

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN – MATERIA MEDICA PURA

Translator's preface

[H2] The *Materia Medica Pura* as left to us by Hahnemann consists of six volumes, two of which, viz. Vols. I and II, had reached a third edition, while the remainder did not get beyond the second.

[H2] The dates of the publication of these volumes are as follow : - Vol. I, 1830; Vol. II, 1833; Vols. III and IV, 1825; Vol. V, 1826; Vol. VI, 1827. In the earlier editions the pathogeneses of the various medicines are not arranged in the same way as they are in the latest. Thus, in the former, Hahnemann's own observations are put in first and by themselves and separately numbered; the symptoms observed by his disciples under his superintendence, and those derived from the works of other observers, being arranged together in a different list, and specially numbered.

[H2] In the third edition, to which only the first two volumes attained, the arrangement is different. Here all the symptoms of each medicine, whether observed by Hahnemann himself or his disciples, or taken from old-school authorities, are combined in one schema and numbered continuously; Hahnemann's own observations being distinguished by having no name or sign attached, while those of his pupils are indicated by an abbreviation of the name of each appended to their respective observations. The authorities of the old school are named after the symptoms for which they are responsible.

[H2] Another peculiarity in the work as it has been left us is, that the medicines are not arranged alphabetically. Each volume contains a varying number of medicines, arranged alphabetically according to their common German names, but there is no attempt to maintain the alphabetical arrangement in respect to the whole work.

[H2] In making a translation the work might be presented to the English reader exactly as we have it, i. e. each separate volume given with its own peculiar arrangement of symptoms, the medicines of each being only arranged alphabetically according to their English or Latin names. This would give six volumes of various sizes and with their contents differently arranged. It would reproduce the work as it exists in the German original, but it would, like that, be difficult to use as a book of reference; and if the minor details of the German work were also preserved it would involve a considerable additional amount of printing without any advantage therefrom.

[H2] Though some were of opinion that the work should be presented to the English reader in the above form, it appeared to the translator that it would be paying but a poor compliment to Hahnemann to neglect to bring the volumes of the second edition into conformity with the perfected arrangement of those he brought out in a third.

[H2] Moreover, the translator thought that instead of publishing the work in six volumes of very unequal size, with no general alphabetical arrangement of the medicines, it would be altogether better, because more convenient to the reader and practitioner, and decidedly more artistic from a literary point of view, to arrange the medicines throughout the work alphabetically, to arrange the symptoms on the plan adopted in the latest edition, and to give out the work in two handsome volumes of equal size. Such a proceeding would involve a considerable addition to the translator's labour, but this would be fully

compensated by the greater utility and the literary homogeneity of the work.

[H2] This plan has consequently been adopted, and the essays distributed throughout the original volumes have been divided between the two volumes of the translation, so as to form appropriate prefaces to each.

[H2] The alteration introduced by Hahnemann in his latest edition with regard to the indication of the name of the prover by an abbreviation, in place of giving the whole name, has been extended to all the medicines in this translation. These abbreviations are printed in italics. Hahnemann's abbreviations of his provers' names are not always the same, but uniformity has been maintained in this translation. The names of old-school authorities for symptoms are printed in small capitals, so that the student and causal reader can see at a glance whether the symptom is one produced by an intentional proving, or is the result of the generally accidental poisoning or over-dose of an old-school observer. As in the original, the symptoms with no name or abbreviation appended are those observed by Hahnemann himself.

[H2] Subjoined is a list of Hahnemann's fellow provers, the abbreviations of their names employed in this work, and the medicines proved by each.

Adam, dr	Ad. (cb-a., cb-v.)
Ahner, g. a.	Ar. (aco., cap., cin.,men.)
Anton, c. chr.	An. (chi.)
Baehr, aug.	Bhr. (ars., bel., chi.,coc.)
Becher, huld.	Bch. (chl., chi., dig.,led., ph-x., spi.,squ., ver.)
Gaspari, dr.	Cas. (cb-v.)
Clauss, w.	Css. (chi.)
Cubitz, c. a.	Ctz. (dul., opi., stp.)
Fläming, joh. Gtfd.	Fg. (coc., hyo., nx-v.)
Franz, carl	Fz. (ang., arg., arn.,asr., aur., ca-a.,cam., can., chi.,con., cyc., dig.,hyo., led., mt-n.,mt-s., man., men.,oln., ph-x., rhs.,rut., sam., spi.,stn., stp., str.,trx., thu., ver.)
Gersdorff, fr. von	Gff. (amb., cb-v.)
Gross, w.	Gss. (aco., ang., arg.,arn., ars., aur.,bel., can., chl.,chi., coc., dul.,dig., fer., ign.,man., mer., msc.,oln., ph-x., rhe.,rut., sam., opi.,stn., stp., thu.,vrb.)
Günther, -	Gth. (mt-n.)
Gutmann, salomo	Gn. (col., dro., men.,mer., mu-x., oln.,opi., ph-x., spi.,spo., stp., str.,trx.)
Hanemann, fried.	Fr. H-n. (aco., arn.,ars., aur.,bel., bry.,can., cic.,col., dro.,eup., fer.,

.....hep., hyo.,ign., mer.,
.....msc., nx-v.,ph-x., pul.,
.....rhs., spo.,str. sul.,
.....thu., ver.)
Harnisch, Ernesthsch. (ang., chi., mt-n.,mt-s.)
Hartlaub, c.Hb. (see Trink andHartlaub.)
Hartmann, FranzHtn. (bel., bis., ca-a.,chl., chi., gui.,
.....hel., mt-n., men.,mer., mu-x., oln.,
.....ph-x., rut., sam.,sar., spi., spo.,
.....squ., stn., stp.,thu., vrb.)
Hartung, J. C.Htg. (bel., cap., chi.,cyc.)
Haynel, Adolph. Fr.Hnl. (arg., coc., n-m.,men., mu-
x., spo.,stn., stp., thu.)
Hempel GustHl. (aur., can., mt-n.,thu.)
Hempel, H.Hpl. (bel.)
Herrmann, Chr. Th.Hrr. (arg., aur., bel.,bry., bis.,
cam.,chl., chi., cyc.,led., ph-x. rut.,
.....sar., spi., stn.,stp.)
Hornburg, Chr. G.Hbg. (aco., arn., ars.,asr., bel.,
bry.,chi., cic., coc.,col., dig., hel.,
.....man., men., mer.,pul., rhe., rhs.,
.....rut., spi., spo.,squ., stp.)
HugoHo. (can.)
Kummer, ErnstKr. (arn., bel., hel.,mt-s., spi., stp.,
.....trx.)
Langhammer, Chr. Fr.Lr. (ang., arg., arn.,ars., aur.,
bel.,bis., ca-a., chl.,chi., cic., cin.,
.....coc., col., con.,cyc., dig., dro.,
.....eup., gui., hel.,hyo., ipc., led.,
.....mt-n., man., men.,mer., mu-x., oln.,
.....ph-x., rut., sam.,spi., spo., stn.,
.....stp., trx., thu.,vrb.)
Lehmann, Chr. F. G.Lhm. (chi., rhs.)
Lehmann, J. G.Ln. (bel., chi., dig.,ipc., spo.)
Meyer, F.Myr. (ang., arg., ars.,chl., chi., dig.,
.....ph-x., spi.)
Michler, C.Mch. (ang., bry., chi.,mt-n., pul.,
rhs.)
Möckel, A. F.Mkl. (bel., men.)
Mossdorf, Theod.Mss. (ang., cap., hel.,squ., verb.)
Moller, -Mr. (dul.)
Nenning, Caj.Ng. (dul.)
Rosazewsky, -Rz. (fer., trx.)
Rückert, E. Ferd.Rkt. (aco., bry., dig.,dul., hel., pul.,
.....rhe., rhs.)

Rückert, Leop. E.L. Rkt. (asr., bel.,cin., col.,
.....man.)
Rummel, F.Rl. (mer.)
Schönike,-Sche. (opi.)
Shröder,-Sr. (rhs.)
Stapf, ErnstStf. (aco., arn., ars.,asr., bel., bry.,
.....cam., can., cha.,chi., cin., col.,
.....dig., dul., hel.,hep., hyo., opc.,
.....mt-s., man., mer.,msc., mu-x., opi.,
.....ph-x., pul., rhs.,rut., spi., spo.,
.....squ., stp.)
Teuthorn, J. Chr. Dav.Trn. (chl., chi., dig.,gui.,
led., man.,men., ph-x., rhe.,sar., squ.,
stp.,thu., ver.)
Trinks and HartlaubTs. Hb. or Ts. (can., coc.,
.....dul., ign.,rhs.)
Urban, F. C.Ur. (man.)
Wagner, Gust.Wr. (chi., dul., spo., thu.)
Wahle, Wilh.We. (aco., can., coc., dul.,man., nx-v.)
Walther, Fr.Wth. (chl., chi., led.,spi., squ., sul.)
Wenzel, Jul.Wz. (man.)
Wislicenus, W. E.Ws. (ang., arg., arn.,aur., bel., ca-a.,
.....cam., cap., chi.,con., dro., eup.,
.....hel., hyo., men., mu-.....x., ph-x., rut.,
.....sam., spi., spo.,squ., stn., thu.)

[H2] Of these provers Adam was a Russian physician, Von Gersdorff a nobleman residing in Eisenach, Nenning a surgeon who furnished many of the symptoms for the *Materia Medica* of Hartlaub and Trinks, from whose work Hahnemann took some symptoms, indicated by the abbreviation of their names, Hb., Ts., either singly or conjointly.

[H2] The remainder are more properly Hahnemann's own disciples, who furnished him with a written statement of the symptoms they observed, on which Hahnemann examined them, carefully going over all the symptoms, and correcting or altering them so as to make them, as far as possible, the exact sensation or pain observed with all its conditions and concomitants. Stapf, who resided at Naumburg, transmitted to Hahnemann the symptoms he observed, in a letter, and accordingly in the older editions we find after Stapf's name, "in einem Briefe", in place of the expression used after the name of those whose writings Hahnemann could examine their authors on -"in einem Aufsatze".

[H2] Most if not all of these provers were medical men, many of them well-known as eminent practitioners of homoeopathy, and some distinguished by their valuable contributions to homoeopathic literature.

[H2] Many of the symptoms have the time of the occurrence after taking the medicine. This is indicated by contractions between brackets. Here "m." means minutes, "h." hours, and "d." days.

[H2] This is not the first English translation of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*. In

1846 Dr. Hempel published a translation. But, as Dr. Hughes * has pointed out, Hempel's translation is extremely imperfect. He has employed the third edition of the first volume, but the second edition of all the other volumes. He has omitted all names of authorities for the symptoms, which are not in separate paragraphs. His arrangement of the symptoms is sometimes, but not always, the same as Hahnemann's, and he has not attempted uniformity of arrangement. Several of Hahnemann's medicines are omitted - as many as eighteen indeed. But not only are the entire pathogeneses of all these medicines omitted, many omissions of symptoms are made from the pathogeneses given. Mis-translations, curtailments, and omissions, are also frequent in the prefaces and notes. In short, Hempel's translation is altogether very imperfect and gives the reader a very inadequate idea of the original work.

[H2] Dr. Quin commenced a translation of the *Opus Magnum* of Hahnemann. The first volume, indeed, was completed and printed, but unfortunately the whole impression was destroyed by a fire at the printer's. The only copy saved is in the library of the British Homoeopathic Society. It has no preface or introduction by the translator, nor even a title page, so we cannot for certain know his intentions with regard to the whole translation. This first volume is translated from the second edition, but the medicines it contains do not altogether correspond with those in the original. Thus, mercurius is omitted, but asarum, chamomilla, cyclamen, pulsatilla, squilla, stramonium, and veratrum, which are not in the first volume of the original, are inserted. The arrangement of the symptoms is not that of Hahnemann in either his second or third editions. Dr. Quin puts together all the symptoms of Hahnemann and his disciples, and arranges in a separate list those obtained from old-school authorities. The translation is, as might be expected from Dr. Quin's familiarity with the German language, fairly good. But the work, even if it had been completed as Dr. Quin designed, would not have presented the reader with the actual *Materia Medica* of Hahnemann; so our regret at the interruption of the work is tempered by this consideration.

[H2] The present is the first attempt to give a faithful and complete English translation of the latest editions of the work. The translator must here express his obligations to his collaborator, Dr. Hughes, for the careful revision of the proof sheets and for numerous suggestions of improved versions of the original, whereby both the faithfulness and the readableness of the translation have been greatly improved. It is, of course, impossible to render exactly into English the expressions peculiar to the German language, or to give an exact translation of every word. All the translator can do is to give the English equivalents for German phrases where such exist, or to give the English expressions that most nearly correspond with the German originals. This he has endeavoured to do, and he trusts he has succeeded. But he is fully aware that there are certain German words and phrases used by Hahnemann for which we have no precise English equivalent. In some respects German is richer than English, and so one English word has to do duty for several German analogues. On the other hand, English is in some respects richer than German, for two totally different things are sometimes expressed by one word only, and the translator has to take great care that in his translation he gives the English word for the thing intended by the original. For example, the German Hals is used for both throat and neck; Brust is either chest or mamma; Fuss is sometimes used to denote the foot, sometimes the leg up to the knee, and sometimes the whole lower extremity; Schenkel is sometimes thigh, sometimes leg, and occasionally the whole lower limb; Schooss is

sometimes the groin, sometimes the iliac region, occasionally the whole hypogastrium; Gesicht is sometimes sight, sometimes face. Great care is required to determine in what sense these different words are used by Hahnemann and his fellow-provers. Drückend must sometimes be translated pressive, sometimes aching, and it is not always easy to determine which English equivalent should be used; no hard and fast rule can be adopted, and the translator must determine from the context, or sometimes from his "inner consciousness", which translation should be employed. As a rule drückend followed by auf or an must mean pressive, whereas if followed by in it probably means aching; but to this rule there are exceptions, and the reader must credit the translator with the possession of reasons for the particular translation he has adopted.

[H2] R. E. DUDGEON

[H2] Dr. Dudgeon has wished me to say a few words for myself on the special matter in which I have had the pleasure of assisting him in this undertaking of his. I refer to Hahnemann's quotations from authors. These are absent from few of his pathogeneses, and in many are very numerous; so as to number in the whole *Materia Medica Pura* upwards of 4000. It is obvious that no new edition of a work so full of citations can be satisfactory, which does not examine these in their originals for purposes of verification and (if necessary) of correction. More especially is this so when a translation has to be made, and where the author himself has rendered his cited matter into his own tongue. That one should take the German symptoms by which Hahnemann has represented the Latin, French and English authors from whom he has borrowed, and simply re-translate them, would be running a great risk of missing their true meaning.

[H2] Where it only, therefore, to make his translation of the *Materia Medica Pura* as accurate as possible, it would be desirable that all the citations contained in the work should be verified from their original sources, and rendered (or, if English, reproduced) from thence. But there is something more. It often adds to the value of a symptom that we should know the subject and circumstances of its occurrence, the dose by which it was produced, and so forth. Hahnemann rarely gives such information as to the effects of drugs he gathers from authors, but confines himself to presenting them in the same unconnected way as that which he follows in respect of his own and his fellow-provers' symptoms. We long for the day-books of the experiments which gave us these: in the case of the cited symptoms we have them. From the original records we can illuminate the isolated phenomena and sensations presented to us, so as to show their occasion, their order, and their terminations.

[H2] Yet again, - examination of the sources of the symptoms in question shows that they are of very unequal value. Sometimes they are records of poisonings, when they are of unquestionable value. Sometimes they are the mere statements of systematic writers on *Materia Medica*, which must be taken quantum valeant. Very often, however, they are narratives of cases of disease treated by the drug in question, and the symptoms are such as were supposed, either by the observer or by the citer, to have resulted from (so to speak) the obiter facta of the medicine. It is obvious that great discrimination is needed here; and it is the unanimous judgment of those who have enquired into the matter that Hahnemann has hardly exercised it. In my *Sources of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica* (p. 16-18), I have given many instances of the wholesale way in which he has adopted symptoms from these records; and the facts are such that, without the knowledge which enables us to judge for ourselves, we could not safely accept any symptoms so derived as

genuine.

[H2] For estimation then, as well as for verification and illumination, it is necessary to trace Hahnemann's cited symptoms to their originals. The work has been done from time to time for individuals medicines, - as by Frank and Wurmb for Arsenic, by Gerstel for Aconite, by Watzke for Colocynth, by Roth for Dulcamara and others, by Langheinz for Opium, Moschus, and Cannabis. As a co-labourer with Dr. Allen in his *Encyclopaedia*, I made it my task to complete these investigations and extend them to every drug in the *Materia Medica Pura* and the *Chronic Diseases*. The results are embodied in that work, after the manner suitable to it; but remain available for such a reproduction of Hahnemann's own pathogeneses as Dr. Dudgeon is giving us. Strictly speaking, it is verification only for which they should be applied here; but it has seemed a pity that their further possibilities should not also be utilised, and I have accordingly, with the translator's approbation, extended their employment in the other directions I have indicated. On the first mention of any authority in each pathogenesis I have stated the nature of his observations; and to each symptom that has required it I have appended such explanations and corrections as might be necessary to set it forth in its full meaning and value. All this matter will be found in the notes at the bottom of the pages, designated by the small figures, 1, 2, and c., and divided by a line from Hahnemann's own annotations, which have the usual *, †, and c. At first, when any corrections were required, I made these in the text, so that any deviations to be found from Hahnemann's presentation of his cited symptoms must be charged to my responsibility. Subsequently, however, I thought it better to leave Dr. Dudgeon to render the text as it stood, and to make my emendations in the footnotes.

[H2] I am very glad to have been able to contribute this mite to the important task of giving to his English-speaking disciples the *Materia Medica* of the Master of our school.

[H2] R. HUGHES

Author's preface 1

[H2] I am not going to write a criticism of the ordinary *Materia Medica*, else I would lay before the reader a detailed account of the futile endeavours hitherto made to determine the powers of medicines from their colour, taste, and smell. I would show how chemistry has been applied to, in order by wet and dry distillation to extract from medicinal substances phlegma, ethereal oils, empyreumatic acids and oils volatile salts, and from the residuary caput mortuum fixed salts and earths (all nearly identical with one another). I would set forth the methods adopted by the latest chemical science of obtaining extracts to be afterwards inspissated by dissolving their soluble parts in various fluids. I would describe the mode of separating from them resin, gum, gluten, starch, wax, albumen, salts and earths, acids and alkaloids, by means of various reagents; and I would tell how to convert them into gases. It is well known that not a single one of the innumerable medicinal substances, in spite of all these technical torturings, could be brought to reveal what sort of healing power it was possessed of. Certainly the material substances extracted from them were not the spirit animating every single substance which enables it to cure certain morbid states. The spirit cannot be laid hold of by the hands; it can only be recognised by its effects on the living body.

[H2] The day of the true knowledge of medicines and of the true healing art will dawn when men cease to act so unnaturally as to give drugs to which some purely imaginary virtues have been ascribed, or which have been merely vaguely recommended, and of

whose real qualities they are utterly ignorant; and which they give mixed up together in all sorts of combinations. With these delectable mixtures * a hap-hazard treatment is pursued, not of cases of disease that have been carefully investigated as to their special signs and symptoms, but of purely artificial forms and names of diseases invented by pathology. By this method no experience whatever can be gained of the helpful or hurtful qualities of each medicinal ingredient of the mixture, nor can any knowledge be obtained of the curative properties of each individual drug.

[H2] The day of the true knowledge of medicines and of the true healing art will dawn when physicians shall trust the cure of complete cases of disease to a single medicinal substance, and when, regardless of traditional systems, they will employ for the extinction and cure of a case of disease, whose symptoms they have investigated, one single medicinal substance whose positive effects they have ascertained, which can show among these effects a group of symptoms very similar to those presented by the case of disease.

[H2] Among the observations from extraneous sources in the following pages are some which were observed in patients; but as these were the subjects of chronic disease whose morbid symptoms were well known and were not confounded with the new effects caused by the medicine taken - at least Gretinger seems to have carefully avoided doing so - these observations are not altogether valueless; at all events, they serve occasionally to confirm similar or identical symptoms that may appear in pure experiments on the healthy.

[H2] As regards my own experiments and those of my disciples every possible care was taken to insure their purity, in order that the true powers of each medicinal substance might be clearly expressed in the observed effects. They were performed on persons as healthy as possible, and under regulated external conditions as nearly as possible alike.

[H2] But if during the experiment some extraordinary circumstance from without happened which might even be supposed to be capable of altering the result - for example, a shock, vexation, a fright, an external injury of considerable severity, dissipation or over-indulgence in something or other, or any other circumstance of importance - from that time no symptom that occurred in the experiment was registered; they were all rejected, so that the observation should contain nought that had a suspicion of impurity about it.

[H2] If some little circumstance happened during the experiment, which could hardly be expected to interfere with the effects of the medicinal action, the symptoms subsequently noticed were inclosed within brackets as not certainly pure.

[H2] With respect to the duration of action ascribed to each medicinal substance, which endeavoured to determine by repeated experiment, I should state that it was only learned from experiments on the healthiest possible persons. In diseases, according as they are more or less acute, more or less chronic, the duration of action of the medicine is much shorter or much longer than here stated, but can never be rightly determined if the medicine be given in a large dose or in unsuitable cases. In both these instances the duration of its action will be much shortened, for the medicine goes off, as it were, in the evacuations it causes (such as epistaxis and other haemorrhages, catarrh, diuresis, diarrhoea, vomiting, or perspiration), and thus soon exhausts its energy. The living body spits it out quickly, so to speak, just as it often does with the miasm of infectious diseases, where it weakens the noxious agent and partly rejects it also by vomiting,

diarrhoea, haemorrhages, catarrh, convulsions, salivation, perspiration, and such-like processes and evacuations. Hence it happens that, in the ordinary practice, no one knows either the peculiar effects or the duration of action of, e. g. tartar emetic or of jalap, because these drugs are only given in doses so large that they excite the organism to cast them quickly out. Sometimes the organism does not do this; sometimes, that is to say, the remedy given to provoke violent evacuation is not evacuated, in which case it is vulgarly said to stick. When this happens there occur pure symptoms often of a very important and enduring character (the peculiar medicinal action). But it is very seldom that they have been thought worth observing and recording.

[H2] The vomiting caused by two to three grains of tartar emetic, or by twenty grains of ipecacuanha, the purging produced by thirty grains of jalap, and the perspiration excited by an infusion of a handful of elder-flowers, are not so much peculiar effects of these substances as an effort of the organism to destroy with all possible speed the peculiar medicinal effects of these drugs.

[H2] Hence the very small doses prescribed by homoeopathy produce the uncommon effect they do just because they are not so large as to render it necessary for the organism to get rid of them by the revolutionary processes of evacuations. And yet these very small doses excite the system to evacuations (which shorten their duration of action) in cases of disease where the remedy has been unsuitably and not accurately homoeopathically chosen.

[H2] In the Organon of Medicine I have taught this truth, that dynamically acting medicines extinguish diseases only in accordance with the similarity of their symptoms. He who has understood this will perceive that if a work on Materia Medica can reveal the precise quantities of medicines, it must be one from which all mere assumption and empty speculation about the reputed qualities of drugs are excluded, and which only records what medicines express concerning their true mode of action in the symptoms they produce in the human body. Hence the practitioner will rejoice to find here a way in which he can remove the maladies of his fellow-creatures surely, rapidly, and permanently, and procure them the blessing of health with much greater certainty.

[H2] This is not the place to give instruction as to how to select for the group of symptoms of a particular case of disease a remedy which presents in its pure effects a very similar group of peculiar symptoms.

[H2] The Organon contains full instructions on this point, together with general directions on the subject of the doses required in homoeopathy.

[H2] The smallest possible quantity of medicine in potentized development is sufficient for this purpose.

[H2] I have arranged the symptoms of the more perfectly observed medicines in a certain order, whereby the search for the desired medicinal symptom will now be facilitated. In the complex symptoms, however, there occur not unfrequently some to which, if I had had time, I would have added parallel citations referring them to their proper position.

[H2] The usual order of the symptoms is as follows :

[H2] Vertigo,

[H2] Confusion,

[H2] Deficient mental power,

[H2] Loss of memory, 1

[H2] Headache, internal, external,

[H2] Forehead, hair,
[H2] Face in general (vultus) or visus,
[H2] Eyes and sight (visus) or vultus,
[H2] Ears, hearing (maxillary joint),
[H2] Nose, smell,
[H2] Lips,
[H2] Chin,
[H2] Lower jaw (submaxillary glands),
[H2] Teeth,
[H2] Tongue (impediments to speech),
[H2] Saliva,
[H2] Internal throat,
[H2] Fauces, oesophagus,
[H2] Taste,
[H2] Eructation, heartburn, hiccup,
[H2] Nausea, vomiting,
[H2] Desire for food and drink, * hunger,
[H2] Scrobiculus cordis (pit of stomach), stomach,
[H2] Abdomen, epigastrium, hepatic region, hypochondria,
[H2] Hypogastrium,
[H2] Lumbar region, +
[H2] Groin, inguinal region,
[H2] Rectum, anus, perinaeum,
[H2] Alvine evacuation,
[H2] Urine, bladder, urethra,
[H2] Genital organs,
[H2] Sexual desire,
[H2] Sexual power, emission of semen,
[H2] Menstrual flux, leucorrhoea.
[H2] Sneezing, coryza, catarrh, hoarseness,
[H2] Cough,
[H2] Breathing,
[H2] Chest,
[H2] Heart's movements,
[H2] Sacral region, lumbar vertebrae,
[H2] Back,
[H2] Scapulae,
[H2] Nape,
[H2] External throat, *
[H2] Shoulders (axillae),
[H2] Arms, hands,
[H2] Hips, pelvis,
[H2] Buttocks,
[H2] Thighs, legs, feet,
[H2] General corporeal sufferings and cutaneous affections,
[H2] Sufferings from open air,

[H2] Exhalation, temperature of the body, disposition to catch cold, sprains, paroxysms,

[H2] Convulsions, paralysis, weakness, fainting,

[H2] Yawning, sleepiness, slumber, sleep, nocturnal ailments, dreams,

[H2] Fever, chill, heat, perspiration,

[H2] Anxiety, palpitation of the heart, + restlessness, trembling, ++

[H2] Disturbances of the disposition, affections of the mind.

[H2] SAMUEL HAHNEMANN

[H2] Köthen; January, 1830.

Spirit of the homoeopathic medical doctrine *

[H2] It is impossible to divine the internal essential nature of diseases and the changes they effect in the hidden parts of the body, and it is absurd to frame a system of treatment on such hypothetical surmises and assumptions : it is impossible to divine the medicinal properties of remedies from any chemical hypotheses or from their smell, colour, or taste, and it is absurd to attempt, from such hypothetical surmises and assumptions, to apply to the treatment of diseases these substances, which are so hurtful when wrongly administered. And even were such practice ever so customary and ever so generally in use, were it even the only one in vogue for thousands of years, it would nevertheless continue to be a senseless and pernicious practice to found on empty surmises our idea of the morbid condition of the anterior, and to attempt to combat this with equally imaginary properties of medicines.

[H2] Appreciable, distinctly appreciable to our senses must that be, which is to be removed in each disease in order to transform it into health, and right clearly must each remedy express what it can positively cure, if medical art is to be a wanton game of hazard with human life, and to commence to be the sure deliverer from diseases.

[H2] I shall show what there is undeniably curable in diseases, and how the curative properties of medicines are to be distinctly perceived and employed for curative purposes.

[H2] * * * *

[H2] What life is can only be known empirically from its phenomena and manifestations, but no conception of it can be formed by any meta-physical speculations à priori; what life is, in its actual essential nature, can never be ascertained or even guessed at, by mortals.

[H2] To the explanation of human life, as also its two-fold conditions, health and disease, the principles by which we explain other phenomena are quite inapplicable. With nought in the world can we compare it save with itself alone; neither with a piece of clockwork, nor with a hydraulic machine, nor with chemical processes, not with decompositions and recompositions of gases, nor yet with a galvanic battery, in short with nothing destitute of life. Human life is in no respect regulated by purely physical laws, which only obtain among inorganic substances. The material substances of which the human organism is composed no longer follow, in this vital combination, the laws to which material substances in the inanimate condition are subject; they are regulated by the laws peculiar to vitality alone, they are themselves animated and vitalized just as the whole system is animated and vitalized. Here a nameless fundamental power reigns omnipotent, which abrogates all the tendency of the component parts of the body to obey the laws of gravitation, of momentum, of the vis inertiae, of fermentation, of putrefaction, and c., and brings them under the wonderful laws of life alone, -in other words, maintains

them in the condition of sensibility and activity necessary to the preservation of the living whole, a condition almost spiritually dynamic.

[H2] Now, as the condition of the organism and its health depend solely on the health of the life which animates it, in like manner it follows that the altered health, which we term disease, consists in a condition altered originally only in its vital sensibilities and functions, irrespective of all chemical or mechanical considerations; in short it must consist in a dynamically altered condition, a changed mode of being, whereby a change in the properties of the material component parts of the body is afterwards effected, which is a necessary consequence of the morbidly altered condition of the living whole in every individual case.

