The nails are dark-blue, the cicatrices are not altered. (Hufeland's *Journal*, a. l.)

Bronze-colored skin. (A. Cazenave and H. E. Schedel : *Abrégé Pratique des Maladies de la Peau*. Paris, 1828.)

He looks black like a stove; all the parts of his body, even the sclerotica, hairs and nails, have that black color. (Hufeland's *Journal*, vol. 28, No. 5, p. 120.—In the case of a patient who had taken the nitrate of silver for seven years past against epilepsy.)

The skin is almost totally black. (Fourcroy : *la Médecine Eclairée par les Sciences Physiques*. Paris, 1791, tome I., p. 342.—Roget : *Samml. Auserles. Abhandl. Für Pract. Aerzte*, vol. 26, p. 367.)

Ictère noir (Black jaundice). (De Lens : l. c., p. 123.)

Wart-shaped excrescences upon the skin. (Homœop. *Real-Lex.*, a. l.)

Pustulous ecthyma, making its appearance after itching and pain of the affected portion of the skin. (*Bullet. de Thérap. Juillett*, 1841.)

¹ The light tinges which are seen in the skin after the discoloration by the nitrate of silver has taken place, seem to be primary effects of the penetration of the rete Malpighii by the nitrate of silver. The dark tinges indicate the gradual transitions of that penetration, and terminate, after the poison has been taken for years, in total blackness of the skin.

- Profuse night-sweats. (Hahnemann : a. l.)
- § 9. Peculiar debility. (Schneider : a. l.)
- Debility, in the afternoon. (Hahnemann : Mat. Med. Pura, vol. IV., p. 340.)
- Excessive debility, with wretched health, and emaciation. (Roget : History of Cure of the various species of Epilepsy. By John Cooke, l. c.)
- Tremor of the limbs ; general debility ; vertigo ; humming in the ears ; striking dryness of the tongue ; violent thirst ; troublesome strangulation in the œsophagus, and obstinate constipation. (Moll : a. l. p. 134. From proving the nitrate of silver upon himself in large doses.)
- Great debility and despondency. (Oesterlen : a. l.)
- Powerful excitation of the nervous and muscular systems, and consensual excitation of the nerves of the stomach. (Cappe : in de Lens : l. c., page 123.)
- Anxiety, obliging him to walk fast. (Hahnemann : a. l.)
- Sensation in all the limbs as if they would go to sleep or become rigid. (The same, eod. loc.)
- Total insensibility of the body. (Bullet. de Thérap. l. c.)
- Convulsions. (Stuppe : a. l.)
- Violent convulsions. (Homœop. Real-Lex.)
- Convulsive contractions of this or that muscle. (Oesterlen : a. l.)
- Sensation as if the epileptic fit would set in. (Hahnemann : a. l.)
- Paralysis of the extremities. (Oesterlen : a. l.)
- Fatal dropsy. (J. Frank : Praxis Med. Univ. Præcept. vol. I., sect. II., p. 411.)
- Cachexia, emaciation, affection of the liver, dropsy. (Kopp : a. l., page 2.)

CHAPTER IV.

Pathologico-anatomical Appearances.

THE plenus choroideus and the veins of the fourth ventricle presented a lead-colored appearance. (Esquirol : in de Lens, l. c. p. 125. In the case of a female of thirty years, who died in the Salpêtrière, and who had taken for a long while the nitrate of silver against epilepsy, and finally died of tuberculous phthisis. What is remarkable in her case is the fact, that her skin had a lead-colored appearance during her life, and that this discoloration disappeared after her death in every part of her body except around her mouth.)

Partial erosion of the mucous membrane of the fauces and the œsophagus ; slight detachment of that membrane. Rusan : de Lens, l. c. p. 126.)

The stomach is deprived of its mucous membrane in that portion of it which is turned towards the œsophagus and in the region of the curvature, the space being from four to five inches ; the other membranes in the above-mentioned parts of the stomach had such a slight resistance, that they were torn by the mere weight of the contents of the stomach. (Esquirol : l. c.)

More or less intense redness of the mucous membrane of the stomach ; here and there grayish-white or blackish-dark crusts were discovered in it. The mucous membrane having been destroyed, the muscular coat of the stomach became inflamed, and exhibited a vivid redness, and here and there a crusty appearance. The stomach was perforated where the poison acted intensely. (Orfila : General Toxicology.)

The mucous membrane of the intestines, especially of the stomach, was covered with a whitish coagulum, or was red and congested, or parts of it were cauterized and transformed into white-gray or brownish black scurfs ; those parts were sometimes seen perforated. (Oesterlen, a. l.)

The liver was softened, enlarged and flabby. (Esquirol : l. c.)

The kidneys exhibited a lead-color. (Ibid.)

The lungs and the veins of the whole body looked black-green, the veins looked as if they had been injected with black-green blood. (A portion of the vena cava became white by dipping it into muriatic acid.) (Fater : Würtemb. Corresponding Blatt. No. 13.)

The lungs were congested, infiltrated with serum, or parts of the lungs looked ecchymosed and were of a black-red color ; the heart looked dark-red and livid ; the ventricles, and the trunks of the large veins were turgid with black blood. (Oesterlen : a. l.)

CHAPTER. V.

*Provings on Animals.**

I.

One-third of a grain of the nitrate of silver in two drachms

* These experiments are taken from Orfila's Toxicology, page 41, etc. They ought to be used with great care, inasmuch as the most critical acumen is sometimes required to discriminate between the effects of the nitrate and the phenomena depending upon the mutilation of the animal. It was already known to Plinius that the fumes of silver affect animals, and especially dogs, powerfully. ("Odor ex argenti fodinis omnibus animalibus noxius est præsertim canibus.")

of water was thrown into the jugular vein of a large dog at twenty-five minutes of twelve.

After half an hour: the breathing was labored, with rhonchus; the animal seemed to be near suffocating.

After another quarter of an hour: the animal became quiet, and made a few steps, without there being the least symptom of vertigo or rigor.

After the lapse of ten minutes: the animal lies down amidst suffocative fits; the breathing is very frequent and short; the left anterior leg is convulsively moved, although but slightly; renewed paroxysms of suffocation; the convulsions increase so that the animal was no longer able to walk at three o'clock. The breathing now became extremely hurried and difficult; horrid howling; periodical concussions, during which all the muscles became strongly contracted, the upper lip was convulsively moved; it died about six minutes after four.

Post-mortem Appearances.

Several portions of the lobes of the lungs were black-yellow, of a dense tissue, leather-like, not crepitating when pressed or when a piece was cut off; they did not float upon the water; the other parts were rose-colored, crepitating, and lighter than water.

The mucous membrane of the duodenum was of a cherry-brown, and was easily detached. The other portions of the intestinal canal were not materially changed.

II.

Two grains of the nitrate of silver in three drachms of water were thrown into the jugular vein of a little dog. The following symptoms immediately made their appearance: asthma, suffocative fits; vertigo. After the lapse of two minutes: violent effort to vomit; slight convulsions of the right anterior leg; mouth, lips and tongue were black-yellow; a quantity of bloody serum was poured forth through the left nostril; the animal was near dying; it did die six minutes after the injection, and after having made renewed efforts to vomit.

Post-mortem Appearances.

Immediately after death: the muscles contracted from the mere contact of the atmospheric air; the heart, which looked from black-yellow to black, was distended with a large quantity of blood; the blood contained in the left ventricle appeared black; only the right auricle contracted slightly; the arteries

of the heart were empty ; the aorta ascending had a smaller diameter ; the lungs exhibited a dark rose-color all over ; the anterior lobe was blackish-red, and contained a large quantity of black blood.

III.

A quarter of a grain of the nitrate of silver in one and a half drachms of water was thrown into the jugular vein of a dog of middle size.

After the lapse of two minutes, vertigo and fainting fits ; difficulty of breathing ; the animal endeavored to introduce air into the lungs by taking deep breath ; it was unable to walk without pitching upon the head. These symptoms increased until death took place, ten minutes after the injection.

Post-mortem Appearances.

Several parts of the posterior portion of the lungs were spotted black ; these black-spotted portions of the lungs were less crepitant than the remaining lungs, and were filled with serum and blood. The heart did not contract in any part ; the left ventricle contained black blood.

IV.

One-half of a grain of the nitrate of silver in fifty grains of distilled water was thrown into the jugular vein of a small dog.

Immediately after, the animal became restless ; two minutes after, it became giddy, asthmatic, and was attacked with suffocative fits ; it vomited a whitish matter which floated in a large quantity of foam, and emitted urine involuntarily. Five minutes after the injection, the muscles of the thorax and abdomen were convulsively moved. It died eleven minutes after the injection took place.

Post-mortem Appearances.

The lungs were congested, and the posterior portion of the lungs was covered with dark spots ; the tissue of the lungs did not crepitate as in the natural condition.

V.

Twelve grains of the nitrate of silver enveloped in a cap-

sule, were introduced into the stomach of a large poodle-dog through the artificially opened œsophagus; and the opening was afterwards closed below the incision to prevent vomiting.

The animal died in the night of the sixth day, without showing any other symptoms except debility, violent thirst and frequent pulsations.

Post-mortem Appearances.

The mucous membrane of the stomach was not much reddened; the portion around the orifice of the stomach showed black spots of the size of a pin's head. Upon close examination it was found that those spots went through the mucous membrane, but that the muscular membrane was intact. Some parts sloughed.

VI.

A strong dog of middle size had taken for several days in succession nitrate of silver in solution, twenty, thirty-two and thirty-five grains at a dose. The animal died on the sixth day after the third dose, without having exhibited any other symptoms except horrid howling, frequent vomiting, and excessive general debility.

Post-mortem Appearances.

The mucous membrane of the stomach was transformed into a kind of liquid pap, which could be removed with the greatest ease; near the orifice of the stomach crusts of a whitish-gray color were seen, similar to those which were produced upon the legs of the animal by applying the nitrate externally. The mucous membrane was of a cherry-red, inflamed in several parts, and in other parts very thin.

The lungs were of a brown-red color, crepitating, and contained a quantity of air in every part and but little blood; in other respects they were natural.

From the results of the above experiments, which require to be examined critically, especially on account of the doubtful mode in which they were performed, we may infer, with a high degree of probability, that small doses of the nitrate of silver affect especially the nervous system, producing vertigo, fainting fits and convulsions, whereas larger doses disorganize

the blood and the organic tissues. This appears from the fact of its deoxydizing the blood (abundant quantities of blood being discovered in the venous heart and the large venous trunks, whereas the arteries contained scarcely any blood); it appears also from the sphacelated or gangrenous disorganization of the mucous membrane of the digestive organs, resulting from an inflammatory process which went on very rapidly, and depended upon the deleterious nature of the poison and upon the intensity and peculiar character of its action.

As regards the difficulty of breathing, the asthma, the suffocative fits, the above trials do not show whether those symptoms result from a congestion of venous blood to the lungs, or from a spastic contraction of these organs; the experiment No. II., however, seems to confirm the latter supposition. From other facts it appears that the difficulty of breathing which can be cured by the nitrate of silver, depends more upon a disturbance in the functions of the nervous than the circulatory system.

The experiments show that the nitrate of silver has a local relation to the cardia and the rectum.

CHAPTER VI.

Physiological Provings upon the Human Organism

The provings have been instituted with the pure crystals of the nitrate of silver in the proportion of ten to ninety. During the time of the proving the weather was healthy. The prover lived as usual, avoiding, however, all those influences which might in the least interfere with the action of the drug.

The provers were,

J., a student, twenty-two years old, stout, short, and firm, with prevailing phlegmatic temperament, blond hair and blue eyes, round healthy-looking countenance; having no peculiar disposition to disease; had herpes furfuraceous on the neck.

H., a man of thirty-two years, short, thin, delicate complexion, phthisicky habit, having been affected with syphilis and mercurial disease years ago; enjoying good health now.

M., a man of thirty-six years, tall, slender, of delicate form, with predominant arterial disposition and melancholy temperament, affected with hæmorrhoids.

P., a female of thirty years, fleshy, black hair and brown

eyes, brunette, choleric temperament, venous constitution ; her menses had been regular ever since her fifteenth year ; had never been very sick, except when she had the usual diseases of children ; had had mucous leucorrhœa for the last six years.

N., a girl of eighteen years, delicate, venous constitution, pale countenance, marked with small-pox, black hair, melancholy temperament, deeply sensible, inclined to weep ; of a choleric diathesis ; disposed to eat sweet things (confectionaries, etc.) ; irregular since her fourteenth year ; her menses were scanty.

E., a robust, muscular, fleshy mechanic, of twenty years, marked phlegmatic temperament, sometimes affected with pressure at the stomach, otherwise well, as his general appearance denotes.

K. M., a boy of seven years, stout, slightly scrofulous, otherwise healthy.

First Trituration.

J. took as much of the powder as would cover the point of a knife, in half a spoonful of distilled water, every evening before going to bed.

Symptoms after the first dose :

Metallico-styptic taste in the mouth, like ink (immediately).—Dizziness before falling asleep.—Restless sleep, tossing about, and dreaming constantly, waking frequently, without being fully conscious of himself.—Wakes early in the morning, owing to shifting flatulence, rumbling in the intestines, and sensation as if he would go to stool.—Three diarrhœic stools at short intervals, the first evacuation being papescent and copious, the other two scanty and of a watery mucus, dark and fetid.—Does not relish the usual breakfast (coffee and milk).—*The whole forenoon his limbs feel weary and debilitated as after a distant journey, accompanied with sick feeling, dread of labor, drowsiness, chilliness, does not look well.*—No appetite ; frequent rising of air.—Feels chilly all over in the evening (in the room).

After the second dose :

Diarrhœa at night ; six liquid brown fetid stools.—Sweat with chilliness, as soon as he got warm in the bed. After

waking, his forehead feels painful and confused; this disappears after eating.—Weary, debilitated, no appetite.—White, slimy tongue; the papillæ are enlarged, and feel sore.—Looks sick.—Frequent emission of a pale, strong-smelling urine.—Urine continues to drop out after the urination is accomplished, with sensation as if the urethra were swollen.

After the third dose :

Drowsiness in the night, tossing about, but no sleep.—Palpitation of the heart. Sweat towards morning.—Tremulous weakness in the daytime, accompanied with general debility and apathy.—No appetite; food tastes like straw.

The prover could not be induced to continue the proving, lest he should be too sick. On the sixth day, three days after he had discontinued taking the drug, his health was fully restored, except some weakness in the lower extremities.

The prover K. took the same quantity of the drug, at the same hours and under the same circumstances; he exhibited the following symptoms :

After the first dose :

Bitter, astringent taste, "as of verdigris," occasioning nausea and a desire to vomit; is unable to fall asleep, on account of images hovering before his fancy; passes the first part of the night in a sort of fantastic half-slumber,—scarcely has he become quiet, *when he is obliged to go to stool, with slight colic; he had sixteen greenish fetid discharges during the night, which went off with a quantity of noisy flatulence.* Great debility in daytime, even unto exhaustion; the lumbar region felt as if beaten to pieces. The papillæ in the neighborhood of the left margin of the tongue became erect in the shape of reddish, painful pimples; the tongue is painful as if burnt; fauces and œsophagus feel burning and parched.

After the second dose :

Sleeplessness, and tossing about in the bed; nightly nervousness; in the morning the mouth and fauces were covered with phlegm; he has to hawk and spit all the time. In daytime titillation in the tongue inducing cough; several turns of dry and hacking cough in the daytime; pain in the hypo-

chondria; (he is unable to define that pain with precision). Cutting in the small of the back and abdomen (also when touched); violent empty eructations; white tongue; confluence of a watery, tasteless saliva in the mouth; trembling and beating in the stomach; frequent diuresis.

After the third dose :

The same nightly restlessness; a good deal of urination (at night); terrible headache in the morning when waking, obliging him to gnash his teeth; shifting of flatulence in the abdomen; two diarrhœic stools in the morning. A good deal of urine is frequently passed through the day, sometimes with divided stream; creeping and burning in the anus.

After the fourth dose :

Paroxysms of dry cough at night, sometimes so violent that it induces vomiting. Nightly starting of the lower limbs, especially of the knees; the concussion wakes him as in affright; mucus drips out of the urethra; colic around the umbilicus, in the forenoon, recurring several days in succession; tension in the axillary glands of the right side; the chest is filled with mucus; watery mucus in the mouth and posterior nares day and night. The outer chest is painful to the touch; two diarrhœic stools in the evening.

After the fifth dose :

Nightly cough and sweat; three profuse involuntary emissions.

After the sixth dose :

There was no peculiar reaction perceptible; the experiments were therefore concluded.

The tension in the axillary glands, which was very troublesome to the prover, continued for several days. On the ninth day of the proving, chancre-like ulcers were discovered on the prepuce; at first the tips were covered with pus, after which they became scattered over a pretty spacious depression, exhibiting distinctly the greasy covering of a chancre. They began to diminish on the next day after their appearance, and on the fourth day they had dried up, except a little dampness remaining.

P. took a good dose of the same trituration upon the point of a knife in half a spoonful of water at 10 o'clock; but it affected her so much that she was unwilling to continue the proving.

The following symptoms made their appearance in succession.

On the first day :

Immediately after taking the drug she experienced a bitter, astringent copper taste in her mouth, inducing nausea and a desire to vomit. Bluish color of the lips and the soft parts of the mouth. Frequent uneasiness in the abdomen during the day; violent spasm of the stomach, waking her from sleep; a sort of twisting of the stomach, which extends down into the abdomen; towards morning she had several bloody mucous stools, without any particular pain.

On the second day :

Soreness in the abdomen, with great hunger; abating after a meal, but then succeeded by trembling. Restless night, full of dreams.

On the third day :

Fainting sort of nausea, with violent palpitation of the heart; she had three turns in one afternoon; extremely painful drawing and heaviness in the os sacrum, down the pelvis, as if the menses would make their appearance. Paralytic heaviness and debility in the lower limbs, so that she could not keep them quiet. *She feels so debilitated that she is scarcely able to walk across the room, complaining a good deal of rigidity in the calves.* She is near falling asleep in the evening while sitting on a chair.

On the fourth day :

Repeated complaints about pain in the small of the back and loins; heaviness in the small of the back, preventing her from sitting still; digging up in the small of the back, which does not permit her to stoop; the pain in the small of the back is relieved by standing or walking; the lassitude of yesterday continues to-day, although less, and seems to have become concentrated in the small of the back; the catamenia appear a fortnight before the time, flowing only a couple of hours.

On the fifth day :

Pricking in the breasts ; swelling and pain of the tongue, as of subcutaneous ulceration ; ulcerated patches in the mucous membrane of the mouth, especially on the left cheek ; pain in the throat when swallowing, as if the throat were swollen, or as if a splinter were sticking in the throat ; stitching-drawing pain in the hip down to the tarsal joint ; sticking in the left side of the chest ; sticking in the spleen, recurring for several evenings in succession ; smarting (itching ?) in the nose ; erection of the papillæ on the left side of the tongue ; no stool since the diarrhœa had passed off ; (stool appeared on the day following). The mucous leucorrhœa ceased, (it reappeared in a few weeks, was quite mild and much less copious).

M., the author of this essay, took the same dose as P. at the same time.

First day :

Soon after taking the drug, styptic adstriction of the mouth ; metallic taste in the mouth, like ink. In a few hours, slight turn of nausea in the stomach, with chilliness and shuddering, accompanied with a peculiar feeling of rigor in the lower limbs ; nausea with gurgling noise in the abdomen ; giddy, as if intoxicated (very passingly) ; vertigo, rather before his eyes. Accumulation of much mucus in the throat, obliging him to hawk, and producing slight hoarseness ; pain in the left nasal bone, as if bruised ; terseness and squeezing in the nasal cavities. After dinner, paroxysmal stitches in the liver ; frequent accumulation of tenacious, thick mucus in the throat, obliging him to hawk continually (the whole day) ; heaviness and drawing in the loins with great debility and weariness, accompanied with tremor of the lower limbs, as after a fatiguing walk ; the calves feel especially debilitated as if by fatigue ; extremely disagreeable drawing and heaviness down the whole left side of the abdomen (when standing) ; fullness and oppression in the chest, with desire to sigh. The above described weariness is accompanied with a tumult in the knees ; flour agrees with him now, which had never been the case before ; accelerated and increased micturition, the urine being copious and pale yellow ; passes the urine with a facility which he had never felt before, and which was almost pleasant ; the stream was apparently larger. (This facility was only per-

ceived to-day and next day ; afterwards urination became difficult and almost fatiguing, although the quantity was the same.) Woke at night in consequence of an acute pain in the wrist-joint as if sprained, accompanied with heat in the whole hand and restlessness in that hand, obliging him to change its position all the time ; in the morning he saw a pimple not far from the joint, with pus in the tip, causing a stinging pain as if a splinter were lodged in it. The tip with the pus was surrounded with a red, hard base of considerable extent.

Second day :

Violent pain in the small of the back as if sprained, obliging him to rise (going off after several hours) ; violent tearing, digging-up, raging pain below the patellæ, first in the left, then in the right leg ; peculiar fullness in the liver, sensitive to pain, with occasional drawing and sticking in the liver, especially when walking, sometimes reaching up into the chest ; drawing tearing from the knees into the legs.

Third day :

Violent pain in the small of the back in the morning, as if sprained, felt only when sitting, scarcely permitting him to rise, and not permitting him to walk about except stooping. (Recurring in the same manner the four following days.)

Fourth day :

In the morning when waking the tongue is dry as bark ; even when washing the mouth with water, the dryness is diminished only partly and for a short while ; palate and fauces are so dry that he found it difficult to articulate ; burning pain of the velum pendulum palati and the posterior nares as if sore, or as if corroded with pepper ; ringing in the ears and diminution of hearing ; fine stitches in the spleen, in paroxysms.

Fifth day :

In the night the head feels dull and stupid ; in the morning, after waking, the forehead feels full, with stinging digging-up in that region ; these pains in the forehead increase after rising ; had no stool till this morning ; had not had any stool during the whole time of proving, whereas his bowels were generally loose, he having sometimes two evacuations a day.

The substances discharged were dry and firm; clear ringing before the ears, passing into momentary hard hearing with dull buzzing; itching vesicles on the back, the itching being especially violent in the evening and obliging him to scratch; here and there small itching vesicles, resembling itch; stigmata made their appearance on the chest and back towards the shoulder; intolerable itching at night in the region of the boundaries of the hairy scalp in the nape of the neck.

Sixth day:

Restless during the night, owing to itching of various parts of the body; light sweat in the morning; on the confines of the hairy scalp and the nape of the neck are seen irregular blotches, which itch violently and are sore when scratched; these blotches become inflamed after scratching for a time, and appear to emit a humor; headache (in the forehead) excited by drinking coffee, at first being a dull drawing, afterwards a sticking pain. This day the itch-like eruption becomes more intense and spreads more; it becomes especially striking on the back. The pains in the throat and nose mentioned above re-appear to-day, and are generally found to be constant and obstinate symptoms.

Seventh day:

The eruption dries up (and disappears entirely on the day following, the itching having disappeared this day). No more symptoms are perceptible, except some debility, pain in the small of the back and throat, and the rigidity and squeezing in the nose. Feels entirely well on the ninth day.

Second Trituration.¹

M. took ten drops in a tablespoonful of distilled water, in the evening before retiring.

First dose:

Confusion of the head (after half an hour).—Fancies and

¹ A considerable space of time was permitted to elapse between the different provings on one and the same individual. The object of this was to avoid the symptoms of different provings being mixed up together. The whole time of the proving was two years.

images crowding upon his mind.—Dull headache the whole night, not permitting any sleep.—Wakes in the morning from a slumber full of dreams, with painful confusion of the head.—In the morning the lower limbs feel weary.

Second dose :

(Took three drops upon the tongue in the morning, without water.)

Megrim, on the right side of the head, consisting in drawing with pressure, and in heaviness ; better in rest ; increased by the least motion.—General confusion of the head, the whole day, especially in the occiput, in the left side of the head and in the forehead.—Discharges his urine, which is pale, frequently and abundantly.—Wakes with a sore throat, as if an ulcer were in the throat, on the right side ; drawing and tension upward and downward ; sensation as if a splinter were lodged in his throat, when swallowing, eructating, stretching and moving the throat ; occasional undulating jerking and pulsating in the throat.—Dark redness of the uvula and fauces.—Early in the morning, on waking, the eyes burn and feel dry ; he had great difficulty in opening them.—(During the day the affection of the eyes assumed the following form : pressure in the eyes, as if too full ; heat and pain in the bulb when moving or touching it ; mucous flocks, causing illusions of sight and obliging him to wipe the eyes ; in the evening, the redness which had shown itself in the inner canthus of the right eye already in the morning, spread considerably, appeared more fully developed, extended as far as the cornea ; the conjunctiva of the bulb and the eyelids was corrugated ; pain in the eye, as if a grain of sand were lodged in it, stinging, itching ; gray dots and serpent-shaped figures were seen in the axis of vision ; mist before the eyes ; the candle-light is not colored, but is rather enveloped in mist ; winking ; the aperture between the lids is diminished ;—all these symptoms being accompanied with general debility and weariness, and increased temperature of the skin.)—Violent tickling in the throat at noon, obliging him to cough.—Pimple on the septum of the nose, which bleeds readily.—Pustule on the skin of the upper lip, arising from a painful red shining blotch.—Dullness of sense, thoughtlessness, inability to think in the afternoon ; cannot find words to express his thoughts in a suitable manner, hence want of ease in expressing himself.—At ten o'clock at night, recurrence of the above-mentioned affection of the throat, being this time accompanied with roughness and dryness of the throat.—In the night,

cough from titillation in the larynx.—Pain in various parts of the chest, aching and tensive, the spots where the pain was felt being of the size of a dime.—Nightly agglutination of the right eye; in the morning it was closed by crusts of dry mucus, causing the lids to adhere to one another, and requiring to be washed away before the eye could be opened; when opened it was found to be redder than yesterday, the pressure and heat in the eye were more painful, the aperture between the lids was smaller; photophobia; the sight was not clear; he hawked up yellow-brown mucus, tinged with blood.—Suffocative cough at noon (recurring several days in succession).—Fever after a meal; chilliness going to bed, excessive sick feeling and prostration, confusion of the head.—Febrile sick feeling the whole afternoon; constant debility.—The ophthalmia is better in the cool and open air, but intolerable in the warm room.—Pain in the right side of the head, in the evening, consisting in heaviness, fullness, and pressure. (This symptom recurs several evenings in succession.)

On the third day after taking the second dose:

Headache on waking; full, heavy, stupefied; the pain becomes intolerable by the slightest movement (lasting almost the whole day).—Pain in the left side of the head and forehead, first sticking, then digging-up, extending as far as the malar bone.—Digging-up pain in the right side of the head.—Tearing and dragging in the right ear.—The eyes are filled with mucus. (The ophthalmia is decreasing; but the reading continues troublesome.)—The ulcerative pain in the throat is permanent.—Cough from titillation in the throat.—The urethra feels as if closed with swelling, and an ulcerative pain is experienced in it.—Burning after micturition.—In the evening before retiring (and in the morning) he has a dry, fatiguing cough, produced by a violent, itching, almost burning titillation in the throat.

On the fourth day after the second dose:

Hoarseness and roughness of the throat.—Pain in the right axilla, as if strained or torn. Upon raising the shoulder, the pain descending along the arm as far as the hand, where a prickling was experienced.—Paralytic drawing pain in the whole of the upper right extremity.—Burning and feeling of contraction in the forepart of the urethra during micturition.—Cutting in the back part of the urethra as far as the anus, when

emitting the last drops of urine.—Sunken, pale, bluish countenance.—Diminished appetite.—Speedy repletion.—Stitches in the chest.

On the fifth day after the second dose :

Restless night, the sleep being disturbed with frequent paroxysms of cough ; sweat from four to six o'clock in the morning.—Dryness of the tongue, in the morning.—Accumulation of mucus in the posterior nares, obliging him to hawk (in the forenoon).—Cough in the evening ; he is unable to bear the usual smoke of tobacco.—Dry tongue (in the evening).—A good deal of prickling itching in various parts of the body, at night.—A good deal of itching and smarting of the hairy scalp and in the nape of the neck.—Dry tongue with slimy mouth.—In the morning, during the first micturition, he feels a heat in the urethra, with itching and tickling.—Inability to emit the urine with a free and rushing stream.—Stoppage of the nose, and a good deal of itching.

Third dose :

(Taken at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the sixth day of the proving.)

Intense titillation of the palate and fauces, causing the eyes to run, and occasioning a fatiguing hacking cough. (About noon.)—Scraping in the throat.—When drinking cold water and when swallowing empty the throat feels sore.—Sensation as if dampness were running along the urethra from behind forward.—Painful pushing in the urethra.—After micturition he again felt a desire to urinate, but ineffectual ; the urethra feeling at the same time painful as if ulcerated. Painful coldness and heaviness in the head, with difficulty to collect his senses, and a glowing heat in the head and cheeks. (Afternoon.)—Difficult, fatiguing comprehension.—Debilitated and weary.—So debilitated in the afternoon, that he had to lie down ; accompanied with increased warmth in the whole body, and heat in the palms of the hands.—Going up stairs is very troublesome ; accompanied with severe drawing in the calves.—Rough tongue.—Painful blotches in the left corner of the mouth.—Restless, stupefied sleep with horrid dreams.—The lips, tongue, mouth and fauces are parched.

Second day after the third dose :

The tip of the tongue is red and painful ; the papillæ are

erect.—The left eye is now affected as the right was.—The canthus is red as blood; swelling of the caruncula lachrymalis; it stands out from the canthus like a lump of red flesh; intensely red clusters of vessels extend from the inner canthus to the cornea; the conjunctiva becomes interstitially distended; the secretion of mucus and tears increases.—Diarrhœic stool after breakfast, during which, and after micturition, a burning drop was still running along the urethra.—The urine was much longer to make its appearance; vanishing of sight; is constantly obliged to wipe off the mucus which is in the line of the sexual ray. Pain in the head as if it would burst (from mental labor).—Does not pass an hour without headache.—Cough (after a meal) impeding speech.—Paralytic weakness of the lower limbs, and emaciation of the same.—Red swelling of the conjunctiva (from interstitial distention) around the cornea, towards the inner canthus; the conjunctiva of the eye and of the lids is blood-red.—Looks old; the skin of the face is tightly drawn over the bones; burning during micturition and feeling of swelling in the urethra; the latter portion of the urethra is not ejected freely; itching and smarting in the left eye.—Smarting of the external canthus of the right eye.—The headache is worse in the open air.—Fullness and heaviness of the head.

Third day after the third dose:

The tongue and mouth are parched and dry.—Fetor from the mouth (in the morning).—Itching of the nose.—Dragging pains when urinating.—Sore feeling in the interior of the urethra, even after micturition.—The urethra is swollen, hard and knotty to the touch.—The right testicle is hard and larger than usual.—Tumor-like, itching elevations on the hairy scalp and in the nape of the neck.—Bleareyedness; pustule in the left corner of the mouth; seated ulcerative pain deep in the throat, apparently in the posterior wall of the fauces; when yawning and taking a deep breath the pain is changed to an aching.—(The phenomena denoting an affection of the mucous membrane in the parts designated above: eyelids and eyeballs, nose, mouth, fauces, larynx and urethra were the most troublesome and permanent.)

K. M. took three drops in the evening, mixed with ten drops of water.

Emission of flatulence (immediately).—Restless night; tossed about in his bed, and spoke aloud.

Next day :

A good deal of itching of the hairy scalp (after the lapse of three days small itching blotches formed on the hairy scalp, disappearing again gradually). Red blotches, changing to yellow blisters upon a red base, on the dorsum of the right hand and index-finger.—Pricking in the outer ankle of the right foot.

On the third day :

Violent itching in the nose, causing him to rub it until it becomes sore.

On the fourth day : The itching in the nose continues.

On the fifth day : A good deal of sneezing.—When sneezing he discharges from the nose purulent mucus with tips of blood.

On the sixth day : A good deal of sneezing in the morning.—Pain and swelling of the right wing of the nose.

(After a lapse of three days, when all reaction had ceased, the boy took five drops of the same preparation at the same hour ; the following symptoms made their appearance :)

Nightly colic (?).—Pricking in the liver.—Rises four times in the night to urinate.—Sneezes a good deal next morning.

Sixth Potency.

M. took ten drops in half a spoonful of distilled water at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Symptoms on the first day :

Unusual appetite and great desire to eat.—Intermittent dull pressure, as of a foreign body, in the oblique muscles near the crest of the ilium.—Depression of mind after dinner.—The throat feels rough and scraping, as if raw and sore.—The isthmus, the posterior nares, and the velum palatinum are red.—Soap-like, ball-shaped clots of mucus in the throat occasion slight turns of cough, by which the mucus is thrown off.—Roughness in the throat excites hawking.

The dose was repeated the next day at the same hour.