[H2] Moreover, the influence of morbidic injurious agencies, which for the most part excite from without the various maladies in us, is generally so invisible and so immaterial, * that it is impossible that it can immediately either mechanically disturb or derange the component parts of our body in their form and substance, or infuse any pernicious acrid fluid into our blood-vessels whereby the mass of our humours can be chemically altered and depraved - an inadmissible, quite unprovable, gross invention of mechanical minds. The exciting causes of disease rather act by means of their essential properties on the state of our life (on our health), only in a dynamic, very similar to a spiritual, manner; and inasmuch as they first derange the organs of the higher rank and of the vital force, there occurs from this state of derangement, from this dynamic alteration of the living whole, an altered sensation (uneasiness, pains) and an altered activity (abnormal functions) of each individual organ and of all of them collectively, whereby there must also of necessity secondarily occur alteration of the juices in our vessels and secretion of abnormal matters, the inevitable consequence of the altered vital character, which now differs from the healthy state.

[H2] These abnormal matters that show themselves in diseases are consequently merely products of the disease itself, which, as long as the malady retains its present character, must of necessity be secreted, and thus constitute a portion of the morbid signs (symptoms); they are merely affects, and therefore manifestations of the existing internal ill-health, and they do certainly not react (although they often contain the infecting principle for other, healthy individuals) upon the diseased body that produced them, as disease-exciting or maintaining substances, that is, as material morbidic causes, * just as a person cannot infect other parts of his own body at the same time with the virus from his own chancre or with the gonorrhoeal matter from his own urethra, or increase his disease therewith, or as a viper cannot inflict on itself a fatal bite with its own poison.

[H2] Hence it is obvious that diseases excited by the dynamic and virtual influence of morbidic injurious agents can be originally only dynamical derangements (caused almost solely by a spiritual process) of the vital character of our organism.

[H2] We readily perceive that these dynamic derangements of the vital character of our organism which we term diseases, since they are nothing else than altered sensations and functions, can also express themselves by nothing but by an aggregate of symptoms, and only as such are they cognisable to our observing powers.

[H2] Now, as in a profession of such importance to human life as medicine is, nothing but the state of the diseased body plainly cognisable by our perceptive faculties can be recognised as the object to be cured, and ought to guide our steps (to choose conjectures and undemonstrable hypotheses as our guide here would be dangerous folly, nay crime

and treason against humanity), it follows, that since diseases, as dynamic derangements of the vital character, express themselves solely by alterations of the sensations and functions of our organism, that is, solely by an aggregate of cognisable symptoms, this alone can be the object of treatment in every case of disease. For on the removal of all morbid symptoms nothing remains but health.

[H2] Now, because diseases are only dynamic derangements of our health and vital character, they cannot be removed by man otherwise than by means of agents and powers which also are capable of producing dynamical derangements of the human health, that is to say, diseases are cured virtually and dynamically by medicines. +

[H2] These active substances and powers (medicines) which we have at our service effect the cure of diseases by means of the same dynamic power of altering the actual state of health, by means of the same power of deranging the vital character of our organism in respect of its sensations and functions, by which they are able to affect also the healthy individual, to produce in him dynamic changes and certain morbid symptoms, the knowledge of which, as we shall see, affords us the most trustworthy information concerning the morbid states that can be most certainly cured by each particular medicine. Hence nothing in the world can accomplish a cure, no substance, no power can effect a change in the human organism of such a character as that the disease shall yield to it, except an agent capable of absolutely (dynamically) deranging the human health, consequently also of morbidly altering its healthy state. *

[H2] On the other hand, however, there is also no agent, no power in nature capable of morbidly affecting the healthy individual, which does not at the same time possess the faculty of curing certain morbid states.

[H2] Now, as the power of curing diseases, as also of morbidly affecting the healthy, is met with in inseparable combination in all medicines, and as both these properties evidently spring from one and the same source, namely, from their power of dynamically deranging human health, and as it is hence impossible that they can act according to a different inherent natural law in the sick to that according to which they act on the healthy; it follows that it must be the same power of the medicine that cures the disease in the sick as produces the morbid symptoms in the healthy. +

[H2] Hence also we shall find that the curative power of medicines, and that which each of them is able to effect in diseases, expresses itself in no other mode in the world so surely and palpably, and cannot be ascertained by us by any purer and more perfect manner than by the morbid phenomena and symptoms (the kinds of artificial diseases) which the medicines develop in healthy individuals. For if we only have before us records of the peculiar (artificial) morbid symptoms produced by the various medicines on healthy individuals, we only require a series of pure experiments to decide what medicinal symptoms will always rapidly and permanently cure and remove certain symptoms of disease, in order to know, in every case beforehand, which of all the different medicines known and thoroughly tested as to their peculiar symptoms must be the most certain remedy in every case of disease. ++

[H2] If then we ask experience what artificial diseases (observed to be produced by medicines) can be beneficially employed against certain natural morbid states; if we ask it whether the change to health (cure) may be expected to ensue most certainly and in the most permanent manner :

[H2] 1, by the use of such medicines as are capable of producing in the healthy body a

different (alloeopathic) affection from that exhibited by the disease to be cured,
[H2] 2, or by the employment of such as are capable of exciting in the healthy individual an opposite (enantiopathic, antipathic) state to that of the case to be cured,
[H2] 3, or by the administration of such medicines as can cause a similar (homoeopathic) state to the natural disease before us (for these are the only three possible modes of employing them), experience speaks indubitably for the last method.

[H2] But it is moreover self-evident that medicines which act heterogeneously and alloopathically, which tend to develop in the healthy subject different symptoms from those presented by the disease to be cured, from the every nature of things can never be suitable and efficacious in this case, but they must act awry, otherwise all diseases must necessarily be cured in a rapid, certain and permanent manner by all medicine, however different. Now, as every medicine possesses an action different from that of every other, and as, according to eternal natural laws, every disease causes a derangement of the human health different from that caused by all other diseases, this proposition contains an innate contraction (contradictionem in adjecto), and is self-demonstrative of the impossibility of a good result, since every given change can only be effected by an adequate cause, but not per quamlibet causam. And daily experience also proves that the ordinary practice or prescribing complex recipes containing a variety of unknown medicines in diseases, does indeed do many things, but very rarely cures.

[H2] The second mode of treating diseases by medicines is the employment of an agent capable of altering the existing derangement of the health (the disease, or most prominent morbid symptom) in an enantiopathic, antipathic, or contrary manner (the palliative employment of a medicine). Such an employment, as will be readily seen, cannot effect a permanent cure of the disease, because the malady must soon afterwards recur, and that in an aggravated degree. The process that takes place is as follow : - According to a wonderful provision of nature, organized living beings are not regulated by the laws of unorganized (dead) physical matter, they do not receive the influence of external agents, like the latter, in a passive manner, but strive to oppose a contrary action of them. *

[H2] The living human body does indeed allow itself to be in the first instance changed by the action of physical agents; but this change is not in it as in inorganic substances, permanent (- as it ought necessarily to be if the medicinal agent acting in a contrary manner to the disease should have a permanent effect, and be of durable benefit -) : on the contrary, the living human organism strives to develop by antagonism * the exact opposite of the affection first produced in it from without, -as for instance, a hand kept long enough in ice-cold water, after being withdrawn does not remain cold, nor merely assume the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, as a stone (dead) ball would do, or even resume the temperature of the rest of the body, no! the colder the water of the bath was, and the longer it acted on the healthy skin of the hand, the more inflamed and hotter does the latter afterwards become.

[H2] Therefore it cannot but happen that a medicine having an action opposite to the symptoms of the disease, will reverse the morbid symptoms for but a very short time, + but must soon give place to the antagonism inherent in the living body, which produces an opposite state, that is to say, a state the direct contrary of that transient delusive state of the health effected by the palliative (and corresponding to the original malady), which constitutes an actual addition to the now recurring, uneradicated, original affection, and is consequently an increased degree of the original disease. And thus the malady is always

certainly aggravated after the palliative - the medicine that acts in an opposite and enantiopathic manner - has exhausted its action. ++

[H2] In chronic diseases, -the true touch-stone of a genuine healing art, -the injurious character of the antagonistically-acting (palliative) remedy often displays itself in a high degree, since from its repeated exhibition in order that it should merely produce its delusive effect (a very transient semblance of health) it must be administered in larger and ever larger doses, which are often productive of serious danger to life, or even of actual death. §

[H2] There remains, therefore, only a third mode of employing medicines in order to effect a really beneficial result, to wit, by employing in every case such an one as tends to excite of itself an artificial, morbid affection in the organism similar (homoeopathic), best if very similar, to the actual case of disease.

[H2] That this mode of employing medicines is and must of necessity be the only best method, can easily be proved by reasoning, as it has also already been confirmed both by innumerable experiences of physicians who practise according to my doctrines, and by daily experience. *

[H2] It will, therefore, not be difficult to perceive what are the laws of nature according to which the only appropriate cure of diseases, the homoeopathic, takes place, and must necessarily take place.

[H2] The first of these unmistakable laws of nature is : the susceptibility of the living organism for natural diseases is incomparably less than it is for medicines.

[H2] A multitude of disease-exciting causes act daily and hourly upon us, but they are incapable of deranging the equilibrium of the health, or of making the healthy sick; the activity of the life-sustaining power within us usually withstands the most of them, the individual remains healthy. It is only when these external inimical agencies assail us in a very aggravated degree, and we are especially exposed to their influence, that we get ill, but even then we only become seriously ill when our organism has a particularly impressionable, weak side (predisposition), that makes it more disposed to be affected by the (simple or compound) morbid cause in question, and to be deranged in its health.

[H2] If the inimical agents in nature that are partly physical and partly physical, which are termed morbidic noxae, possessed an unconditional power of deranging the human health, they would, as they are universally distributed, not leave any one in good health; every one would be ill, and we should never be able to obtain an idea of health. But as, taken on the whole, diseases are only exceptional states of the human health, and it is necessary that such a number of circumstances and conditions, both as regards the morbidic agents and the individual to be affected with disease, should conjoin before a disease is produced by its exciting causes, it follows, that the individual is so little liable to be affected by such noxae, that they can never unconditionally make him ill, and that the human organism is capable of being deranged to disease by them only by means of a particular predisposition.

[H2] But it is far otherwise with the artificial dynamic agents which we term medicines. For every true medicine acts at all times, under all circumstances, on every living, animated body, and excites in it the symptoms peculiar to it (even in a way perceptible to the senses if the dose be large enough) so that evidently every living human organism must always and inevitably be affected by the medicinal disease and, as it were, infected, which, as is well known, is not the case with respect to natural diseases. *

[H2] All experience proves incontestably, that the human body is much more apt and disposed to be affected by medicinal agents and to have its health deranged by them, than by the morbidic noxae and contagious miasms, or, what is the same thing, that the medicinal agents possess an absolute power of deranging human health, whereas the morbidic agents possess only a very conditional power, vastly inferior to the former.

[H2] To this circumstance it is owing that medicines are able to cure diseases at all (that is to say, we see, that the morbid affection may be eradicated from the diseased organism, if the latter be subjected to the appropriate alteration by means of medicine); but in order that the cure should take place, the second natural law should also be fulfilled, to wit, a stronger dynamic affection permanently extinguishes the weaker in the living organism, provided the former be similar in kind to the latter; for the dynamic alteration of the health to be anticipated from the medicine should, as I think I have proved, neither differ in kind from or be alloepathic to the morbid derangement, in order that, as happens in the ordinary mode of practice, a still greater derangement may not ensue; nor should it be opposite to it, in order that a merely palliative delusive amelioration may not ensue, to be followed by an inevitable aggravation of the original malady; but the medicine must have been proved by observations to possess the tendency to develop of itself a state of health similar to the disease (be able to excite similar symptoms in the healthy body), in order to be a remedy of permanent efficacy.

[H2] Now, as the dynamic affections of the organism (caused by disease or by medicine) are only cognisable by the phenomena of altered function and altered sensation, and consequently the similarity of its dynamic affections to one another can only express themselves by similarity of symptoms; but as the organism (as being much more liable to be deranged by medicine than by disease) must yield more to the medicinal affection, that is to say, must be more disposed to allow itself to be influenced and deranged by medicine than by the similar natural morbid affection, it follows undeniably, that it will be freed from the natural morbid affection if we allow a medicine to act on it, which, while differing * in its nature from the disease, resembles it very closely in the symptoms it causes, that is to say, is homoeopathic; for the organism, as a living, individual unity, cannot receive two similar dynamic affections at the same time, without the weaker yielding to the stronger similar one; consequently, as it is more disposed to be more strongly affected by the one (the medicinal affection), the other, similar, weaker one (the natural morbid affection) must necessarily give way; and the organism is therefore cured of its disease.

[H2] Let it not be imagined that the living organism, if a new similar affection be communicated to it when diseased by a dose of homoeopathic medicine, will be thereby more seriously deranged, that is, burdened with an addition to its sufferings, just as a leaden plate already pressed upon by an iron weight is still more severely squeezed by placing a stone in addition upon it; or as a piece of copper heated by friction must become still hotter by pouring on it water at a more elevated temperature. No, our living organism does not behave passively, it is not subject to the laws that govern dead matter; it reacts by vital antagonism, so as to surrender itself as an individual living whole to its morbid derangement, and to allow this to be extinguished within it, when a stronger affection of a similar kind, produced in it by homoeopathic medicine, takes possession of it.

[H2] Such a spiritually reaching being is our living, human organism which with

automatic power expels from itself a weaker derangement (disease), whenever the stronger power of the homoeopathic medicine produces in it another but very similar affection; or in other words, which, on account of the unity of its life, cannot suffer at the same time from two similar general derangements, but must discard the primary dynamic affection (disease), whenever it is acted on by a second dynamic power (medicine), more capable of deranging it, that has a great resemblance to the former in its power of affecting the health (its symptoms). Something similar takes place in the human mind. +

[H2] But as the human organism even in health is more capable of being affected by medicine than by disease, as I have shown above, so when it is diseased, it is beyond comparison more affectable by homoeopathic medicine than by any other (whether alloepathic or enantiopathic) and indeed it is affectable in the highest degree; since, as it is already disposed and excited by the disease to certain symptoms, it must now be more susceptible of the altering influence of similar symptoms (by the homoeopathic medicine) -just as similar mental affections render the mind much more sensitive to similar emotions - hence only the smallest dose of them is necessary and useful for their cure, that is, for altering the diseased organism into the similar medicinal disease; and a greater one is not necessary on this account also, because the spiritual power of the medicine does not in this instance accomplish its object by means of quantity, but by potentiality and quality (dynamic fitness, homoeopathy), -and a greater dose is not useful, but on the contrary injurious, because whilst the larger dose, on the one hand, does not dynamically overpower the morbid affection more certainly than the smallest dose of the most appropriate medicine, on the other hand it imposes a complex medicinal disease in its place, which is always a malady, though it passes off after a certain time.

[H2] Hence the organism will be powerfully affected and taken possession of the power of even a very small dose of a medicinal substance, which by its tendency to excite similar symptoms, can outweigh and extinguish the totality of the symptoms of the disease; it becomes, as I have said, free from the morbid affection at the very instant that it is taken possession of by the medicinal affection, by which it is immeasurably more liable to be altered.

[H2] Now, as medicinal agents do of themselves, even in larger doses, only keep the healthy organism for a few days under their influence, it will readily be conceived that a small dose, and in acute diseases a very small dose of them (as it ought evidently to be in homoeopathic treatment), can only affect the system for a short time; the smallest doses, indeed, in acute diseases, only for a few hours; and then the medicinal affection substituted for the disease passes unobservedly and very rapidly into pure health.

[H2] In the permanent cure of diseases by medicines in living organisms nature seems never to act otherwise than in accordance with these her manifest laws, and then indeed she acts, if we may use the expression, with mathematical certainty. There is no case of adynamic disease in the world (excepting the death struggle, old age, if it can be considered a disease, and the destruction of some indispensable viscus or member), whose symptoms can be met with in great similarity among the positive effects of a medicine, which will not be rapidly and permanently cured by this medicine. The diseased individual can be freed from his malady, in no more easy, rapid, certain, reliable and permanent manner, by any conceivable mode of treatment, * than by means of the homoeopathic medicine in small doses.

Preamble 1

[H2] Many persons of my acquaintance but half converted to homoeopathy have repeatedly begged me to publish still more exact directions as to how this doctrine may be actually applied in practice, and how we are to proceed. I am astonished that after the very particular directions contained in the Organon of Medicine more special instructions can be wished for.

[H2] I am also asked, "How are we to examine the disease in each particular case?" As if special enough directions were not to be found in the book just mentioned.

[H2] As in homoeopathy the treatment is not directed towards imaginary or invented internal causes of the disease, nor yet towards names of diseases invented by man of which nature knows nothing, and as every case of non-miasmatic disease is a distinct individuality, independent, peculiar, a complex of symptoms always differing in nature, never hypothetically presupposable, so no particular directions can be laid down for it (no schema, no table), except that the physician, in order to effect a cure, must oppose to every aggregate of morbid symptoms in a case a group of similar medicinal symptoms as complete as can be met with in any single known drug; for this system of medicine cannot admit of more than a single medicinal substance (whose effects have been accurately tested) being given at once (see Organon of Medicine, 4th edit., § 270, 271). 2

[H2] Now we can neither enumerate all the possible aggregates of symptoms of all cases of disease that may occur, nor indicate à priori the homoeopathic medicines for these (à priori indeterminable) possibilities. For every individual given case (and every case is an individuality, differing from all others) the homoeopathic medical practitioner must himself find them, and for this end he must be acquainted with the medicines that have till now been investigated in respect of their positive action, or consult them for every of disease; but besides this he must do his endeavour to prove thoroughly on himself or on other healthy individuals medicines that have not yet been investigated as regards the morbid alterations they are capable of producing, in order thereby to increase our store of known remedial agents, * so that the choice of a remedy for every one of the infinite variety of cases of disease (for the combating of which we can never possess enough of suitable tools and weapons) may become all the more easy and accurate.

[H2] That man is far from being animated with the true spirit of the homoeopathic system, is no true disciple of this beneficent doctrine, who makes the slightest objection to institute on himself careful experiments for the investigation of the peculiar effects of the medicines which have remained unknown for 2500 years. Without this investigation (and unless their pure pathogenetic action on the healthy individual has previously been ascertained) all treatment of disease must continue to be not only a foolish, but even a criminal action, a dangerous attack upon human life.

[H2] It is somewhat too much to expect us to work merely for the benefit of selfish individuals, who will contribute nothing to the complete and indispensable building up of the indispensable edifice, who only seek to make money by what has been discovered and investigated by the labours of others; and to furnish them with the means of squandering the income derived from the scientific capital, to the production of which they do not evince the slightest inclination to contribute.

[H2] All who feel a true desire to assist in elucidating the peculiar effects of medicines - our sole instruments, the knowledge of which has for so many centuries remained uninvestigated, and which is yet so indispensable for enabling us to cure the sick, will find the directions how these pure experiments with medicines should be conducted in

the Organon of Medicine, 4th edit., 111 -136. 1

[H2] In addition to what has been there stated I shall only add, that as the experimenter cannot, any more than any other human being, be absolutely and perfectly healthy, he must, should slight ailments to which he was liable appear during these provings of the powers of medicines, place these between brackets, thereby indicating that they are not confirmed, or dubious. But this will not often happen, seeing that during the action upon a previously healthy person of a sufficiently strong dose of the medicine, he is under the influence of the medicine alone, and it is seldom that any other symptom can show itself during the first days but what must be the effect of the medicine. Further, that in order to investigate the symptoms of medicines for chronic diseases, for example, in order to develop the cutaneous diseases, abnormal growths and so forth, to be expected from the medicine, we must not be contented with taking one or two doses of it only, but we must continue its use for several days, to the amount of two adequate doses daily, that is to say, of sufficient size to cause us to experience an action from it, whilst at the same time we continue to observe the diet and regimen indicated in the work alluded to.

[H2] The mode of preparing the medicinal substances for use in homoeopathic treatment will be found in the Organon of Medicine, § 267 - 269, 1 and also in the second part of The Chronic Diseases. I would only observe here, that for the proving of medicines on healthy individuals, dilutions and dynamizations are to be employed as high as are used for the treatment of disease, namely, globules moistened with the decillionth development of power. 2

[H2] The request of some friends, halting half-way on the road to this method of treatment, to give some examples of this treatment, is difficult to comply with, and no great advantage can attend a compliance with it. Every cured case of disease shows only how that case has been treated. The internal process of the treatment depends always on the same rules, which are already known, and they cannot be rendered concrete and definitely fixed for each individual case, nor can they become at all more distinct by the history of a single cure than they were already by the publication of these rules. Every case of non-miasmatic disease is peculiar and special, and it is the special in it that distinguishes it from every other case, that pertains to it alone, but that cannot serve as a model for the treatment of other cases. Now, if it is wished to describe a complicated case of disease consisting of many symptoms, in such a circumstantial manner that the reasons that influence us in the choice of the remedy shall be clearly revealed, this demands a multiplicity of details fatiguing at once for the describer and for the reader.

[H2] In order, however, to comply with the desire of my friends in this also, I may here detail two cases of homoeopathic cure of the most trivial character.

[H2] Sch -, a washerwoman, somewhere about 40 years old, had been more than three weeks unable to earn her bread, when she consulted me on the 1st September, 1815.

[H2] 1. On any movement, especially at every step, and worst on making a false step, she has a shoot in the pit of the stomach, that comes, as she avers, every time from the left side.

[H2] 2. When she lies she feels quite well, then she has no pain anywhere, neither in the side nor in the pit of the stomach.

[H2] 3. She cannot sleep after three o'clock in the morning.

[H2] 4. She relishes her food, but when she has eaten a little she feels sick.

[H2] 5. Then the water collects in her mouth and runs out of it, like the water-brash.

[H2] 6. She has frequent empty eructations after every meal.

[H2] 7. Her temper is passionate, disposed to anger. -When the pain is severe she is covered with perspiration. -The catamenia were quite regular a fortnight since.

[H2] In other respects her health is good.

[H2] Now, as regards Symptom I, belladonna, china, and rhus toxicodendron cause shootings in the pit of the stomach, but none of them only on movement, as is the case here. Pulsatilla (see Symp. 387 1) certainly causes shootings in the pit of the stomach on making a false step, but only as a rare alternating action, and has neither the same digestive derangements as occur here at 4 compared with 5 and 6, nor the same state of the disposition.

[H2] Bryonia alone has among its chief alternating actions, as the whole list of its symptoms demonstrates, pains from movement and especially shooting pains, as also stitches beneath the sternum (in the pit of the stomach) on raising the arm (448), and on making a false step it occasions shooting in other parts (520, 600).

[H2] The negative Symptom 2 met with here answers especially to bryonia (638); few medicines (with the exception, perhaps, of nux vomica and rhus toxicodendron in their alternating action - neither of which, however, is suitable for the other symptoms) show a complete relief to pains during rest and when lying; bryonia does, however, in an especial manner (638), and many other bryonia-symptoms).

[H2] Symptom 3 is met with in several medicines, and also in bryonia (694).

[H2] Symptom 4 is certainly, as far as regards "sickness after eating", met with in several other medicines (ignatia, nux vomica, mercurius, ferrum, belladonna, pulsatilla, cantharis), but neither so constantly and usually, nor with relish for food, as in bryonia (279).

[H2] As regards Symptom 5 several medicines certainly cause a flow of saliva like water-brash, just as well as bryonia (282); the others, however, do not produce symptoms similar to the remaining ones. Hence bryonia is to be preferred to them in this part of the ailment.

[H2] Empty eructation (of wind only) after eating (Symptom 6) is found in few medicines, and in none so constantly, so usually, and to such a great degree, as in bryonia (253, 259).

[H2] To 7, - One of the chief symptoms in diseases (see Organon of Medicines, § 213) is the "state of the disposition", and as bryonia (772) causes this symptom also in an exactly similar manner - bryonia is for all these reasons to be preferred in this case to all other medicines as the homoeopathic remedy.

[H2] Now, as this woman was very robust, and the force of the disease must consequently have been very considerable to prevent her by its pain from doing any work, and as her vital forces, as has been observed, were not impaired, I gave her one of the strongest homoeopathic doses, a full drop of the undiluted juice of bryonia root, * to be taken immediately, and bade her come to me again in 48 hours. I told my friend E., who was present, that within that time the woman would assuredly be quite cured, but he, being but half converted to homoeopathy, expressed his doubts about it. Two days afterwards he came again to ascertain the result, but the woman did not return then, and, in fact, never came back again. I could only allay the impatience of my friend by telling him her name and that of the village where she lived, about a mile and a half off, and advising him to seek her out and ascertain for himself how she was. This he did, and her

answer was : "What was the use of my going back? The very next day I was quite well, and could again go to my washing, and the day following I was as well as I am still. I am extremely obliged to the doctor, but the like of us have no time to leave off our work; and for three weeks previously my illness prevented me earning anything."

[H2] W - e, a weakly, pale man of 42 years, who was constantly kept by his business at his desk, complained to me on the 27th December, 1815, that he had been already ill five days.

[H2] 1. The first evening he became, without manifest cause, sick and giddy, with much eructation.

[H2] 2. The following night (about 2 a.m.) sour vomiting.

[H2] 3. The subsequent nights violent eructation.

[H2] 4. To-day also sick eructation of fetid and sourish taste.

[H2] 5. He felt as if the food lay crude and undigested in his stomach.

[H2] 6. In his head he felt vacant, hollow, and gloomy, and as if sensitive therein.

[H2] 7. The least noise was disagreeable to him.

[H2] 8. He is of a mild, soft, patient disposition.

[H2] Here I may observe :

[H2] To 1. That several medicines cause vertigo with nausea, as well as pulsatilla (3), which produces its vertigo in the evening also (7), a circumstance that has been observed from very few others.

[H2] To 2. Stramonium and nux vomica cause vomiting of sour and sour-smelling mucus, but, as far as is known, not at night. Valerian and cocculus cause vomiting at night, but not of sour stuff. Iron alone causes vomiting at night (61, 62), and can also cause sour vomiting (66), but not the other symptoms which should be attended to here.

[H2] Pulsatilla, however, causes not only sour vomiting in the evening (349, 354) and nocturnal vomiting in general (355), but also the other symptoms of this case not found among those of iron.

[H2] To 3. Nocturnal eructation is peculiar to pulsatilla (296, 297).

[H2] To 4. Fetid, putrid (259) and sour eructation (301, 302) is also peculiar to pulsatilla.

[H2] To 5. The sensation of indigestibility of the food in the stomach is produced by few medicines, and by none in such a perfect and striking manner as by pulsatilla (321, 322, 327).

[H2] To 6. Besides ignatia (2) which, however, cannot produce the other ailments, the same state is produced by pulsatilla (39 compared with 42, 94, 98).

[H2] To 7. Pulsatilla produces the same state (995), and it also causes over sensitiveness of other organs of the senses, for example, of the sight (107). And although intolerance of noise is also met with in nux vomica, ignatia, and aconite, yet these medicines are not homoeopathic to the other symptoms and still less do they possess symptom 8, the mild character of the disposition, which, as stated in the preface to pulsatilla, is particularly indicative of this plant.

[H2] This patient, therefore, could not be cured by anything in a more, easy, certain, and permanent manner than by pulsatilla, which was homoeopathic to the case. It was accordingly given to him immediately; but, on account of his weakly and exhausted state, only in a very minute dose, i. e. half a drop of the quadrillionth of a strong drop of pulsatilla. * This was done in the evening.

[H2] The next day he was free from all ailments, his digestion was restored, and a week

thereafter, as I was told by him, he remained free from complaint and quite well.

[H2] The investigation in such a slight case of disease, and the choice of the homoeopathic remedy for it, is very speedily effected by the practitioner who has had only a little experience in it, and who either has the symptoms of the medicine in his memory, or who knows where to find them readily; but to give in writing all the reasons pro and con (which would be perceived by the mind in a few seconds) gives rise, as we see, to tedious prolixity.

[H2] For the convenience of treatment, we require merely to jot down after each symptom all the medicines which can produce such a symptom with tolerable accuracy, expressing them by a few letters (e. g. Ferr., Chin., Rheum, Puls.), and also to bear in mind the circumstances under which they occur, that have a determining influence on our choice; and proceed in the same way with all the other symptoms, noting by what medicine each is excited; from the list so prepared we shall be able to perceive which among the medicines homoeopathically covers the most of the symptoms present, especially the most peculiar and characteristic ones, -and this is the remedy sought for.

[H2] * * * *

[H2] As regards the following catalogue of medicinal symptoms there are in this part also many observations by my disciples, mostly made on themselves. Their names will be found attached, with the addition, "in an essay". 1 On every occasion when my Leipzig disciples delivered to me their essays I questioned them respecting the symptoms they observed (and this I would advise every teacher to do under similar circumstances) in order to get as precisely as possible the verbal expressions of their sensations and sufferings, and to ascertain with exactness the conditions under which the symptoms occurred. By this means I have, as I believe, elicited the truth. I knew also that they had faithfully observed the carefully regulated diet, and had led a life undisturbed by passions during their provings, in order to be able to observe the alterations in their health purely and obviously due to the medicine taken.

[H2] By conducting their trials in this manner they become careful, delicately sensitive observers, and if with this they combine pure moral conduct and the acquisition of other useful branches of knowledge, they will become proficient in the healing art. 1

Remedies

Aconitum napellus

(acon.)

(Monkshood.)

(The freshly expressed juice of the plant at the time of the commencement of flowering mixed with equal parts of spirits of wine).

Although the following symptoms do not express the whole significance of this most valuable plant; still they reveal to the thoughtful homoeopathic physician a prospect of relieving morbid conditions in which traditional medicine has hitherto employed its most dangerous methods, e.g. copious blood-letting and all its complex would-be antiphlogistic treatments, often ineffectually, and almost always with disastrous consequences.

I allude to the so-called pure inflammatory fevers, in which the smallest dose of aconite enables us to dispense with all the traditional antipathic treatments; and relieves rapidly and without evil effects.

In measles, in purpura miliaris, and in the acute pleuritic fevers, c., its curative power is marvellous, when, the patient being kept rather cool, it is given alone, all other medicinal substances, even vegetable acids, being avoided, in the dose of a thousandth part of a drop of the decillionth development of power.

It is seldom that a second similar dose is required thirty-six or forty-eight hours after the first.

But in order to remove from our conscientious treatment all that routine practice which is only too apt to regulate its treatment in accordance with delusive names of diseases, it is indispensable that, in all morbid conditions in which aconite is given, the chief symptoms of the malady, therefore also of the acute disease, should be found accurately reproduced among the symptoms of aconite.

The effect is then astonishing.

It is precisely in the great acute inflammatory fevers in which allopathy chiefly plumes itself as alone able to save life by means of bold, frequent venesections, and imagines that here it is superior in curative efficacy to all homoeopathic treatment-it is precisely here that it is most mistaken.

It is precisely here that the infinite superiority of homoeopathy is manifest, that it needs not to shed a single drop of blood, that precious vital fluid (which the allopath recklessly draws off in streams, to the often irremediable disadvantage of the patient), in order to transform this dangerous fever into health in as many hours as the allopathic vitality-diminishing treatment often requires months for the perfect restoration of those who are not carried off during the process by death, or, at all events, in the chronic after-affections artificially caused by the means employed.

In these acute cases of disease sometimes a homoeopathic intermediate remedy is required for the morbid symptoms remaining after twelve or sixteen hours' action of the first dose of aconite; but it is very rarely that a second dose of aconite is needed after this intermediate remedy.

By means of aconite carefully administered in this way in a disease of the above-mentioned character all danger is removed even in four hours, and the excited circulation resumes its tranquil vital course from hour to hour.

Although aconite, on account of the short duration of its action (which in such small doses does not exceed forty-eight hours), might seem to be useful only in acute diseases, yet it is an indispensable accessory remedy in even the most obstinate chronic affections, when the system requires a diminution of the so-called tension of the blood-vessels (the *strictum* of the ancients).

On this subject, however, I cannot enter more fully in this place.

Its utility in such cases is shown by the symptoms it produces in the healthy subject, which are partially recorded in the following pages.

Aconite is also the first and main remedy, in the minute dose indicated above, in inflammation of the windpipe (croup, membranous laryngitis), in various kinds of inflammation of the throat and fauces, as also in the local acute inflammations of all other parts, particularly where, in addition to thirst and quick pulse, there are present anxious impatience, an unappeasable mental agitation, and agonizing tossing about.

It produces all the morbid states similar to those seen in persons who have had a fright combined with vexation, and is also the surest and quickest remedy for them.

In the selection of aconite as a homoeopathic remedy particular attention should be paid

to the symptoms of the disposition, so that they should be very similar.

Hence it is indispensable after fright or vexation in women during the catamenia, which without this excellent soothing remedy are only too easily, often instantaneously, suppressed by such emotional disturbances.

For this purpose a single momentary olfaction at a phial containing a globule the size of a mustard-seed, moistened with the decillionth potency of aconite (which may be kept for this use for years in a well-corked phial without losing its curative power) is quite sufficient.

Most of the apparently opposite aconite symptoms recorded below are merely alternating states, and it may be curative by means of both but it is most so in respect of those which have a tonic character.

Vegetable acids and wine antidote its effects, and so do other medicines which correspond palliatively or homoeopathically to some of its troublesome symptoms (produced by too large a dose or unhomoeopathic selection).

(Aconitum Nappelus : acon.)

- Vertigo; feeling of swaying to and fro in the brain.
- Vertigo, especially when stooping; she staggered to and fro, especially towards the right side (aft. 36 h.). [Stf.Gss. Archiv f.d. Homöopath.Heilkunst, iv, i.].
- She could hardly get into bed for vertigo, in which all seemed to turn round in a circle with her (aft. 37 h.). [Stf.Gss.] She has a whirling in the head, so that she dare not move it, with a feeling as if the eyes would close. [Stf.Gss.]
- As if intoxicated; all goes round with her, she staggers when walking, as if she would fall, with nausea, not on sitting, worst on rising from a seat, less when walking (aft. 1/2 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Vertigo very much increased on shaking the head, when it became quite black before her eyes. [Stf.Gss.]
- Vertigo and dizziness.
- Giddy weight of the head, especially in the forehead and on stooping, with nausea, and qualmish feeling in the scrobiculus cordi (aft. 2 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Vertigo. [Matthioli, Comment. in Diosc., lib.iv, cap.73.-Vinc.Bacon, in Philosoph.Transact., xxxviii, p.287]
- Vertigo, tightness of chest and dry cough, with pain in hip. [Greding, Vermischte Schriften, p.90-113.]
- Giddy obscuration of sight, with unaltered pulse. [Claud.Richard, in P.Schenck, , lib.vii, obs.136]
- Vertigo and headache, unaffected by active exercise (aft. 1/4 h.). [Fr.H-n.]
- Vertigo and headache in sinciput and occiput, both worst when stooping (aft. 10 m.). [Fr. H-n.]
- Distraction of the attention when reading and writing by a frequent cessation of the thoughts. [Rkt.]
- Preoccupation of the mind; he is unable to complete his description of the thoughts that he had conceived and half written down, without first making an effort to recall them (3rd day). [We.]
- Stupid feeling of the head; as if he had a board before the forehead (aft. 1/4 h.).

[Stf.Gss.]

- The head in front is as if nailed up, in the warm room. [Stf.Gss.]
- Unsteadiness of the ideas; if she wants to pursue one train of thoughts a second chases this away, a third again displaces this, and so on and on, until she becomes quite confused. [Stf.Gss.]
- Want of memory; he feels as if what he had just done were a dream, and he can scarcely recall what it was. [Stf.Gss.]
- Weakness of memory (aft. 5 and 9 h.).
- Lively memory.
- Weakened power of thinking. [We.]
- He can think of nothing, consider nothing, knows nothing, and can form no idea of anything in his head, as he usually could-but he feels as if all these mental operations took place in the pit of the stomach-after two hours he has two attacks of vertigo, and then his usual thinking faculty returns into his head. [J.B. v. Helmont, in Demens Idea, °12.]
- In the morning vacancy and emptiness of the head, as after severe intoxication. [Rkt.]
- Confusion of the head, as after intoxication, with aching in the temples.
- Stupid bruised pain in the head, with bruised feeling in all the limbs (aft. 14 h.)
- Feeling of fulness and heaviness in the forehead, as if an out-pressing weight lay there, and as if all would be forced out at the forehead (aft. 1/4 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Stupifying drawing in-pressing in the left temple. [Stf.Gss.]
- Feeling as if some one drew him up by the hair. [Stf.Gss.]
- Semilateral drawing in the head. [Stf.Gss.]
- Aching pain in the temporal region, afterwards also in jerks in the occiput, lastly confusion of the head and contractive pain. [Rkt.]
- Contractive pain in the forehead. [Ar.]
- Tension all over the forehead. [Hbg.]
- On stooping her forehead feels very full, as if all would come out (aft. 25 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Headache, as if the eyes would fall out of the head (after. 1/2 h.).
- Headache, as if the brain pressed out.
- Headache, as if here and there a part of the brain were lifted up, which is increased by slight movement, even by drinking and speaking (aft. 1/2 h.).
- Speaking increases the headache.
- Shooting, throbbing headache, as if an ulcer were inside, which sometimes prevents speaking.
- Sometimes a fine shooting, sometimes throbbing, sometimes aching headache in the forehead when walking, relieved by sitting.
- A fine throbbing here and there in the head.
- Headache; a throbbing in the left side of the forehead, whilst strong beats occur in the right side by fits (aft. 3 h.).
- In the left side of the head, pain as if the head were compressed. [Ar.]
- Headache, as if the skull were externally constricted with a ligature and drawn tightly together. [Helmont, l.c.]
- Very painful, sharp, pressing headache above the forehead. [We.]
- Out pressing pain in the forehead. [We.]
- Tearing pain in the left temple. [Ar.]

- In the left temple shooting pain by jerks; stitches pass through the temple into the head. [Stf.Gss.]
- Shooting, beating headache in the temples. [Stf.Gss.]
- Shooting by jerks in the head, especially in the forehead. [Stf.Gss.]
- Tearing pain in the left temple, with roaring noise in the ears. [Stf.Gss.]
- Feeling of contraction of the brain under the forehead (aft. 20 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Squeezing, tensive headache close behind the orbits.
- A pinching and squeezing in the forehead, as if it were in the bones; she feels ill, as though about to go mad (aft. 12, 24 h.)
- A squeezing in the forehead, above the root of the nose, as if she would lose her reason (as if wrong in the head); aggravated by walking in the open air (aft. 4 h.).
- A feeling of crepitation (like bending gold tinsel to and fro) in the temples, nose, and forehead.
- Shooting and somewhat aching headache above the orbits towards the superior maxilla, which causes nausea, or as usually occurs during the vomiting caused by an emetic (aft. 2 h.).
- Aching, shooting, sick headache above the orbits and down to the upper jaw.
- Feeling as if something were drawn out of the head, whereby her upper eyelids are drawn upwards (aft. 1/2.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Twitching, tearing pain in the occiput. [Ar.]
- Jerking, shooting, drawing, tearing pain in the upper part of the right side of the head. [Ar.]
- A shoot in the occipital bone. [Hbg.]
- Creeping on the left side of the head, as from a brush. [Hbg.]
- Feeling as if a ball rose from the umbilical region and spread a cool air in the vertex and occiput. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Burning headache as if the brain were moved by boiling water. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Heaviness of the head. [V.Bacon, l.c.]
- Pain in the occiput and neck. [Richard, l.c.]
- Headache, roaring in the ears, coryza and colic, especially in the morning, as if a chill had been taken after profuse perspiration. [Greding, l.c.]
- Towards evening she got very hot in the whole head, after which there occurred tenderness of the whole head, especially of the forehead, lasting all the evening (aft. 11 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- (Puffy face and forehead.)
- Bluish face, black lips. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Distortion of the facial muscles. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Very widely dilated pupils. [We.]
- Obscuration of the sight. [Bacon, l.c.]
- Repeated blindness, with undiminished power of speech. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Distortion of the eyes. [Matthioli, -Bacon, l.c.]
- Distortion of the eyes and grinding of the teeth (about midnight). [Greding, l.c.]
- On opening the eyelids, pain in the interior of the eye (as if it would be pressed out), which pain spread over the region of the eyebrow into the interior of the brain (aft. 21 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Dilated pupils (immediately).

- His eyes are staring(immediately).
- Desire for light, longing to look into the bright light (aft. 3 h.)
- Black spots hovering before the sight.
- Misty before the eyes; she does not see distinctly, with giddy feeling. [Stf.Gss.]
- Photophobia (aft. 6 and 12 h.).
- Acute vision.
- Dryness of the upper eyelids, which causes a sort of aching in the eyes (aft. 5 h.)
- Heaviness of the eyelids; they seemed to him too heavy on raising them. [Stf.Gss.]
- (The eyes feel cold in the open air.)
- Very painful inflammation of the eyes (chemosis).
- Sensation in the eyes as if they were greatly swollen (aft. 5 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- The eyes are closed with a jerk, as in irresistible sleepiness. [Stf.Gss.]
- Protruding eyes. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Aching of the eyes, most observable when looking down and when moving the eyes to and fro, at the same time with heat in them. [Rkt.]
- Aching and burning in the left eye and over the eyebrows. [Hbg.]
- Hard, red swelling of the right upper eyelid, with tensive sensation, especially in the morning. [F. H-n.]
- Ophthalmia, with discharge which is so painful and horrible that he longs for death. [Richard, l.c.]
- Constant, dull, humming before the ears, followed by fainting. [Bacon, l.c.]
- Pain in the zygomatic process, as from an internal ulcer there.
- Ringing in the ears (aft. 10 m.). [Stf.Gss.]
- He feels as if something lay before the left ear. [Ar.]
- Tickling sensation in the right ear, as if a small worm crept in. [Ar.]
- Tearing in the left ear. [Hbg.]
- Pain behind the left ear, like a pressure with the thumb. [Hbg.]
- Sensation as if the cheeks were swollen to double their size. [Bacon, l.c.]
- Pain in the maxillary joint behind the zygomatic process, when chewing.
- During the perspiration a burning pain shot several times into the left ear and upper maxilla.
- Perspiration on the cheek on which she lies in bed.
- Creeping pain on the cheeks.
- Sensation of stupifying compression of the root of the nose. [Stf.Gss.]
- Epistaxis.
- Perspiration on the upper lip, under the nose.
- Itching pimples on the upper lip (aft. 24 h.).
- Shooting jerks in the lower jaw.
- Shooting pain in various teeth (aft. 36 h.). [We.]
- Aching toothache in the left upper jaw. [We.]
- Very penetrating pain in jaws as if they would fall off. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- In the tongue and jaws a creeping and burning, so that the teeth seem loose. [Bacon, l.c.]
- Smarting sensation in the tongue, chiefly towards its tip. [Stf.Gss.]
- Penetrating fine stitches in the tip of the tongue.
- In the tongue a burning of long continuance. [ant.v. stoerck, Libellus de Stram., Hyos.

et Acon., p. 71, 74, 80, 91, 96, 110]

- Momentary flying stitches in the tongue, with flow of saliva. [Stoerck, l.c.]
- Coolness and dryness of the mouth, without thirst. [Hbg.]
- Dry feeling first of the lips, then of the interior of the mouth, with heat rising up from the chest towards the head (without redness of the cheeks).
- Transient paralysis of the tongue.
- Dryness of the interior of the mouth (immediately).
- On the middle of the tongue, sensation of dryness and roughness, without thirst (aft. 1 h.).
- Feeling of dryness in the fore part of the mouth.
- Feeling of soreness of the orifices of the salivary glands, as if they were excoriated.
- In the throat a scraping with difficult deglutition. [Stf.Gss.]
- Drawing from the side of the throat to behind the ear. [Stf.Gss.]
- On the left side of the throat, internally, on a small spot, a shooting choking, when not, but especially when, swallowing and speaking. After 1/4 of an hour it passed to the right side, whilst the painful sensation in the left side disappeared, it remained there 1/4 of an hour, and went off entirely. [Stf.Gss.]
- Prickling sensation at the back of the tongue as from pepper, with flow of saliva.
- Creeping in the fauces.
- Fine shooting sensation at the back of the throat, as from the prickly hairs of the dog-hip (aft. 1 h.)
- Burning and fine shooting pain in the back of the throat (fauces).
- Contractive feeling in the back of the throat, as from something astringent.
- Pepper-like taste in the mouth. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Along with deficient appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, with pains in the chest and under the short ribs. [Greding, l.c.]
- Bitter taste.
- Nasty, fishy taste, as from stagnant putrid water.
- She felt as if the whole mouth filled with air of the taste of rotten eggs. [Stf.Gss.]
- Sourish taste in the mouth, with loss of appetite. [Stf.Gss.]
- What formerly had a good and strong taste is now tasteless to him. [Stf.Gss.]
- Sweetish water rose up, like waterbrash; at the same time roaring in the ear. [Stf.Gss.]
- Belching up of sweetish water, with nausea. [Stf.Gss.]
- Scraping from the scrobiculus cordis up into the throat, with nausea and qualmishness in the scrobiculus cordis, as if water would come into her mouth. [Stf.Gss.]
- Empty eructation. [Stf.Gss.]
- Ineffectual effort to eructate; he wishes to eructate but cannot.
- Thirst for beer; but when she has drunk it, it oppresses her stomach.
- (She will not eat anything).
- Nausea, vomiting; thirst general heat and profuse sweat with diuresis. [Greding, l.c.]
- She vomits lumbrici. [Greding, l.c.]
- Vomiting of green bile (aft. 1 h.). [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Vomiting of mucus mixed with blood for three or four successive days. [Greding, l.c.]
- Vomiting of blood. [Greding, l.c.]
- Qualmish, sick in the scrobiculus cordis, worse when sitting, going off almost when walking (immediately after taking it). [Stf.Gss.]

- Disgust and sinking, qualmish feeling (aft. 1/4h.).
- Long-continued disgust and anorexia.
- Inclination to vomit on walking in the open air.
- Inclination to vomit at first in the scrobiculus cordis, then beneath the sternum, lastly in the throat, without flow of saliva.
- Inclination to vomit, just as if he had eaten something disgustingly sweet or greasy (aft. 1 h.).
- Profuse sweat after vomiting bloody mucus. [Greding, l.c.]
- Vomiting, followed by violent thirst. [Moraeus, in Königl.Vetensk.Acad.Handl., 1739, p. 41.]
- Vomiting, artificially excited, only temporarily restored the patient from his state of syncope. [Bacon, l.c.]
- Vomiting with anxiety. [Richard, l.c.]
- Inclination to vomit with severe diarrhoea. [Greding, l.c.]
- Hiccup. [Greding, l.c.]
- In the morning, hiccup. [Greding, l.c.]
- In the morning, long-continued hiccup. [Greding, l.c.]
- (Hiccup after eating and drinking.)
- Aching pain in the scrobiculus cordis, which increased to tightness of the chest (aft. 2 1/2 h.)
- In the scrobiculus cordis pressure as from a stone lying there, which soon afterwards extended to the back, with a squeezing-together sensation; as if she had injured herself by a strain; as if stiff. [Stf.Gss.]
- Cardialgia. [Rödder, in Alberti's, Jurisprud. Med., tom.vi, p.724.]
- Aching pain in the scrobiculus cordis when sitting, walking, and standing. [Ar.]
- Pain in the scrobiculus cordis, as if it were swollen internally, with loss of appetite and attacks of dyspnoea.
- Pressive pain in the stomach, like a weight (aft. 1 1/2 h.)
- Pressive pain like a weight in the hypochondria (aft. 1 1/2 h.)
- Tensive pressive pain, as from fulness or a weight pressing in the stomach and hypochondria (aft. 1 1/2 h.).
- Contractive sensation in the stomach as from an astringent.
- Sensation of violent constriction in the hypochondria.
- Aching pain in the stomach. [Hbg.]
- Along with repeated vomiting and frequent stools he always complains that he feels as if a cold stone lay in the stomach. [Richard, l.c.]
- Drawing-in of the navel, especially in the morning when fasting.
- A burning in the umbilical region.
- Burning sensation in the umbilical region, which ran rapidly over her, and extended to the scrobiculus cordis, with a sensation of anxious beating and shooting there; after some time a rigor ran all over the body, with cessation of the hot feeling and of the painful sensation in the umbilical region (aft. 1 1/2 h.) [Stf.Gss.]
- Pinching pain in the umbilical region. [Stf.Gss.]
- Compression of the navel; immediately afterwards intermitting aching in the navel, like jerks. [Stf.Gss.]
- Gripping and clawing in the umbilical region. [Stf.Gss.]

- Above the navel to the left a painless sensation, as of something cold (a cold finger) forcing itself from within outwards. [Stf.Gss.]
- Aching in the region of the liver, whereby the respiration is impeded, immediately thereafter (pinching?) bellyache in the supra-umbilical region.
- Jaundice.
- From both sides towards the navel, drawing pains in the abdomen, which are also produced by bending the abdomen together.
- The epigastrium and hypochondria are occupied by a tense, painful swelling. [Richard, l.c.]
- Swollen distended abdomen, like ascites. [Richard, -Matthioli, l.c.]
- Violent jerks (blows) in the hepatic region that take away the breath. [Hbg.]
- Some hours earlier than usual a hard stool, for which he must strain much.
- Rolling and rumbling in the abdomen, with feeling of rawness. [Stf.Gss.]
- Rolling and rumbling in the abdomen all night.
- A sort of fermenting rumbling in the abdomen.
- In the morning, in bed, he cries out and does not know how to compose himself for intolerable (cutting) pain in the belly, and he tosses about in bed (aft. 16 h.)
- Colicky, stretching, tensive, and aching pain in the belly, as from flatulence.
- On laughing loud a sharp stitch in the right side below the ribs. [Stf.Gss.]
- On inspiring dull stitches in the left side below the ribs. [Stf.Gss.]
- Drawing from the left side of the hypogastrium towards the back; the side of the abdomen is painful when pressed upon. [Stf.Gss.]
- Flatulent colic in the hypogastrium as if he had taken a flatus-producing purgative.
- Very hot flatus (aft. 9 h.)
- With a feeling as if only flatus were passing, unexpected discharge of thin faeces (aft. 4 h.)
- Hard stool, attended with pressing. [Hbg.]
- Purging. [Stoerck, l.c.]
- Sometimes before, sometimes after the diarrhoea, nausea and perspiration. [Greding, l.c.]
- Soft, small stools, accompanied with tenesmus, from three to five per diem.
- White stool.
- White stool and red urine.
- Watery diarrhoea.
- The hypogastrium is painfully sensitive to touch.
- Weakness of the bowels such as is apt to arise from abuse of purgatives.
- Pain in the rectum (aft. 1 h.)
- Shooting and aching in the anus.
- Transient paralysis of the anus, involuntary evacuation.
- Fluent haemorrhoids.
- During the diarrhoea copious flow of urine and moderate perspiration. [Greding, l.c.]
- Pressure on the bladder, with retention of urine. [Greding, l.c.]
- Suppression of urine, with needle-pricks in the renal region. [Richard, l.c.]
- Diuresis. [Greding, l.c.]
- Diuresis, with profuse perspiration and frequent watery diarrhoea, with bellyache. [Greding, l.c.]

- Diuresis and along with it constant perspiration. [Greding, l.c.]
- Copious diuresis. [Stoerck, l.c.]
- Diuresis, with distortion of the eyes and spasmodic contraction of the feet. [Greding, l.c.]
- On passing urine a slight sensation (of splashing) in the vesical region. [Stf.Gss.]
- Painful urging to urinate; she must make water very frequently, because the bladder fills rapidly with a quantity of urine as clear as water. [Stf.Gss.]
- Urging to urinate on touching the abdomen.
- Urine passed with difficulty (dysuria) (aft. 12, 18 h.)
- Anxious urging to urinate (aft. 4 h.)
- Urging to urinate; the urine passed in unusually small quantity, not without difficulty, as if it would not come away properly, but without pain; at the same time slight pinching in the umbilical region (from smelling the tincture). [Stf.Gss.]
- Copious discharge of urine, which, on standing, deposits blood.
- Transient paralysis of the neck of the bladder, involuntary discharge of urine.
- Burning in the neck of the bladder when not urinating.
- Pain of the bladder when walking (aft. 4 h.).
- Tenesmus of the neck of the bladder (aft. 4 h.).
- Brown urine passed with burning, afterwards depositing brick-coloured sediment.
- On walking, pains in the loins like labour-pains.
- Itching on the prepuce, relieved by rubbing, but soon returning (aft. 3 d.) [We.]
- Shooting and pinching pain in the glans penis when urinating.
- Simple pain in the testicles, like that which remains after being squeezed (aft. 2 h.)
- Slight, not disagreeable creeping in the genitals. [Stf.Gss.]
- He has amorous fits. [Stf.Gss.]
- (Very much increased sexual desire, rapidly alternating with relaxation.) [Stf.Gss.]
- Diminished sexual desire.
- Metrorrhagia.
- The menses that had ceased the day before taking the drug, break out again copiously immediately (aft. 1/4 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Copious, viscid, yellowish leucorrhoea. [Stoerck, l.c.]
- Fury on the occurrence of the menses. [Greding, l.c.]
- Anxiety with fear of suffocation. [Rödder, l.c.]
- Tightness of the chest. [Richard, l.c.]
- Frequent violent sneezing, with pain in the abdomen. [Stf.Gss.]
- Cannot sneeze thoroughly on account of pain in the left costal region. [Stf.Gss.]
- Extreme sensitiveness of the olfactory nerves; disagreeable smells have a great effect on her.
- Attacks of catarrh and coryza (between 8 and 12 h.).
- Morning hoarseness (aft. 8 h.).
- Attack of coryza. [Greding, l.c.]
- Tussiculation from a tickle at the upper part of the larynx (immediately).
- Short cough.
- (Cough during the heat of the body).
- Cough after drinking.
- Severe cough, immediately, from a little tobacco smoke (in a person accustomed to

tobacco smoking).

- He (a habitual smoker) cannot smoke, without constantly clearing his throat and coughing, either because the epiglottis allows the smoke to penetrate into the windpipe or because the larynx has become too sensitive (aft. 6 h.).

- After midnight, every half hour, a short cough (kechekeh) from a tickle in the larynx; the more he tries to suppress it, the more frequent and the worse it was.

- Haemoptysis.

- Dry cough. [Greding, l.c.]

- Short respiration in sleep, after midnight.

- Interrupted respiration through the nose, especially during sleep.

- Foetid breath.

- Noisy, loud respiration, with open mouth.

- Tightness of the chest, with strong, loud respiration.

- Morbid condition (attacks of paralysis?) of the epiglottis; food and drink are apt to get into the windpipe when swallowing, so that they threaten suffocation and excite coughing; he is apt to swallow the wrong way.

- He is apt to choke on swallowing to saliva. [Stf.Gss.]

- Anxiety in the thoracic cavity, and oppression on the right half of the chest, then in the whole chest. [Stf.Gss.]

- Squeezing together of the chest on the right side near the sternum; a kind of tightness of the chest. [Stf.Gss.]

- He feels as if the chest were contracted. [Stf.Gss.]

- Compression of the chest in the region of the heart. [Stf.Gss.]

- Anxiety that impedes respiration, with warm sweat on the forehead.

- Aching pain in the chest, which is somewhat relieved by bending the upper part of the body backwards, but returns immediately on resuming the erect position (aft. 12 h.) [We.]

- Contractive pain in the chest, as if the ribs on both sides were drawn towards one another. [Ar.]

- He feels a weight in the chest; it is as if the whole chest were compressed from all sides. [We.]

- Painful stitches in the right side of the chest, in the region of the lowest rib, which extend towards the sacrum (aft. 10 h.). [We.]

- Shooting, aching pain on the right side of the sternum. [We.]

- Pinching, digging pain in the right side of the chest, between the third and fourth ribs, unaltered by anything, until it disappears of itself. [Ar.]

- In the left side of the chest near the axilla, oppressive, obtuse stitches. [Stf.Gss.]

- Stitches in the chest (on breathing). [Stf.Gss.]

- At every breath, shooting from the lowest rib on the right side extending to the apex of the scapula, through the middle of the chest, with complaining disposition.

- Shooting in the right side, with complaining lachrymose disposition.

- Single, large stitches in the side through to the back (aft. 24 h.)

- Pain in the chest, like a shooting, interrupting the breathing.

- With anxiety and peevishness, a shooting in the side of the chest, followed by throbbing in the side of the chest, then aching headache.

- A burning, fine shooting pain in the chest.

- Sensation as if the windpipe under the sternum had gone asleep and were numb (aft. 8

h.)

- By touching very much increased pain, as from a bruise, in the lowest rib, about which the patient makes much ado and complains.
- On the middle of the sternum, pain as if bruised (also increased by external touch).
- Slow blows in the cardiac region directed towards the outside of the chest. [Stf.Gss.]
- Squeezing pain in the chest.
- Aching, squeezing pain in the chest, under the sternum.
- Shooting, boring, digging pain in the left side of the chest between the fourth and sixth ribs, for ten minutes. [Ar.]
- Aching, tightening pain in the side of the chest.
- A creeping pain in the chest.
- A crawling in the chest as from beetles.
- (Increase of milk in the breasts.)
- Lumbar pain. [Greding, l.c.]
- Aching pain in the sacrum on the left side. [Hbg.]
- Burning, corrosive pains near the dorsal vertebrae in the right side. [We.]
- Violent, shooting, digging pain all down the left side of the spine to the sacrum, which was so much increased by inspiration that tears came repeatedly into the eyes, for four hours. [Ar.]
- On moving painful stiffness of the sacral and hip-joints; he is as if paralyzed in the sacrum (aft. 2 h.)
- Pain as if bruised in the articulation of the lowest lumbar vertebra with the sacrum; the sacrum feels hacked off.
- Tensive, aching pain in the lumbar vertebrae, or as if from a bruise; at the same time pain in abdomen as from flatulent colic.
- Pain as if bruised from the sacrum through the back up to the nape (aft. 4 h.).
- Crawling pain in the spine as from beetles.
- A cutting round from the spine to the abdomen, over the left hip, in a circle.
- On the left side near the sacrum a painful boring.
- A digging, boring pain from the right scapula forwards to the chest that was increased by inspiring, but not by expiring, but never ceased, for twelve minutes. [Ar.]
- In the nape a pain as if the flesh were detached, with a feeling as if the nape had no firmness, and as if the head would fall forwards in consequence; on moving the head shooting in the nape. [Stf.Gss.]
- Rheumatic pain in the nape only observed on moving the neck (between the 5th and 9th h.).
- Fine shooting externally on the neck.
- Single shoots in the nape on both sides. [Rkt.]
- Aching pain in the left cervical vertebrae. [We.]
- A pain in the neck pressing inwards towards the trachea, like a pressure with the joint of the finger into the neck. [Ar.]
- Pain in the left shoulder-joint. [Hbg.]
- Some flying stitches in the left shoulder. [Stf.Gss.]
- The shoulder hurts her, and tends to sink down. [Stf.Gss.]
- A swelling in the muscles of the shoulder, with violent pains as if bruised when touched (aft. 4 h.)