Staring and brooding soon after taking the drug.—Titillation in the throat as if he had inhaled a little feather, obliging him to hawk.—Drawing with pressure on the top of the left

shoulder, as if oppressed with a load.—Prickling itching of various parts of the body, especially marked around the left nipple.—Slight astringent sensation about the lips, in the buccal cavity and about the tongue.—The lips are dry and glutinous, without thirst. Astringent sensation in the mouth, with confluence of watery saliva.—Aching-drawing pain in the whole abdomen as far as the groin, with distention as in ascites.—*Long and deep yawning* (at ten o'clock in the forenoon and again in the evening).—*Yawning and chilliness*.—Ulcerative pain of a small spot in the velum pendulum palati.—Peculiar uneasiness and emptiness in the abdomen, with nausea.—Pushing painful sensation in the groin, more intense when the part is touched.—Pimples on the chin and cheeks, rapidly filling with pus. Irresistible desire for sugar in the evening; after eating it, he experiences (about midnight) a fermenting, flatulent colic, waking him from sleep, and followed by discharges of slight quantities of watery fæces, accompanied with emission of a quantity of noisy flatulence. A good deal of urging during the diarrhœa. In the morning he has diarrhœa, as above, but papescent.—The diarrhœa is preceded by colic. Flat taste in the mouth after rising, the tongue being white at the tip and yellow at the root, with sticky, dry lips, without thirst. Nausea, as if from hunger.—Drawing-tearing on the left side of the patella.—Paralytic, painful drawing, as if bruised, in the cruris rectus muscle, a handbreadth above the left patella. Clawing sensation in the pleura costalis and pulmonum, moving about, accompanied with slight oppression of the chest.

Took ten drops without any water, on the third day, at noon.

The existing nausea in the stomach is momentarily increased, after that suddenly abating.—Constant drawing and digging-up in the left frontal eminence, afterwards accompanied with drawing tearing along the whole of the left arm.—Undulating beating in the whole forehead.—*Stinging ulcerative pain on the left side of and near the stomach, directly below the short ribs, made more violent by a deep inspiration and by contact*.—Painful coït; the urethra feels stretched, want of pleasurable feeling.—Ulcerative pain in the urethra between the acts of micturition.—Ulcerative pain in the middle of the urethra, or as if a splinter had been thrust in.—Another scanty brown evacuation at 6 o'clock in the evening.—*Gnawing pain in the left side of the stomach*.—Disagreeable sensation in the body, moving about, at one time being felt in the limbs (especially the right upper limb), at another time in the head (especially the right temple).

Next day: Great debility and weariness in the calves, in bed, as after a distant journey on foot.—Great nervousness after rising, feeling of weakness, tremulousness, irritated and at the same time fearful mood.—In the morning he has an evacuation at the usual time, but much less copious than usual.—In an hour he has another evacuation, loose and in pieces, very little of it.

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, he took ten drops upon the tongue without mixing them with any water.

Another paroxysm of yawning at half past ten o'clock, the same as yesterday.—Not long after that he had a peculiar paroxysm of spasm of the œsophagus, developing itself in the following manner: Efforts to eructate, with distention of the stomach as if it would burst; the œsophagus is spasmodically closed at its orifice, hence the efforts to eructate are ineffectual, and are accompanied with excessive strangulation and pushing pain in the stomach, faintish sort of nausea, confluence of water in the mouth, and inability to stir; all this paroxysm ended in frequent and violent eructations, the spasm lasting in all a quarter of an hour, occasionally increasing, and then again decreasing.—Rheumatic tearing in the region where the phalanx of the thumb joins the metacarpus.—Clawing in the anterior cervical muscles of the right side, like cramp.—Confusion of the head, especially after drinking coffee.—*Stitches and digging-up in the left frontal eminence* (this symptom is perceived several times a day, but more frequently in the afternoon, and is the most constant of all the head-symptoms).—He wakes frequently at night, owing to tormenting dreams about putrid waters, fishes, serpents, filling him with horror.—He dreams towards morning that an insect had inflicted a deep bite in his heel, burrowing in the wound, and making it necessary that the insect should be cut out.

Next day: Early in the morning, on waking, he experiences a violent pressure between the shoulders, which is especially deep, seated at the angle of the right shoulder. After breakfast he feels extremely debilitated, nervous, tremulous; he dares not undertake any thing lest he should not succeed. His mind feels more affected than yesterday. Paralytic drawing in the pores of the forearm. For some days past great apprehensive caution has been alternating with light sense and indifference. Drawing in streaks or bands over the surface of the brain, apparently in the membranes and sinuses—slight digging-up in the parenchyma of the brain, moving to and fro. *Sudden stitches darting through the abdomen, like electric sparks, especially when suddenly passing from a state of rest*

into a state of motion (only on the left side). Paralytic heaviness in the left lumbar region extending as far as the hip-joint of the same side. The lumbar region feels rigid and tense.—Stiffness, heaviness and paralytic pain from the os sacrum along the pelvis and the hips. Heavy and paralytic feeling in the region of the os sacrum, making it difficult to sit a long while, and obliging him to stretch the dorsal spine as much as possible while sitting. The sacral region feels so painful that blowing the nose and sneezing cause him to start.

Thirtieth Potency.

On the third of December (the thermometer being one degree below zero) N. took ten drops mixed with half a tablespoonful of water.

After the lapse of a few minutes, empty eructations. Tumult in the carious lower molar tooth (left side).

Forenoon: Shifting of flatulence and twisting in the stomach, with frequent eructations.

At night: Sweat on the chest.

Next day :

Before breakfast, spasm of the stomach and internal chilliness, with bad complexion. Headache with eructations and chilliness (in the warm room). Nausea, with lead-colored countenance.

Third day :

Spasm of the stomach, and nausea (before breakfast).—Sensation as if a ball were ascending from the abdomen into the throat.—Burning ascending from the stomach upwards.—Headache and toothache.

Fourth day :

Great irritation at night, with heat and fullness of the head.—In the morning she has a smell before her nose as of pus.—Coldness in the painfully irritated abdomen.—Four diarrhœic discharges of green mucus, accompanied with retching and vomiting of mucus, pain in the stomach and drawing pain in the abdomen; she cannot bear being tied around the hypochondria.—Violent pressure in the region of the stomach in the afternoon.

Fifth day :

Dryness and strangulation in the throat at night, with shortness of breath.—A good deal of nightly sweat.—Headache and *vertigo in the morning, as if she were turning in a circle; she wants to cower, lest she should fall.*—Ptyalism.—Pressure and heaviness, as if a stone were pressing upon a part, in the middle of the sternum, in a region of the size of a hand.—Dullness of the sense of smelling (for several days).

On the sixth day :

She waked about midnight, with an anxious sensation, as of a lump being lodged in the pit of the stomach, inducing a desire to vomit.—Towards morning she throws up a glassy kind of phlegm, which can be drawn out into threads; she had two paroxysms of vomiting; after these, she had the whole morning a desire to vomit, tremulous lassitude and sensation, as if the head were screwed in a vice.—Humming of the ears (accompanied with confusion of the head); she felt as if a board had been placed before the left ear.—Evening: the menses appear at the proper time, more profusely than generally, accompanied with cutting pain in the small of the back and groin, and contraction in the latter (which had never been the case before).

On the seventh day :

Nightly hoarseness with turns of dry cough; after which she expectorates several times mucus tinged with blood, and mixed with a quantity of mucus.—Chilliness and nausea after rising.

M. takes ten drops like N., at six o'clock in the morning, on the 3d of December.

After one hour :

Violent pain in the stomach, like a spasm, griping and burning (momentary).—Sensation as if a cool breeze were blowing from the right frontal eminence into the eye of that side.—Painful fullness in the brain.

Forenoon: Hard pressure in the right side and near the pit of the stomach, which is especially experienced when taking deep breath.—Giddiness, dullness of sense, and as if sensation ceased, accompanied with drowsiness.—Accumulation of mu-

cus in the posterior nares, fauces and throat, and obliging him to hawk.—Lassitude and debility of the lower limbs, with giddiness as from intoxication.—Obtuseness of the head, and inability to think.—Sensation as if the body were distended, especially the face and head; sensation as if the bones of the skull became enlarged and distended, accompanied with increased feeling of warmth.—Stupidity of the head when writing.—Vertigo as if he would faint, accompanied by lassitude of the whole body which is not disagreeable.—Drowsiness when sitting; he had to exert himself to the utmost to prevent himself from going to sleep.—Sighing, on account of oppression of the chest.—Tremulousness.—Pulsations in the left forehead.—Great nervousness, disposition to faint, tremulousness, debility, and sensation as if some important disease were coming on.—Increased feeling of warmth, and undulating movements in the body.—Sneezing, followed by creeping in the nose and in the posterior nares.—Pappy, chalk-like taste in the mouth; viscid lips; thin slimy covering of the white-reddish tongue.—Hard pressure in the left hypochondrium.—Periodical dull stitches in the anterior surface of the liver.

After dinner : Emission of a quantity of flatulence.—*Towards evening* (after catching a slight cold) very troublesome colic, like cramp.—Painful tension and pressure in the abdomen, as if sore and ulcerated.—*After supper* : Fullness occasioning anxiety; tension and heaviness in the abdomen, impeding the breathing.

Next day :

In the morning, on waking, the eyes are filled with mucus; the head is at the same time slightly embarrassed, especially in the forehead and root of the nose.—*Before breakfast* : Slight turn of spasm of the stomach.—*Forenoon* : Pressure, heaviness of the stomach, as if it were being drawn down.—Sensation as if the stomach were filled as high up as the œsophagus.—Taste in the mouth as of loam and chalk.—*Flatulence*.—*After dinner* : Pain in the stomach, as if ulcerated.—Tension and pressure in the stomach causing anxiety, as if it were filled unto bursting.—Emission of a quantity of flatulence, which diminishes the violence of the other symptoms.

Third day :

On waking : Pressure in the right half of the forehead, especially in the region of the eyebrows.—Raging tearing in

the stomach, a sort of hunger with nausea.—Mucus in the eyes, drying up in the lashes and changing to a sort of scurf.

Fourth day :

Weakness of sight, with moist eyes, hindering writing.—Gouty drawing in the right foot.—The tarsal joint becomes easily twisted.—Want of sexual desire, the genital organs appearing shrivelled (during the whole time of proving).—Drawing and scraping in the lower half of the tibia, anteriorly.—Stoppage of the nose in the room ; frequent discharge of a thin, watery mucus from the nose in the open air.—*Itching in the canthi.*

Fifth day :

The eyes are humid and the lips are agglutinated in certain parts, in the morning.—Hollow eyes.—Frequent and violent itching of the anus, so that he rubbed it sore.—Blows blood from the right nostril.

Sixth day :

Blows blood from the nose in the morning.—Scurfs in the nose, which are very painful when becoming detached, and occasioning bleeding.

No new symptoms were discovered on the 9th and 10th of December ; on the ninth day of the proving (11th of December) the same dose was repeated. The thermometer had this day fallen to thirteen degrees below zero (R.). No new symptoms made their appearance as long as he remained in the cold, open air.

After dinner (on lying down) : Cutting in the left temple, as with knives.—In a quarter of an hour : Tearing, down the right temple, as far as the face.—*Digging-cutting through the left hemisphere of the brain, rapidly increasing and decreasing, from behind forward, towards the frontal protuberance* (frequently recurring).—Tearing pain in one side of the face, extending from the right temple down into the upper jaw and partly into the teeth.

Next day :

During the whole of the night the head felt heavy and obtuse ; heat in the head, obliging him to seek cool places for

the head in order to find relief.—Restless night ; he wakes almost every hour ; his sleep was a mere unrefreshing slumber, disturbed with dreams.—In the morning he had lascivious dreams and would have had an emission of semen if he had not waked before.—Violent aching deep in the left eye, early in the morning.—In the morning, when washing his mouth, the cold water causes a sudden tearing pain in his teeth.—*The teeth are affected and spoiled : previous to the proving he had never had any toothache, and his teeth were perfect ; but since he commenced the proving, he suffered with toothache all the time, especially when chewing, eating sour things, or when taking cold things into his mouth. Beside this he experiences a grumbling and digging in the teeth, as if they would become carious (especially in the left lower jaw).*—Pressing pain in the whole head, brought on by mental exertions. Headache, in the right side of the head : Pressing through the forehead, as of a weight.—*After dinner :* The head is obtuse and closed, with beating in the whole head, and hypochondriac taciturnity.—When lying down after dinner, he experienced a whistling and whizzing in the bronchi, occurring with the regularity of the pulse, and perceived only when lying on the left ear.—Pushing-beating headache, in one side of the head (right side), with a general feeling of malaise.—Anxiety in the præcordia, sighing, and intense sick feeling (after dinner).—Pain in the right side of the head, in the evening : digging-up and tumult in the brain, even unto losing his senses ; if the pain abates in the forehead, it increases in the side and towards the occiput, where its raging extends into the nape of the neck ; the pain increases during motion, and is then accompanied with vertigo, so that he went left instead of going straight.—Staggering gait, when in the open air.—Dullness and confusion of the senses.—Weakness of memory ; he is unable to think coherently and falters when talking.—Staggering gait and excessive malaise in the body, with want of firmness in the limbs and creeping in the same, as if fever would set in.—A good deal of yawning, with drowsiness (at five o'clock in the evening).—Weakness of the stomach, no digestion ; food oppresses his stomach like a load and draws it down ; sensation as if he were full of food up to the fauces ; eructations tasting of the ingesta, even eight hours after a meal.—Blotch-like itching pimples make their appearance on the thighs at night.—Bone-pain in the ulna (at night).

Third day :

At half past four in the morning he dreamed that he was very hungry, which woke him ; when waking he had a violent cramp of the stomach, accompanied with hunger, pain in the back and considerable flatulence.—Fiery bodies and flashes before the eyes (in the morning in the dark).—Troublesome sticking-digging pain in the left hemisphere of the brain, at times more anteriorly, at times towards the occiput (every region of the brain has been painfully affected).—Fullness, pushing and heat in the head, improved by pressing upon it.—Great sensitiveness of the teeth to cold water.—When the pain affects the whole head, the head appears to him larger ; when only one side of the head is affected, the eye of that side seems larger.—Eleven o'clock in the forenoon : hypochondriac, gloomy mood ; drawing pain in the forehead ; yellowish complexion ; slimy, sweetish, bitter taste in the mouth ; dry, viscid lips ; lassitude, febrile sensations ; debility and weariness of the legs as from fatigue (for one hour).—Itching of the chest and axillæ ; paroxysm of drowsiness in the evening.—Cramp in the ring-finger when seizing any thing.—At night when getting warm in the bed, he experiences a torturing itching in the pimples on the thighs and in the bends of the knees ; he had to scratch all the time ; after which he lay as if in flames until morning.—Clear ringing in the ears (in the morning in bed).

Fourth Day :

At half past four in the morning, he experiences a slight attack of cardialgia.—The usual morning evacuation is omitted.—The letters become blurred ; his sight vanishes when reading or writing.—Spasm and strangulation in the œsophagus.—Pain as if bruised in the body of the lower jaw.—Dragging pain in the ears ; the ears feel closed and painful, in headache.

During the whole time of proving, his stool and urine are delayed and diminished, the sexual instinct is less, and the penis and scrotum look shrivelled.

On the 7th of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, E. took ten drops of the thirtieth potency, in half a tablespoonful of water.

Evening : Increased pressure in the region of the stomach.

Pressure in the forehead.—Restless night; tossing about, heavy dreams.—Sweat in the morning.

Next day :

The usual morning-stool is omitted.—Vertigo with nausea and confusion of the senses.—Yellowish gray tongue.

Third day :

Restless night; was awake most of the time, or else slumbering and dreaming.—Scanty and rare emission of yellowish urine.—Hard blotches in the vermilion border of the lips, paler than the lips, and sore to the touch.

Fourth day :

Aching pain in the forehead during the day, increasing considerably in the evening.—Compressive pain in the forehead.—Restless night.—Viscid, pappy, bitter taste in the mouth.

Fifth day :

The same compressive pain in the forehead as yesterday.—During all this time he had but *one* evacuation, and that was hard and dry.

On the 12th of December, at the same hour, the prover took ten drops upon the tongue, without water.

Evening : Pressure in the forehead.

Next day :

Weariness of the lower limbs.—Pain in the præcordia.—Excessive congestion of blood to the head, with throbbing of the carotids, obliging him to loosen his cravat; accompanied with oppression, heaviness and stupefaction of the head, great melancholy, weakness of mind, inability to express himself in a suitable manner and coherently.—Looks like an imbecile; he smiles at those with whom he converses, even on serious subjects, in a foolish and childish manner; he acts timidly and stupidly, and talks like a childish boy.—On lying down in order to clear his head, he sees with his eyes closed (in the daytime), visions and distorted human faces, etc.