- Tearing pain from the shoulder down into the arm as far as the wrist, and even the fingers almost only on every movement; during the pain the hand is blue (aft. 1, 14 h.)
- After sleeping, a pain on moving in the shoulder (and hip) joint as from being crushed, or as if the bed had been too hard.
- Single stitches in the middle of the right upper arm on its anterior aspect, when at rest, unaffected by motion and by pressing on it. [Ar.]
- Sudden drawing, shooting pain in the posterior part of the right upper arm. [Ar.]
- Trembling of the arms and hands (immediately). [Hbg.]
- Pain in the arm and fingers. [Rödder, l.c.]
- A numbness and paralysis in the left arm (and leg), so that he can scarcely move the hand. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- His arms are as if bruised and sink powerlessly down. [Stf.Gss.]
- Chilliness and insensibility of the arms.
- Pain on the forearm, as from a severe blow. [Stf.Gss.]
- Drawing, shooting pain in the bone of the forearm, excitable by movement.
- Feeling of heaviness in the arms, from the elbow to the fingers; she would like to let them sink down; with feeling of being asleep in the fingers when she grasps anything. [Stf.Gss.]
- In the elbow-joints drawing pain. [Stf.Gss.]
- Paralytic sensation in the right forearm and hand [when writing), which went off on stronger movement, but soon returned when writing and when at rest, but slighter. [Ar.]
- Cramp-like pain in the whole left forearm, not relieved by anything. [Ar.]
- Drawing, tearing pain in the external side of the right forearm. [Ar.]
- Undulating, tearing pain in the upper end of the left forearm. [Ar.]
- Twitching, drawing pain in the lower end of the inner surface of the left forearm over the wrist to the palm. [Ar.]
- Drawing, paralytic pain in the right wrist-joint. [We.]
- Morbid contractive pain in the left palm, so that he can hardly extend the fingers. [Ar.]
- Tearing pain in the wrist.
- One hand becomes icy cold and insensible, as if numb (aft. 2 h.).
- Cool sweat on the palms.
- Cramp-pain in the right hand. [We.]
- Swelling of the hands, with frequent cough, with good appetite. [Greding, l.c.]
- On bending the hand up and down a trembling movement in the wrist-joint. [Rkt.]
- Cramp-like pain with fine stitches in the right hand, going off by moving it. [Ar.]
- Some pulsating pricks in the right palm, as with a sharp needle. [Ar.]
- Cutting, aching pain in the side of the right index towards the middle finger, when moving and when at rest. [Ar.]
- Painful drawing in the left thumb. [We.]
- Twitching pains in the right thumb. [Ar.]
- When she bends the fingers down to the wrist, immediately violent stitches in the elbow-joints, down to the wrist, on the external aspect of the arm. [Stf.Gss.]
- Paralytic pain in the thumbs. [Stf.Gss.]
- Painful, movement of the right thumb-joint, as if sprained.
- Creeping pain in the fingers.
- Creeping in the fingers, also when writing. [Hbg.]

- Tensive pressure in the thighs as from a tightly-drawn bandage, with great exhaustion, when walking. [Rkt.]
- After sleeping, a pain, on moving, in the hip (and shoulder) joint as from being rushed, or as if the bed had been too hard.
- In the head of the femur of the left leg drawing pain, when standing or sitting, still more when walking. [Stf.Gss.]
- Fine needle-pricks in the muscles of the thigh. [Stf.Gss.]
- After sitting, an almost paralytic weakness in the thighs and legs.
- Powerlessness in the head of the femur, or inability to walk, on account of an indescribable, intolerable pain, almost as if the head of the femur were crushed, which sometimes declines, sometimes increases, and occurs after lying and sleep (aft. 5 h.).
- Tottering walk, owing to powerlessness and pain in the head of the femur.
- A numbness, like paralysis, in the left leg (and arm). [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Tearing pain upwards on the outer ankle of the left foot (aft. 14 h.) [Ar.]
- Want of firmness and unsteadiness in the knees; the knees totter on standing and walking.
- Want of firmness of the knees, especially of one of them; it gives way when walking (immediately and aft. 1h.).
- Heaviness of the feet (immediately).
- Pains in the ankle-joints, with despairing thoughts and reflections on death.
- The legs in their lower parts and the feet are as if numb and gone asleep. [Stf.Gss.]
- Deep, slow stitch over the right knee. [Stf.Gss.]
- Painful drawing in the leg from the knee to the heel and back again. [Stf.Gss.]
- Twitching tearing on the internal side of the knees. [Stf.Gss.]
- Paralytic drawing in the right leg and the tendo Achillis to the heel. [Stf.Gss.]
- Coldness of the feet up to the ankles, with perspiration of the toes and soles.
- Sensation on the ankles as if they were constricted by a bandage, in the morning.
- Horrible pain in the ankles, relieved by external compression (aft. 7 h.).
- Coldness of the feet, especially of the toes. [Rkt.]
- Swelling of the part (to which the juice has been applied) and acute inflammation, followed by excessive suppuration. [Rödder, l.c.]
- Sensation of tingling and burning goes gradually through the whole body, especially through the arms and legs. [Bacon, l.c.]
- Itching all over the body, especially on the genitals. [Stoerck, l.c.]
- Fine needle-pricks here and there on the body. [Stf.Gss.]
- Single, long-continued stitches here and there, mingled with sore feeling, at length ending in pure sore pain.
- Formication, itching, and desquamation of the skin, especially on the affected parts.
- Fleabite-like spots on the hands, face c.
- Reddish pustules filled with acrid fluid. [Stoerck, l.c.]
- Broad, red, itching pimples all over the body. [Stoerck, l.c.]
- The whole body is painful to the touch; the child will not allow itself to be taken hold of; it whines.
- Feeling as if she was just recovering from a serious disease, and had risen from a sick bed (aft. 6, 12 h.).
- Paralytic sensation and bruisedness in the arms and legs, with violent trembling all over

the body, especially of the extremities, owing to which he can hardly walk or step; at the same time excessively pale face, dilated pupils, faintness, palpitation of the heart, cold sweat on the back and bursting headache in the temples- soon followed by burning heat in the face, with a feeling of tension and redness of face, sleepiness (after dinner) (aft. 46 h.) (secondary effect?). [Stf.Gss.]

- The paralysis on the left side soon disappeared, and quickly went into the right side. [Matthioli, l.c.]

- After the cessation of the madness, pain in the stomach, head, jaws, chest, and now in one now in another joint. [Richard, l.c.]

- Shaking of the limbs. [Greding, l.c.]

- In the evening sudden cry, grinding of the teeth, then through long hiccup stiff immobility like a statue (catalepsy) [Greding, l.c.]

- Gradually all parts of the body become black, the whole trunk swells, the eyes protrude from the head, the tongue hangs out of the mouth. [Pet.de Abano, de Venenis, Cap.30]

- All the joints are painful (aft. 7 h.). [Richard, l.c.]

- Great weakness of the joints, especially of the knee- and ankle-joints, with twitching in the tendons, so that he can scarcely walk. [Bacon, l.c.]

- Painfulness all over the body, with increased weakness. [Greding, l.c.]

- Weakness and laxity of the ligaments of all the joints [aft. 46 h.)

- Painless cracking of all the joints, particularly of the knees.

- Weariness in the limbs, especially in the feet, with constant sleepiness and crossness.

- In the morning, on waking, such great weariness, that he did not like to get out of bed, which, however, went off after getting up.

- He complains of weariness of the whole body, great weakness and pain in the heart (aft. 3 h.) [Matthioli, l.c.]

- Sinking of the strength. [Bacon, l.c.]

- Progressive sinking of the strength. [Eberh.Gmelin, , Nov.Acta Nat.Cur., vi, p.394.]

- Fainting. [Pet.de Abano, l.c.-Rödder, l.c.]

- Pulse intermitting and irregular, two or three beats followed rapidly in succession, and then came a pause of no long duration. [Bacon, l.c.]

- Syncope.

- In the open air the head is free and all the symptoms ameliorated. [Stf.Gss.]

- Disinclined for movement, she prefers to sit/ [Stf.Gss.]

- Urgent desire to lie down. [Bacon, l.c.]

- She must lie down (between the 3rd and 5th h.).

- Irresistible inclination to lie down (from 2 to 5 h.).

- Sleepiness and laziness; even when walking uncommon sleepiness. [Hbg.]

- (Interrupted yawning; she cannot yawn perfectly).

- Yawns often, without being sleepy. [Stf.Gss.]

- Yawning and stretching. [Stf.Gss.]

- Sleepiness, sleep (aft. 2 h.).

- In the afternoon great sleepiness, the eyes close, but he easily wakes at a slight noise, but always falls asleep again. [Stf.Gss.]

- After eating unusual sleepiness. [Stf.Gss.]

- Light sleep (from 1 to 5 h.).

- Sleeplessness (in the 4th h.).

- Sleep full of dreams; confused, vivid dreams. [Stf.Gss.]
- He cannot lie on the right side, nor on the back; he turns about in bed with pains, from one side to the other.
- In the morning he lies in sleep on his back, the left hand opened laid under his occiput.
- He sleeps sitting with head bent forward.
- Slow respiration in sleep.
- (Inspiration with double jerk, like the butting of a goat, in sleep.)
- Long dreams, with anxiety in the chest, that impeded breathing, so that he woke up in consequence (nightmare).
- Dreams during which he talked much.
- She has vexatious dreams.
- He starts in affright, makes many movements, and speaks in his sleep.
- She starts up in sleep and says some one is seizing hold of her.
- He is delirious while awake, jumps out of bed, and thinks he is driving sheep (aft. 14 h.).
- In the evening after lying down, and by day when sitting he has waking dreams, and has delusions as though he were far away from home.
- Towards morning he has a very vivid dream, which gives him a correct explanation of a circumstance that was an inexplicable riddle to him when awake (aft. 20 h.).
- He dreams half the night about a single subject, and is also occupied with it alone several hours after waking, so that nothing besides this subject possesses his mind (like the fixed idea of an insane person), which is very annoying to him and bothers him.
- At night anxious dreams, and frequent waking in a fright. [Rkt.]
- Restless night. [Greding, l.c.]
- Inability to keep awake. [Moraes, l.c.]
- Quiet sleep for 4 or 5 hours. [Bacon, l.c.]
- Desire for cold water. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Feverish pulse, frequently intermitting. [Richard, l.c.]
- Sensation as if all the blood-vessels grew cold. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Sensation as if the circulation in all the blood-vessels was impeded. [Bacon, l.c.]
- He lies quiet, but is cold and shivers, and wishes to be covered with much bedclothes. [Bacon, l.c.]
- In the morning on waking dizzy in the head.
- In the morning on waking, he feels as if he had fetid breath.
- In the evening on lying down, shivering.
- Rigor and frequent yawning, in the morning after rising. [Stf.Gss.]
- Anxious chilliness (aft. 3 h.).
- Chill on the slightest movement (aft. 10 h.).
- Chilliness in the abdomen. [Stf.Gss.]
- A coldness runs continually up her arms and legs; in her face also she has a chill. [Stf.Gss.]
- A shiver runs through her from below up into the chest. [Stf.Gss.]
- She is chilly and shivers. [Stf.Gss.]
- Rigor over back and arms. [Stf.Gss.]
- Attack of faintness with chilliness.
- At first coldness, rigor and paleness of the finger tips, then in the fingers, afterwards

sensation of cramp in the soles and calves, finally chill in the forehead (aft. 1/4 h.).

- Coldness all over the body.
- Fever : Chill of the whole body, with hot forehead, hot ear-lobes, and internal dry heat.
- Fever : coldness with stiffness of the whole body, redness and heat of one cheek, coldness and paleness of the other, with open, staring eyes, and contracted pupils, which only dilate slightly and slowly in the dark.
- Towards evening, chill and coldness of hands and feet, then sickness in the middle of the sternum, which continues even when taking food that tastes well, though there is neither appetite nor dislike for it; after eating the sickness goes off, followed by heat of face, accompanied by sad despairing thoughts.
- Frequent attacks (about every other hour), for a quarter of an hour at time, of the most extreme weakness and insensibility, so that he can move neither hands nor feet, nor sit up in bed, nor yet feel his former pain, nor see, hear, or speak aloud; the legs at the same time are extended (aft. a few h.).
- Alternate attacks (aft. 3, 4, 6 h.): either along with redness of the cheeks, silly gaiety with sensation of heat all over the body, and headache on moving the eyes upwards and sideways;
- Or, along with redness of cheeks and heat of head, shuddering all over the body, with proper taste in mouth;
- Or, along with redness of cheeks, shivering, with weeping, accompanied by aching headache;
- Or, along with redness of cheeks, an obstinate, contrary disposition, burning in the umbilical region, and aching pain in head.
- Extreme redness of cheeks, with a peevish, complaining, lachrymose disposition (aft. 3 h.).
- Towards evening burning heat in head and face, with redness of cheeks and outpressing headache; at the same time rigor all over the body with thirst (aft. 14 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Towards evening, dry heat in face with anxiety.
- Hot on the head, with forehead hot to the touch, and rigor of the rest of the body, on the slightest movement.
- Feeling of heat, first in the hands, then in the whole body, even in the chest, without perceptible external heat (aft. 4 h.).
- Several times heat, first in the hands, heat ran over his back. [Stf.Gss.]
- (Heat with throwing off the clothes.)
- General heat with thirst.
- During the heat moderate thirst for beer.
- (She drinks little in the heat and yet has dry lips.)
- (In the heat the cough is troublesome.)
- (Great heat from 10 p.m. until after midnight, with short breath; she wished to cough but could not, speaking also was difficult for her; at the same time extreme restlessness and crying out from pains in the hands, feet, abdomen, and sacrum; she stamped her feet and would not allow any one to touch her.)
- Perspiration with febrile rigor (aft. 3 h.)
- Slight perspiration all over the body.
- Sour smelling perspiration all over the body.
- Perspiration of weakness.

- Slight warmth with moderate perspiration. [Bacon, l.c.]
- Along with profuse perspiration frequent micturition. [Greding, l.c.]
- Along with profuse perspiration, diarrhoea and increased flow of urine. [Greding, l.c.]
- Great internal heat with thirst. [Rödder, l.c.]
- Transpiration and sweat all over the body. [Stoerck, l.c.]
- (Towards noon) perspiration. [Greding, l.c.]
- Profuse perspiration without exhaustion. [Greding, l.c.]
- Along with bold speech and sparkling eyes, cold sweat stands on the forehead, and the pulse is almost imperceptible. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Nocturnal furious delirium; he cannot be kept in bed; in the morning very profuse sweat. [Dürr, in Hufel.Journ., ix, 4, p. 108]
- He does everything in a hurry, and runs about the house. [Helmont, l.c.]
- Transient insanity. [Moraeus, l.c.]
- Morose inclined for nothing, depressed spirits, even when walking. [Hbg.]
- Morose, as though she had no life in her (aft. 2 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Becomes gay and inclined to sing and dance (aft. 1/2 h.) [Stf.Gss.]
- More gay and excited than usual (the first h.).
- Alternate attacks of opposite states of humour. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Sometimes he is quite rational, sometimes he talks nonsense. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Sometimes he despairs of his recovery, sometimes he is full of hope. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- After vomiting, immediate revival of hope. [Richard, l.c.]
- Trembling and tendency to palpitation of the heart.
- Palpitation of the heart and anxiety, and increased heat of the body, especially in the face. [Stf.Gss.]
- Palpitation of the heart with great anxiety; oppression of the breathing and great weariness in all the limbs; it rises from thence into the head, and she is as if stupefied from flying redness in the face. [Stf.Gss.]
- Anxiety and peevishness, with fine shooting in the side of the chest, then beating in the scrobiculus cordis, and then aching pain in the head.
- Inconsolable anxiety and piteous howling, with complaints and reproaches about (often trifling) evils (aft. 5 h.).
- Piteous, anxious complaints, with cowardly fears, despair, loud whining weeping, bitter complaints and reproaches.
- Fear lest he should fall.
- Anthropophobia (aft. 3 h.).
- He is in a reverie, and sits buried in thought.
- Lucid vision: he says, now my beloved (70 miles away) must have sung the difficult passage that I was just singing.
- Solicitude, grief.
- The slightest noise is intolerable to him (aft. 1/2 h.).
- Music is intolerable to her; it goes through every limb; she becomes quite melancholy (aft. 24 h.).
- Excessive tendency to be startled (aft. 1/4 h.).
- He takes every joke in bad part (aft. 3 h.).
- She is extremely disposed to be cross (aft. 1/2 h.).
- She becomes quarrelsome.

- She makes reproaches.
- Quarrelsomeness, alternating from hour to hour with silly insanity-he chatters childish nonsense, and is extravagantly merry.
- Angry disposition.
- Obstinacy.
- Misanthropy.
- Composed, staid, although not cheerful humour (secondary and curative action) (aft. 8 h.).
- Lively power of imagination.
- Sometimes he appears to weep, sometimes he trills. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Insane tricks. [Richard, l.c.]
- Dread of impending death. [Richard, l.c.]
- Mortal anxiety recurring from time to time. [Matthioli, l.c.]
- Lamentable fears of impending death (from 2 to 12 h.).
- Fear of some misfortune happening to him.

Ambra grisea

(ambr.)

(Ambergris, sometimes Ambra ambrosiaca, L.)

This substance, often adulterated on account of its high price, we can hope to get genuine only in first-class drug stores.

The true ambergris, developed in the intestines of the sperm whale, as was proved by SCHWEDJAUR, and probably a fatty excretion from its gall-bladder, is obtained of best quality from the sea, especially after stormy weather, off the coasts of Madagascar and Sumatra.

It consists of small, rough, opaque masses, which are lighter than water, of spongy consistence, and can easily be broken up into rough, uneven pieces, externally of a brownish-grey colour, internally permeated by yellowish, reddish, and blackish fibres intermingled with whitish, very odorous points, somewhat greasy to the touch, and of faint but very refreshing fragrance.

By the warmth of the fingers it becomes soft as wax, by the heat of boiling water it melts into oil, at the same time exhales a strong, very agreeable fragrance, and on heated metal burns quite away.

On applying a light to it it quickly takes fire, and burns with a bright flame.

Alcohol dissolves it very sparingly, but sulphuric ether dissolves it almost completely, and on adding alcohol a white wax-like substance is thrown down.

Its feeble odour is much increased by this solution, as also by triturating it with other substances.

A grain of such genuine ambergris is triturated for an hour with 100 grains of milk-sugar in a porcelain mortar (every 10 minutes divided between 6 minutes of trituration and 4 minutes of scraping).

Of this powder a grain is again triturated with another 100 grains of milk-sugar for an equal length of time, and in the same manner; and, lastly, of this powder so obtained one grain is again triturated with a similar quantity of milk-sugar, in the same manner, and also for an hour.

This furnishes a potentized millionth attenuation of ambergris, a small portion of a grain

of which is not only sufficient for a dose for most homoeopathic purposes, but is often found to be quite too powerful; in which case its effects may be moderated by several small doses of camphor, but in many cases, according to the symptoms developed, by *nux vomica*, and in rarer cases by *pulsatilla*.

The duration of the action of such a dose is, in chronic cases, at least three weeks. (The symptoms indicated by the letters Gff. were observed by the State-councillor Freiherr von GERSDORFF.)

[None of the symptoms are derived from old-school sources. Ambra first appears among Hahnemann's medicines in the 2nd edition.]

AMBRA GRISEA

(ambr.)

- Great vertigo.
- Extraordinary, even dangerous vertigo.
- Vertigo while walking in the open air, in the forenoon and afternoon.
- On account of vertigo and weak feeling in the stomach she must lie down (afternoon, aft. 72 h.).
- He is always as if in a dream.
- He cannot think of anything properly; he is as if stupid (the first 24 h.).
- Bad memory; the thinking power is very feeble; he must read everything three or four times over, and even then cannot take it in.
- Great weakness in the head, with vertigo (aft. 48 h.).
- Weakness in the head, and a kind of chill in it.
- Every morning headache, like emptiness, as if he had been drinking over night.
- Confusion in the occiput. [Gff.]
- Tension in the head, making him stupid.
- Squeezing headache from both temples. [Gff.]
- Squeezing confusion of the head. [Gff.]
- Aching confusion in the head, immediately after eating, especially when moving.
- Pressure in the forehead (with anxiety lest he should go mad) (aft. 48 h.).
- Aching pain in the forehead. [Gff.]
- Aching pain in occiput and nape.
- Every other day down-pressing pain in the forehead and top of the head, with heat in head and burning in the eyes, with pale face from the morning onwards, only worse in the afternoon.
- Rush of blood to the head for two days.
- (Painless) feeling of pressure on the top of the head and heaviness of the head, in the evening (aft. 36 h.).
- Aching in the head combined with shooting.
- Aching pain on a small spot at the occiput.
- Aching pain on the left frontal protuberance.
- Aching drawing from the nape upwards and through the head to the front, whilst pressure remains on the occiput. [Gff.]
- Tearing pressure in the whole occiput, also to the crown and in the forehead. [Gff.]
- Transient tearing through the head. [Gff.]
- A drawing hither and thither, or tearing in the head.
- On the left side of the occiput, towards the nape and behind the ear, tearing.

- Tearing in the left temple up to the top of the head, on the right frontal protuberance and behind the left ear. [Gff.]
- Tearing headache in the forehead extending into the upper part of the face. [Gff.]
- Very painful tearing above on the crown and as if in the whole upper half of the brain with pale face and coldness of the left hand. [Gff.]
- (Twitching in the head.)
- Above the left temple, a stitch in the head (aft. 3 h.) [Gff.]
- In the evening, several very sharp stitches upwards towards the occiput.
- On exertion, a shooting and cutting headache; he feels it at every step; better when lying.
- External headache; also, in the nape and neck, pain as from a sprain, with tenderness to touch, the whole day (aft. 12 d.).
- Headache as if catarrh would come on, sometimes more, something less, and persistent. [Gff.]
- On the right side of the head, a part where the hair is painful as if sore, when touched. [Gff.]
- A painful spot on the occiput.
- Roaring about the temples.
- The hair of the head falls out (aft. 24 h.).
- Aching, tearing headache, especially over and on the head. [Gff.]
- Pressure on the left eyebrow. [Gff.]
- Pressure on the eyes, as if they lay deep (with tearing headache above from the forehead downwards, or from the ear through the occiput) (aft. 3 h.). [Gff.]
- Short, violent pressure just above the nose, in the forehead, in frequent fits, when changes into tearing, and leaves behind it confusion in the occiput. [Gff.]
- A painful pimple on the forehead. [Gff.]
- A red papule on the middle of the forehead, close to the hair, touching it causes a sore pain, not suppurating. [Gff.]
- In the eye, pressure and smarting, as if dust had got in it. [Gff.]
- Smarting in the eyes and lachrymation.
- Pressure on the eyes, which are opened with difficulty, and pain in them as if they had been too tightly shut, especially in the morning. [Gff.]
- Distended blood-vessels in the white of the eye. [Gff.]
- Tearing or short rends in and around the right eye. [Gff.]
- Burning pain in the right eye (aft. 10 h.).
- Burning in the eyelids.
- Itching on the eyelids, as if it would inflame to a sty.
- Around the eyes, intolerable itching tickling.
- Dim vision, as if through a fog (aft. some h.).
- Very dark before the eyes (aft. 3 d.).
- Spasmodic trembling in the facial muscles.
- In the evening, in bed, spasmodic twitchings in the face.
- Flying heat in the face.
- Jaundiced face.
- Eruption of pimples on the face, without sensation.
- Gnawing formicating itching in the face.

- Tearing in the upper part of the face, especially near the right ala nasi. [Gff.]
- Red spot on the cheek, without sensation.
- Eruption of pimples and itching on the whiskers.
- Tension in the cheek, as from swelling.
- (Painful swelling of the cheek on the upper jaw, with throbbing in the gums) (aft. a few h.).
- Tearing in the morning, and often at other times, in the right ear.
- Creeping in the ears (aft. 48 h.).
- Itching and tickling in the ears.
- Roaring and whistling in the ear, in the afternoon (aft. 4 d.).
- (Crepitation and creaking in the left ear, as when a watch is wound up.)
- Deafness of one ear.
- Hearing diminished from day to day, for five days (aft. 6 d.).
- Violent tearing pain in the lobe of the ear and behind it. [Gff.]
- Spasm of the right ala nasi towards the malar bone.
- (Great dryness of the interior of the nose, although the air passes well through it).
- Dry blood collects in the nose (aft. 16 h.).
- Epistaxis, especially in the morning.
- Hot lips.
- Spasm in the lower lip and sensation as if it were pressed against the gums and torn away again.
- (Pain in the corners of the mouth, like soreness.)
- Shooting, aching pain in the jaws.
- In the jaws, pain as if they were screwed together or asunder.
- Drawing pain, now in one, now in another tooth, which was aggravated by warmth, was relieved for a moment by cold, was not aggravated by chewing, and went off after eating; at the same time the gums were swollen on the inside.
- Greatly swollen and painful gums.
- Pain in a hollow tooth, in the evening.
- Pain in a hollow tooth, especially in the open air, as if the nerve were touched.
- After dinner, pain in a hollow tooth, more shooting than tearing for half an hour (aft. 5 h.).
- Squeezing, drawing in the right upper molars. [Gff.]
- In the evening in bed aching, digging pain, as if under the left lower molars. [Gff.]
- Drawing toothache, at one time in the right, at another in the left teeth, by day and during several nights. [Gff.]
- Drawing in an incisor tooth, as if a draught of air penetrated it and caused a stitch. [Gff.]
- Bleeding from the teeth.
- Uncommonly profuse bleeding out of the right lower teeth. [Gff.]
- Pain in a submaxillary gland, which was as if swollen (aft. 3 d.).
- Foetor of the mouth.
- In the morning, on awaking, tongue, mouth, and lips, as if numb and quite dry. [Gff.]
- In the morning, on awaking, great dryness of the mouth, with complete absence of thirst, for several days. [Gff.]
- Smarting and soreness in the interior of the mouth; on account of the pain she could not

eat anything hard.

- Vesicles in the mouth, which pain as if burns.
- The tongue is covered with a greyish-yellow coating. [Gff.]
- Under the tongue lumps, like small growths, which pain like excoriation.
- Contractive sensation in the salivary glands, when eating, especially during the first mouthfuls.
- Rheumatic pain at the back of the tongue and in the fauces, when not swallowing. [Gff.]
- Tearing pain on the palate extending into the left ear. [Gff.]
- Scraping sensation on the palate.
- Scraping in the throat. [Gff.]
- Scraping in the throat, as in catarrh, for some days.
- In the morning, dryness in the throat.
- Feeling in her throat as if something were sticking in it.
- Tearing in the interior of the throat and above, quite at the back of the fauces. [Gff.]
- Smarting at the back of the fauces when not swallowing. [Gff.]
- Aching, smarting pain at the back of the throat from time to time. [Gff.]
- Pain in throat like something obstructing deglutition (aft. 8 d.). [Gff.]
- (Sore throat, not when swallowing food, but during empty swallowing, and on pressing on it externally, with tension in the cervical glands, as if they were swollen) (aft. 4 d.).
- (Sore throat after a draught of air; shooting from the throat into the right ear, and pain especially when moving the tongue).
- Secretion of mucus in the throat, with roughness and scraping. [Gff.]
- Hawking of mucus, in the morning. [Gff.]
- When hawking up mucus from the throat, almost unavoidable retching and vomiting.
- The (accustomed) tobacco smoking greatly irritates and excites him, although it tastes good; hiccup.
- Frequently in the afternoon, rather tasteless eructation.
- Frequent, empty eructation (aft. 3 1/2 h.). [Gff.]
- After a meal, violent eructation.
- Frequent, sour eructation (aft. 48, 72 h.).
- Audible eructation, of a bitter taste.
- When walking in the open air heartburn, with baulked eructation. [Gff.]
- Every evening, sensation as from disordered stomach and scrappy belching up as high as the larynx, like heartburn.
- (In the morning, on awaking, bitter taste in the mouth.)
- After drinking milk, acidity in the mouth.
- (After breakfast, nausea) (aft. 72 h.)
- (In the stomach clawing nausea) (aft. 24 h.).
- Qualmishness about the stomach.
- Burning in the stomach (aft. 3 h.) [Gff.]
- Burning in the gastric region and higher up. [Gff.]
- Aching and burning under the scrobiculus cordis, which goes off by eructation. [Gff.]
- After eating, anxiety.
- After eating, pressure in the pit of the throat, as if food still stuck there, and would not go down.

- During dinner tearing in the left side of the palate, and at the back of the throat. [Gff.]
- After a meal, transient tearing first about the left; then about the right eye. [Gff.]
- Immediately after eating aching confusion of the head, especially when moving.
- On account of weak feeling in the stomach and vertigo she must lie down, in the afternoon (aft. 72 h.).
- Tension and pressure in the gastric region.
- Spasm in the stomach.
- Shooting and aching in the gastric region.
- Pressure under the scrobiculus cordis and in the hypogastrium, from time to time, also at night. [Gff.]
- Pressure in the epigastrium, with cold hands or feet. [Gff.]
- Pressure in the abdomen, passing into squeezing. [Gff.]
- Aching in the umbilical region, with heartburn, that goes off by eructation. [Gff.]
- Pressure in the side of the abdomen over the right hip. [Gff.]
- Violent spasms in the abdomen.
- Continual pressure in the epigastrium, allayed by walking in the open air, returning when sitting. [Gff.]
- An aching in the hypogastrium for several hours, equally severe when walking and when sitting (aft. 6 d.).
- Aching pain in a small spot on the right side of the abdomen, in the hepatic region, but not felt when touched. [Gff.]
- Aching pain in the hepatic region. [Gff.]
- Tension and distension in the abdomen, after everything he eats, even after every mouthful of fluid.
- Tense abdomen (aft. some h.).
- Distended abdomen (aft. 5 d.).
- Early in the morning great compression in the abdomen.
- The abdomen feels compressed.
- Weight in the abdomen, and as if sprained and pressed from the spinal column.
- After pressure in the abdomen discharge of inodorous flatus. [Gff.]
- Squeezing pain in the right hypogastrium. [Gff.]
- First pinching bellyache, followed by some cutting in the epigastrium, which goes off by eructation. [Gff.]
- Discomfort from displacement of flatus, causing pain, especially in the left side of the abdomen.
- Immediately after midnight he wakes up with great distension of the abdomen, especially of the hypogastrium, from flatulence, which cannot pass, and excites colic, or at least severe pressing downwards; this accumulation of flatulence goes off during subsequent sleep, without discharge of flatus, and the abdomen becomes quiet.
- Fermentation and rumbling, heard but not felt, in the bowels. [Gff.]
- Pinching in the hypogastrium, with violent fermentation and gurgling, especially in the epigastrium, when lying in bed, in the morning, diminished by rising, and renewed on again lying down, especially when lying on the back. [Gff.]
- Violent cutting in the abdomen, in the evening.
- After midnight, cutting in the abdomen in bed, even during the general perspiration of the body.

- Cutting in the abdomen, with a soft stool, in the morning, for two successive mornings (aft. 5 d.).
- Severe cutting in the abdomen, with three diarrhoeic stools, on three successive days (aft. 5 d.).
- (Burning in the abdomen.)
- Cold feeling in the abdomen.
- Coldness of one side of the abdomen for two days (aft. 48 h.).
- Twitching in the abdominal muscles, in the evening.
- Shooting over the hips, for two days (aft. 5 d.).
- A sharp pressure, or obtuse stitch, over the right hip. [Gff.]
- On drawing in the abdomen violent needle-pricks in the hypogastrium, also excited by external pressure. [Gff.]
- Shooting bellyache about the navel, on moving the abdomen, especially on drawing it in. [Gff.]
- A frequent call to stool, but no motion occurs, and this makes her very anxious, and then the propinquity of other people is intolerable to her.
- After ineffectual call to stool, a pinching pain in the hypogastrium, especially in the right side (after some days). [Gff.]
- Tenesmus in the rectum.
- Stool too scanty (aft. 24 h.). [Gff.]
- Constipation (aft. 4 d.). [Gff.]
- (Drawing in the rectum.)
- Itching at the anus.
- Itching in the anus (aft. some h.). [Gff.]
- Tickling in the rectum.
- Itching and smarting in the anus, which goes off by rubbing. [Gff.]
- Shooting in the anus.
- Four stools of ordinary character within a few hours (aft. a few h.).
- Copious, soft, bright brown stool (aft. 8 d.). [Gff.]
- (Seems to effect improvement in the hitherto sluggish stool, in the secondary action) (aft. 10, 15 d.).
- Along with not hard stool, great discharge of blood (aft. 7 d.).
- After stool, aching deep in the hypogastrium. [Gff.]
- (After each stool a weakness about the scrobiculus cordis).
- After passage of stool there remains in the abdomen a wanting to go (he feels as if he had not finished) for more than a minute.
- Pain in the rectum and at the same time in the bladder (aft. 5 d.).
- Sensation as if some drops escaped from the urethra.
- Urine lemon coloured, almost inodorous, with a small cloud. [Gff.]
- Urine brown.
- Urine like whey.
- Scanty urine, with reddish cloud, with absence of thirst. [Gff.]
- Urine dark brown and somewhat turbid, even during its passage (aft. 20 h.).
- Urine turbid, even when first passed, yellowish-brown, and depositing a brown sediment, whilst the clear urine above it was yellow.
- Urine with reddish cloud. [Gff.]

- Urine after standing a short time, of penetrating odour.
- Bloody urine (aft. 7 d.).
- Diminished secretion of urine (the first 3 days).
- Scanty urine, which after some hours has a reddish sediment. [Gff.]
- Much micturition at night.
- In the morning, after rising, for two hours, urging to urinate, so that he often cannot retain the urine.
- He urinates three times as much as he drinks, especially in the morning; thereafter by a dull pain in the renal region.
- Copious, bright coloured, unclouded urine (aft. 4 d.).
- Burning in the orifice of the urethra and in the anus.
- Burning at the mouth of the urethra (aft. 6 d.).
- (Twitching in the urethra) (aft. 12 d.).
- (Twitching in the testicles) (aft. 14 d.).
- Tearing in the glans penis.
- Ulcerative pain in the glans penis.
- An itching pimple above the male genitals.
- Burning internally in the region of the seminal vesicles.
- Burning, smarting, tickling and itching on the vulva and in the urethra when urinating.
- Burning in the female genital organs, with discharge of some drops of blood, especially after walking and after a hard stool.
- Severe itching on the pudendum (more rarely at the anus); she must rub the parts.
- Sore pain and itching on the pudendum, also when not urinating.
- Swelling and soreness of the labia pudendi, and itching there.
- Itching in the glans penis, continuing while sitting, lying, standing and walking.
- Violent voluptuous sensation in the interior of the genital organs, lasting for an hour, without considerable erection or irritation of the external sexual parts (aft. 4 d.).
- In the morning, on awaking, violent erection, without voluptuous sensation, with external numbness and diminished sensibility; on the cessation of the erection, a creeping tearing in the anterior part of the urethra.
- It takes away the erections (in the secondary action).
- Menses three days too early (aft. 4 d.).
- Menses four days too early (aft. 20 d.).
- Great excitement in the abdomen, as if the menses were about to come on, which had appeared only 21 days previously (aft. 2 h.).
- Discharge of blood from the uterus (aft. 2 h.).
- During the menses the left leg becomes quite blue from distended veins, with pressing pain in the leg.
- (At night, much leucorrhoea.)
- (Discharge of bluish-white masses of mucus from the vagina.)
- (Thick slimy leucorrhoea, increased day by day, and before each discharge a stitch in the vagina.)
- In the forehead and eyes, sensation as before the outbreak of coryza. [Gff.]
- Headache on blowing the nose.
- Nose stopped up and sore pain in the inside of it.
- Long continued, great dryness of the nose, but frequent smarting in it as if he would

sneeze. [Gff.]

- Sometimes sneezing with dry nose.
- Creeping in the nose, as if about to sneeze.
- Frequent feeling as if about to sneeze.
- She sneezes almost every day, which never occurred before.
- Stuffed coryza.
- Scraping in the throat, as in catarrh.
- The voice is rough and hoarse; viscid mucus collects in the throat.
- Hoarseness; rough, deep voice, alternating with thick mucus in the windpipe, which he easily gets rid of by hawking and voluntary tussiculation (aft. 10, 24 h.).
- Foetid breath, in the morning after awaking.
- Coryza and cough, with expectoration of white mucus.
- Tickling in the throat, exciting cough.
- Cough only at night from extreme irritation in throat - not by day.
- Cough excited by scraping in the throat. [Gff.]
- Collection of greyish mucus in the throat, which is coughed out with difficulty; at the same time scraping in the throat. [Gff.]
- Itching in the throat and thyroid gland during the cough.
- Burning, itching tickle from the larynx down into the abdomen.
- While coughing pain in the side below the scrobiculus cordis.
- Every evening cough, with pain under the left ribs, as if something were torn away there.
- Cough only at night, on account of horrible irritation in the throat.
- Cough comes sometimes in regular great fits.
- Frightful spasmodic cough, with much eructation and hoarseness.
- A kind of whooping-cough (aft. 48 h.).
- Deep, dry cough, with flow of water into the mouth, and afterwards scraping in the throat. [Gff.]
- When coughing, sensation as from a sore place in the throat.
- Very salt expectoration when coughing.
- When coughing there is a pressure in the umbilical region.
- Sensation like rawness in the chest.
- Burning in the chest.
- A burning in the external parts of the chest. [Gff.]
- On one of the right ribs, an aching burning pain, aggravated by external pressure; then on the left side of the chest a similar pain. [Gff.]
- A stitch in the chest extending into the back (aft. some h.).
- A violent obtuse stitch in the right side of the chest, catching the breath. [Gff.].
- Whistling in the chest.
- Oppression on the chest. [Gff.].
- Oppression in the back through the chest.
- Oppression of the chest and in the back between the scapulae, which goes off for a short time by eating.
- Tight chest, with much restlessness, all day (aft. 3 d.).
- Tightness of the chest; she cannot take a deep breath nor yawn properly.
- Anxiety at the heart, hindering respiration, with flying heat.

- Palpitation of the heart, when walking in the open air, with pale face.
- Along with violent palpitation of the heart, pressing in the chest, as if a lump lay there, or the chest were stuffed there.
- Aching sensation deep in the right side of the chest on expiring forcibly, most painful on a small spot. [Gff.]
- Aching in the upper part of the chest, in fits of five minutes.
- Aching superiorly in the chest. [Gff.]
- Aching under (in?) the left side of the chest.
- Aching in the left side of the chest in the cardiac region. [Gff.]
- In the chest, above the scrobiculus cordis, an aching bruised pain, relieved by eructation. [Gff.]
- Bruised pain on the right lowest true rib, rather posteriorly. [Gff.]
- Rheumatic pain on the right side of the chest under the arm. [Gff.]
- Tearing pressure in the left side of the chest. [Gff.]
- Violent pressure on the lower part of the sacrum. [Gff.]
- In the sacrum stitches, when sitting (aft. 8, 9 d.).
- In the sacrum single, violent, sharp stitches, increased by the least movement. [Gff./]
- Painful tension in the lumbar muscles.
- Rheumatic pain in the back, on the right side. [Gff.]
- Backache, as if the bowels were compressed, and a weight therein, as if he could not straighten himself.
- A burning in the left scapula.
- Shooting in the left scapula (the first days).
- Rheumatic pain on the right scapula. [Gff.]
- Aching drawing pain in the nape.
- Tearing in both shoulders.
- Tearing in the left shoulder-joint. [Gff.]
- In the evening drawing, and as if dislocated and paralyzed in the shoulder.
- On the right shoulder a violent obtuse stitch (aft. 2 h.). [Gff.]
- The arms are apt to go to sleep on lying on them.
- At night, in the right arm, frequently numbness and gone asleep.
- The left arm frequently goes asleep, by day, when at rest.
- Tearing, in the morning, in the right arm for five minutes.
- Clucking in the arm.
- Twitching in the arm.
- (Paralysis in the right upper arm.)
- Tearing in the right elbow.
- Tearing on the right elbow.
- Tearing in the right elbow and forearm. [Gff.]
- Aching, drawing pain in the right forearm up into the elbow. [Gff.]
- Falling asleep of the hands at night.
- Cramp in the hands (aft. some h.).
- In the evening the fingers are drawn crookedly inwards (aft. 7 d.).
- Paralysis of the hand for some minutes (aft. 6 d.).
- At night weakness of the fingers so that he can only by an effort press them upon the palm, or move them quickly. [Gff.]

- Long-continued icy coldness of the hands (aft. 1 h.). [Gff.]
- Painful, long-continued coldness of the hands. [Gff.]
- In the evening icy coldness of the hands; he is chilled by it. [Gff.]
- Tearing in the inside of the right metacarpus. [Gff.]
- Prickings in the hands and fingers as from gadflies.
- Prickings now in the right index, now in the right thumb.
- Itching in the palms.
- Rheumatic pain from the proximal joint of the thumb, through its metacarpal bone to the wrist-joint. [Gff.]
- Tearing in the muscles of the thumb. [Gff.]
- Trembling in the thumb, in the evening, in frequent, short fits.
- Tearing in the proximal joint of the left index. [Gff.]
- (The proximal joints of the fingers become stiff in the evening, and the proximal joint of the thumb swollen; it is painful when flexed - worst when she has made no movement of the fingers during the day.)
- Tearing in the right index. [Gff.]
- Tearing in the two last fingers, in the evening, before going to sleep. [Gff.]
- Drawing in the fingers and thumb.
- Tearing in the tip of the right little finger. [Gff.]
- Tearing under the nail of the right middle finger. [Gff.]
- The skin of the finger tips is wrinkled, in the morning.
- The wart on the finger pains as if sore.
- Itching in the finger tips.
- A small tetter appears between the thumb and index, which itches.
- In the tip of the left thumb a shooting tearing pain, and also on gently touching it, it feels as if a splinter were stuck in under the nail; the sensation is less on pressing strongly on it. [Gff.]
- In the tip of the thumb a formication as if it were asleep, which goes off for a short time by external pressure. [Gff.]
- Tearing in the left and then also in the right hip. [Gff.]
- Aching, tearing pain anteriorly, just below the left hip. [Gff.]
- Clucking tearing posteriorly below the left buttock. [Gff.]
- Tearing in the right buttock. [Gff.]
- Tearing in the left lower limb, in the morning.
- Rheumatic tearing in the right lower limb. [Gff.]
- Heaviness of the lower limbs.
- Tension in the thigh, as if the tendons were too short, especially when walking.
- Stretching and relaxation in the lower limb.
- The lower limb feel gone to sleep; he cannot step firmly (aft. 8 d.).
- Tearing on the right knee. [Gff.]
- Drawing in the knees and ankles.
- Paralysis of the knee for some minutes (aft. 6 d.).
- Above the knee pain as of dislocation, especially after sitting (aft. 5 d.).
- Itching on the knees.
- In the morning stiffness in the hough (the first days).
- Soreness in the houghs, the pain is worst in the evening.

- Tearing under the left knee, at the upper part of the tibia. [Gff.]
- More cold feeling in the legs than externally perceptible coldness. [Gff.]
- The right leg is very cold, especially the knee.
- Cold feet.
- Very cold feet. [Gff.]
- On both tibiae painful spots (aft. 28 d.).
- (The legs from the knees downwards very swollen, especially the feet) (aft. 3 d.).
- Swelling of the left inner ankle; it is only painful there when walking; but on walking for a considerable time it no longer hurts (aft. 7 d.).
- In the evening, after lying down, itching on the legs above the ankles; after rubbing it pains as if sore and bruised.
- Intermitting tearing on the left calf. [Gff.]
- Tearing in the lower part of the left leg. [Gff.]
- Cramp in the lower limbs and cramp in the calves almost every night.
- Grumbling in the calves and feet.
- Creeping in the feet, which are as if numb (a tingling in them); when he stood up he felt faint, all became dark before his eyes; he could not remain up, he must vomit (bile), and had to lie down again.
- Itching on the ankles.
- Tearing in the ankles.
- Gouty pain in the ankle-joints.
- Pain on walking in the left ankle-joint.
- In the left foot tearing and shooting (aft. 26 d.).
- In the left foot occasional shooting.
- Tension in the left foot (at noon).
- Stiffness of the feet, which are very weary (aft. 6 d.).
- Gouty pain in the ball of the big toe.
- Stitch in the ball of the big toe.
- Itching on the toes.
- Intolerable tickling on the tip of the big toe.
- Tearing in the middle toes of the left foot. [Gff.]
- Tearing on the external border of the left foot. [Gff.]
- Pain in the heel when walking.
- Stitches in the heel.
- Itching in the interior of the soles, not allayed by scratching.
- Great burning in the soles.
- Pain of the corns, as if sore.
- By gentle walking in the open air the symptoms are alleviated, but return when sitting. [Gff.]
- When walking, profuse perspiration chiefly on the abdomen and thighs.
- Perspiration all day long (aft. 24 h.).
- Itching almost all over, even on the abdomen.
- Produces the itch-eruption on the skin, with much itching.
- Causes the tetters to reappear.
- A burning in several parts of the skin of the body.
- In the morning on awaking the skin of the body is as if numb and insensible to the

knees, without being cold-the hands have only an indistinct sensibility - a kind of gone-to-sleep condition of the skin, but without formication. [Gff.]

- He feels the pulse in the body like the ticking of a watch.
- Twitching in the limbs.
- Uncommon twitching in all the limbs and coldness of the body at night (aft. 5 d.).
- From walking in the open air, commotion in the blood and accelerated circulation, with greater weakness of the body.
- Uneasiness in all the limbs, like a formication, with a kind of anxiety - only by day.
- In the morning (in a heated room), he became suddenly so weak that he could not walk alone, with cold sweat on the forehead and hands.
- Very exhausted (aft. 8, 24 h.).
- Exhaustion in the morning in bed. [Gff.]
- In the morning great weakness in the lower limbs.
- Weariness, with painfulness of all the limbs.
- Exhaustion that goes off by walking (aft. 5 d.).
- Heavy in the body and very tired (aft. 7 d.).
- Faintness, sinking in the knees (aft. 3 h.).
- Weakness in the feet like insensibility (aft. 48 h.).
- She must lie down on account of weak feeling in the stomach and vertigo (aft. 72 h.).
- Inclination to stretch himself.
- (Sleepiness by day.).
- Before midnight sleeplessness.
- He cannot sleep at night, he knows not why.
- For several nights sleeplessness, and in the morning slumber full of fantastical dreams.
- Frequent waking at night. [Gff.]
- Frequent waking, and at 2 a.m. long uneasiness in the whole body, especially in the occiput.
- Very late of falling asleep - then very restless sleep on account of pressure in the epigastrium, particularly the right side. [Gff.]
- For several successive nights, always after midnight until 7 or 8 a.m., pain over the eyes, with nausea.
- In the evening, late, after going to sleep in bed, aching, tearing from the occiput into the forehead. [Gff.]
- The first half of the night heat in the head.
- Uneasiness in the occiput after midnight.
- At night he wakes up with headache, which goes off on rising.
- Waking with exhaustion, dryness of mouth, and great pressure in the epigastrium, diminished by lying on the abdomen, whereupon he has tearing in the sacrum instead, which goes off when he again lies on the back. [Gff.]
- On awaking about midnight weakness, nausea, great pressure in the scrobiculus cordis and abdomen, violent erections, without voluptuous sensation, dryness in the mouth, and insensibility of the surface of the body. [Gff.]
- Very early waking; followed by frequently interrupted, but very profound sleep, with eyes fast closed. [Gff.]
- In the morning, after waking, in bed, great weariness, especially in the upper part of the body, confusion of the head and sensation as if the eyes were very fast closed, besides

some nausea in the scrobiculus cordis; he has hardly resolution to get up. [Gff.]

- In the morning, in bed, weariness, with feeling in the eyes as if they were too firmly closed. [Gff.]

- At night when asleep he lies on his back, the occiput supported by both hands, and with bent knees, with very vivid dreams. [Gff.]

- Starting up in fright, in the evening, on going to sleep, with illusion as if there was too much light in the room; he sprang out of bed in anxiety (aft. some h.).

- For three successive nights restless, with many dreams (aft. 5 d.).

- While in the act of going off to sleep vivid, uneasy dreams, which almost prevented any sleep (aft. 8 d.).

- The child sleeps restlessly, talks in its sleep, and wants to drink.

- Sleep restless, with anxious dreams (aft. 5 d.).

- The night full of uneasy, anxious dreams. [Gff.]

- After falling asleep late, anxious dreams, as if he was ill used, and on account of weakness could not defend himself; he then awakes with great weakness in the upper part of the body, with squeezing pressure under the scrobiculus cordis and nausea, sensations that recur when he lies down again and falls asleep - to which is then added pressure in the left side of the abdomen; but on waking up and sitting up and moving the symptoms go off, with discharge of flatus, fermentation in the abdomen and eructation. [Gff.]

- Vexatious, anxious dreams, and talking in sleep, for eight days (immediately).

- Dreams full of business.

- At night restless sleep, on account of coldness of the body and twitching in all the limbs (aft. 5 d.).

- Internal chilliness at night, on account of which he cannot go to sleep, or from which he wakes up at night; he does not become warm at all.

- Chilliness and weariness as if he wanted to sleep, for four successive forenoons, which went off by eating his dinner (aft. 72 h.).

- From early morning chill, sleep-weariness, and numb headache, which only went off by walking in the open air.

- After two diarrhoeic stools, chill, great weariness and headache.

- Before dinner chilliness (the first days).

- (Coldness of the skin of the whole body - excepting only the face, neck, and genital organs.).

- For two successive evenings heat, from 7 to 8 p.m. (aft. 12 d.).

- Every quarter of an hour heat in the face and all over the body (aft. 5, 6 d.).

- Nocturnal perspiration for two successive nights (aft. 6, 7 d.).

- Profuse night sweat for two successive nights (aft. 5 d.).

- Always after midnight general, strong-smelling sweat, for many nights.

- Every night a strong exhalation, almost like sweat.

- Moderate night sweat all over, with great warmth of the body.

- Every morning sweat, most profuse on the ailing side.

- Very restless by day.

- Restless all day, with tightness of chest.

- Disposition restless and excited.

- Hurriedness in intellectual occupations

- Irritable humour, as if weak in nerves and impatient. [Gff.]

- Excited; she spoke unusually much (loquacious), was very much exhausted thereby, could not sleep at night, got a headache, as if a great weight lay on her head; she felt much oppressed, must sit up in bed, and had anxiety, and perspired all over the body.
- Unusually long excitement.
- Is irritated by speaking, has shaking and trembling all through the body, especially in the lower extremities, and must remain for some time alone, in order to rest.
- Music sends the blood to his head.
- The imagination is occupied with many lascivious ideas, even in dreams, and yet the disposition and the sexual organs are but little excited by them (in the first 24 h.).
- Distorted fancies, grimaces, satanic faces take possession of the mind, and he cannot get rid of them.
- Anxious thoughts arise in him.
- Anxious in the evening.
- Anxious and trembling (aft. 8 d.).
- Great dejection (aft. 6 d.).
- Sad thoughts take possession of him, with sinking feeling about the heart; he is for a long time depressed in spirits.
- Very sad (aft. 72 h.).
- Despair (aft. 48 h.).
- Immediately lachrymose, then peevish and quarrelsome, for two hours.
- His humour is easily embittered.
- Constant alternation of dejection and passionate disposition, which will not allow him to get a tranquil disposition.
- Indifferent to joy and sorrow, but more dejected than calm.
- Very composed disposition. [Gff.]

Angustura vera

(Angustura Vera : ang.)

(Angustura or Augusturoe.)

(The best pieces of the bark of this South American tree, called Bonplandia trifoliata, are about one line in thickness, slightly bent, on their external convex side covered with a greyish-white, easily scraped off, fine coating; traversed by fine transverse furrows; on the inner concave surface of a bright brownish yellow, very friable, and cinnamon coloured and porous on the fractured surface; of a disagreeable spicy smell, and of a penetrating, somewhat hot, spicy bitter taste, the powder of which resembles rhubarb powder in colour; the decoction is not precipitated by a solution of sulphate of iron. Fifty grains of this powder digested in 1000 drops alcohol without heat so as to form a tincture are employed for medicinal after appropriate dilution).

For many years complaints have been publicly made about a substitution in commerce for this true angustura bark of a false bark, which displays dangerous and poisonous properties, and for many years the tree from which this false bark was derived was unknown.

Now the Brucea ferruginea is said to be the tree from which this false suspicious bark is derived; chemical investigation has shown that it furnishes the same alkaloid as nux vomica, ignatia, c. However, the above-described genuine angustura bark likewise possesses uncommonly great medicinal power, so that, when it is procured direct from

the tree *Bonplandia trifoliata* at St. Thomas del Angustura, in South America, as it is now, without any doubt it can, like every other very powerful medicine, do great harm if given in immoderate doses and in unsuitable cases.

In F.A.G. Emmert's *Curgeschichte* (*Hufeland's Journ.*, August, 1815, p.75) a case is related where three tablespoonfuls of a decoction of five ounces of (presumably spurious) angustura bark, evaporated to five ounces of liquid, were given to a boy five and a half years old.

This unreasonable dose, which contained about an ounce and a half of angustura power, proved fatal, as we read with a shudder, in a couple of hours, with horrible sufferings.

This substance would in the same dose have a like effect not only on a boy but on an adult person.

In this fatal case described by EMMERT the boy presented the following symptoms : Trembling, soon passing into violent convulsions (aft. 1/2 h.) When the medical attendant touched the arm in order to feel the pulse tetanus suddenly ensued.

The eyelids were wide open.

The eyes were staring, projecting, and immovable.

Trismus, with wide separation of the lips, so that the front teeth were quite exposed.

Tension of individual facial muscles.

The limbs were stretched out to the utmost, stiff, and stark.

The spinal column and the head strongly drawn backwards.

The trunk was from time to time shaken by violent jerking along the back, as from electric shocks, and somewhat raised.

Cheeks and lips became blue.

Respiration intermitting.

After an attack that lasted six minutes the boy breathed with great effort, panting, with blueness of the cheeks and lips.

Great and frequent longing for coffee.

Even swallowing tepid water excited tetanic spasms.

Pulse 102, spasmodic, irregular.

The tetanus sometimes returned without perceptible cause, sometimes was excited by a noise, or by touching any portion of the body; he constantly called out that no one should touch him.

After the tetanus the eyes were closed, the forehead and face covered with sweat; blueness of the cheeks and lips; groaning without (acknowledged) pains.

The whole body became flaccid and relaxed; the eye dead-like convulsive breathing came back only after long pauses.

Death after an hour.

Half an hour after death the body was stiff and stark.

After twenty-four hours there was already a strong corpse-like smell outside and inside; on opening the veins cherry-coloured fluid blood was found.

The right lung was externally pale and bloated, internally full of blood; the left lung was externally blue, when incised blackish and very heavy from blood.

Besides the above other reports of the consequences of strong doses of angustura have been recorded, such as spasmodic twitchings, vertigo, anxiety, immobility of the muscles as from stiffening, and a report has been communicated to me by the late.

Dr. Würzner, of Eilenburg, relating to four persons, each of whom took from ten to

twelve grains of the extract in the form of pills, in whom there occurred : Stiffness of all the muscles of the body, like tetanus; one fell to the ground suddenly, retaining his consciousness.

Closure of the jaws, trismus.

Very similar though slighter symptoms will be found in the following list of the effects of carefully selected pieces of angustura bark on the healthy body.

I have employed for homoeopathic purposes the smallest portion of a drop of the billionth dilution of the above-described alcoholic tincture, but have found that in some cases a still higher dilution would have been more suitable. Camphor is not an antidote for its too violent effects, but coffee is.

ANGUSTURA

(ang.)

- In the open air, vertigo (aft. 20 h.).
- A feeling of vertigo comes over him when he crosses flowing water or walks at the side of a canal; he fears he will sink. [Fz.]
- Dulness and stupid feeling in the head, as from intoxication on the previous day. [Mlr.]
- The head is confused; throbbing in the forehead.
- Confusion and contractive feeling in the head on walking quickly. [Fz.]
- Suddenly great confusion of the head, as from a skin stretched over the brain, for half an hour (aft. 1/4 h.). [Mss.]
- Great distraction; when he occupies himself with something serious, other things immediately come into his head (aft. 45 h.). [Fz.]
- Sometimes he loses himself, now in a dreamy state, now in complete absence of thought, and he readily falls asleep when reading. [Fz.]
- In the afternoon, along with repeated (occurring the first three afternoons) warmth of the body, excessive liveliness, and very active memory; but he can think of nothing attentively on account of a not disagreeable scheme that forces itself upon him, which he almost thinks is true and feasible, and owing to which he neither sees nor hears anything beside-a kind of very strong waking dream (aft. 4 d.). [Fz.]
- In the afternoon great sprightliness and vivacity of the mind; he comprehends everything much more easily than on the first day, and more readily than before, but on account of a feeling of inward restlessness as if a great happiness awaited him, and on account of a concourse of scheming ideas, he is unable to stick to his subject (aft. 35 h.) [Fz.]
- In the morning after rising great weight in the forehead without confusion (aft. 3 d.). [Fz.]
- In the open air he had some headache and heat (towards evening).
- Cramp-like headache.
- Headache : aching in the forehead above both eyes, as if all would come out there, during rest and when moving.
- Aching in the left half of the brain on bending down the head, which is relieved by raising it up (immediately). [Mss.]
- Aching in the temples T (aft. 1 h.). [Fz.]
- Towards evening, aching pain in the forehead, with great heat in the face. [Fz.]