Third day :

(Violent pressure in the region of the stomach.)—Enfoliation of a molar tooth in the right side of the lower jaw, with great trouble when chewing, and ulcerative pain, and a sensation as if the tooth were loose.

Fourth day :

Vertigo in the morning—Irritation and tickling in the larynx, followed by accumulation of mucus in the larynx, occasioning a rattling and a wheezing breathing in the same, until the mucus is thrown off in small lumps.—The alvine evacuations and the secretions from the kidneys were retarded during the whole time of proving.

On the 24th of December, at six o'clock in the morning, P. took three drops with a little distilled water. The weather was clear, sunny, the wind blowing from south-west, the thermometer three degrees above zero (R.).

Clear ringing in the ears, confounding the senses, which she imagines she hears at a distance (one hour after taking the drug).—Pain in the forehead and vertex, as if the parts were grasped together (in the evening).—Restless night; fantastic dreams.

On the 25th, the weather being the same :

She wakes with a headache: pressure deep in the brain, with chilliness (the whole forenoon).—Shuddering over the whole body, increasing to febrile chilliness and coldness with goose-flesh, the head being hot and the hands cold, with nausea (lasting until noon, and going off after a warm dinner).—In the evening, at twilight, she thought she would become blind: the weakness of sight came upon her so suddenly that she broke forth into loud lamentations. She had to open her eyes widely and to exert them in order to recognize objects; the pupils were dilated.—The full power of vision had not yet entirely returned at candle-light.

On the 26th :

A good deal of empty rising (in the morning).—Periodical, nervous, or as she terms it, "cramp-like" drawing from the hip as far as the knee, in paroxysms, sometimes so violent that she

exclaimed. The drawing extended downwards along the anterior surface of the thighs (ischias antica).—The headache which she had last evening, and which had left her after tying a handkerchief firmly around her head, recommenced in the night, and was still felt this morning.—She has another attack of shuddering and chilliness, the same as yesterday (lasting only a quarter of an hour to-day), her countenance looking pale, almost yellow and greenish. The chilliness was accompanied with nausea and eructations of air.—Sticking pain in the teeth of the lower jaw.—Pain in the head, during which it feels enlarged.—Nausea arising from the stomach and the præcordia, with inclination to vomit.—Itching pain in the head, extending down to the eyes, with sneezing.—Tearing extending from the forehead to the left eye and left side of the face; the eye runs, looks red and glistening. She can only read by holding the paper at a distance.—Her nerves are affected so much that she fears she will lose her senses; feels chilly all the time.—Stupefaction; looks as if she were suffering a great deal.—Bounding pulsations in the left carotid, at regular intervals, distinctly seen by the naked eye.—Coryza with constant chilliness, sickly appearance, lachrymation, sneezing, and violent stupefying headache obliging her to lie down (in the afternoon).—Restless night, with headache and stupefaction the whole night.—*Occasional cough in the bed* (at night).—Creeping and tingling in the hairy scalp (towards morning).

On the 27th :

There was no headache this morning, but the stupefaction had not subsided entirely, and the head continued so sensitive that she was affected by every little current of air.—When getting warm in the bed, at night, she felt an itching and biting over the whole skin, especially about the thighs, hypochondria, chest and axillæ.—Eruption of small itch-like pimples, bleeding after being scratched and becoming covered with bleeding little crusts.—Extremely troublesome itching, creeping and crawling in the region of the hairy scalp, as of something alive: sensation as if vermin were creeping about the head and were pulling at the roots of the hairs; she had to scratch all the time.—Had two seminal emissions (?) at night, which she had never had before.

On the 28th :

For three days past she had a sensation as if something had

been falling off the head (according to her own statement of the symptom).—Accumulation of phlegm in the fauces and in the posterior nares, which forms into balls; when getting lower down in the throat, it chokes her, and thus obliges her to hawk (before breakfast).—Humming, feeling of obstruction and hard hearing of the left ear.—Ulcerative pain in the right mammary glands towards the axilla, especially when touching the parts, stretching the arm and turning the trunk rapidly sideways, a hard, oblong protruding tumor is distinctly felt.

On the 29th :

After having suffered with headache and chilliness the whole forenoon, and having eaten but little dinner and complained much of nausea, she was attacked at four o'clock in the afternoon by the following symptoms: violent beating and raging in the head, with heat of the head; creeping chills with dry, hot skin; nausea with inclination to vomit, and great desire for salt food; these symptoms were accompanied with so much debility that she was not able to remain up. At seven o'clock in the evening she ate some acrid and sour pot-cheese in order to appease her desire for acid things, which had been increasing; she swallowed the cheese very greedily, and felt better afterwards, except the febrile phenomena which continued through the night. Next day she felt pretty well, except some debility, nor did she experience any other bad effects of the drug, except the nightly itching, which occurred several nights in succession. During the whole time of proving, the most prominent and torturing symptoms were headache, nausea in the stomach, constipation, and itching of the skin.

On the first day of January (ninth day of the trial), she experienced a swelling in the region of the soft palate, which hindered deglutition; she had experienced a troublesome tension and prickling in that region. The swelling proved to be a wart-like excrescence, the root of which was lodged in the soft palate.

A boy of four years had scrofulous swelling of the cervical glands, for which he was given a drop of the 30th potency.

The boy woke in the same night, complaining of headache, for which he himself requested his head might be tied with a handkerchief, after which he felt better. Next day he was attacked with a slight catarrh, which was at first dry, afterwards loose, and terminating in a few days in a rattling cough with yellow expectoration, a good deal of sweat which

was easily excited, bad complexion, hollow eyes, and disturbed night-sleep. As the cough improved, the boy coughed up puriform mucus with blood.

CHAPTER VII.

LIST OF SYMPTOMS.

(Among the following symptoms of the nitrate of silver, those of the *Argentum foliatum* which have been observed by Hahnemann, and by his co-provers, Franz, Gross, Haynel, Hartmann, Herrmann, Langhamer, Meyer, and Wislicenus, have been classed as being strikingly analogous to the former. The name of the prover has been appended to every symptom.)¹

NITRATE OF SILVER.

HEAD: Vertigo in the morning (E., 30 pot.; 2 dose, 4 d.). *In the morning she was attacked with vertigo, as if she were turning in a circle, inducing her to squat down, lest she should fall; accompanied with headache* (N., 30 pot., 2 d.). Vertigo with headache (Graves), vertigo before the eyes (M. 1 pot. 1 dose, 1 d.). Vertigo, with complete but transitory blindness (Hull).

5. Vertigo with nausea and confusion of the senses (E., 30 pot. 2 d.). Vertigo and buzzing in the ears, and general debility of the limbs as after fatigue, and trembling (Moll). Vertigo and staggering gait (Stuppe). Attack of fleeting vertigo, as if intoxicated (M., 1. pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Creeping and vibratory sensations in the head, as if intoxicated (Hahnemann). He constantly feels as if intoxicated; he cannot tell what is the matter with him (Franz).

10. Giddiness, as if from intoxication, accompanied with lassitude and debility of the lower limbs (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). He felt dizzy suddenly, and as if a mist had been before his eyes (Hahnemann). Fits of vertigo; he is not well able to collect his senses; the fits come on even when sitting and reflecting (Gross, after $\frac{1}{2}$ h.). Giddy, dullness of sense, and as if he had lost all sensations; accompanied with drowsiness (M., 30 pot.;

¹ I do not approve of this mixing up of the symptoms of the nitrate and the *Argentum foliatum*. But inasmuch as I am simply the translator of this essay, I have left it unchanged, leaving the reader free to judge for himself. H.

1 d.) Drowsiness resembling vertigo ; his eyes closed involuntarily (Hahnemann).

15. Dizziness before falling asleep (J., 1 pot., 1 d.). Sopororous condition (Æsterlen) (coma, Bull. de Thérap.). Giddiness in the head, as if he would faint, the body feeling tired, but not disagreeably so (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Stupor, with suffering look (P., 30 pot., 2 d., 2 d.). Difficulty to collect his senses ; he found it extremely difficult to conceive an idea, with heat and fullness in the head (M., 2 pot., 3 d.). Dullness of sense, absence of thought, inability to think ; he is unable to find suitable words for his ideas ; hence he falters in his speech (M., 2 pot., 2 d.). Weakness of memory : he is unable to think consistently, and falters in his speech (M., 30 pot., 2 d., 2 d.). Imbecile appearance ; he looks at people with an insipid expression of countenance, even while conversing with them on some serious subject ; he behaves shyly and sillily and talks in a childish manner. On lying down for the purpose of relieving his head, visions and distorted faces hover before his imagination, although his eyes are closed, even in daylight. (E., 30 pot., 2 d., 2 d.).

25. Stupid feeling in the head (Gross). Stupid feeling in the head when writing (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Dullness of the head, with feeling of stupidity, over night ; in the morning, when waking, it is changed to fullness in the forehead with stinging digging-up in the same, increasing after rising (M., 1 pot., 1 d., 5 d.). Stupid and hollow sensation in the head ; his whole brain aches, with chilliness (Hahnemann). Confusion of the head (M., 2 pot., 1 d.).

30. Dull and muddled state of the head, with beating in the whole body and hypochondriac taciturnity, after dinner (M., 30 pot., 2d d., 2 d.). On waking in the morning from a sleep full of dreams, his head aches and feels dull (M., 2 pot., 1 d.). Since waking his forehead feels painful and dull, which abates after dinner (J., 1 trit., 2 d.). The whole day his head feels obtuse, especially the occiput, the left region of the vertex. and the forehead (M., 2 pot., 2 d.). The head feels obtuse after drinking coffee.

35. The head feels obtuse, accompanied with whizzing in the ears and hard hearing (N., 30 pot., 6 d.). The whole night his head feels heavy and dull, accompanied with heat in the head, inducing him to lay his head on cool places, by means of which he obtains relief (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Sensation in the head as if the epileptic fit were approaching (Hahnemann). Gloomy sensation in the head, as if the head were filled with smoke (Meyer). When waking in the morning, he

has a terrible headache, obliging him to gnash his teeth (K., 1 pot., 3 d.).

40. He wakes with a headache in the morning; the head feels full, heavy and stupid; the headache becomes intolerable when making the least movement, and continues the whole day (M., 2 pot., 2 d.). Pressing pain in the whole head, occasioned by mental exertions (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Painful fullness in the brain (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Fullness and heaviness of the head (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Fullness, pushing and heat in the head, relieved by pressing upon the head (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.).

45. Fullness and heat in the head, at night, with great agitation of the nerves (N., 30 pot., 4 d.). Painful fullness and heaviness in the head, with inability to recollect, and glowing heat of the head and cheeks, in the afternoon (M., 2 pot., 3 dose). Pain in the forehead and vertex, as if the parts were grasped together (P., 30 pot., 1 d.). She wakes with a headache: pressure deep in the brain, accompanied with chilliness, the whole forenoon (P., 30 pot., 1 d.). Pressure in the forehead (E., 30 pot., 1 d.).

50. Aching pain in the forehead above the eyebrows (Wislicenus, a. 2 h.). Aching pain extending as far as the eyes, with sneezing (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). Aching pain in the forehead, in the daytime, increasing considerably in the evening (E., 30 pot., 4 d.). Aching stupefying pain in the sinciput, and drawing with pressure in the occiput (Hahnemann). Aching pain in the region of the temporal bones, externally (Hartmann). Pain in the head as if it would burst, occasioned by mental labor (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Undulating throbbing in the whole forehead (M., 6 pot., 3 dose). Drawing, in streaks or bands, over the surface of the brain, apparently in the membranes or the sinuses (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Narrow traction extending from the occiput into the middle of the brain (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Slight digging-up moving about in the parenchyma of the brain (M., 6 pot., 4 dose).

60. Sensation as if a cool current were blowing from the right frontal eminence into the right eye (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Stinging-burning pain in the head (Hahnemann). Violent sticking and tearing pain in the head (Hahnemann). Early in the morning, stinging headache, with redness of one eye (Hahnemann). Tearing, extending from the forehead into the left eye and left side of the face; lachrymation of the eye, which looks red and glistening (P., 30 pot., 3 d.).

65. Tearing, extending down the right temple as far as the face (M., 30 pot., 2 dose). Tearing in the left temple (Gross).

Tearing apparently in the left temporal bone and above the left mastoid process (Haynel). Drawing pain extending from the occipital bone to the middle of the frontal bone, in an oblique direction across the right temporal bone, externally (Herrmann). Sensation of pressure and drawing in the head, over the right ear, posteriorly (Gross, a. 4 h.).

70. Drawing with pressure and heaviness in the right side of the head, abating in rest, but increasing by the least motion (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Pain in the right side of the head, consisting in heaviness, fullness and pressure, for several evenings (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Excessive aching and tearing pain in the left temple (Gross, a. 5 h.). Aching and tearing pain in the region of either temporal bone, increased by contact (Herrmann). Aching-tearing pain in the left frontal eminence (Gross, a. 6 h.).

75. Aching-tearing pain below the left frontal eminence, the eyeball feeling compressed at the same time (Gross). Clawing pressure in the region of the right temple, with stitches from without inwards at regular intervals (Wislicenus, a. 5 d.). Pressure in the right half of the forehead, especially in the region of the eyebrows, in the morning when waking (M., 30 pot., 3 d.). Aching pain in the region of the left parietal bone, externally (Herrmann). Pushing-beating pain in the right side of the head, accompanied with a general feeling of uncomfortableness (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.).

80. Pushing in the right side of the forehead as of a load (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Pulsations in the left side of the forehead (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Digging-up and tumultuous raging in the right hemisphere of the brain, until he lost his senses; if the pain abates in the forehead, it increases in the side of the head and towards the occiput, where it extends down to the nape of the neck; the pain increases during motion, when vertigo accompanies it, to such an extent that he walks to the left side, instead of walking straight (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Digging-up headache, in the right side (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Constant drawing and digging-up in the left frontal eminence, afterwards accompanied with a drawing tearing extending along the whole arm (M., 6 pot., 3 dose).

85. *Stitches and digging-up in the left frontal eminence*, every day, at different periods, but more frequently in the afternoon (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Sticking and afterwards digging-up pain in the left frontal and vertical region, extending as far as the malar bone (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Troublesome stinging and digging-up pain, alternately anteriorly and posteriorly (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.). Cutting stitches apparently in the skull or

in the surface of the brain, directly in front of the left ear, anteriorly (Haynel). *Digging-up, incisive motion through the left hemisphere of the brain, extending from the occiput to the frontal protuberance, recurring frequently and increasing and decreasing rapidly* (M., 30 pot., 2 dose).

90. Cutting as with knives in the left temple (M., 30 pot., 2 dose). Intermittent boring pains in the left side of the forehead, anteriorly, the whole day, increasing in the evening after lying down (Langhamer, a. 7 h.). *Excessive congestion of blood to the head, with throbbing of the carotid arteries, obliging him to loosen his cravat, accompanied with heaviness, stupefying dullness of the head, great melancholy, weakness of mind, inability to express himself suitably and coherently* (E., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). *Pain in the head, the head seeming enlarged* (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). If the pain is felt all over the head, this one appears to him enlarged; if the pain is felt only in one side of the head, the eye of the affected side appears enlarged (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.).

95. *There is no region in the head which was not painfully affected by the drug.* Headache all the time (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). The headache is worse in the open air. *The headache is relieved by tying a handkerchief tightly around the head.* Headache, accompanied with eructations and chilliness.

100. *Generally the headache is accompanied with chilliness, and sometimes with a general increase of the temperature of the body.* Headache and toothache (N., 30 pot., 3 d.). Sore pain occasioned even by a slight pressure upon the head (Franz.). Slight creeping shuddering over the right half of the hairy scalp (Haynel). A good deal of itching of the hairy scalp (K. M., 2 pot., 1 dose, 2 d.).

105. Intolerable nightly itching of the confines of the neck and the hairy scalp (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.). On the confines of the nape of the neck and the hairy scalp irregularly shaped blotches make their appearance, itching violently, and feeling sore when scratched; after scratching them for some time they become inflamed and emit a fluid (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 6 d.). A good deal of itching and biting near the nape of the neck (M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 5 d.). Tumor-shaped, itching elevations on the hairy scalp and in the nape of the neck (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). Creeping in the hairy scalp, as of vermin, towards morning (P., 30 pot., 3 d.).

110. *Extremely troublesome itching, creeping and crawling of the hairy scalp, as of vermin, with sensation as if the roots of the hairs were pulled upwards; she had to scratch*

all the time (P., 30 pot., 4 d.). Stiffness in the nape of the neck and sensation as if a foreign body were lodged in the occiput, a kind of drawing and pressure in the occiput (Hahnemann). Spasmodic jactitation and subsultus of the right temporal muscle, of the right frontal portion of the occipito-frontalis muscle, of the lateral cervical muscles, of the muscles near the thyroid cartilage, and towards the nape of the neck, so violent that the hand was pushed backward, with a jerking pain (Hahnemann). Pimple on the left temple, with ulcerative pain when touched (Hahnemann).

FACE: Dull-drawing, tearing pains from the right temple to the upper jaw and to part of the teeth (M. 30 pot., 2 dose).

115. Painful, gnawing pressure in the region of the right facial bones, most violent in the region of the malar bone (Wislicenus, after 1 h.). Tearing in the region of the left malar bone (Herrmann). Fine, drawing pain in the facial muscles, especially in the region of the malar bones (Wislicenus). Fine, painful stitches in the region of the right malar bone (Wislicenus). Convulsions of the facial muscles, the mouth being almost locked (Bullet. de Thérap.).

Sickly appearance (J., 1 pot., 2 dose). Sunken, pale, bluish countenance (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Appearance of old age; the skin in the face is more tightly drawn over the bones, hence the muscles are more distinctly delineated (M. 2 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Pimples on the chin and cheek, which rapidly fill with pus (M., 6 pot., 2 dose).

EYES: Violent itching of the corners of the eyes (Hahnemann).

125. *Itching of the canthi* (M. 30 pot., 4 d.). Smarting of the right outer canthus (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Itching and smarting of the left eye (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Tearing, extending from the forehead into the left eye and the left side of the face; the eye runs, looks red and glistens (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). (The upper and lower eyelids are very red and thick, but they do not ulcerate, Hahnemann).

130. Aching pain deep in the eye early in the morning (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Burning and dryness of the eyes, early in the morning when waking; he had great trouble in opening them (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Pressure in the eyes as if too full, heat and pain in the ball of the eye when moving or touching it; mucous flocks impeding the sight and obliging him to wipe the eyes, in the daytime; a scarlet redness which had appeared already in the morning, in the inner canthus of the right eye, extended considerably in the evening, looked very much heightened, and spread as far as the cornea; the conjunctiva,

bulbi and palpebrarum looked inflamed and puckered ; the eye was affected with a stinging-itching pain, as if occasioned by a grain of sand which had become lodged in the eye ; gray spots and bodies in the shape of serpents moved before the visual ray ; he saw through mist ; even the light of the candle which was not tinged with colors, was enveloped in mist ; the aperture between the edges of the lids became narrower, and he had to wink frequently (with general debility and increased temperature of the skin, M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Nightly agglutination of the right eye ; in the morning the eye was closed with crusts of dry gum, which had to be soaked before they could be removed, and the eye could be opened ; when opened it looked redder than the day before ; pressure and heat in the eye were more intense, the aperture between the lids was smaller, accompanied with photophobia, dimness of sight (M., 2 pot., 2 dose).

135. The eyes are filled with mucus ; reading is difficult (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). The canthi are red as blood, the caruncula lachrymalis is swollen ; it stands out of the corner of the eye like a lump of red flesh ; clusters of intensely red vessels extend from the inner canthus to the cornea ; the conjunctiva is puckered and interstitially distended ; increased secretion of tears and gum (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). The conjunctiva of the eyes and lids is red as blood (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Around the cornea, towards the inner canthus, the conjunctiva exhibits a red congested swelling (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). In the morning, when waking, the eyes are filled with mucus ; at the same time the head feels slightly confused, especially in the forehead and root of the nose (M., 30 pot., 2 d.).

140. Mucus in the eyes, drying up in the lashes and forming scurfs (M., 30 pot., 3 d.). Bleareyedness (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). Dampness of the eyes and slight agglutination of the lids, in the morning (M., 30 pot., 5 d.). Vanishing of sight ; he is constantly obliged to wipe off the mucus which obstructs the axis of vision (M., 2 pot., 3 d.). Weakness of sight, with damp eyes, impeding writing (M., 30 pot., 4 d.).

145. In the evening, at twilight, she felt as if she would become blind ; her sight became so suddenly weak, that she broke forth into loud complaints ; she had to open her eyes widely to recognize the things around her, with dilatation of the pupils ; she had not yet recovered her full power of vision at candle-light, although there was an improvement (P., 30 pot., 1 d.). The letters become blurred before the eyes ; her sight vanishes when reading or writing (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 4 d.). She is only able to read by holding the page which she is

reading at a distance from her eyes (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). Fiery bodies and flashes before her eyes, in the morning, in the dark (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.). Obscuration of sight with anxiety, heat in the face and lachrymation (Hahnemann, on the nitrate of silver).

Ophthalmia with intense pains (Gaz. de Santé). Opacity of the cornea; a large portion of the cornea is covered with a white, opaque, apparently dense, but not very deeply penetrating spot (Etienne Saint-Marie). Contraction of the pupil (Medico-Chirurg. Gazette). Wild rolling of the eyes, the pupils being dilated and insensible to light (Bullét. de Thérap.) Hollow-eyedness (M., 30 pot., 5 d.).

155. Ophthalmia, abating in the cool and open air, intolerable in the warm room.

EARS: Tearing with pressure over the left ear, at a small spot (Gross, a. 12 h.). Drawing pain, extending from the cavity behind the right lobule to the skin of the cheek and as far as the lower jaw, apparently in the periosteum (Franz). *Corrosive itching of both lobules*, in the morning, after rising (Gross, a. 24 h.). Violent itching of the outer ear, which he had to scratch until it bled (Hahnemann).

160. Dragging pain in the ears (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 4 d.). Tearing and dragging in the right ear (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Incisive stitches extending from the interior of the left ear as far as the brain (Hahnemann). Cutting sensation toward the parotid gland, as if in the Eustachian tube, when chewing, as after tasting some acrid substance (Franz). Clear ringing in the ears, confounding the senses; she imagines it is at a distance (P., 30 pot. 1 d.).

165. Clear ringing before the ears, passing into momentary deafness with dull roaring (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). *Ring- ing in the ears and deafness* (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.). Clear ringing in the ears, in the morning, in bed (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.). Whizzing before the ears, with dullness of the head (N., 30 pot., 6 d.). *Whizzing, feeling of obstruction and hard hearing in the left ear* (P., 30 pot., 5 d.).

170. Sensation in the right ear, as if it were obstructed (Hahnemann). She thought a board had been placed before the left ear (N., 30 pot., 6 d.). Painful stoppage of the ears, with headache (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 4 d.).

Nose: Twitching and creeping behind the skin close to the left side of the nose (M., 1 pot., 1 d.). Pain and swelling of the right nasal wing (K., M., 3 pot., 1 dose, 6 d.).

175. The left nasal bones are painful, as if bruised (M., 1 pot., 1 d.). Readily bleeding pimple near the septum of the

nose (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Rigidity and clawing in the nasal cavities (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). *Itching in the nose* (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). Smarting and itching in the nose (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.).

180. *Violent itching in the nose, obliging him to rub it constantly until it looked raw* (K. M., 2 pot., 1 dose, for several days). Sore pain in the nose, when compressing the wings (M.). Ulcers in the nose, becoming covered with yellow crusts (M.). Scurfs in the nose being excessively painful when becoming detached and occasioning a bleeding (M., 30 pot., 6 d.).

185. Blows blood from the right nostril (M., 30 pot., 5 d.). When blowing the nose, it bleeds profusely, and again immediately after dinner, and in three hours (Hahnemann). Tingling and creeping in the nose, followed by bleeding (Hahnemann). He blows blood and puriform mucus from the nose (K.). When sneezing, a bloody and purulent mucus comes out of the nose (K.).

190. In the room the nose is obstructed in the open air and a thin mucus flows from it (M., 30 pot., 4 d.). At night the nose is stopped, with much itching (M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 5 d.). The nose is obstructed (K.). At night she has a smell as of pus before her nose (N., 30 pot., 4 d.). *Dullness of the sense of smell* (N., 30 pot., several days).

LIPS: 195. Swelling of the upper lip directly below the nose (Hahnemann). Pustule on the derma of the upper lip, arising from a painful, red-shining blotch (M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). In the left corner of the mouth, a painful, inflamed blotch, forming on the day following a pock-shaped pustule, which, after a few days of efflorescence, passed into a hard blotch of a few days' duration (M., 2 pot., 3 dose). Hard blotches in the vermilion-border of the upper lip, paler than the lip, and sore to the touch (E., 30 pot., 3 d.). The lips and soft parts of the mouth have a bluish appearance (P., 1 pot., 1 dose).

200. Slight astringent sensation in the region of the lips, in the buccal cavity and in the region of the tongue (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). The lips are dry and viscid, without thirst (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). Parched condition of the lips, mouth, tongue and fauces, night and morning (M., 2 pot., 3 dose).

JAWS AND TEETH: The gums are painful per se, but more so when touched (Hahnemann). The gums are inflamed and stand off from the teeth in the shape of white indentations, especially painful when touched (K.).

205. Loose, readily bleeding gums, which, however, were neither painful nor swollen (Moodie). In the morning, when washing his mouth, the cold water causes a sudden pain, a

tearing pain in his teeth (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). The teeth are very sensitive to cold water (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Tumult in the carious molar tooth of the left side (N., 30 pot.). Exfoliation of a molar tooth, in the right lower jaw, impeding mastication, and causing an ulcerative pain and a vacillating sensation (E., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.).

210. *The teeth become affected and get spoiled ; whereas he formerly never suffered with toothache, and had perfectly sound teeth ; he suffered constantly with some pain in the teeth ever since he commenced the proving, which was felt especially when chewing, when eating sour things, and when introducing cold things into his mouth ; beside this there is a grumbling and digging perceived in the teeth, especially those of the lower jaw, on the left side, as if they would become carious (M.).* One of the incisores was painful on being pressed forward (Wislicenus). Pain, as if beaten to pieces, in the body of the left lower jaw (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 4 d.).

MOUTH: Dry tongue, in the morning (M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 5 d.). Dry tongue in the evening (M., 2 pot., 2 d.).

215. In the morning, when waking, the tongue feels dry as a crust ; even after washing the mouth with water, the dryness abates only a little and for a little while (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.). The tongue and mouth are dry and parched (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). The tongue is remarkably dry, with violent thirst (Moll). Dry tongue, with slimy mouth (M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 5 d.). The tongue feels dry, whereas it is humid (Franz).

220. White tongue (K., 1 pot., 1 dose, 2 d.). White, slimy tongue (J., 1 pot., 2 dose). Yellowish-gray tongue (E., 30 pot., 2 d.). Red, painful tip of the tongue ; the papillæ are erect and prominent (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Rough tongue (M. 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.).

225. The papillæ are prominent and erect, and feel sore (J., 1 pot., 2 dose). The papillæ of the left side are erect and prominent (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.). Towards the left margin of the tongue the papillæ become erect and form reddish painful blotches ; the tongue is painful as if burnt (K., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Small vesicle on the tongue, with burning soreness (Hahnemann). The tongue is swollen and painful, as if ulcerated subcutaneously (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.).

230. Ulcerated crusts on the mucous membrane of the mouth, especially that of the left cheek (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.). Feter from the mouth, in the morning (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). *Ptyalism* (M., 30 pot., 5 d.). Confluence of viscid saliva in the mouth, with shuddering and shaking (Franz). Astringent taste in the mouth, with confluence of watery saliva (M., 6 pot., 2 dose).

235. Confluence of watery saliva in the mouth (K., 1 pot., 2 dose). Speech is impeded by the confluence of viscid saliva in the mouth (Franz). Watery mucus in the mouth and posterior nares, day and night (K., 1 pot., 4 dose). The palate and fauces were so dry that he was merely able to mutter instead of talking (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.). Burning pain in the region of the velum palatinum and the posterior nares, as if sore or as if corroded by pepper (M., 1 dose, 4 d.).

240. Ulcerative pain of a small spot in the velum pendulum palati (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). Troublesome tension and prickling of the palate; a few days after this a swelling with a wart-shaped excrescence showed itself, impeding deglutition (P., 30 pot., 7-9 d.). Sensation as if the velum pendulum palati were swollen, not per se, but when moving the tongue and during deglutition (Hahnemann). Scraping sensation in the region of the velum pendulum, as if a rough body were adhering there; the sensation was not very painful but troublesome, and more distinct during empty deglutition than when swallowing any thing, however it was felt all the time and obliged him to swallow saliva; in a few hours the sensation descended lower down into the fauces (Franz).

PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS: Intense titillation of the palate and pharynx, causing the eyes to become moist, and occasioning a fatiguing short hacking cough, at noon (M., 2 pot., 3 dose).

245. *Dark redness of the uvula and fauces* (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Redness of the velum palatinum, posterior nares and isthmus (M., 6 pot., 1 dose). Titillation in the throat, as if caused by a little feather, obliging one to hawk (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). Scraping in the throat (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Roughness and scraping of the pharynx, continuing the whole day (Hanel).

250. Roughness and scraping of the throat, as if raw and sore (M., 6 pot., 1 d.). Rawness and painful soreness of the throat (Hahnemann). Soreness and rawness of the throat, during an expiration and when swallowing (Franz). Sore feeling in the pharynx when drinking cold water or during empty deglutition (M., 2 pot., 3 dose). Roughness and dryness of the throat, with ulcerative pain, at night (M., 2 pot., 2 dose).

255. Seated ulcerative pain in the pharynx, apparently in the posterior wall; changed to an aching pain when yawning and taking a deep inspiration (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). Boring-digging pain in the throat (Hahnemann). Sore throat when swallowing, as if swollen, or as if a splinter were stick-

ing in the throat (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.). Painful tension in the fauces as if swollen, when yawning (Gross). *Pain in the right side of the throat, as of an ulcer, drawing and tension upward and downward ; sensation as if a splinter were lodged in the throat when swallowing, eructating, breathing, stretching and moving the neck ; sometimes an undulating jerking and pulsating was felt in the throat, continuing for several days* (M., 2, pot., 2 dose).¹

260. Burning and dryness in the fauces and pharynx (K., 1 pot., 1 dose). Dryness and strangulation in the throat, with shortness of breath, at night (N., 30 pot., 5 d.). Frequent accumulation of a tenacious, thick mucus in the throat, obliging one to hawk, and causing slight hoarseness (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Accumulation of mucus in the posterior nares, obliging him to hawk, in the forenoon (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Accumulation of mucus in the mouth and fauces : he has to hawk and spit all the time, in the morning (K., 1 pot., 2 dose).

270. Watery mucus in the mouth and in the posterior nares, day and night (K., 1 pot., 4 dose). Thick, tenacious mucus in the throat obliges him to hawk all the time, the whole day (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Balls of soap-like mucus accumulate in the larynx, occasioning slight turns of cough by means of which they are expelled (M., 6 pot., 1 dose). *Tenacious, gray, jelly-like mucus in the throat, easily hawked up, in the morning* (Gross). Strangulation (Æsterlen).

270. Troublesome strangulation in the pharynx (Moll). Spasm and strangulation in the pharynx (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 4 d.). Continuous repulsive sensation in the stomach and pharynx (Moll). *Paroxysm of cramp in the œsophagus* (in the forenoon at 10½ o'clock). *After yawning a sensation is experienced in the stomach as if it would burst ; wind presses upwards, but the œsophagus feels spasmodically closed ; hence an ineffectual effort to eructate, with excessive strangulation, pressing pain in the stomach, faintish sort of nausea, confluence of water in the mouth and inability to stir ; the paroxysm ceases after a quarter of an hour, amidst frequent and violent belching of wind* (M., 6 pot., 4 d.).

¹ These pharmacotoxical affections of the mouth, fauces and throat are not acute, phlegmonous, sthenic inflammations, but chronic, asthenic, adynamic, such as they occur at times in the shape of an exceptional irritation, in cachectic individuals affected with some chronic disease, or as a secondary specific manifestation of some deep-seated affection ; such pharmacotoxical affections are generally seated in the mucous membranes, resulting in malformations of structure, such as interstitial distention, dermatization, granulation, helkosis, etc.

TASTE: Metallico-styptic taste in the mouth, like ink, immediately (J., 1 pot., 1 dose).

275. Ink-like metallic taste with styptic adstriction of the mouth (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Bitter, astringent, stinging coppery taste in the mouth, with nausea and inclination to vomit, immediately after taking the drug (P., 1 pot.). Bitter, astringent metallic taste as of verdigris, exciting nausea and inclination to vomit (K., 1 pot., 1 dose). She has a taste as of ink in the mouth (N.). In the morning, after rising, he has a clayish taste in his mouth, the tip of the tongue being white, the root yellow, with viscid lips and no thirst (M., 6 pot., 2 d.).