- Headache only occurred when there was heat of face. [Fz.]
- The headaches always occur in the evening when it becomes dark, and last till he goes to sleep. [Gss.]
- Headache as if all moved round in the brain, with aching and boring pain, especially in the temples; if he lays his head down on the table, he feels, with the exception of some tension in the forehead, for the moment nothing, but the pains soon come back, only not so severe; on the other hand, when he raises the head up, they again increase to their former intensity (aft. 12 h.). [Fz.]
- Aching in the forehead. [Hsch.]
- Bruised pain in the brain in the sinciput, increased by stooping, diminished in the open air (immediately).
- Boring headache in the temples.
- A stitch as from electricity darting up and down from the temples.
- Drawing, aching pain in the temporal region. [Hsch.]
- Headache : aching in the occiput, in the afternoon.
- In the evening aching, drawing pain in the right side of the head, with aching in the lower jaw (aft. 16 h.) [Fz.]
- Rather external tearing headache from the crown forwards over the temple (aft. 24 h.). [Ws.]
- Intermittent needle-pricks in the right temporal region, rather externally (aft. 4 h.) [Lr.]
- Continued itching stitches in the forehead and temple, externally, which are not removed by rubbing (aft. 5 h.) [Ws.]
- Stiffness, numbness, in the temporal muscles, as if something were forced out there.
- Tensive pain in the temporal muscles on opening the jaws.
- Twitching under the skin of the left parietal region, on a small spot, which when pressed pains as if bruised (aft. 1 h.) [Mss.]
- Whilst reading a quivering between the eyebrows.
- Some stitches above the eyes.
- Contraction of the pupils (aft. 3 3/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Dilatation of the pupils (aft. 13 h.). [Lr.]
- In the afternoon and evening, several times a violent burning in the inner half of the eyes themselves and in their inner canthus.
- A tension first in one then in the other eye, as from behind, in the morning.
- Pressure on the right eye and orbit in the evening (aft. 14 h.). [Fz.]
- In both eyes an aching, as if a dazzling light struck them, and the eyes became weak.
- The eyes are red and burn from heat; in the morning they are sealed up with matter.
- Sore pain of the eyelids.
- Feeling of dryness under the upper eyelids.
- Itching stitches on the upper eyelid, not removable by rubbing (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Like a thin vapour before the eyes, soon going off.
- In the morning, after rising, quite dim before the eyes, as if the cornea were dim (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]
- Sharper and more distinct vision at a distance than usual. [Hsch.]
- Long sight : he could see distant objects distinctly, though he is naturally very short-sighted (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Cramp-pain on the zygomatic arch (aft. 1/4 h.). [Ws.]

- The hearing is much more acute than usual (aft. 5 1/2 h.). [Fz.]
- Ringing in the right ear (aft. 33 h.) [Lr.]
- Stitches in the anterior part of the meatus auditorius externus.
- A burning in the inner ear, in the region of the membrana tympani.
- Sensation as if something came in front of the ear and something were sticking in it.
- Cramp in the external ear.
- Heat in the lobe of the ear.
- Tearing, twitching before the left ear (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Transient drawing several times, now in the right, now in the left ear. [Mss.]
- Very painful tearing twitching in the interior of the right ear, which gradually changes into drawing (aft. 1 h.) [Mss.]
- Behind the ears, on the side of the neck, a throbbing pain, as if the great cerebral artery was beating violently.
- Tearing in a boil over the right mastoid process (aft. 1/4 h.). [Mss.]
- Heat in the ears and in both cheeks.
- Smarting, sore feeling deep in the nose (immediately).
- In the evening hot feeling on the cheek, which does not feel warm to the touch (aft. 12 h.). [Fz.]
- Feeling of heat in both cheeks, without externally perceptible warmth.
- Pain in the masseter muscles of the cheek, as if he had chewed too strongly and had tired them.
- In the masseter muscles near the maxillary joint a cramp-like pain, especially when at rest, which is relieved by opening and shutting the jaw.
- Great dryness of the lips and mouth without thirst (aft. 3 h.). [Fz.]
- (A digging in the lower jaw) (aft. 18 h.).
- Slight drawing in undefined upper molars. [Mss.]
- Drawing pain in both right upper incisors. [Mss.]
- Drawing pain apparently among the crowns of the right middle upper molars, palliatively alleviated by applying a cold finger (aft. 1 h.). [Mss.]
- Throbbing toothache in a hollow tooth, in the evening, after lying down (aft. 14 h.). [Ws.]
- In the gums of the right upper row a shooting drawing (aft. 3 h.).
- Shooting, pinching on the tip of the tongue extremely painful, even when not moving it (aft. 6 h.). [Ws.]
- Burning on the left side of the tongue almost on its border, as from pepper (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]
- White tongue, with rough sensation (aft. 12 h.). [Lr.]
- Roughness and dryness on the back of the palate and in the fauces, without thirst, worse when swallowing (aft. 25 h.). [Lr.]
- The voice is louder and bolder (aft. 5 1/2 h.). [Fz.]
- (Taste like peach kernels in the mouth).
- (Bread tastes sour to her.)
- Bitter taste in the mouth after (accustomed) tobacco-smoking [Mlr.]
- Putrid, flat taste in the mouth for a short time (aft. 2 h.). [Mss.]
- After dinner, which tasted good, bitter taste in the mouth, and several slight eructations (aft. 30 h.). [Fz.]

- No desire to drink and no pleasure in doing so, and yet sensation of thirst more for warm than for cold drinks; but cold drinks did not produce chilliness.
- Much thirst for cold drinks (aft. 15 h.). [Lr.]
- Frequent hiccup (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]
- Nausea, especially while eating. [Mlr.]
- Sensation of nausea in the stomach (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- In the evening during slumber he had very viscid, sickly tasting, and putrid mucus in the mouth, and could not drink enough. [Fz.]
- Although he has great appetite, food is not relished; he feels as if it were repugnant to him, at the same time an incomplete eructation causes fulness in the chest, and yet he cannot get satiated with a very plentiful meal (aft. 6 h.). [Fz.]
- When walking, nausea, as if he would fall down in a faint; at the same time great exhaustion all over, which is not relieved by sitting down; he then felt as if the nausea rose into his head, and he became hungry.
- On commencing to eat a cutting pain in the stomach like sore pain, which went off on continuing to eat (aft. 3 d.) [Fz.]
- After eating, much eructation of wind.
- Bilious eructation.
- Cramp-like, pinching pain under the scrobiculus cordis, in the evening, while sitting (aft. 13 h.). [Fz.]
- Cutting tearing in the scrobiculus cordis, increased by moving the trunk, after dinner. [Ws.]
- Shooting in the abdomen, followed by a drawing in it.
- Under the short ribs, in the right side of the abdomen, a cutting on moving the trunk (aft. 48 h.). [Gss.]
- In the left side of the abdomen, flying, shaking, obtuse stitches here and there. [Gss.]
- An obtuse shooting in the hypogastrium, on the left side, near the navel (aft. 24 h.). [Gss.]
- In the left lumbar region cutting pain from within outwards (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]
- Cutting in the hypogastrium over and across the os pubis, with pressing towards the rectum (aft. 1/4 h.). [Mss.]
- Cramp-like pain in the abdomen when walking. [Fz.]
- Pinching in the right lumbar region when at rest. [Ws.]
- Drawing, bruised pain in the right side of the abdomen when walking in the open air (aft. 1 h.). [Fz.]
- Pressure in the hypogastrium from within outwards, with anxiety (aft. 16 h.). [Fz.]
- Above the os pubis a cramp-like pressure when sitting, as if something bored outwards there (aft. 12 h.). [Fz.]
- Audible rumbling in the abdomen, with eructation. [Fz.]
- A fermentation and rumbling in the abdomen, as if diarrhoea would ensue, with displacement of flatulence (aft. 3 h.). [Mlr.]
- Loud gurgling in the abdomen.
- On drinking warm milk a cutting and gurgling in the hypogastrium above and across the os pubis (aft. 1/4 h.). [Mss.]
- Painless movements, almost incessant rumbling and gurgling in the bowels, for three hours. [Mss.]

- In the morning after previous cutting in the abdomen and nausea, diarrhoea ensues; the last stool was pure mucus.
- Cutting in the abdomen and purging; the last time mucous (aft. 12, 84 h.).
- Diarrhoeic commotion, with penetrating drawing through all the intestines (aft. 2 h.). [Fz.]
- Repeated sensation in the bowels as if diarrhoea would ensue. [Mss.]
- (Crawling tickling in the rectum, as from ascarides.)
- Frequent straining in the rectum as if diarrhoea would come on immediately, with shuddering over the face [Mss.]
- After every stool shuddering over the face, with goose-skin. [Mss.]
- The stool was not so thin as the diarrhoeic feeling led him to anticipate. [Mss.]
- Feeling as if the stool had not been completely evacuated, and as if there was more to come. [Mss.]
- Sensation in the rectum as if it would come out, followed by the evacuation of a yellow, soft, very copious stool (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Fz.]
- Within four hours, three evacuations of a large quantity of thin faeces. [Mss.]
- Thin copious stool, without pains (aft. 2 h.). [Gss.]
- Discharge of sinking flatus. [Mss.]
- Painful pressing, as from great contraction of the anus, with swelling of the haemorrhoidal veins, accompanied by burning pain, as if the anus was corroded, with a soft stool (aft. 3 d.). [Fz.]
- Moderate constipation. [Fz.]
- Frequent, though not urgent, call to stool; he felt as if the stool would not come, and when he endeavoured to evacuate, only some hard pieces came away, with much pressing and straining (aft. 12 h.). [Lr.]
- Orange-coloured urine, which soon becomes very turbid (aft. 24 h.).
- Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge of urine (aft. 2 h.). [Lr.]
- (A burning after urinating; he had frequent call to urinate, but only a few dark yellow drops were passed, which always caused burning.)
- Frequent discharge of copious, white urine, preceded by pressing in the bladder; and, after urinating, ineffectual straining-strangury (aft. 36 h.). [Fz.]
- A voluptuous itching at the point of the glans, which compelled him to rub it, when walking in the open air (aft. 6 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Itching of the scrotum.
- On the prepuce shooting, sometimes itching.
- (Drawing, alternating with twitching, in the left spermatic cord, with sensation of shuddering in the neighbouring parts of the scrotum and thigh.) [Mss.]
- A stitch in the epiglottis (immediately).
- Hoarseness caused by much mucus in the larynx (aft. 10 h.). [Fz.]
- Tickling irritation in the upper part of the larynx, which caused dry short cough, lasting a long time (aft. 2 3/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Frequent short cough, followed by a single sob (aft. 15 h.).
- All day long tussiculation from an irritation deep in the larynx, which, only when walking in the open air, was associated with rattling in the chest, and with much expectoration of yellow mucus. [Lr.]
- Violent cough from deep down in the trachea, in the morning, with expectoration of

yellow mucus (aft. 24 h.). [Lr.]

- Often scrappy in the throat; he must hawk, without being able to bring up anything (aft. 6 h.). [Ws.]

- In the trachea viscid mucus, which is not easily coughed up (aft. 10, 11 h.). [Fz.]

- Cutting pressure in both sides of the chest, at first only when inspiring, afterwards increased to cutting blows, which continue even when holding the breath (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]

- Transient tightness of the chest (immediately).

- On walking quickly, tightness of the chest and aching in its left side (aft. 12 h.). [Fz.]

- Pain in the pectoral muscles in the morning, which she moves in bed, and during the day, when she lays the arms together, they pain as if bruised; on touching the parts she feels nothing, not even when breathing.

- A sharp aching, as it were pinching pain in the upper part of the chest, on a small spot (aft. 15 h.).

- Cutting stitches in the last rib during inspiration, and besides that shortly before going to sleep and after lying down.

- Spasm of the chest, as when suddenly exposed to severe cold. [Myr.]

- Pressure over the whole of the right side of chest and abdomen, as if it were compressed from before and behind, with sharp inward-cutting down the sternum and behind on the spine, increased by inspiration and every movement of the trunk (aft. 5 h.). [Ws.]

- Towards evening, on going upstairs, great oppression and pressure on the chest, with aching on the sides of the frontal bone and violent palpitation of the heart (aft. 2 h.). [Fz.]

- Cutting blows on the sternum and spine, towards the interior (aft. 36 h.). [Ws.]

- When sitting and bending forwards, violent palpitation of the heart, with painful sensation of contraction of the heart. [Gss.]

- In the evening, in bed, while lying on the left side, he feels a violent palpitation of the heart; relieved by sitting up. [Gss.]

- A beating pain in the cardiac region. [Hsch.]

- When he takes as deep a breath as he can, it seems to stop under the upper part of the sternum; he feels there a pain, almost like obtuse shooting or pressure (aft. 72 h.). [Gss.]

- On drawing in the breath, internally a trembling feeling, like hiccup, so that he has to draw his breath, as it were, in two jerks (aft. 8 h.). [Fz.]

- Cutting pressure out from the thoracic cavity, with feeling of anxiety. (aft. 1/2 h.). [Ws.]

- Single stitches on the sternum when sitting (aft. 28 h.). [Lr.]

- Painful sensibility of the chest when he presses but lightly on it (aft. 24 h.). [Ws.]

- Pressure on the chest towards the axilla and on the tendon of the pectoralis major (aft. 3 d.). [Fz.]

- Very sharp, shooting, itching in front at the last right true rib, which at first does not go off even by scratching, but afterwards disappears spontaneously (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]

- In the morning, in bed, pain in the sacrum as if all were broken; after rising she could not lift anything from the ground for some hours; then hunger, followed by cutting in the abdomen and purging, at last mucous evacuations.

- All night a pressing in the sacrum as if bruised; she often woke up from this pain; it was worst about 4 a.m., but when she got up it was gone.

- In the morning, in bed, pain of stiffness between the scapulae and in the nape, like drawing; on getting up she could not move herself with the arms for pain nor turn her

neck all the forenoon-for several successive mornings, until noon, with exhaustion of the whole body.

- Stitches below and near the sacrum when sitting. [Fz.]
- Dull clucking in the os sacrum (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Sacral pain more to one side, as if bruised, and drawing aching, when sitting (aft. 35 h.). [Fz.]
- At night in bed he often feels in the right side, near the spine, betwixt the scapulae, when moving, a stitch, that seems to penetrate deep into the chest. [Gss.]
- In the left cervical muscles, towards the shoulder, only when moving, a bruised pain, and as if over-stretched, which is relieved in the open air.
- Tension in the dorsal muscles at the axilla; he has a difficulty in raising up the arms (immediately) [Ws.]
- Cutting stitches on the scapula.
- In the nape a drawing stitch.
- Strong quivering in the cervical muscles of the left side (aft. 2 h.). [Mss.]
- Even when at rest tension anteriorly on the right side of the neck, together with sharp stitches (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]
- Obtuse stitches betwixt the top of the left shoulder and the neck. [Gss.]
- On the shoulder a quivering pain.
- Aching cutting in the axilla (aft. 1/4 h.). [Ws.]
- Aching pain in the humerus, like bruised pain (aft. 1 3/4 h.). [Lr.]
- The left arm is heavy when walking, with aching externally on the bend of the elbow, as if it were drawn down, when he lets it hang freely (aft. 4 h.). [Fz.]
- On stretching out the arm sensation as if he had held a great weight for a long time in the hand-a kind of paralysis.
- Stiffness in the elbow-joints, with weakness of the forearms.
- Pain on the elbow-joint, as if in the sinews, as if he had received a blow there, increased by moving the arm and by leaning upon it (after walking in the open air) (aft. 24 h.).
- Fine itching on the arms which goes off by rubbing (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Fine tearing in the arms, rather as if in the bones, worse when at rest than when moving (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- Drawing in the forearm and hand, like cramp
- Single, deeply penetrating stitches above the right wrist (aft. 7 h.). [Ws.]
- Hot feeling on the back of the left hand (aft. 6 h.). [Fz.]
- Rheumatic drawing aching on the back of the right hand, in the evening. [Fz.]
- Obtuse stitches on the back of the right hand, in front of the wrist (aft. 1/2 h.). [Ws.]
- Drawing in one finger of the left hand.
- Pain in the right middle finger as if it were torn out.
- Pain in the proximal finger-joints as when an ulcerated part is moved.
- Insensibility of the ring finger, as if numb, stiff, and dead.
- The fingers of the right hand only are cold to the touch, with feeling of cold (aft. 8 h.). [Fz.]
- Aching pain internally in the flesh of the left thumb-ball (aft. 1/4 h.). [Mss.]
- Drawing round about the thumb-joint, as if it were sprained, especially when he bends the thumb [Fz.]

- The whole right side of the abdomen and of the thigh and leg is as if bruised, and as if it would break on account of rheumatic drawing when walking (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Fz.]
- Sudden heaviness and exhaustion in the lower limbs (aft. 1/4 h.). [Mss.]
- In the pelvis, when walking, a drawing squeezing sensation.
- Cramp pain on the superior border of the os ilii extending to the spine (aft. 12 h.). [Ws.]
- Frequent pain in the hip, on moving, as if stiff, or as if dislocated almost like cramp.
- On the left os innominatum, just behind the hip-joint, obtuse stitches in short fits, increased by every movement. [Gss.]
- The hip-joint superiorly pains as if dislocated, and is almost useless for walking. [Fz.]
- On the sciatic nerve, on the back of the thigh downwards, a boring paralytic pain. [Fz.]
- In both inguinal joints, deep in the sinews, an aching drawing pain when rising from a seat (aft. 7 h.). [Fz.]
- Fine stitches dart through the skin of the gluteal muscles, with external formication (aft. 6 h.). [Ws.]
- Sharp stitches in the anterior muscles on the right thigh. [Gss.]
- Twitching stitches in the left thigh and the superior border of the os ilii, extremely painful, only when sitting (aft. 1/4 h.). [Wsl.]
- In the anterior muscles of the right thigh a tensive pain when he flexes the knee. [Gss.]
- After walking in the open air, excessively tired, especially in the thighs.
- A fatigue and lassitude in all the limbs, without sleepiness.
- The anterior muscles of the right thigh are as if paralyzed; when moving he feels a painful tension. [Gss.]
- Fine tearing in the thighs, more as if in the bones, worse when at rest than when moving (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- On the outside of the thigh a drawing aching pain when walking. [Fz.]
- Cramp pain in the middle of the posterior part of the thigh, only when walking (aft. 21 h.). [Ws.]
- Anteriorly and superiorly on the recti muscles of the thigh a tensive aching pain on extending it (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Fz.]
- Fine itching on the thighs that goes off by rubbing (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- He cannot walk at all quick; the lower limbs feel stiff. [Fz.]
- Weakness of the lower limbs, especially felt above the knee-joint, as after a long journey on foot.
- In the lower extremities feeling of stiffness, almost as if contact with a sickly person had bereft him of strength.
- In the right knee-joint, when walking and when lifting the leg stretched forwards, a drawing squeezing sensation.
- In the external tendons of the hough stitches darting upwards, when walking in the open air (aft. 13 h.). [Lr.]
- Intermittent needle-pricks on the left patella, when walking in the open air (aft. 6 h.). [Lr.]
- Spasmodic stretching drawing in the calf, and from the hough into the thigh. [Fz.]
- Paralytic sensation, as from contraction of the ligaments, from the middle of the hough to the calf, when at rest and when moving (aft. 1/2 h.). [Mss.]
- On crossing the legs he feels a spasmodic tearing drawing in the heel of the left foot that is planted firmly on the ground and in its ball, and an aching drawing on the knee of

the other leg that is thrown across (aft. 10 h.). [Fz.]

- Drawing in the tibia and the neighbouring muscles.
- On the tibia and about the ankle-joint, while walking, a drawing, softly pressing pain and sensation as if the tibia would break, which prevents him walking. [Fz.]
- Obtuse stitches on the left tibia (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Burning on the tibiae when walking. [Fz.]
- Pressure and drawing on the tibia, in the evening, when sitting (aft. 12 h.). [Fz.]
- In the morning, when walking about, a drawing aching pain in the ankle-joints, with heat in them, and sensation as if they were dislocated, towards the outer ankle (aft. 3 d.). [Fz.]
- The legs are numb and stiff up to the knees, but without formication.
- Pressing pain, as from dislocation, on the right foot, while walking in the open air (aft. 2 1/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Cramp in the feet, for instants.
- Cramp pain in the front part of the foot without actual muscular contraction, that is to say, without spasmodic cramp, more when seated and when at rest (aft. 1/2 h.).
- Pain in the foot, when treading.
- Cramp-like pain in the foot, and the following day an aching pain and as if bruised when treading.
- Paralysis in the ankle-joints. [Hsch.]
- Obtuse shooting drawing in the right ankle-joint, when sitting (aft. 11 h.). [Fz.]
- Burning sensation of heat about the right external ankle, while walking and sitting (aft. 26 h.). [Fz.]
- Almost shooting-like tearing on the dorsum of the left foot, mostly when moving. [Fz.]
- On the border of the left foot externally on the projection of the fifth metatarsal bone a cramp-like aching drawing, as if he had sprained it (aft 5 h.). [Fz.]
- The outer border of the foot and the part below the outer ankle goes to sleep when walking. [Fz.]
- Shooting in the heel, when sitting, in the evening. [Fz.]
- In the sole of the foot a sudden tearing, when sitting. [Fz.]
- Perspiration of the feet. [Hsch.]
- When walking he feels here and there painful tension in the muscles. [Gss.]
- In the evening, after sitting for an hour, he is quite stiff and contracted; after rising from his seat he cannot straighten himself (aft. 13 h.). [Fz.]
- Paralytic weakness in the hands and elbow-joints; he can hardly move them, but without stiffness or other hindrance, with chilliness and loss of vital heat (aft. 1 h.). [Fz.]
- Cracking in almost all the joints, but inaudible.
- Cracking in all the joints (aft. 26 h.). [Fz.]
- Great irritability and strained vivacity, with drawing in the limbs, as if the tendons were stretched, in the afternoon (aft. 2 d.). [Fz.]
- In the evening, in bed, itching; after rubbing there came flat, very painful sores.
- Sensation in the whole body as if his strength went away, and as if especially the marrow in the bones were stiffer and more coagulated (immediately).
- When not engaged in any mental work he is tolerably brisk and lively; but he becomes dazed when he reads anything, and immediately falls asleep. [Fz.]
- In the morning discomfort, frequent yawning, and disinclination to all work (aft. 4 d.).

[Fz.]

- He falls asleep when reading whilst seated, but starts up at the slightest noise, and has a shock with great rigor which goes through and through him. [Fz.]

- Frequent attacks of yawning without sleepiness, with a cramp-like pain in the jaws.

- Disposition to constant stretching.

- Very frequent yawning, with stretching and extending the limbs (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]

- In the evening great weariness and irresistible desire to sleep; he sleeps for an hour while sitting, with snoring, but when he goes to bed cannot get to sleep before 1 o'clock [Fz.]

- In the evening great drowsiness till 9 o'clock, then great wakefulness until after midnight. [Fz.]

- Sleep disturbed by dreams until 6 a.m., then he wakes up wide, and again falls asleep; in the morning he could not free himself from sleepiness, and remains drowsy until noon. [Fz.]

- Sleep towards morning, with dreams. [Fz.]

- Vivid dreams, sometimes disagreeable, sometimes anxious, with frequent awaking from sleep; on again falling asleep he always dreamt of quite other things. [Lr.]

- Restless sleep; she often wakes without cause.

- Restless sleep. [Mlr.]

- At night, restless sleep, and that only towards morning, with dreams. [Fz.]

- Sleep restless and full of dreams, but without waking, and on two successive nights, pollutions. [Fz.]

- Very confused dreams, sometimes of a horrible character. [Gss.]

- In the morning, chilliness in bed, not followed by heat.

- Violent rigor over the back when walking about the room, in the forenoon (aft. 25 h.).

[Fz.]

- In the afternoon (about 3 o'clock), internal shivering, with great thirst, not followed by heat, for several successive days.

- In the afternoon (about 3 o'clock), shivering with goose-skin, allayed in the open air, and without thirst, for several successive days.

- After the shivering, slight heat.

- In the forenoon much thirst, and an hour afterwards rigor over the back. [Fz.]

- Towards evening rather warm all over the body.

- In the morning, in bed, heat about the head, with perspiration on the forehead.

- Heat at night, especially in the forehead, so that he cannot sleep after 3 a.m.; then in the forenoon, about 9 a.m., there occurs rigor.

- Towards evening, for three successive days, increased warmth of the cheeks and body, with aching pain and confusion of head in the temples and the sides of the forehead. [Fz.]

- Immediately after eating supper, internal and external heat of face. [Mss.]

- In the afternoon, feeling of warmth all over the body, especially in the cheeks, not without thirst (aft. 2 d.). [Fz.]

- Towards evening, warmth of the whole body, with aching drawing in the side of the forehead and thirst (aft. 4 d.). [Fz.]

- Warmth of all the body, except the head; the cheeks were cold. [Hsch.]

- In the evening, on coming into the room, great heat, he does not know how to calm himself, but without thirst (aft. 2 d.). [Fz.]

- No confidence in himself to undertake and carry through voluntary movements.
 - Pusillanimity.
 - Sadness and crossness (aft. 24 h.). [Ws.]
 - Sadness, discontent with his position, disagreeable sensitiveness to jokes; slight offences fill him with bitterness (aft. 12 h.). [Ws.]
 - He is easily frightened and starts. [Fz.]
 - When walking in the open air his disposition is good and cheerful (immediately).
 - Cheerfulness and self-confidence that he can undertake anything with power (aft. 48 h.). [Ws.]
 - Briskness and activity of mind. [Hsch.]
- Argentum metallicum

(Argentum Metallicum : arg-m.)

(Silver.)

This metal in its pure state, as leaf-silver (argentum foliatum), from the supposed impossibility of its being dissolved in our juices-an impossibility that has no better basis than theoretical speculation-is said by the teachers of materia medica to be just as powerless as gold (which see).

At first I allowed myself to be deterred by these confident assertions from using it medicinally, and therefore employed only the solution of nitrate of silver (in the dose of a drop of the quintillionth dilution), when I had the opportunity of observing the few subjoined symptoms caused by it.

But, in spite of all the denials of theorists without experience, who always persist in regarding the stomach as a cooking or digesting machine, containing gastric juice which, judging by their trials in the vessels of their laboratory, they found to be incapable of dissolving either metallic gold or metallic silver, and therefore considered these medicines to be incapable of exciting any action upon us such as they do when chemically dissolved *lege artis* in the stomach, when they are methodice absorbed and introduced into the circulation of the blood; influenced by the reasons I have adduced respecting gold, I could not refrain from employing pure silver in the metallic state.

I therefore made experiments on the healthy body with leaf-silver, after triturating it for an hour to the finest powder, with a hundred parts of milk-sugar.

The few symptoms observed from it and set forth in the following pages furnish the homoeopathic physician, in silver under this form, with a curative instrument in many similar morbid states, which cannot be cured by any other medicinal agent, and for which the ordinary physician fails to find a remedy in all his therapeutics, clinical experience and voluminous prescription-books.

But I subsequently found that for homoeopathic use another hundred-fold attenuation, that is to say, a grain of powder containing 1/10000th of silver, may be a still too large dose.

The empirical reputation of nitrate of silver in the ordinary forms of epilepsy is not well founded, and seems to have arisen from the circumstance that in some varieties of convulsions, where copper is indicated, a salt of silver containing copper has been used.

But that pure silver, such as leaf-silver is, should be efficacious in the worst and commonest form of epilepsy, is not borne out by the primary symptoms as yet revealed from its administration.

R. BOYLE'S so-called diuretic pills, which contain nitrate of silver, and which are so much praised by BOERHAVE, are quite unsuitable for their purpose, not only on account of the perilous size of the doses, but also because silver, as the subjoined symptoms produced by it show, only increases the urinary secretion in its primary action (consequently the opposite of the diminished urinary secretion in dropsical diseases), whereupon, by means of the ensuing reaction of the vital force, the opposite of the end aimed at must take place, which is its permanent secondary action, to wit, a still greater diminution of the urinary secretion; a true antipathic and, for this case, injurious procedure.

Such hurtful mistakes must have hitherto been committed by the ordinary physicians, because they were unacquainted with the primary effects of the medicines, and knew of no way whereby they could learn them, and took no pains to discover the right way.

Indeed, for five- and-twenty centuries they have had no notion of primary and secondary actions, and knew not that the human organism develops as secondary action of medicines, as a permanent condition, the exact opposite of their primary action, and that, consequently, in order to effect any permanent cure, medicines to be really curative must be able to produce in their primary action the simile of the morbid state actually present, to allow us to expect from the reaction of the organism the opposite of the medicinal primary action (and of the disease similar to it), that is to say, the destruction and alteration into health of the deranged sensations and functions.

On the other hand, silver can cure permanently some kinds of diabetes when the other symptoms of the disease correspond in similarity to the other primary symptoms of the disease. [HAHNEMANN was assisted in this proving by - FRANZ, GROSS, HAYNEL, HARTMANN, HERRMANN, LANGHAMMER, MEYER, WISLICENUS. The following old-school authorities were consulted for the effects of nitrate of silver : HALL, THOM., Phys. Med. Journal, 1800, July, also in Duncan's Annals of Med., v, 1801. KINGLAKE, London Medical and Physical Journal, 1801. MOODIE, Med. and Phys. Journal, 1804. No old-school writers are quoted for effects of metallic silver. The 1st edit. gave 200 symptoms to silver, to this 2nd edit. 23 have been added.]

(Argentum Metallicum : arg-m.)

- He became suddenly dizzy, and as if a mist were before the eyes.
- Vertiginous, sleepy intoxication; his eyes closed.
- Attacks of vertigo; he cannot think properly; also when sitting and reflecting (aft. 1/2 h.). [Gss.]
- Stupid in the head. [Gss.]
- His head began to creep and crawl, as from intoxication.
- He is always in a kind of intoxication; he knows not what is the matter with him. [Fz.]
- Feeling of gloominess in the head, as if smoke were in the brain. [Myr.]
- As if stupid and hollow in the head, the whole brain is painful, with chilliness.
- Shooting burning pain in the head.
- Severe shooting and tearing pain in the head.
- (In the morning shooting headache, with redness of one eye.)
- When standing and reading he had a sudden burning sensation in the scrobiculus cordis, a sensation of dull contraction of the brain from all sides, and like a threatening of vertigo, with sick nausea in the region of the sternum, such as is apt to occur after rapid violent turning round in a circle; at the same time a sudden heat all over the body, but

more in the face, and momentary perspiration on the chest and face.

- A sensation compounded of pressure and drawing in the head, above the right ear towards the back (aft. 4 h.). [Gss.]
- In the left temple horrible pain compounded of aching and tearing (aft. 5 h.). [Gss.]
- Tearing in the left temple. [Gss.]
- Tearing as if in the bone of the left temple and above the left mastoid process. [Hnl.]
- Drawing pain from the occipital bone to the middle of the frontal bone, in a curved direction over the right temporal bone, externally. [Hrr.]
- Aching tearing pain on the left and right temporal bones, increased by touch. [Hrr.]
- Squeezing pressure on the right temple, with intermittent sharp stitches inwards (aft. 5 d.). [Ws.]
- Cutting stitches, as if in the bone or on the surface of the brain, just in front of the left ear, going forwards. [Hnl.]
- Aching pain on the temporal bones, externally. [Hrr.]
- Aching pain on both parietal bones, externally. [Hrr.]
- Aching pain on the left parietal bone, externally. [Hrr.]
- A slight pressure on the head causes sore pain. [Fz.]
- Slight rippling shudder over the right side of the hairy scalp. [Hnl.]
- Aching pain with stupefaction in the sinciput, and drawing aching in the occiput.
- Aching headache in the forehead above the eyebrows (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- Aching tearing headache in the left frontal protuberance (aft. 6 h.). [Gss.]
- Aching tearing headache under the left frontal protuberance, during which the eyeball also seems to be compressed. [Gss.]
- Intermittent boring pains, anteriorly on the left side of the forehead all day, aggravated after lying down in the evening (aft. 7 h.). [Lr.]
- The nape feels stiff, and there is a strange feeling in the occiput; a kind of drawing and aching therein.
- In the right temporal muscles, the right frontal muscles, the lateral cervical muscles near the thyroid cartilage, and posteriorly towards the nape, a spasmodic twitching and jumping of the muscles that pushed away the hand, with twitching pain.
- A pimple on the left temple, that when touched pains like a boil.
- (The borders of the upper and lower eyelids are very red and swelled, but the eyes do not suppurate).
- Great itching in the canthi of the eyes.
- Painful gnawing aching in the facial bones of the right side, worst on the malar bone (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Tearing on the left zygoma. [Hrr.]
- Fine drawing pain in the facial muscles, especially on the malar bones. [Ws.]
- Fine painful stitches on the right malar bone. [Ws.]
- Cutting stitches from the interior of the left ear, extending into the brain.
- Sensation in the right ear as if it was stopped up.
- Above the left ear, on a small spot, aching tearing (aft. 12 h.). [Gss.]
- Great itching on the external ear, causing scratching till blood comes.
- Gnawing itching on the lobes of both ears, in the morning, after rising (aft. 24 h.). [Gss.]
- From the depression under the lobe of the right ear to the skin of the cheek, a drawing

pain, that extends to the lower jaw, as if it were in the periosteum. [Fz.]

- On chewing, cutting sensation, as if he had taken some acrid acid, in the Eustachian tube towards the parotid gland. [Fz.]

- Profuse epistaxis from blowing the nose (immediately after dinner), and again three hours afterwards.

- Epistaxis came on after creeping and tickling in the nose.

- Swelling of the upper lip, close below the nose.

- The gums are painful per se, but more when touched.

- (An incisor tooth pained when it was pressed forwards) (aft. 5 h.). [Ws.]

- On the outside of the neck, left side, aching while walking in the open air. [Fz.]

- Cutting stitches inwards under the right lower jaw, as if in a gland. [Hnl.]

- The neck in the neighbourhood of the sub-maxillary glands is swollen, and in consequence the neck is stiff and tense when moving; at the same time swallowing is rendered difficult by internal swelling of the throat, and he must force every mouthful with an effort through the gullet (aft. 48 h.). [Ws.]

- Dry feeling of the tongue, which, however, is moist. [Fz.]

- A small vesicle on the tongue with burning sore pain.

- In the throat he has a raw and sore pain.

- Boring and digging pain in the throat.

- Soreness and rawness in the throat when expiring and swallowing. [Fz.]

- Rough and scraping in the throat, lasting all day. [Hnl.]

- On the velum palati a scraping sensation, as if a rough body were adherent there, not exactly painful but disagreeable, more felt during empty deglutition than when swallowing a morsel, but constantly felt and compelling him to swallow his saliva; after several hours this secretion goes deeper down in the fauces. [Fz.]

- When yawning, a painful tension in the fauces, as from a swelling. [Gss.]

- The collection of viscid saliva in the mouth renders speaking difficult. [Fz.]

- Collection of saliva in the mouth, with shivering shaking. [Fz.]

- Viscid, grey, gelatinous mucus in the fauces, which can be easily expectorated by hawking, in the morning. [Gss.]

- (Great longing for wine.)

- Appetite quite gone; he feels a loathing at food, when he merely thinks about it.

- Indifference to all food, and he is easily satiated. [Fz.]

- The morning hunger disappears. [Fz.]

- Very great appetite (aft. 40 h.). [Gss.]

- Though the stomach is full, the appetite still continues great. [Gss.]

- Excessive gnawing hunger all day, not extinguished by eating. Afterwards, for several days, it could only be allayed for a short time by eating. [Hnl.]

- In the morning, in the abdomen, stomach, and chest, a burning sensation as from heartburn.

- Sensation similar to heartburn (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Myr.]

- Hiccup during (accustomed) tobacco smoking (aft. 1 1/4 h.) [Lr.]

- Almost uninterrupted qualmishness and nausea. [Fz.]

- Sick feeling in the throat, and immediately afterwards heat all over, but chiefly on the head, with redness of face, without thirst (aft. 1/2 h.). [Myr.]

- Retching, whereby a bitter, pungent, ill-tasting fluid is brought up from the stomach

into the mouth, after which a scraping, scratching, very burning sensation remains permanently in the fauces (heartburn) (aft. 8 h.). [Gss.]

- Aching in the scrobiculus cordis. [Fz.]
- Pinching over the stomach and in the left hypochondrium. [Fz.]
- After he has commenced to eat, there occurs a severe aching from the abdomen towards the pubic region, which is aggravated by inspiration, and is relieved by rising from his seat. [Gss.]
- At night an aching painful distension in the abdomen, which went off without discharge of flatulence.
- Rumbling in the abdomen at night and discharge of flatus.
- Loud noises in the abdomen, on the left side, like the croaking of young frogs (aft. 3/4 h.). [Lr.]
- After the morning stool, contractive bellyache, as from a chill, when sitting.
- Bellyache, as in diarrhoea. [Fz.]
- Cutting internally, transversely through the abdomen.
- Contraction of the abdominal muscles when walking, with tension in them, so that he must walk bent forwards. [Fz.]
- In the abdominal muscles, near the last two ribs, sharp stitches from within outwards, which end in a fine pinching, and are somewhat allayed by rubbing (aft. 60 h.). [Ws.]
- A boring pain in the right hypogastrium, just above the groin (aft. 34 h.). [Lr.]
- Shooting cutting on both sides in the region of the inguinal ring (aft. 3 1/2 h.). [Hnl.]
- In the bend of the left groin, sensation of straining of the tendon (of the lumbar muscle) which pains as if bruised when pressed on. [Fz.]
- Pressing in the hypogastrium during the stool, which is moderately soft, and also thereafter (aft. 72 h.). [Ws.]
- Frequent (never ineffectual) urging to stool in the lower part of the rectum, and evacuation of a scanty soft stool (aft. 2 1/2 h.), lasting several days.
- During the evacuation of a soft stool, a painful urging in the hypogastrium.
- During the evacuation, in the afternoon, he vomited twice.
- After dinner, a stool which is very dry and sandy, but is passed without difficult (aft. 8 h.). [Fz.]
- Very frequent micturition (aft 6 h.). [Gss.]
- Frequent urging to urinate and copious flow of urine for several hours (aft. 2 h.). [Lr.]
- Almost every night an emission of semen.
- At night pollutions, without lascivious dreams. [Lr.]
- A pain in the left testicle, as after a contusion (aft. 49 h.). [Lr.]
- Irritation in the nose, as if coryza were about to come (aft. 1 h.). [Myr.]
- The nose is as if stopped up anteriorly in both nostrils, and there is smarting in the left nostril. [Fz.]
- Fluent coryza; the nose is always full of mucus. [Gss.]
- Excessive fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing, for two days. [Hnl.]
- Severe fluent coryza, without sneezing (aft. 10 h.). [Lr.]
- Raw and sore pain superiorly in the larynx, when coughing, not when swallowing.
- By day (not at night and not in the open air), several attacks of short rattling cough, with white, thick, easily detached expectoration, like boiled starch, but opaque, without taste or smell.

- (In the morning, cough.)
- By laughing mucus is produced in the trachea, and cough excited. [Fz.]
- Mucus in the chest and cough with expectoration (aft. 26 h.). [Lr.]
- On going upstairs and stooping mucus comes in the windpipe, which is expectorated by a single impulse of cough. [Fz.]
- On stooping mucus comes into the windpipe, which is expectorated by a single impulse of cough. [Fz.]
- In the morning after rising from bed, an irritating tussiculation without expectoration (aft. 48 h.). [Lr.]
- Obtuse cutting, passing into shooting, rises up into the windpipe, and compels him to cough two or three times, and thereafter continues for some time; the cough brings watery expectoration, which does not remove the irritation to cough (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]
- In the right side of the chest, from within outwards, such a violent stitch, lasting about a minute, that he can neither inspire nor expire (when sitting) (aft. 28 h.). [Lr.]
- Fine stitches in the interior of the upper part of the sternum, from within outwards (aft. 48 h.). [Ws.]
- Sharp stitches on the right side, near the nipple. [Hrr.]
- Under the right nipple, a shooting, not connected with inspiration or expiration. [Gss.]
- Tearing under the right nipple. [Gss.]
- Gnawing scraping on the left side of the chest when at rest. [Ws.]
- Cramp pain on the left side of the chest, and when it is gone the part still pains when touched (aft. 9 h.). [Ws.]
- (Oppressive burning in the region of the heart.) [Hnl.]
- Feeling of pressure and oppression in the left side of the chest above the heart (aft. 78 h.). [Ws.]
- A shooting, squeezing pain on the left side of the sternum, most severe when sitting bent forwards, unconnected with expiration or inspiration (aft. 8 h.). [Ws.]
- Aching shooting on the right side of the chest and sternum, only slightly increased by inspiring deeply (aft. some m.). [Ws.]
- On inspiring deeply an out-pressing pain on a spot the size of a florin under the second and third right ribs. [Hnl.]
- On the right side of the chest, a spot with aching pain, as if something hard was pressed against the ribs [Fz.]
- Violent aching in the middle of the sternum, internally, very much increased by every movement, especially by stooping forwards and then rising up. [Hnl.]
- Aching pain on the sternum, externally. [Hrr.]
- Needle-pricks under the ensiform cartilage of the sternum. [Hrr.]
- Sharp stitch on the right near the manubrium sterni (aft. 3 h.). [Hrr.]
- On some ribs, a spasmodic aching tensive pain.
- Sharp stitches between the sixth and seventh true ribs of the right side, which are aggravated by inspiring deeply. [Hrr.]
- Under the last left rib a cutting stitch transversely across, on leaning over to the side and on supporting himself with his arm.
- Obtuse stitches on the left side, under the last false ribs. [Hrr.]
- Obtuse stitches under the third true rib of the left side, equally felt when inspiring and expiring. [Hrr.]

- Slowly intermittent obtuse stitches under the cartilages of the last true ribs, on the left above the scrobiculus cordis (in the evening in bed) (aft. 31 h.). [Gss.]
- Severe cutting from within outwards, in both sides at the lowest ribs, when inspiring deeply, only slight at other times'; if he moves the trunk without inspiring he experiences no increase, but he does so immediately on drawing in the breath (aft. 10 h.). [Ws.]
- Cutting stitches at the end of the ribs on the right side near the spine, especially on bending the back. [Hnl.]
- In the side of the back, opposite the abdomen, first an aching, afterwards when standing, on the slightest movement and when breathing, a frightfully severe aching shooting, almost as if he should die; he must walk in a bent posture; it felt like the grasping pain of a malignant ulcer when he lay still; in the chest itself there was oppression, so that he could not get his breath, as if a great weight lay on the chest.
- Burning shooting in the right side of the sacrum when sitting; when he rises up and when he presses on it the spot has only a burning pain, and does not shoot any more. [Fz.]
- Drawing on the right side of the posterior portion of the pelvis and in the sacrum (aft. 1/4 h.). [Gss.]
- Sensation as if the sacrum were beaten (aft. 24 h.). [Gss.]
- His sacrum is very painful, as if bruised (aft. 36 h.). [Gss.]
- Obtuse stitches in the second lumbar vertebra. [Hrr.]
- A tickling, itching shooting betwixt the scapulae, as from a severe flea- or gnat-bite; he cannot scratch enough.
- Sharp aching inside the scapulae (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- On the upper part of the left scapula excessive tearing, when sitting, which went off on rising from the seat. [Gss.]
- Formication, as if asleep, in the left scapula. [Fz.]
- Tearing on the top of the shoulder and on the head of the humerus. [Hrr.]
- Tearing in the glenoid cavity of the shoulder-joint, extending into the clavicle. [Hrr.]
- Boring stitches in the right axilla, which did not go off by touching (aft. 30 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching tearing beneath the shoulder-joint. [Gss.]
- Continued pinching on the right upper arm (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Tearing in the left upper arm. [Hrr.]
- A burning, very transient stitch anteriorly in the middle of the left upper arm. [Hnl.]
- Aching pain in the flesh of the upper arm, which is increased by touching. [Hrr.]
- Cramp in the middle of the upper arm on raising it; otherwise little felt (aft. 10 h.). [Ws.]
- Tensive drawing, resembling shooting, in various parts of the arms.
- In the bend of the right elbow a spasmodic, aching, drawing pain, as if the arm had been strained by violent exertion, only when moving it, but more when extending than when flexing it.
- In the bend of the right and left elbow and in both knees an aching, drawing, tensive pain (under all circumstances), which only goes off for a moment by pressing strongly on it, but then returns immediately.
- Paralytic sensation in the arms on moving them, especially at the elbow-joint (aft. 32 h.). [Ws.]
- A kind of paralysis of the right arm and hand; it sinks down, and he can hardly write even with much effort (aft. 3 h.). [Hrr.]

- On flexing the arm a tension externally on the point of the elbow (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Burning in the point of the right elbow (aft. 6 h.). [Gss.]
- On the inside of the left forearm a spasmodic, aching, drawing pain.
- In the muscles betwixt the ulna and the radius of the left forearm, on the back thereof, not far from the wrist bone, a very severe, aching tearing (aft. 31 h.). [Gss.]
- A not long continued jerking tearing, as if in the middle of the radius, first of the right then of the left forearm, and lastly in the proximal phalanx of the right middle finger, recurring from time to time. [Hnl.]
- Sharp, intermittent stitches on the right radius, rather in the muscles. [Hrr.]
- Sharp, continued stitch behind the wrist-joint, at the commencement of the radius (aft. 6 h.). [Ws.]
- Shooting, itching burning under the skin on the inside of the left wrist-joint (aft. 32 h.). [Ws.]
- A tickling in the right palm that compels scratching (aft. 33 h.). [Lr.]
- Cramp-like drawing in the dorsum of the right hand and foot. [Fz.]
- Aching tearing in the wrist bones of both hands. [Gss.]
- Tearing aching pain in the metacarpal bone of the thumb and in the metatarsal bone and proximal phalanx of the big toe of the right and left foot, increased by touching. [Hrr.]
- Tearing in the proximal phalanx of the fourth finger of the left hand and in its metacarpal bone, with spasmodic drawing inwards of the finger, particularly when grasping anything. [Hnl.]
- Drawing in the joints of the three middle fingers of the left hand, when moving and when at rest. [Hrr.]
- Tension and drawing in the groin below the inguinal ring, in the left thigh. [Fz.]
- In the hip and thigh a paralytic weakness.
- On a spot behind the left hip, a violent pain, as if he had fallen hard upon it, only when moving; standing did not cause it (aft. 32 h.). [Lr.]
- When running, when he treads upon the projected left-foot, a painful, sharp aching in the right hip-joint. [Gss.]
- When walking, paralytic weakness in the right hip-joint, especially when drawing forward the foot, and stitches in it when treading which makes him limp in his gait, soon going off. [Hnl.]
- Formicating humming in the left thigh, and drawing in its anterior muscles. [Fz.]
- Twitching and palpitation in several muscular parts, especially on the right thigh. [Gss.]
- Slight twitching on the outside of the left knee, together with a sensation like gurgling, when sitting (immediately). [Ws.]
- Above the left knee cramp-like cutting inwards on both sides when he is not moving (aft. 8 h.). [Ws.]
- Tearing, obtuse stitches above the left patella, in all positions. [Hnl.]
- In the left knee-joint a tearing when sitting (aft. 72 h.). [Gss.]
- The knee pains as if bruised, more severe when sitting than when walking (aft. 1 1/4 h.). [Ws.]
- The knees often bend below him when walking. [Hnl.]
- Pressing pain in the knee-joint and pressing outwards in the muscles of the left lower extremity when sitting. [Hrr.]
- (Several papules on the tibia causing burning pain.)

- In the evening, in bed, burning, corroding stitches in the left tibia, not far from the knee, so that his foot twitched involuntarily (aft. 17 h.). [Hnl.]
- Cramp in the left calf, worst when at rest (aft. 4 h.). [Ws.]
- On going down stairs the muscles of the calves pain as if they were too short. [Hnl.]
- Bruised pain in the ankle-joints and throbbing in them, worst when sitting (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]
- In the ankle-joints and in the lower parts of the legs a strong beating and dull throbbing, as from being over-tired, with crawling and stitches on the skin of the leg, worst when at rest, less when moving (aft. 14 h.). [Ws.]
- In the left ankle-joint a sensation as if the foot were detached there, and as if the cartilages of the joint did not touch one another, when walking. [Fz.]
- Shooting cutting in the outer ankles, from within outwards, when sitting, scarcely at all when walking; it is most severe when the foot is resting on a narrow ledge (aft. some h.). [Ws.]
- Tearing in the feet, at one time on the sole, at another on the dorsum of the foot, then in the heel, then in the toes (especially in their proximal joints), then in the bones of the feet, then in the metatarsal bones, which pains do not extend beyond the ankles; only occasionally a flying, tearing pain extends farther up. [Hrr.]
- Pain in the heel when treading, as if numb (continued).
- In the right heel and tendo Achillis a (somewhat burning) sensation of gone-to-sleep. [Fz.]
- Intermittent violent burning in a corn, also when not pressed from without, for 24 hours. [Ws.]
- On the ends of the hollow bones, near, above, or beneath their joints, on several parts of the body, an aching tearing (aft. 48 h.). [Gss.]
- Great exhaustion of the body, especially of the thighs, when sitting and walking, with drowsiness (aft. 4 h.). [Myr.]
- Discomfort, lassitude in all the limbs. [Gss.]
- Chill in the back and from below to above the ankles, where it continued for two hours, and was very sensitive; walking did not allay it (aft. 6 1/2 h.). [Hnl.]
- In the afternoon chilliness, until he went to sleep; he could not get warm even in bed; after midnight, perspiration.
- At night, in bed, on the least raising of the bed-clothes, or letting in the air under them, febrile rigor on the upper part of the body; but when he was properly covered he had only normal warmth (aft. 4 h.).
- Shivering through the whole body (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- When walking in the open air exhaustion and heat all over, without perspiration, and anxiety as if his clothes were too tight.
- In the forenoon heat and hot feeling all over the body, but less in the head, without thirst, with perspiration only on the abdomen and slightly on the chest.
- In the evening, in bed, quick pulse, with thirst (aft. 11 h.). [Myr.]
- The attacks recur every day at noon.
- Intolerable itching, like a flea or a louse running over the head and all the body.
- A burning itching here and there on the skin, e.g. of the face, the hands, c., which, however, does not compel him to scratch.
- Dreams of what occurred during the day.

- Anxious dreams; after waking he was still so anxious that he imagined it had really happened as he had dreamt (aft. 65 h.).
 - (In her contentment she is extravagantly merry, but a trifle immediately sets her off weeping for a long time.)
 - Greater cheerfulness of disposition and inclination to speak all day (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]
 - Ill-humoured.
- Argentum nitricum
(arg-n.)
- Vertigo, with complete but transient blindness. [THOMAS HALL, in the Phys. Med. Journal, 1800, p.518, also in Duncan's Annals of Med., 1799.]
 - (It affected the head, as if the fit of epilepsy would come on.)
 - (Premonitory feeling of the impending fit.)
 - Dimness of vision with anxiety, heat of face, and weeping eyes.
 - Spongy, easily bleeding gums, which, however were not painful nor swollen. [MOODIE, in Med. and Phys. Journal, 1804.]
 - Sensation as if the velum palati were swollen, not per se, but on moving the tongue and when swallowing.
 - Sickness, weight, and pressure in the stomach. [HALL, l.c.]
 - Burning heat in the stomach. [KINGLAKE, in London Medical and Physical Journal, 1801.]
 - Burning in the stomach and on the chest. [MOODIE, l.c.]
 - The urinary organs are at first greatly irritated. [l.c.]
 - Disagreeable stoppage in the upper part of the nose for three days. [HALL, l.c.]
 - Discharge from the nose like white pus mixed with blood-clots. [HALL, l.c.]
 - Feeling in all the limbs as if they would go to sleep and stiffen.
 - Exhaustion, in the afternoon.
 - Profuse night sweat.
 - Anxiety that compels him to walk quickly.

Arnica montana

(arn.)

The root of this plant, whose favourite habitat is in shrub-grown upland plains, very soon loses in the air a considerable portion of its odour and of its medicinal power, but it loses most by boiling.

Still the freshly prepared powder dried rapidly and thoroughly in the water-bath may be kept with almost unimpaired power for several years in well-corked phials.

All the artificial dogmas enunciated by the ordinary medical art, which is in its way a learned science, all its scholastic definitions, distinctions, and hair-splitting explanations were in all past centuries unable to discover the specific curative power of this plant or to find out the real remedy for the often dangerous general derangement of the health which is caused by a severe fall, by blows, knocks, contusions, sprains, or by over-stretching or laceration of the solid parts of our body.

Common people had to do this for them, and after the fruitless employment of innumerable things they found at last by accident the true remedy in this vegetable and hence they called it Fallkraut (fall-plant).

Some 200 years ago a physician (FEHR) first mentioned this stic practice, but was unable to find them for herself, because she never attempted to ascertain the pure effects of natural substances on the healthy human body.

The symptoms of all injuries caused by severe contusions and lacerations of the fibres are tolerably uniform in character, 2nd, as the following record shows, these symptoms are contained in striking homoeopathic similarity in the alterations of the health which arnica develops in the healthy human subject.

In severe and extensive contusion injuries the cure is very much promoted when, in addition to a small dose of arnica taken internally (when necessary a dose every three days), the parts are also for the first twenty-four hours externally moistened with wine or equal parts of brandy and water, with one pound of either of which five to ten drops, of the hundred-fold potentized dilution of arnica are mixed and strongly succussed about ten times.

But the following list of its pure powers points to several other morbid conditions in the human system for which arnica offers sure homoeopathic relief.

It is a medicine of much utility, and although its action even in large doses does not last beyond six days, yet I have found it an indispensable auxiliary and intermediate remedy even in the most chronic diseases.

But we must never employ it in purely inflammatory acute diseases, with general heat, chiefly external, nor in diarrhoeas.

In such cases it will always be found to be very hurtful, the reason of which is obvious from its peculiar mode of action.

In some kinds of false pleurisy, however, it is very efficacious, in such, namely, whose symptoms correspond to those of this root.

The best preparation of this medicine for internal use is the decillionth development of power.

When we can obtain the plant in the green state we mix the freshly expressed juice obtained from the whole plant when near its flowering time with equal parts of spirits of wine.

Two drops of the clear fluid, obtained by allowing the mixture to stand, are first diluted with ninety-eight drops of spirits of wine and potentized by two succussions.

The dilution is carried on through twenty-nine other phials always one drop of the weaker dilution added to 100 drops of spirit in the next phial, and shaken twice.

In the last phial it is brought to the decillionth development of power.

But if we cannot get the plant in the green state we must be satisfied with a tincture made by adding ten grains of the finely powdered root, as fresh as it can be had, to 1000 drops of alcohol, and allowing it to digest for a week, giving it one shake per diem.

Of this one drop is mixed with 100 drops of alcohol, and potentized with two succussions, and so on until the decillionth potency is reached.

Two or three of the smallest globules moistened with the highest potency are the most ordinary dose for internal use.

Camphor is the antidote for large doses in unhomoeopathic cases, but wine aggravates its injurious effects.

(arn.)

- During dinner sudden vertigo, as if he would fall forwards. [Gss.]
- Giddy whilst walking. [Stf. Gss., Archiv f. d. homöop. Heilk., v, iii.]
- Vertigo in the forehead, especially when walking, when it seems to her as if all went round with her in a circle and would tumble with her. [Stf.Gss.]
- Vertigo; when she sits and leans the head forward, almost unnoticed; but when she raises or moves the head, immediately a feeling as if all went round with her. [Stf.Gss.]
- Vertigo.
- Confusion of head.
- Confusion of head, vertigo, and anxiety, increased by artificial vomiting.
- Stupifying headache in the morning.
- Heaviness in the forehead (aft. 1 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- He sits buried in thought, but does not actually think of anything. [Kr.]
- Want of memory; he forgets the word on his lips. [Fr.H-n.]
- Distraction of the mind; he cannot fix his thoughts long on one subject. [Ws.]
- Along with cloudiness of the head and confusion of the lateral parts of the skull, contracted pupils. [Fz.]
- Dulness in the head, without any particular headache (aft. 2 h.). [Kr.]
- He readily falls into a waking dream. [Kr.]
- Internal heat, especially in the head, with heaviness of it, without thirst. [Ws.]
- Burning in the head, with aching, out-stretching pain.
- Burning in the brain, the rest of the body being cool, at least not hot.
- Heat in the head; the rest of the body being cool, at least not hot.
- Headache. [De Meza, in Samml. br. Abh. f. pr. Aerzte, xiii.- Edinb. Med. Comment., Dec.ii, v.ii, p.350.]
- In the temples an aching pain (aft. 1/2 h.). [Kr.]
- After aching headache, there occurs also in the temples throbbing, aching headache.
- Aching pain in the forehead.
- Aching pain in the forehead, which increases when near the warm stove, as if the brain were rolled into a lump. [Fz.]
- Aching and out-stretching pain, as from something soft in the crown, with drawing in the occiput and tearing towards the temples. [Fz.]
- Aching pain over the eyes, going towards the temples, with sensation as if the integuments of the forehead were spasmodically contracted (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- First aching pain in the forehead, then shooting and jerking- shooting pain in the forehead; with chilliness (aft. 8 h.).
- Aching, pressing pain in the forehead, especially severe when walking, going up stairs, thinking and reading. [Hbg.]
- Aching in the right frontal bone, followed by sneezing, whereupon it extended first into the left then into the right ear (aft. 2 d.). [Hbg.]
- Aching, painful drawing in the left half of the skull from the ear upwards (aft. 3 h.). [Hbg.]
- Aching, stupifying pain in the forehead, rather externally (aft. 5 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching pain externally, on the crown. [Ws.]
- After sneezing twice, a pain in the left side of the forehead, as after a violent blow. [Hbg.]
- When coughing violent shooting in the sinciput (aft. 7 h.). [Lr.]