280. Pappy, chalk-like taste in the mouth, viscid lips, thin mucous coating on the reddish-white tongue (M., 30 pot., 1 dose). Pappy, bitter taste, with viscid mouth (E., 30 pot., 4 d.). Sweetish-bitter taste, with hypochondriac mood (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.).

APPETITE: Diminished appetite (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). No appetite; a quantity of eructations (J., 1 pot., 1 dose).

285. No appetite; food tastes to him like straw (J., 1 pot., 3 dose). The appetite has disappeared entirely; the mere thought of food nauseates him (Hahnemann). Indifference to food; he is satiated immediately (Franz). Speedy repletion (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). No appetite at breakfast (Franz).

290. No appetite at breakfast (J., 1 pot., 1 dose). Unusual appetite (M., 6 pot., 1 dose). Strong appetite (M. and N.). Strong appetite (Gross, a. 40 hours). Strong appetite, although the stomach is replete (Gross).

295. Excessive gnawing hunger, which cannot be satisfied by food, the whole day; afterwards it could only be appeased for a short while, several days in succession (Haynel). Urging desire for acrid cheese (P.). Irresistible desire for sugar in the evening (M.).

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: *Violent belching* (K., 1 pot., 2 dose). Belching, immediately (N., 30 pot.).

300. A good deal of belching in the morning (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). *Most of the gastric derangements are accompanied with belching.* Sensation like heartburn (Meyer, a. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour). Burning sensation like heartburn, early in the morning, in the abdomen, in the stomach, and extending up into the chest (Hahnemann). A sort of choking, resulting in the bringing up of a bitter, acrid, badly tasting fluid from the stomach into the mouth, after which a scraping and burning sensation remains continually in the throat; heartburn (Gross, a. 8 hours).

305. Nausea arising from the stomach and the præcordia, with desire to vomit (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). Slight nausea in the stomach, with chilliness and shuddering, and accompanied with a peculiar sensation of rigor in the lower limbs (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Nausea, resembling hunger (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). Nausea, with gurgling in the abdomen (M., 1 pot., 1 d.). Faintish sort of nausea with violent palpitation of the heart, of which she had three paroxysms on the same day (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 3 d.).

310. Leaden-colored countenance, with nausea (N., 30 pot., 2 d.). Almost constant qualmishness and nausea (Franz). Nausea (Schneider, Esterlen). Constant nausea, and frequent and extremely troublesome efforts to vomit (Westphal). Sensation in the throat as if one would vomit, followed immediately by heat all over, most violent about the head, accompanied with redness of the face, without thirst (Meyer, a. $\frac{1}{2}$ h.).

315. Vomiting (Blancard). Violent vomiting (Boyle). Vomiting, the substances which were thrown up tinging the bed clothes black (Bullét. de Thérap.). Great irritation of the stomach, anxiety in the præcordial region, and vomiting (Ebers). Vomiting and diarrhœa with violent colicky pains (Esterlen).

320. Two paroxysms of vomiting, in the afternoon, at stool (Hahnemann). Retching and vomiting of mucus, accompanying the diarrhœic stools (N., 30 pot., 4 d.). She wakes about midnight from the oppressive sensation of having a heavy lump in the region of the stomach, inducing vomiting; not till morning does she throw up glassy mucus, which can be drawn into threads; she had two paroxysms of that kind of vomiting, after which she felt the whole afternoon a desire to vomit, a tremulous weakness and a sensation in the head as if it were in a vise (N., 30 pot., 6 d.). Anxiety in the præcordia, after dinner (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Pain in the præcordia (E., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.).

STOMACH: 325. Pressure in the pit of the stomach (Franz). Attacks the stomach (Boerhaave). Excites the nerves of the stomach (Cappe). Oppresses, cools and injures the stomach (Sta. Hildegard). Trembling and throbbing in the stomach (K., 1 pot., 2 dose).

330. Pains in the stomach (Bullét. de Thérap.). Sensation of heaviness and pains in the stomach, with nausea (Burdart). Nausea, heaviness and pressure in the stomach (Hull). Oppression of the stomach (Moll). Increased pressure at the stomach (E., 30 pot., 1 dose).

335. Violent pressure at the stomach, in the afternoon (N., 30 pot., 4 d.). Hard pressure near the pit of the stomach, on

the right side, which is more intense during a deep inspiration (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Pressure and heaviness in the region of the stomach, and as if the stomach were being pulled down (M., 30 pot., 2 d.). Sensation as if the stomach and œsophagus were filled with food (M., 30 pot., 2 d.). Tension and pressure in the stomach, causing anxiety and a sensation as if the stomach were filled unto bursting (M., 30 pot., 2 d.).

340. Weak stomach: food oppresses the stomach like a dead weight, and drags it downward; sensation as if the stomach and œsophagus were filled with food; eructations tasting of the ingesta even eight hours after a meal (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). In the morning he dreams that he is hungry; this sensation wakes him; upon waking he finds himself attacked with a violent spasm of the stomach, which is accompanied with hunger, nausea, and considerable flatulence (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.). Wild gnawing at the stomach, a sort of hunger with nausea (M., 30 pot., 2 d.).

345. Slight turn of spasm of the stomach before breakfast (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 4 d.). Slight turn of spasm of the stomach at five o'clock in the morning (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 4 d.). Cardialgia and turns of nausea before breakfast, early (M., 30 pot., 3 d.). Cardialgia and internal chilliness, early in the morning, before breakfast, accompanied with very bad appearance (M., 30 pot., 2 d.). Shifting of wind and twisting in the stomach with frequent empty eructations (N., 30 pot., 1 d.). Violent cardialgia, waking her in the night; twisting of the stomach which extends down into the abdomen (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Violent cardialgia (Richter).

350. Violent cardialgia; griping and burning, momentarily (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Burning, ascending from the stomach (N., 30 pot., 3 d.). Momentary feeling of warmth in the stomach accompanied with slight nausea (Burdach). Warmth in the stomach, with rumbling in the intestines and emission of flatulence (Moll). Burning sensation, nausea, and pain in the stomach (Schneider).

355. Burning heat in the stomach (Kinglake). Burning in the stomach and chest (Moodie). Inflammation of the stomach (Richter). Inflammation, suppuration and dissolution of the mucous membrane of the stomach, the muscular membrane appearing to be more or less involved in the inflammatory process (Burdach). Gastro-enteritis (Moll).

360. Gangrene of the primæ viæ (Boerhaave). Contraction of the stomach; it is less spacious (Schneider). *Gnawing pain in the stomach, on the left side* (M., 6 pot., 3 dose). *Stinging ulcerative pain on the left side of the stomach, di-*

rectly below the short ribs, more intense during a deep inspiration and when touching the parts (M., 6 pot., 3 dose). Ulcerative pain in the stomach after dinner (M., 30 pot., 2 d.).

365. Pinching across the stomach and in the left hypochondrium (Franz). Hard pressure in the left hypochondrium (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Pain in the hypochondria (K., 1 pot., 2 dose).

ABDOMEN: Stinging in the liver (K., M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Stitches in the liver, coming on as with a jerk (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.).

370. Cutting and stinging in the liver (K., 1 pot., 2 dose.). Peculiar fullness in the liver, painful, with occasional drawing and stinging, especially when walking, sometimes reaching into the chest (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Periodical dull stitches in the anterior surface of the liver (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Affection of the liver, ending in fatal dropsy (Wedemeyer). Stitches in the spleen, recurring several evenings (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.).

375. Fine stitches in the spleen coming on at intervals (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.). Peculiar uncomfortableness and emptiness in the abdomen, with nausea (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). Fullness, heaviness and distention of the abdomen, with anxiety, impeding respiration, after supper (M., 30 pot., 1 dose). Oppressive, painful distention of the abdomen, at night, passing off without any emission of flatulence (Hahnemann). Oppressive drawing pain in the whole abdomen down to the groin, with tension, as in ascites (M., 6 pot., 2 dose.).

380. Painful tension and pressure in the abdomen, as if sore and ulcerated (M., 30 pot., 1 dose). Pain in the abdomen as if sore, accompanied with great hunger, abating after eating, but a trembling setting in in the place (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 2 d.). After he had commenced eating, he felt an excessive pressure from the abdomen to the pubic region, worse during an inspiration and relieved by rising from his seat (Gross). *Stitches dart through the abdomen like electric sparks, especially during a sudden transition from rest to motion, on the left side* (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Coldness in the abdomen, which is painfully irritated (N., 30 pot., 4 d.).

355. Sensation as of a ball ascending from the abdomen into the throat (N., 30 pot., 3 d.). Troublesome colic, like cramp, after a slight catarrh (M., 30 pot., 1 dose). Contractive colic, as from a cold, after the morning evacuation, when sitting (Hahnemann). Extremely disagreeable drawing, down the whole left side of the abdomen, when standing (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Sharp stitches from within outwards in the mus-

cles of the abdomen, near the last true rib, terminating in a fine pinching, and abating somewhat by friction (Wislicenus).

390. Contraction of the abdominal muscles when walking, and tension in those muscles, obliging him to walk crooked (Franz). Intermittent dull pressure in the transversalis muscle of the abdomen, near the crest of the ilium, as if made with a foreign body (M., 6 pot., 1 dose). Boring pain in the right side of the abdomen, directly above the groin (Langhamer). Cutting on either side of the abdomen, in the region of the abdominal ring (Haynel, a. $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours). Pressing pain in the groins, more violent when touching them (M., 6 pot., 2 dose).

395. Sensation as if the tendon of the left psoas-muscle were upon the stretch; it is painful when touched as if bruised (Franz). Cutting in the small of the back and abdomen, even when touching the parts (H., 1 pot., 2 dose). Cutting, transversely through the abdomen, internally (Franz). Colic, as in diarrhœa (Franz). Colic around the umbilicus, for several days (K., 1 pot., 4 dose).

400. Uneasiness in the abdomen, several times a day (P., 1 pot., 1 dose). Loud rumbling in the abdomen, on the left side, resembling the croaking of young toads (Langhamer, a. $\frac{3}{4}$ h.). He wakes in the morning, from shifting of flatulence, rumbling, and a sensation in the intestines as if he had to go to stool (J., 1 pot., 1 d.). Rumbling in the abdomen, in the night, and emission of flatulence (Hahnemann). Emission of flatulence, immediately (K., M., 2 pot.).

405. Emission of a quantity of flatulence, after dinner (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Flatulence (M., 30 pot., 2 d.). The symptoms are less troublesome after emission of flatulence. Painful urging in the hypogastrium during loose stool (Hahnemann). Urging in the hypogastrium, even during a pretty loose stool, and even afterward (Wislicenus, a. 72 hours).

Stool:—410. Frequent, never ineffectual urging for stool in the lower part of the rectum, and discharge of a small quantity of loose stool (Hahnemann, a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, continuing several hours). Three diarrhœic stools at short intervals, the first being papescent and copious, the two next scanty and of a watery mucus of dark color (J., 1 pot., 1 night). Six liquid, brown evacuations of a fetid smell (J., 1, 2 night). *A slight colic wakes him from his uneasy slumber, and he had sixteen evacuations of a greenish, very fetid mucus, accompanied with emission of a quantity of noisy flatulence, in one night* (K., 1 pot., 1 dose). Shifting of flatulence in the abdomen, in the morning, followed by two diarrhœic stools (K., 1 pot., 3 dose).

415. Two diarrhœic stools in the evening (K., 1 pot., 4 dose). Four evacuations of green mucus, with retching, vomiting of mucus, pain in the stomach and drawing pain in the abdomen; during all this time she could not bear being tied around the hypochondria (N., 30 pot., 4 d.). After having eaten sugar greedily in the evening, he was attacked with scanty watery diarrhœa about midnight, accompanied with flatulent colic, and a quantity of noisy flatulence during the evacuation (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). Diarrhœic stool after breakfast (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Acts powerfully upon the intestinal canal, occasioning from four to five stools a day (Badley).

420. Frequent evacuations, with slight pains in the abdomen (Balardini). Diarrhœa with colic (De Lens). Violent diarrhœa (Fodéré). Bloody evacuations (Burdach). Bloody stools with great debility (Fried., Hoffmann).

425. Several evacuations of bloody mucus, without any particular pain, toward morning (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). A good deal of urging during the diarrhœa (M.). Colic previous to the diarrhœa (M.). Dry and sandy stool after dinner, but which is passed without any trouble (Franz). *Constipation; the substances evacuated were dry and of a firm consistence, whereas his bowels were generally loose* (M., after taking small doses and on the last days of the proving).

430. Slowness and diminution of the fœcal and urinary discharges (M.). Dry, firm, alvine evacuation (E., 30 pot., on the last days). Diarrhœa or constipation (Burdach, Richter). Violent constipation (Moll). Intestinal phthisis, ulceration of the intestines (Hom. Lex.).

435. Creeping and burning in the anus (K., 1 pot., 3 dose). A good deal of *frequently repeated itching of the anus, inducing him to rub until he became sore* (M., 30 pot.). Discharge of a quantity of ascarides (Born). Discharge of tænia (Michaelis). Discharge of several yards of tænia (Currie).

URINARY ORGANS:—440. Pains in the kidneys (Tanchan). At first the urinary organs are greatly irritated (Moodie). Is a diuretic and diaphoretic (Glauber). Frequent urination (Gross, a. 6 hours). Frequent urging to urinate and copious emission for several hours (Langhamer, a. 2 hours).

445. Frequent emission of a pale, strong-smelling urine (J., 1 pot.). Accelerated and increased emission of a quantity of pale-yellow urine (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Frequent and copious emission of a pale urine (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Frequent micturition (K., 1 pot., 2 dose). Frequent and copious urina-

tion in the daytime, the stream being sometimes divided (K., 1 pot., 3 dose).

450. A good deal of urination, at night (K., 1 pot., 3 dose). Copious urination at night (K., M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 1 d.). Scanty and rare emission of a dark-yellow urine (after taking the higher potencies and on the last days of the proving, E. M.). The urine is passed with an ease as never before, and which was almost pleasant; the stream seemed to be more voluminous (M., 1 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.). In emitting the urine it was longer before it made its appearance (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.).

455. *Emission of a few drops of urine after he had done, accompanied with a sensation as if the interior of the urethra were swollen* (J., 1 pot., 2 dose). Inability to pass the urine in a projecting stream (M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 5 d.). Burning micturition and feeling in the urethra as if swollen; the last portion of the urine passes off with difficulty (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Burning during micturition, and sensation as if the anterior portion of the urethra were constricted (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Burning after micturition (M., 2 pot., 2 dose).

460. After urination a burning drop ran along the urethra (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Sensation as if something fluid were running along the urethra from behind forward (M., 2 pot., 3 dose). When emitting the last drop of urine, he experiences a cutting from the posterior portion of the urethra as far as the anus (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Dragging pains during micturition (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). Painful pushing in the urethra (M., 3 pot., 3 dose).

465. After urination, during which an ulcerative pain was felt in the urethra, a second but ineffectual urging to urinate was experienced (M., 2 pot., 3 dose). Heat, itching and titillation, in the morning when urinating for the first time (M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 5 d.). Sore feeling in the urethra, even after micturition (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). The urethra is painful as if closed up by swelling, and ulcerated (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). The urethra is painful between the acts of micturition as if ulcerated (M., 6 pot., 3 dose).

470. Ulcerative pain in the middle of the urethra, as if a splinter had been pushed in (M., 6 pot., 3 dose). The urethra feels swollen, hard and knotty (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). Inflammation and violent pains of the urethra with increased gonorrhœa, priapism, dysuria, bloody urine, fever (Venot). Slight burning in the whole course of the urethra, increased gonorrhœa, burning during micturition, painful tension during erections, chordee, bleeding from the urethra, shootings in the

same from behind forward (v. Gutceit). Oozing of mucus from the urethra (K., 1 pot., 4 dose).

475. Stricture of the urethra (Brown).

GENITAL ORGANS OF THE MALE: Chancre-like ulcers on the prepuce; at first their tips were covered with pus, but afterwards the ulcers became diffused through a pretty spacious depression, exhibiting the tallow-like coating of chancres (K., 1 pot., after the 5th dose on the 9th day). Contusive pain in the left testicle (Langhamer, after forty-nine hours). The right testicle is enlarged and hard (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 3 d.). Emission almost every night (Hahnemann).

480. Nightly emissions without any lascivious dreams (Langhamer). Three copious emissions in one night (H., 1 pot., 5 dose). Frequent nightly emissions, sometimes accompanied with lascivious dreams (M.). She had two seminal emissions at night, which she had never had before (P., 30 pot., 4 d.). Painful coit; the urethra felt as if put upon the stretch, absence of pleasure (M., 6 pot., 3 dose).

485. *Want of sexual desire, the genital organs having shrunk* (M., 30 pot., 4 d.).

FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION: Excites the capillaries of the uterus (Hudson). Congestions to the uterus (Tanchon). Hemorrhages from the uterus (Tanchon). Hemorrhage from the uterus (a fortnight before the menses), only a few hours (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.).

490. The menses appear at the usual period, but they are much more copious than usual, and are accompanied with cutting pains in the small of the back and groin, and contractive sensation in the latter (N., 30 pot., 6 d.). Suppression of the menses, miscarriage and metrorrhagia (Smith). Suppression of the mucous leucorrhœa; it reappeared in a few weeks, but less and milder (P.).

CORYZA: Irritation in the nose, as if coryza would set in (Meyer, a. 1 h.). Sneezing, after tingling in the nose and the posterior nares (M., 30 pot., 1 d.).

495. *A good deal of sneezing* (K., and A., several days). Fluent coryza, the nose is full of mucus all the time (Gross). *Excessive fluent coryza with frequent sneezing, two days* (Haynel). *Violent fluent coryza without sneezing* (Langhamer, a. 10 hours). *Coryza with constant chilliness, sickly look, lachrymation, sneezing, and such a violent stupefying headache that she had to lie down* (P., 30 pot., 3 d.).

500. Sensation as if both nostrils were stopped, quite low down, with smarting in the left nostril (Franz). Disagreeable stoppage of the upper part of the nose, for three days (Hull).

Discharge from the nose resembling white pus, with clots of blood (Hull). When sneezing he discharges a purulent mucus from the nose, mixed with little spots of blood (K., M., 2 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.).

LARYNX AND TRACHEA: When lying down, after dinner, he perceived a whizzing and whistling in the larynx (in the throat and the bronchial tubes), occurring regularly as the pulse; the noise did not seem to be occasioned by accumulation of mucus, but by the movement of the blood; it was heard only when lying on the left ear (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.).

505. Hoarseness with roughness in the throat (M., 2 pot., 5 dose). Nightly hoarseness, with turns of dry cough, after which she throws off blood-tinged mucus mixed with saliva (N., 30 pot., 7 d.). Rawness and painful soreness in the upper part of the larynx, when coughing, not when swallowing (Hahnemann). Irritation and titillation in the larynx, followed by accumulation of mucus in the larynx, occasioning a slight rattling and a whizzing breathing until the mucus is thrown off in small lumps (E., 30 pot., 2 dose, 4 d.). Laughing causes phlegm in the trachea, and cough (Franz).

510. *When going up stairs and stooping, mucus gets into the trachea; it is thrown off by a single turn of coughing* (Franz). A dull cutting, which passes into a stitching, is felt in the trachea from below upwards, occasioning two or three turns of cough, and continuing even after the cough ceased; the cough occasions a watery expectoration by which the irritation is not relieved (Franz, a. 24 hours). Dry tickling in the larynx, occasioning a cough, in the daytime (K., 1 pot., 2 dose). Night-cough occasioned by a titillation in the larynx (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Roughness in the throat, occasioning a short hawking (M., 6 pot., 1 dose).

515. Cough occasioned by a titillation in the throat (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Violent titillation in the throat, obliging him to cough, before dinner, recurring at the same hour for several days (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Dry, fatiguing cough, occasioned by a violent, almost burning titillation in the throat, before retiring in the evening (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Morning-cough (Hahnemann). Irritating hacking cough without expectoration, early in the morning after rising (Langhamer, a. 48 h.).

520. Evening-cough which makes the accustomed tobacco-smoke intolerable to him (M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 5 d.). Dry and hacking cough, several times a day (K., 1 pot., 2 dose). Occasional cough in bed, at night (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). Paroxysms of dry cough at night, sometimes so violent as to induce vomiting (K., 1 pot., 4 dose).

525. *Suffocative cough* for several days at noon (M., second experiment). Cough after dinner, impeding speech (M., second experiment, 3 dose).

CHEST: Accumulation of mucus in the chest (K., 1 pot., 4 dose). Mucus in the chest and cough with expectoration (Langhamer, a. 26 hours). Several paroxysms of a short rattling cough in the daytime, not in the night or in the open air, accompanied with a whitish, thickish, loose expectoration resembling boiled starch, but not transparent, without taste or smell (Hahnemann). Catarrh which is at first slight and dry, and afterwards loose, changing in a few days to a rattling cough with yellow expectoration, profuse sweat and breaking out readily, bad look, hollow eyes and disturbed nightly sleep; as the cough improved, the boy blew from his nose puriform mucus mixed with blood (30 pot., 2d to 4th day.)

530. Violent, continual irritation, with cough and spitting of blood, accompanied with torturing oppression of breathing (Homœop. Lex.). Nightly cough and sweat (K., 1 pot., 5 dose). Sighing, owing to oppression of the chest (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Fullness and anxiousness in the chest, with disposition to sigh (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Heaviness in the cavity of the chest, with desire to sigh (Moll).

535. Oppression of the chest, accompanied with a clawing sensation moving through the chest (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). Difficulty of breathing (Æsterlen). Excessive suffocative oppression of breathing (Stuppe). Suffocative fits (Hom. Lex.). Pressure in the side of the back, opposite the abdomen; afterwards, when standing, when making the least motion or when taking an inspiration, a frightful, oppressive stitching is experienced as if he would die; he had to walk crooked; clutching sensation in that region, when lying still, as is felt in a malignant ulcer; oppression in the thoracic cavity, preventing the breathing, as if a great weight were oppressing the chest (Hahnemann).

540. Nightly pain in the chest (K., M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 1 d.). Stitches in the chest (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Sticking in the left side of the chest (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.). Dull stitches in the left side, below the last false ribs (Herrmann). Dull stitches in the third true rib of the left side, the same during an inspiration and expiration (Herrmann).

545. Dull stitches under the cartilages of the last true ribs, on the left side of and above the pit of the stomach, in the evening when in bed, slowly going and coming (Gross). Prickings under the xiphoid cartilage (Herrmann). Acute stitches on the right side of and near the handle of the sternum (Herr-

mann). Acute stitches between the sixth and seventh true ribs of the right side, increased during an inspiration (Herrmann). Violent stitch in the right side of the chest from within outward, lasting a minute, and so violent that he was scarcely able to breathe, when sitting (Langhamer).

550. Fine stitches on the inner side of the upper part of the sternum from within outward (Wislicenus, a. 48 hours). Sticking-clawing pain in the left side of the sternum, most violent when sitting crooked, the same during an inspiration or expiration (Wislicenus, a. 8 hours). Sticking, with pressure, in the right side of the chest and in the region of the sternum, somewhat increased during a deep inspiration (Wislicenus, a. a few minutes). Painful pressure from within outward in a spot of the size of half a dollar between the second and third ribs of the right side, during a deep inspiration (Haynel). *Aching-tensive pain in the chest, in various places of the chest, of the size of half a dollar* (M., 2 pot., 2 dose).

555. Pressure and weight as of a stone, in the middle of the sternum, in a spot of the size of a hand (N., 30 pot., 5 d.). Violent pressure in the middle of the sternum, internally, increased by every movement, especially when raising the trunk again after stooping (Haynel). Aching pain in the region of the sternum (Herrmann). Aching pain in a place of the right side of the chest, as if pressure were made upon the ribs with any thing hard (Franz). Sensation of oppression in the left side of the chest above the heart (Wislicenus, a. 78 hours).

560. A cramp-like tensive pain with pressure is experienced in the region of same ribs (Hahnemann). Severe cutting in both sides in the region of the lowest ribs, from within outward, during a deep inspiration; it is only feebly felt between inspirations; if he moves the trunk without taking an inspiration, the pain is not increased; but the increase is felt as soon as he takes an inspiration (Wislicenus, a. a few hours). Cutting stitches at the extremity of the ribs, on the right side of and near the vertebral column, especially when curbing the back (Haynel). Cutting below the last rib of the left side, when bending forward to one side and when leaning the arm upon any thing (Hahnemann). Burning in the chest (Moodie).

565. Oppressive burning in the region of the heart (Haynel). *Palpitation of the heart*, at night (J., 1 pot., 3 dose). *Violent palpitation of the heart accompanied with a faintish sort of nausea, of which she had three paroxysms in one afternoon* (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 3 d.). Beating of the heart (Moll). Stitches in the breasts (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.).

570. Sharp stitches in the right side of the chest, near the

nipple (Herrmann). Sticking below the right nipple, not changed by either an inspiration or expiration (Gross). Tearing below the right nipple (Gross). Gnawing scraping in the left side of the chest, in rest (Wislicenus). Cramp-pain in the left side of the chest; the part is still painful to the touch, after the pain had disappeared (Wislicenus, a. 9 hours).

575. The outer chest is painful to the touch (K., 1 pot.). The mammary glands of the right side are painful as if ulcerated, towards the axilla, especially when touching the part; when stretching the arm and turning the trunk speedily to one side, an oblong rounded protrusion is distinctly felt (P., 30 pot., 5 d.). Itching of the chest and the axillæ (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.). Stinging itching of various parts of the body, most violent around the left nipple (M., 6 pot., 2 d.).

NECK: Pressure on the outer and left side of the neck, when walking in the open air (Franz).

580. *Swelling of the region of the submaxillary glands, which makes the neck stiff, a tensive sensation being experienced in it during motion; deglutition is impeded as if the throat were closed by swelling; he has to force every mouthful down his throat* (Wislicenus, a. 48 hours). Clawing in the right anterior cervical muscles, resembling a cramp (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Bounding pulsations of the left carotid at regular intervals, distinctly seen by the naked eye (P., 30 pot., 3 d.).

BACK: Sharp pressure in the region of the scapulæ, interiorly (Wislicenus, after one hour). Drawing with pressure in the top of the left shoulder, as of a load (M., 6 pot., 2 dose).

585. Violent pressure between the shoulders, penetrating deeply, especially at the angle of the right shoulder, early in the morning on waking (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Excessive tearing in the upper portion of the left scapula when sitting, abating on rising (Gross). Tearing in the top of the shoulder and in the region of the head of the humerus (Herrmann). Tearing in the glenoid cavity of the acromion process, extending into the clavicle (Herrmann). Titillating, itching stinging between the scapulæ, as if caused by a violent flea or mosquito bite (Hahnemann).

590. Itching pimples on the back, the itching being especially felt in the evening and obliging him to scratch (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.). Itch-like eruption, especially on the back (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 6 d.). *Tensive-clawing pains in the back* (M.). *Nightly pains in the back* (M.). Burning stinging in the right side of the small of the back when sitting; when

rising or when pressing upon the part, a painful burning, but no stinging, is experienced in the part (Franz).

595. Weight in the small of the back which prevents him from sitting (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.). Violent pain in the small of the back, as if sprained, early in the morning when sitting; the pain was so violent that he had to rise (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 2 d.). Violent pains in the small of the back as if sprained, in the morning, scarcely permitting him to rise and not permitting him to walk about except crooked; recurring in the same manner for four days in succession (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 3 d.). Pain in the small of the back, relieved when standing or walking (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.). Sensation as if the small of the back had been knocked off (Gross, a. 24 hours).

600. The small of the back is painful as if bruised (Gross, a. 36 hours). The small of the back feels weary (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.). Digging-up in the small of the back, not permitting her to bend (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.). Cutting in the small of the back and in the abdomen (K., 1 pot., 2 dose). Frequent complaints about pain in the small of the back and in the loins (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 4 d.).

605. Dull stitches in the region of the second lumbar vertebra (Herrmann). The lumbar region feels bruised (K., 1 pot., 1 dose). Heaviness and drawing in the loins, accompanied with great debility and weariness, trembling in the lower limbs, as after a fatiguing journey (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Extremely painful drawing and heaviness in the os sacrum along the pelvis, as if the menses were going to make their appearance (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 3 d.). Paralytic heaviness in the lumbar region, on the left side, extending into the hip-joint of the same side (M., 6 pot., 4 dose).

610. The lumbar region feels rigid and as if put upon the stretch (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Stiffness, heaviness and paralytic pain, commencing at the os sacrum and going down along the pelvis and the hips (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Heaviness and paralytic sensation in the region of the os sacrum, not permitting him to sit for a long while, and obliging him, when walking, to stretch the dorsal spine as much as possible (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). He experiences such an intense pain in the sacral region that blowing and sneezing cause him to start (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Drawing in the right side of the circumference of the pelvis and in the small of the back (Gross, after $\frac{1}{4}$ hour).

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES:—615. Boring stitches in the right axilla, not going off by contact (Langhamer, a. 30

hours). Tension in the right axillary glands (K., 1 pot., 4 dose). Pain in the right axilla as if strained or torn; upon raising the shoulder, the pain extended along the arm as far as the hand, where a prickling sensation was experienced (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Tearing with pressure below the shoulder-joint (Gross). Tensive drawing in various parts of the arm, resembling a sticking (Hahnemann).

620. Continuous pinching in the right upper arm, superficially (Wislicenus, a. 1 hour). Tearing in the left upper arm (Herrmann). Burning, quickly passing stitch in the middle of the right upper arm, anteriorly (Haynel). Aching pain in the flesh of the upper arm, increased by contact (Herrmann). Clawing in the middle of the upper arm when raising it; not much felt unless when raising it (Wislicenus, a. 10 hours).

625. Paralytic sensation in the arms during motion, especially in the region of the elbow-joint (Wislicenus, a. 32 hours). A kind of paralysis of the right arm and hand: it sinks down, and he is scarcely able to write in spite of any exertion he makes (Herrmann, a. 3 hours). Paralytic drawing pain in the whole of the upper right extremity (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). Cramp-like aching drawing pain in the bend of the right elbow, as if the arm had been violently moved, felt only during motion, but more when stretching than when bending the arm (Hahnemann). Aching-drawing tensive pain in the bends of both elbows and in both knees, in any condition and position of the body, disappearing only for a moment when pressing upon the parts strongly; but returning again immediately (Hahnemann).

630. Cramp-like drawing pain with pressure in the internal surface of the right forearm (Hahnemann). Paralytic drawing in the bones of the forearm (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Tension in the tip of the olecranon process, externally, when bending the arm inwards (Wislicenus, a. 1 hour). Burning in the tip of the right elbow (Gross). Violent tearing with pressure in the muscles covering the shaft of the ulna of the left arm, superiorly, not far from the carpal bones (Gross, a. 3 hours).

635. Tearing at intervals, and not continuing long, apparently in the ulna, first of the left then of the right arm, and lastly in the posterior joint of the right middle-finger, returning from time to time (Haynel). Sharp intermittent stitches in the muscles covering the right ulna (Herrmann). Nightly bone-pain of the ulna (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Sharp continuous stitches behind the wrist-joint, at the commencement of the ulna (Wislicenus). Stinging-itching burning under the

skin in the inner side of the left wrist-joint (Wislicenus, a. 32 hours).

640. He wakes in the night owing to an acute pain in the left wrist-joint as if sprained, accompanied with heat of the whole hand and uneasiness in the hand, obliging him to change the position of the hand all the time; in the morning a pimple is seen not far from the joint, the tip of which is filled with pus, and in which a stinging pain is experienced as of a splinter which had been stuck in; the tip is raised upon a red, hard base of considerable extent (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). The dorsum of the right hand and that of the index-finger is covered with red blotches which became transformed to yellow blisters upon a red base (K. M., 2 pot., 1 dose, 2 d.). Rheumatic tearing in the region where the phalanx of the thumb joins the metacarpus (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Tickling in the palm of the right hand, obliging him to scratch (Langhamer, a. 33 h.). Cramp-like drawing in the dorsum of the right hand and foot (Franz).

645. Tearing with pressure in both carpi (Gross). Tearing with pressure in the region of the metacarpal bone of the thumb and in both posterior joints of both big toes, which is felt only when touching the parts (Herrmann). Cramp of the ring-finger when seizing any thing (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.). Tearing in the posterior joint of the fourth finger of the left hand and in the metacarpal bone of the same, the finger becoming bent as by a cramp, especially when grasping any thing (Haynel). Drawing in the joints of the three middle fingers of the left hand, both in motion and rest (Herrmann).

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES:—650. Tension and drawing in the groin below the abdominal ring, near the left thigh (Franz). Paralytic weakness in the hip and thigh (Hahnemann). *Paralytic heaviness and debility of the lower limbs, so that she did not know where to put them* (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 3 d.). Periodical nervous ("cramp-like") drawing from the hip down to the knees, in paroxysms, sometimes so violent that it caused her to exclaim; the drawing descended along the anterior surface of the thigh (ischias antica) (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). Sticking-drawing pain in the hip down to the tarsal joint (P., 1 pot., 1 dose). Violent pain in a spot behind the left hip, as if he had had a violent fall upon it, only during motion; the pain is not excited by standing (Langhamer, a. 32 hours).

655. Painful pressure as with a sharp point, in the hip-joint, when bearing upon the left foot in running (Gross). Paralytic weakness in the right hip-joint when walking, especially

when bringing up the foot; the weakness is not felt in rest; this made his gait appear limping; the symptom disappeared speedily (Haynel). Paralytic weakness of the lower limbs and emaciation of the same (M., 2 pot., 3 dose, 2 d.). Creeping buzzing in the left thigh, and drawing in the anterior muscles (Franz). Jactitation of several portions of muscles, especially in the right thigh (Gross).

660. In the night his lower limbs, especially his knees, start up; the starting awoke him (K., 1 pot., 4 dose). Slight jerking in the outer side of the left knee, accompanied with a bubbling sensation when sitting (Wislicenus, immediately). Cramp-like incisive pain over the left knee, on either side of the knee, when remaining quiet (Wislicenus, a. 8 hours). Itching, blotch-shaped pimples make their appearance upon the lower limbs in the night (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). At night, in bed, he experiences a torturing itching of the hard blotches on the lower limbs and in the bend of the knee; he had to scratch all the time, and was then as if in flames until morning (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.).

665. Tearing, dull stitches over the left patella, in any position of the body (Haynel). Tearing in the left knee-joint, when sitting (Gross, a. 72 hours). Drawing tearing on the left side of and near the patella (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). Paralytic painful drawing as if bruised, one handbreadth above the left patella, in the rectus cruris muscle (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). The knee is painful as if bruised, more so when sitting than when walking (Wislicenus, a. $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.).

670. Tumult in the knees, with great weariness (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.). Violent tearing, raging, digging-up pain under the patellæ, first the left, then the right (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 2 d.). Drawing tearing from the knees into the legs (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 2 d.). The knees frequently bend, when walking (Haynel). Aching pain in the knee-joint and in the muscles of the left lower limb, exteriorly, when sitting (Herrmann).

675. Burning-corrosive stitches in the left tibia, not far from the knee, in the evening in bed, causing an involuntary jerking of the leg (Haynel). Several pimples on the tibia, with burning pain (Hahnemann). Cramp in the left calf, worst in rest (Wislicenus). *Rigidity in the calves, with great debility and exhaustion as from fatigue, scarcely permitting her to walk across the room* (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 3 d.). Excessive weariness of the calves as from fatigue (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 1 d.).

680. Violent drawing in the calves when going up stairs, so that he was scarcely able to drag himself along (M., 2 pot.,

3 dose). Pain in the calves as if too short, when going down stairs (Haynel). *Great debility and weariness in the calves as after a long journey* (M., 6 pot., 3 dose). Weariness of the legs (E., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Drawing and scraping in the lower half of the tibia, anteriorly (M., 30 pot., 4 d.).

685. Sensation in the tarsal joints as if beaten to pieces, with throbbing in the same, most violent when sitting (Wislicenus, a. 3 h.). Violent tumult and dull beating in the tarsal joints and in the lower parts of the legs, as if occasioned by excessive weariness, accompanied by crawling and stinging in the skin of the legs, worst in rest, but less during motion (Wislicenus, a. 14 hours.). Sensation in the left tarsal joint as if the foot were detached, and as if the articular cartilages did no longer touch one another, when walking (Franz). Sticking cutting in the external malleoli from within outward, when sitting, scarcely at all when walking, most violent when placing the foot on its edge (Wislicenus, a. a few hours). Stinging in the outer ankle of the right foot (K. M., 2 pot., 1 dose, 2 d.).

690. Arthritic drawing in the right foot (M., 30 pot., 4 d.). The tarsal joint bends easily of itself (M., 30 pot., 4 d.). Tearing in the feet, now in the bottom of the feet, now in the dorsum, now in the heels, now in the toes, especially in the posterior joints of the toes, at times in the metacarpal bones; the pain does not extend beyond the ankle, except at times a flashing-tearing pain, which reached above the ankle (Herrmann). Somewhat burning sensation in the right heel and tendo Achillis, as if the foot had gone to sleep (Franz). Pain in the heel when treading, as if it were pithy (continuous) (Hahnemann).

695. Violent burning in the corn, at intervals, even without external pressure (Wislicenus). Staggering gait in the open air (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). He vacillates when walking, feeling moreover extremely uncomfortable in the whole body and unsteady in his limbs (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Tearing with pressure in the region of the extremities of the long bones, a little above or below the articulation, in various parts of the body (Gross, a. 48 h.).

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—FITS: Uncomfortableness and laziness in all the limbs (Gross).

700. Lassitude and weariness of the lower limbs, accompanied with dizziness as from intoxication (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). *Great debility and weariness in the lower limbs, the whole afternoon, as after a long journey on foot, accompanied with sick feeling, dread of labor, drowsiness, chilliness and sick-*

ly appearance (J., 1 pot., 2 d.). Great debility of the whole body, especially of the thighs, when sitting or walking, accompanied with drowsiness (Meyer, a. 4 h.). Peculiar debility (Schneider). Debility in the afternoon (Hahnemann, on the nitrate of silver).

705. *She feels so debilitated that she is scarcely able to walk across the room, complaining a good deal about rigidity in the calves* (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 3 d.). Going up stairs is very troublesome to him; he experiences a drawing in the calves while going up stairs; when walking in the open air he feels hot and debilitated all over, without sweating, and he experiences an oppressive anxiety as if his clothes were too tight (Hahnemann). Lazy and debilitated (M., 2 pot., 3 dose). Feeble, weary and without appetite (J., 1 pot., 2 dose). He is almost exhausted, having had sixteen diarrhœic stools in the night previous (K., 1 pot., 1 dose).

710. In the afternoon he felt so weak that he had to lie down, accompanied with an increase of warmth in the whole body and heat in the palms of the hands (M., 2 pot., 5 dose). In the morning, after rising, he feels very much debilitated, tremulous, irritated and apprehensive (M., 6 pot., 3 dose). Tremulous weakness, accompanied with general debility as after great physical exertions, and apathy (J., 1 pot., 3 dose). Great debility and despondency (Æsterlen). After breakfast he feels extremely debilitated, nervous, tremulous, afraid to undertake any thing, lest he should not succeed (M., 6 pot., 4 dose).

715. Nervous, faintish, tremulous sensation, as if a severe disease were going to attack him (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Excessive debility, wretched appearance and emaciation (Roget). Trembling and tremulous sensation (M.). Tremor of the limbs, general debility as from a physical exertion (Moll). Powerful excitation of the muscles and nerves, and consensual excitation of the nerves of the stomach (Cappe).

720. Her nerves are so much affected, that she apprehends she will lose her senses, accompanied with constant chilliness (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). Disagreeable sensation moving about in the body, now in the limbs, now in the head (M., 6 pot., 3 dose). Orgasmus in the whole body, with increased temperature (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). *Sensation as if the body, and especially the face and head, expanded; he feels as if the bones of the skull separated, with increase of temperature* (M., 30 pot., 1 d.).

725. Sensation in all the limbs as if they would go to sleep or become rigid (Hahnemann, on the nitrate of silver). Com-

plete insensibility of the body (Bullét. de Thérap.). Convulsions (Cappe). Violent convulsions (Hom. Lex.). Convulsive contraction of this or that portion of muscles (Æsterlen).

730. Presentiment of the approaching epileptic fit (Hahnemann on the nitrate of silver). Paralysis of the extremities (Æsterlen).

SLEEP: Sopororous condition (Æsterlen). Attack of sopor in the evening (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.). She inclines to fall asleep in the evening while sitting down (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 3 d.).

735. Sleepiness when sitting: he had to exert himself to prevent himself from falling asleep (M., 30 pot., 1 d.). Is prevented from falling asleep by fancies and images hovering before his imagination; in the first part of the night, he is in a sort of fantastic half-slumber full of dreams (K., 1 pot., 1 dose). Fancies and images crowd upon him when falling asleep (M., 2 pot., 1 dose). Nightly nervousness (K., 1 pot., 2 dose). Nightly nervousness with heat and fullness in the head (N., 30 pot., 4 d.).

740. Sopor with tossing about, in the night; no sleep (J., 1 pot., 3 dose). Sleeplessness and tossing about in the bed (K., 1 pot., 2 dose). Sleep very restless, she tossed about in the bed, and spoke aloud (K. M., 2 pot., 1 dose). Had a restless night, was awake most of the time, or slumbered merely, and had dreams (E., 30 pot., 3 d.). Restless night; he woke almost every hour, and had an unrefreshing slumber, disturbed with dreams (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.).

745. Restless night, full of dreams (P., 1 pot., 1 dose, 2 d.). Restless night; tossing about, heavy dreams (E., 30 pot., 1 d.). Restless night with fantastic dreams (K., 30 pot., 1 d.). Restless, stupefied sleep, with horrid dreams (M., 2 pot., 3 dose). Restless night, with headache and stupefaction (P., 30 pot., 3 d.).

750. The night's rest is disturbed with a dull headache (M., 2 pot., 1 dose). In the morning he wakes from a slumber full of dreams, with dullness of the head (M., 2 pot., 1 dose). He wakes in the night with sore throat (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). He frequently wakes in the night from dreams about putrid water, fishes and serpents, filling him with horror (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Anxious dreams; the anxiety was still so great after waking that he imagined he had really had the accident he dreamed of (Hahnemann, a. 65 h.).

755. He dreamed towards morning that an insect had burrowed so deeply in his heel that it had to be cut out (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Lascivious dreams in the morning, during which he

would have had an emission of semen, if he had not waked up before (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). He dreamed about the affairs of the past day (Hahnemann). He woke early in the morning owing to shifting of flatulence, rumbling in the intestines and sensation as if he would go to stool (J., 1 pot., 1 dose).

FEVER: A good deal of yawning and drowsiness (at five o'clock in the evening) (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.).

760. *Long and deep yawning* (at ten o'clock in the forenoon and in the afternoon) (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). *Yawning and chilliness* (M., 6 pot., 2 dose). Feverish sick feeling, the whole afternoon; constant weakness and exhaustion (M., 2 pot., 2 dose). *Shudderings through the whole body* (Langhamer, a. 1½ hours). Shuddering over the whole body, which passed into a febrile chill with goose-flesh and coldness, the head being hot and the hands cold, with nausea, the whole forenoon, recurring at the same period on other days (K., 30 pot., 2 d.).

765. Chilliness and nausea after rising (N., 30 pot., 7 d.). Chilliness and headache, in the forenoon (K., 30 pot., 2 dose). Chilliness in the afternoon, until bed-time; he was unable to get warm in the bed; sweat after midnight (Hahnemann). Febrile chilliness of the upper part of the body, in the night, when in bed and lifting the cover of the bed ever so little; when covered he felt an ordinary degree of warmth (Hahnemann, a. 4 hours). Chilliness in the back, and from below extending above the ankles, where the chilliness continued for two hours and was very painful; could not be relieved by walking (Haynel, a. 6½ hours).

470. The chilliness was accompanied with a pale, almost yellowish countenance, nausea and empty risings (K., 30 pot., 3 d.). Coldness all over, in the warm room, in the evening (J., 1 pot., 1 dose). In the forenoon he was hot, both to himself and others, over the whole body, but less about the head, without thirst, and with sweat on the abdomen, and some sweat on the chest (Hahnemann). Quick pulse with thirst, in the evening, in bed (Meyer, a. 11 hours). Fever, after a meal; he feels chilly, goes to bed, feels extremely nervous and weak, the head feeling obtuse (M., 2 pot., 2 dose).

780. Febrile condition; during the whole of the forenoon she suffered with headache and chilliness, ate little at noon and without any appetite, complained a good deal of nausea; in the afternoon, about four o'clock, she was seized with violent tumult and beating in the head, with heat of the head, creeping chills, the skin being dry and hot, accompanied with

nausea and inclination to vomit, and with great desire for something salt; she felt likewise so debilitated that she was no longer able to remain out of bed; the desire for something acrid and sour having increased, she took, at seven o'clock in the evening, some pot-cheese, which she devoured greedily; after this the symptoms improved, but the febrile sensation continued the whole night (P., 30 pot., 6 d.). *Night sweat* (M.). Profuse night sweat (Hahnemann). A good deal of night sweat (N., 30 pot., 5 d.). Sweat on the chest, at night (N., 30 pot., 1 d.). Sweat accompanied with chilliness, as soon as he got warm in the bed (J., 1 pot., 2 dose). *Morning sweat* (J., 1 pot., 3 dose.—N., 30 pot., 7 d.). Slight sweat in the morning (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 6 d.). Morning sweat (from four until six) after a restless sleep, which had been disturbed by many fits of cough (M., 2 pot., 2 dose).

SKIN: Cachexia, emaciation, affection of the liver, dropsy (Kopp).

785. Fatal dropsy (J. Frank). Intolerable itching of the head and whole body, resembling the creeping of vermin (Hahnemann). Burning itching of various parts of the skin, face, hands, etc., not obliging him to scratch himself (Hahnemann). Itching of various parts of the body, making him uneasy in the night (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 6 d.). A good deal of prickling itching in various parts of the skin, at night (M., 2 pot., 2 dose, 5 d.).

790. When getting warm in the night, she felt an itching and smarting over the whole skin, especially the thighs and axillæ (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). Small itching pimples here and there, resembling itch-stigmata, especially on the chest and back, towards the shoulders (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.). Itch-like eruption (especially on the back) (M., 1 pot., 1 dose, 5 d.). Small itch-pimples, bleeding when scratched and becoming in that case covered with bleeding scurfs (P., 30 pot., 3 d.). Pus-tulous ecthyma, coming on subsequently to itching, and pain in the affected portion of skin (Bullét. de Thérap., from applying the nitrate externally).

795. Wart-shaped excrescences on the skin (H. Lex.). *Peculiar discoloration of the skin (argyria) from the blue-gray, violet or bronze-colored tinges to the real black* (after large and repeated doses).

MORAL SYMPTOMS: Irritated and anxious mood, in the morning after rising, accompanied with great nervousness, feeling of weakness and tremulousness (M., 6 pot., 3 dose). Anxiety in the præcordial region, sighing, intense feeling of

disease, after dinner (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Alternation of great cautiousness and lightness of sense and indifference (M., 6 pot., 4 dose).

800. When contented she is merry to excess, but a trifle causes her to weep a long time (Hahnemann). He feels very much affected bodily and mentally; he dares not undertake any thing lest he should not succeed (M., 6 pot., 4 dose). Apathy, with great debility and tremulous weakness (J., 1 pot., 3 dose). Hypochondriac taciturnity, accompanied with dullness of the head and beating in the whole body (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 2 d.). Hypochondriac and gloomy mood; drawing pain in the forehead; yellowish complexion; sweetish-bitter taste in the mouth; dry, viscid lips; feebleness and febrile sensation; debility and weariness of the lower limbs (in the forenoon, at eleven o'clock, for one hour). (M., 30 pot., 2 dose, 3 d.).

805. Desponding (Hahnemann). *Increased cheerfulness and disposition to talk, the whole day* (Langhamer, a. 3 hours). (Curative effect.)

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SYMPTOMS.

The pathogenetic effects of the nitrate of silver upon the healthy organism, as well as the morbid phenomena which the nitrate of silver is capable of curing, are characterized by a few peculiarities, which we will try to indicate in a few broad traits:—

Scarcely any of the pathogenetic symptoms of the nitrate of silver are as well marked as the head-symptoms: in almost all morbid effects of the nitrate the head is involved; many of those effects, especially the disturbances produced in the abdominal organs, coexist with vertigo, dizziness or cloudiness of the head, as if from intoxication.

Nervous irritations (erethism of the nervous system, neuralgia, etc.) are never characterized by acuteness, but by being deep-seated and spreading over a large portion of the ramifications of the affected nerve.

The moral and nervous disturbances (especially chorea and epilepsy, which occur generally at night, or in the morning upon rising,) are characterized by a sort of type: the paroxysms are apt to recur in the night, early in the morning, or about noon (especially shortly after dinner), and generally come on every day.

The debility caused by the nitrate of silver, especially that of the lower extremities, is very striking, and is excessive, even when the other symptoms are less marked.

Among the febrile symptoms, chilliness (shifting chills or constant chilliness) and nausea are the most troublesome and lasting.

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