- Great shoots in the head on coughing (aft. 10 h.).
- Headache; shootings outwards, which recur when coughing and even when moving the head, and which are only allayed when he lies on the painful side of the head.
- Fine shooting pain in the forehead which is aggravated by raising the eyes, with heat of face and thirst.
- Shooting in the forehead.
- In the forehead jerking shooting. [Stf.Gss.]
- On the left temple jerking shooting. [Stf.Gss.]
- Headache as if a nail were driven into the temple, with general perspiration, about midnight, followed by exhaustion (aft. a few h.).
- From time to time recurring, fine shooting tearing headache in the left temple (aft. 4 h.).
- Stitches rapidly following one another in the temporal region towards the forehead (aft. 4 h.). [Kr.]
- In the left frontal protuberance a rapid shooting, with the sensation as if blood were extravasated in the forehead. [Gss.]
- Shooting pain in the forehead. [Hbg.]
- Obtuse stitches into the temples (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Jerking, shooting headache on stooping, as if all would come out at the forehead; at the same time nausea, qualmish about the heart. [Stf.Gss.]
- Twitching, tearing headache, increased by stooping and coughing.
- Twitching headache in the sinciput (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Tearing in the left temple, and, when walking in the open air, recurrence of the aching out-stretching headache (aft. 10 h.). [Fz.]
- Repeated tearing headache in the left temple. [Hbg.]
- Great internal and external heat of the head. [Bhr.]
- Transient burning on the crown and neck externally. [Fr.H-n.]
- Formication in the forehead.
- Formication above the orbits.
- (Headache only tolerable when lying, but on rising up and sitting in bed intolerable.)
- Formication on the crown, externally.
- Sensation of coldness on a small spot on the forehead, as if he were touched there by a cold thumb.
- A pain as if a knife were thrust through from the left side of the head across to the other side; at the same time internal coldness in the head, so that the hair stood on end. [Stf.Gss.]
- On some parts of the occiput pain as if the hair were pulled out, or like sharp electric shocks. [Stf.Gss.]
- Shooting itching on the hairy scalp, not removed by scratching. [Ws.]
- The scalp down to the eyebrows lies closely attached to the skull, and is almost immovable (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Ws.]
- On the side of the forehead pimples, partly filled with pus (aft. 3 d.). [Kr.]
- The face is very much fallen in. [Thomas A Thuessink, Waarnehm., Groning., 1805.]
- Dry heat in the face towards evening to behind the ears, without thirst, with very cold nose (aft. 24 h.). [Hbg.]
- Cramp-like tearing on the left eyebrow. [Gss.]

- Contracted pupils (aft. 2 h.). [Lr.]
- Staring eyes, betraying anxiety.
- The border of the upper eyelid, where it touches the eyeball internally, is painful when the eyeball is moved, as if it were too dry and somewhat sore.
- Contracted pupils, with cloudiness of the head. [Stf.Gss.]
- Sharp, fine stitches in the inner canthus. [Stf.Gss.]
- When during the noon siesta he has the eyes closed, he feels comfortable; on opening them nausea in the pit of the stomach. [Stf.Gss.]
- Dilated pupils (aft. 26 h.). [Lr.]
- Stitches in the eyes. [Collin, Obs. circa Morbos, iv, p.5, and v, p.108.]
- Itching in the canthi (aft. 27 h.). [Lr.]
- Burning in the eyes. [Collin, l.c.]
- Burning in the eyes, without dryness. [Bhr.]
- Sometimes hot tears flow which burn like fire. [Bhr.]
- The right eye protrudes somewhat from the head, and looks higher and larger than the left. [Bhr.]
- Drawing pain in the right eyeball (aft. 2 h.). [Kr.]
- On the border of the left orbit very painful, intermittent, obtuse aching. [Gss.]
- Spasmodic aching twitching underneath the left eye on the nasal bone, which spreads over the eyeball. [Gss.]
- On the left ear-cartilage internal pain as from a blow or a bruise. [Hbg.]
- In both ears in the neighbourhood of the membrana tympani, intermittent aching (aft. 10 h.). [Kr.]
- Obtuse stitches inwards through the internal ear (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- A shooting pain darts into the right ear, immediately after into the left, at last into the eyes, with the feeling in the latter as if they were forcibly turned upwards. [Stf.Gss.]
- Heat and burning in the lobe of the ear. [Stf.Gss.]
- Feeling as if one ear were hot, which it is not (aft. 1 h.).
- Behind the ear dull long shoots.
- First stitches, then tearing pain in the ear (aft. 1 h.).
- Aching in the ear.
- Perceptibly diminished hearing (aft. 30 h.).
- Much increased acuteness of hearing (aft. 10 h.).
- Roaring in the ears.
- Ringing in the left ear (aft. 3 h.). [Kr.]
- Buzzing in the ears (aft. 7 h.). [Lr.]
- External hot feeling on the left ear and in the cheek. [Hbg.]
- Small-pox-like eruption on the cheeks; mostly under the eyes. [Fr.H-n.]
- Twitching throbbing in the left cheek (aft. 1/8 h.). [Ws.]
- In the swollen cheek throbbing and pinching, as when two hammers are knocked together bruising the flesh. [Bhr.]
- (Pain as if bruised in the right maxillary joint, on moving the jaw backwards and forwards, in the morning) (aft. 20 h.).
- Redness and burning in one cheek, the rest of the body being cool, at least not hot.
- Red swelling of the right cheek, with throbbing nipping pain, swollen lips and great heat in the head and cold body; only the feet were sometimes hot.

- Heat running over the head, at the same time her face becomes bathed in perspiration. [Stf.Gss.]
- Heat running over the face, in the evening (aft. 36 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Hot, shining red, stiff swelling of the left cheek. [Bhr.]
- On yawning, cramp-pain in the cheek (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Running formication, like shivering without chilliness, on the left cheek, to the side of the occiput (aft. 6 h.).
- Cramp-pain in the root of the nose (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- The nose pains from above downwards, as if he had had a severe fall upon it. [Hbg.]
- Shooting tearing pain in the nose.
- Swelling of the nose.
- Sensation as if the nostrils were ulcerated; the nose is sore internally.
- In and under the nose, pimples which get pus in their apices, with smarting pain.
- Hot feeling in the nose, and yet it is cold to the touch. [Hbg.]
- Frequent epistaxis. [Bhr.]
- The nasal bones are the seat of obtuse pressure combined with numbness. [Gss.]
- Sensation as if an insect was crawling near the nose; not removed by wiping. [Gss.]
- Itching formication on the side of the nose, going off by rubbing (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Itching on the upper lip, which becomes burning on rubbing. [Ws.]
- The outer border round about the lips, especially about the upper lip, becomes rough and as if cracked, as from cold (aft. 8 h.). [Lr.]
- On both sides of the upper lip a pimple (aft. 2 h.). [Kr.]
- A pimple in the depression in the middle of the upper lip, with redness round about it and tensive pain. [Fr.H-n.]
- Dry lips as if parched by thirst.
- Chapped lips.
- Ulcerated angles of the mouth, with burning pain, especially on moving these parts.
- Formication in the lips, as if they had gone to sleep (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Fz.]
- Burning heat in both lips, with moderate warmth of the body. [Ws.]
- Thick swollen lips. [Bhr.]
- Violent trembling of the lower lip. [A Thuessink, l.c.]
- Commencing paralysis of the lower jaw.
- Swelling of the submaxillary glands.
- In the muscles on the ramus of the lower jaw, aching jerking (intermitting tearing). [Gss.]
- The submaxillary glands are swollen and painful, especially when he raises and turns the head, but particularly when touched (aft. 4 d.). [Kr.]
- The cervical glands are projecting and swollen, and are excessively painful per se, but more especially when moving and when speaking. [Bhr.]
- Rough drawing in the left cervical muscles, with bruised pain. [Hbg.]
- Tearing pain in the neck. [Collin, l.c.]
- Aching in the cervical muscles, as if the neckcloth was tightly tied. [Hbg.]
- Her head is so heavy that it always sinks to one side. [Bhr.]
- The head is heavy, and on account of weakness of the cervical muscles so movable that it easily falls to either side (aft. 4 h.). [Kr.]
- Pain in the teeth, as if their roots were scraped with a knife. [Bhr.]

- In the gums formication, as if they had gone to sleep. [Gss.Stf.]
- Slimy teeth (aft. 1 h.).
- Looseness and elongation of the teeth, without pain.
- (Toothache as from bitten out-dislocated, loose-teeth, aching throbbing, as if they were pressed out by afflux of blood; they are more painful on being touched).
- Pressure on the lower gums internally, as from a leaden ball. [Fz.]
- While eating, tearing pain in the left upper molars, going off after a meal. [Fz.]
- When chewing, the gums are painful as if ulcerated, particularly also the part under the tongue. [Fz.]
- Dryness in the mouth, without thirst. [Fr.H-n.]
- Dryness in the mouth, with great thirst. [Bhr.]
- Tongue furred quite white, with good appetite and proper taste (aft. 2 d.). [Hbg.]
- In the morning dryness of the mouth, without thirst, with foul taste in the mouth (aft. 14 h.).
- Sensation of thirsty dryness on the tip of the tongue, the palate, and the lips, with rigor over the arms and thighs (aft. 2 h.).
- Smarting sensation on the tongue (aft. 4 h.).
- Sensation of soreness of the tongue (aft. 4 h.).
- Corrugating sensation on the palate as from an astringent (aft. 5 h.).
- Aching pain on the hard palate.
- Burning posteriorly in the throat, with sensation of internal heat, or rather of that anxiety that heat occasions (without perceptible external heat).
- Shooting posteriorly in the throat when not swallowing.
- Pain in the gullet as if something hard and rough (e.g. a crust of bread) were sticking in it, in the afternoon when lying down, which goes off on standing up (aft. 6 h.).
- Noise when swallowing.
- Swallowing prevented by a sort of nausea, as if the food would not go down.
- Bitter taste in the mouth in the morning after waking.
- Putrid slimy taste in the mouth.
- (All he takes tastes sour.)
- (Distaste for milk.)
- The (accustomed) smoking is distasteful to him, he has no relish for it.
- Distaste for meat and meat soup.
- Longing for vinegar.
- Want of appetite in the evening.
- Want of appetite, with yellow and white furred tongue.
- Dysphagia. [Bhr.]
- Rotten-egg taste in the mouth when not eating. [Fr.H-n.]
- Mucus in the throat, which tastes bitter on being hawked up (aft. 12 h.). [Fz.]
- Bitter taste in the mouth (aft. 4 h.). [Hbg.]
- Blood in the saliva ejected (aft. 2 d.). [Hbg.]
- After eating a kind of suppressed incomplete hiccup. [Fz.]
- Empty eructation (aft. 1/4 h.). [Hbg.]- (aft. 1/2 h.). [Kr.]
- Tendency to eructate. [De La Marche, Diss. de arnica vera, Halae, 1719, pp.15-22.]
- On eructating a bitter mucus rises up. [Kr.]
- Empty eructation.

- In the morning eructation like rotten eggs.
- Eructation bitter and like rotten eggs (aft. 2 h.).
- Salt water rises up and is belched up.
- In the morning nausea and inclination to vomit (aft. 14 h.).
- Heartburn. [A. Crichton, in Samml. br. Abh. für pr. A. xiii, 3.]
- She want always to drink, and knows not what, because everything is repugnant to her. [Bhr.]
- Half-suppressed eructation. [Stf.Gss.]
- Inordinate appetite in the evening, and after eating immediately a sensation of fulness and a colicky aching in various parts of the abdomen, especially in the sides.
- (When eating, at noon, a perceptible warmth in one cheek.)
- After the (evening) meal she weeps, is peevish, will listen to no body, and will not hear of anything.
- Total want of appetite with nausea. [Bhr.]
- Nausea. [Murray, Appar. Medicam., i, p.234.]
- Nausea in the stomach, with empty eructation. [Ws.]
- Nausea without vomiting and without stool. [De La Marche, l.c.]
- On reading for a long time he grows giddy and sick. [Hbg.]
- Retching. [Stoll, Rat. Med., iii, p.162.]
- Violent retching to vomit. [Aaskow, Act. soc. med. Hafn., ii, p.162.]
- Vomiting. [Murray, -Collin, l.c.]
- Vomiting of coagulated blood. [De La Marche, l.c.]
- Empty retching, ineffectual inclination to vomit (aft. 1/4 h.).
- She must get up at night and retch as if to vomit, but is unable to vomit; she feels a weight like a lump in the scrobiculus cordis.
- Above the scrobiculus cordis, in the sternum, violent aching. [Stf.Gss.]
- Violent jerks under the stomach. [Stf.Gss.]
- In the scrobiculus cordis a digging, and sensation as if something knotted itself there together. [Stf.Gss.]
- After eating a fulness in the scrobiculus cordis, and a painful aching on a small spot deep in the hypogastrium, just behind the os pubis (in the bladder?), most felt when standing, which almost constantly urges to urinate (aft. 4 h.).
- The stomach is as if full; a satiety combined with loathing.
- Pressure as with a hand on the scrobiculus cordis; this pressure rose up gradually to the throat; then she became sick, and water collected in the mouth; after lying down this went off, and then she had only pressure in the abdomen (aft. 1 h.).
- A pinching spasmodic grasping in the stomach.
- (A smarting pain in the stomach (immediately)).
- Flatulence with stomach-ache.
- In the cardiac region pain as if it was compressed, or as if it got a severe blow. [Stf.Gss.]
- Cardialgia. [Crichton-Stoll, l.c.]
- Pressure as if a stone lay in the stomach (immediately). [Hbg.]
- Rumbling in the stomach and colic. [Hbg.]
- Painful pressure in the scrobiculus cordis transversely across, with tightness of breath. [Hbg.]

- Spasm in the region of the lower ribs (praecordia). [Collin, l.c.]
- Pressure under the last ribs (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- Digging in the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 1/2 h.), and sensation as if something knotted itself there (aft. 24 h.). [Hbg.]
- Pinching in the stomach. [Hbg.]
- In the splenic region a pressure darting upwards, with a continual stitch (what one calls a stitch in the spleen) when walking (aft. 6 h.). [Fz.]
- Stitches under the false ribs of the left side which take away the breath when standing. [Hbg.]
- On the left side betwixt the scrobiculus cordis and navel squeezing beating. [Stf.Gss.]
- Cutting above the navel, especially when breathing deeply and at every step, but not immediately before or during a motion of the bowels.
- Cutting in the abdomen, as from a chill.
- Dysenteric bellyache; a digging deep in the hypogastrium inside the hips on both sides combined with nausea and drowsiness (between the 2nd and 5th h.).
- A couple of hours after a (moderate) supper, tightness and distension of the abdomen, especially of the hypogastrium, with dull general pressure in it, especially in the side of the abdomen, but without any distinct amount of flatus, which lasts all night, with heat of the limbs and dreams which strain the thinking power; he wakes up every hour, and the inodorous flatus that escapes affords no relief.
- Hard distension of the right side of the abdomen, paining of itself when at rest, like an internal sore; when coughing, blowing the nose, and stepping as if painfully concussed, lacerated, or cut to pieces; and even on slightly touching it externally, as if a wound were cut into; only relieved by the discharge of flatus; occurring daily from the morning till 2 p.m.
- On expiring and inspiring pressive pain as from a stone in the hepatic region, when lying on the left side. [Stf.Gss.]
- Although she had eaten much, she felt as empty in the abdomen as if she had eaten nothing, but had drunk much, so that it rolled about in the abdomen. [Stf.Gss.]
- Tearing in the abdomen above the navel.
- Violent cutting on the left side of the abdomen, which darted like a stitch into the crown of the head, so that he started as from an electric spark (aft. 24 h.). [Hbg.]
- Pinching above the navel. [Hbg.]
- A severe jerk under the stomach. [Hbg.]
- Pain in the right side of the abdomen, as from a sudden contusion when walking (aft. 36 h.). [Fz.]
- On the left side between the scrobiculus cordis and navel, squeezing beating. [Gss.]
- Sharp stitches in both loins (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]
- Cutting pain inwards in the loins, especially when stooping (aft. 60 h.). [Ws.]
- In the right side under the ribs obtuse stitches. [Gss.]
- Sharp blows through the hypogastrium from one side to the other (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]
- In the hepatic region painful pressure (aft. 2 d.). [Hbg.]
- Burning shooting pains in the epigastrium. [Collin, l.c.]
- Drawing in of the navel. [Collin, l.c.]
- Fine tearing in the abdominal muscles (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Fine stitch in the muscles of the hypogastrium, which leaves an itching, that goes off on

scratching (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]

- Cutting in the abdomen; an hour afterwards urging to stool, and at length a stool in broken pieces mingled with flatus. [Gss.]

- Flatulence, rumbling in the bowels. [Stoll, l.c.]

- Bellyache as if flatulence pressed.

- Flatulent colic.

- Rumbling, rolling of flatulence in the abdomen.

- Fermenting flatulent disturbance in the abdomen.

- Loud rumbling in the abdomen, as from emptiness (aft. 10 h.). [Lr.]

- Rumbling and fermenting flatulent movements below the umbilical region (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Kr.]

- Whilst straining at stool discharge of flatus, after previous rumbling in the bowels (aft. 1 h.). [Fz.]

- Flatus smelling like rotten eggs (aft. 3 h.). [Kr.]

- Urging to stool followed by a copious thin or pappy, sour smelling motion, with great relief (four or five times a-day). [Gss.]

- Ineffectual urging to stool.

- Very great urging to stool every half hour, but nothing came away except mucus.

- Hard, difficult stool with aching in the abdomen (aft. 36 h.). [Hbg.]

- Pappy diarrhoea, with distension of the abdomen (aft. 24h.). [Ws.]

- Bloody, purulent stools. [Pelargus, Obs., i, pp.263, 264.]

- Pappy brown stool, with rumbling in the abdomen, as if diarrhoea was coming (aft. 1 1/4 h.). [Fz.]

- In the rectum, an aching pain (aft. 6 h.). [Kr.]

- Frequent small stools consisting of mucus only (aft. 6, 7 h.).

- Frequent stools, after every one of which he must lie down.

- White diarrhoeic motions.

- (Diarrhoea like brown yeast.)

- Constipation.

- Nocturnal diarrhoea with aching pain in the abdomen, as from flatulence.

- Involuntary evacuation of faeces at night in sleep.

- Undigested, but not liquid, motions.

- A pressure in the rectum.

- Tenesmus in the anus.

- Squeezing and pressing in the anus when standing (aft. 7 h.). [Fz.]

- Blind haemorrhoids. [Collin, l.c.]

- More frequent inclination to urinate than usual. [Kr.]

- Frequent urging to urinate with great discharge of urine (aft. 1 h.). [Lr.]

- Watery urine. [Hbg.]

- Retention of urine with aching and pressing.

- Strangury of the neck of the bladder, ineffectual urging to urinate.

- Strangury, with involuntary dribbling of urine. (aft. 1 h.).

- When making water he must stand long before anything comes away. [Stf.Gss.]

- An urging to urinate with a somewhat smarting burning, still worse after urinating, but not whilst the urine is flowing.

- Cutting pain in the orifice of the urethra, at the end of micturition.

- Stitches in the urethra.
- Stitches in the urethra after micturition (aft. 1 h.).
- Frequent discharge of watery urine (aft. 12 h.).
- Discharge of a large quantity of urine, which he cannot retain long, especially at night (aft. 30 h.).
- Brown, clear urine, which immediately becomes turbid of a whitish colour (aft. 48 h.).
- Brown urine with brick-red sediment.
- Scanty red urine. [Stf.Gss.]
- Frequent discharge of a smaller quantity of white watery urine, than he had drunk, the last drops of which he could with difficulty press out (the first 4 h.). [Fz.]
- In the morning he passes much urine, which, however, flows slowly, as if the urethra were narrowed (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]
- He passes more dark-red urine than he had drunk. [Collin, l.c.]
- Frequent urging to urinate, with little yellowish-red urinary discharge (aft. 46 h.). [Lr.]
- Itching in the front of the urethra in the region of the glans when not urinating.
- Itching or itching shooting in the glans.
- A fine stitch through the glans.
- On the glans, an itching, red spot.
- On the prepuce, an itching pimple.
- Single stitches in the scrotum.
- (A painless pimple on the scrotum.)
- After waking, strong, continued erections, without inclination for coitus and without lascivious thoughts (aft. 12 h.).
- Great inclination for coitus and continued erections of the penis (in a weak old man).
- Several pollutions in one night with lascivious dreams.
- (By day) when indulging in an amorous embrace the semen comes away.
- In the morning in bed, feeling of weakness with lax testicles, as if he had had a pollution the previous night in sleep, which, however, had not occurred.
- Promotion of the menses. [De Meza, l.c.]
- In an otherwise healthy girl of 20 years, who had not menstruated for a year previously, immediately after taking the drug, sensation of nausea in the scrobiculus cordis, whereupon a clot of thick blood came away through the vagina. [Stf.Gss.]
- Sneezing.
- Severe coryza.
- In the evening on going to sleep, coryza (aft. 3 h.), and in the morning on awaking, catarrh on the chest.
- In the morning, hoarseness.
- (Creaking in the windpipe when walking and in the evening on lying down.)
- Foetid smelling breath from the mouth.
- (Constant burning on the edges of the nostrils with irritation to sneeze.)
- Sneezing (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Kr.]
- Frequent sneezing (aft. 48 h.). [Lr.]
- Fetid exhalation from the mouth on expiration, for two days. [Fr.H-n.]
- The breath on expiration appeared to him to cause a sensible coolness in the windpipe, as if its skin were too thin. [Fz.]
- Feeling of internal coldness in the chest. [A Thuessink, l.c.]

- Dry tussiculation as from a tickle in the lower part of the trachea, every morning after rising. [Lr.]
- Quite dry cough from a tickle in the lower part of the trachea (aft. 4 h.).
- (Cough with expectoration, which seems to come from the posterior nasal orifices.)
- During the midday sleep, cough from an itching irritation at the upper part of the larynx (aft. 4 h.).
- Cough at night during sleep.
- Even yawning provokes cough.
- Crying in children with crossness and tossing about excites cough (between the 7th and 8th h.).
- After weeping and whining, cough, in children.
- (When coughing, pain as if raw in the chest and clawing in the larynx.)
- Haemoptysis.
- Cough causing vomiting.
- Cough that causes bruised pain of all the ribs.
- Cough with stitches in the side of the abdomen (aft. 10 h.).
- Bloody expectoration from the chest. [A Thuessink, l.c.]
- Short kinking breath. [A Thuessink, l.c.]
- Oppression of the breathing, rapid expiration and inspiration. [Bhr.]
- Anxiety and pains in the chest. [De La Marche, l.c.]
- Oppression of the chest with anxiety, pains in the hypogastrium and headache. [De Meza, l.c.]
- Extreme dyspnoea. [Fehr, in Eph. Nat. Cur., Dec.I, ann. 9, 10, O.2]
- Frequent, slow, deep breathing, with pressure under the chest. [Hbg.]
- An aching pain about the lower end of the sternum, especially severe on fetching a deep breath (aft. 12 h.). [Kr.]
- Above the scrobiculus cordis, in the lower part of the sternum, obtuse pressure. [Gss.]
- Aching stitches in the chest. [Gss.]
- Cutting pressure outwards on both sides of the chest, increased by inspiring (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Obtuse stitches through the sternum into the thoracic cavity (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- Pain in the left side of the chest like needle pricks (aft. 29 h.). [Lr.]
- Fine shooting pain in the sides of the chest. [Hbg.]
- (Rapid, difficult inspiration, slow expiration.)
- Shooting pain on one side of the chest, with a short cough that increases the pain, and constant tightness of the chest.
- Fine and severe shooting pain under the last ribs.
- In the right side of the chest pain like needle pricks.
- In the middle of the left side of the chest severe stitches.
- In the right side close to the ribs obtuse stitches. [Stf.Gss.]
- On breathing deeply stitches in the left side of the chest near the sternum. [Stf.Gss.]
- Shooting on both sides under the ribs as from flatulence (aft. 1 h.).
- Anteriorly on the sternum aching shooting pain, especially when walking.
- The chest is affected as if raw, whereby he several times spat blood with the saliva; especially when walking (aft. 36 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- All the joints and connexions of the bones and cartilages belonging to the chest are

painful on moving and breathing as if bruised.

- Stitches in the heart from the left to the right side. [Bhr.]
- Squeezing of the heart. [Bhr.]
- The beating of the heart is more like a jerking. [Bhr.]
- In the region of the heart as if it was compressed or as if it got a blow (aft. 36 h.).

[Hbg.]

- The movement of the heart is at first very rapid, then suddenly extremely slow. [Bhr.]
- Pain as from dislocation in the connexions of the parts of the chest with the back.
- (A drawing pain in the chest, with anxiety.)
- Anxiety, across the chest, with sickness (aft. 2 h.).
- In the morning, on awaking, a weight of blood seems to have accumulated in the chest; he feels better after a little exercise.
- In the middle of the left side of the chest a constrictive, painless sensation, impeding respiration, with a pain in the scrobiculus cordis when touched, which interferes with breathing.
- (Sensation of tension over the chest to the throat, which is lessened by lying on the back, is increased by walking, and is painful on standing) (aft. 2 h.).
- An aching pain in (the right side of) the chest, on a small spot, which is not increased either by movement, touch, or breathing.
- Red perspiration over the chest. [Vicat, Mat. Med., i, pp.20 and 362.]
- Shooting itching in the sides of the chest and on the back, not removed by scratching (aft. a few m.). [Ws.]
- Formicating itching on the left side of the chest (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- In the os sacrum pain as after a severe blow or fall. [Hbg.]
- The sacrum pains as if beaten. [Hbg.]
- In the sacrum pain as if something was lacerated internally. [Stf.Gss.]
- Pain in the sacrum; there was shooting in it when coughing, breathing deeply, or walking.
- Rheumatic pain in the back and limbs.
- Bruised pain in the back.
- Burning pain in the back when walking in the open air.
- In the back, almost under the shoulders, sensation as if something like a lump lay there, with obtuse stitches on moving, not when at rest. [Stf.Gss.]
- At every inspiration a stitch in the right side of the back from the last ribs up to the axilla (aft. 48 h.). [Ws.]
- Sensation as if the spinal marrow were injected, with the feeling of a shock. [Collin, l.c.]
- Formication in the spine. [Hbg.]
- Formication in the dorsal spine, then in the false ribs, to the stomach. [Collin, l.c.]
- In the middle of the spine painful aching (when sitting). [Hbg.]
- The spine is painful, as if it could not support the body. [Bhr.]
- Aching pain between the scapulae (aft. 2 d.). [Hbg.]
- Cutting blows between the scapulae through into the thoracic cavity, when walking (aft. 6 h.). [Ws.]
- Shooting itching on the scapula (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- On the right scapula, towards the back, pain as after a severe blow or fall. [Hbg.]

- On the lowest cervical vertebrae aching and tension, when he leans the head forwards. [Fz.]
- Cramp-pain in the muscles of the nape, with obtuse stitches inwards (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- In the muscles of the nape cramp-like tensive pain on sneezing and yawning.
- On the side of the nape a pimple that causes shooting and ulcerative pain when touched (aft. 48 h.).
- On the left shoulder drawing, aching pain on standing erect. [Fz.]
- Broad, sharp stitches inwards under the axilla. [Ws.]
- Raw, sore sensation under the shoulder. [Fz.]
- The arms are tired as if beaten, so that he could not flex the fingers. [Hbg.]
- On the anterior aspect of the arms pain as if beaten.
- Backward mounting, drawing, cramp-like pain in the bone shafts of the fingers and forearm.
- Formication in the arms. [Collin, l.c.]
- Painful blows in the arms almost like electric shocks. [Collin, l.c.]
- Painful stitches like blows on the upper part of the upper arm [Gss.]
- In the left upper arm twitching as if a nerve were pulled. [Gss.]
- Twitching in the muscles of the upper arm (immediately). [Ws.]
- Obtuse stitches in the middle of the upper arm, so that he starts. [Gss.]
- From the lower part of the left upper arm to the elbow intermittent, painful aching tearing, as if in the bone. [Gss.]
- Formication in the forearms. [Hbg.]
- On flexing the arm, stretching of the flexor muscles of the forearm, so that extension of the arm causes tensive pain (aft. 2 h.). [Fz.]
- Sharp, broad stitches below the elbow-joint (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- Slow obtuse stitches in the left forearm, with acute pains, as if it were broken at that part (in the morning in bed). [Gss.]
- Tearing pain in the arms and hands.
- Burning shooting in the forearm. [Gss.]
- In the wrist-joint dislocative pain. [Gss.]
- In the left wrist-joint pain as if sprained (aft. 2 d.). [Kr.]
- In the wrist-joint sharp stitches, increased by movement (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- Pain as from dislocation of the wrist (chest, back, hips).
- In the left wrist-joint, especially when writing, a tearing pain, which manifests itself particularly on the back of the hand; on letting the hands hang down the pain is diminished. [Kr.]
- Shooting, tearing in the wrists, chiefly in the left (aft. 3 h.). [Kr.]
- A creeping and formication in the hands. [Collin, l.c.]
- Distended veins of the hands, with full, strong pulse. [Hbg.]
- Powerlessness of the hands, especially on grasping anything (aft. 2 h.). [Kr.]
- On the back of the hand painful aching. [Hbg.]
- Cramp in the fingers of the left hand. [Hbg.]
- Pain in the balls of both thumbs, as if they had been knocked against something hard. [Hbg.]
- Fine shooting itching on the proximal finger-joints, completely removed by scratching (aft. 36 h.). [Ws.]

- A pimple betwixt thumb and index, which itches but when touched causes fine shooting pain, as if a splinter were sticking in (aft. 40 h.).
 - Stitches in both middle fingers (and in the knee).
 - Shooting, twitching pain in the fingers.
 - Fine stitches in the distal joint of the middle finger (aft. 1/4 h.). [Ws.]
 - Itching stitches in the tip of the middle finger (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
 - Sharp stitches in the bend of the middle joint of the index (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
 - Trembling in the lower extremities. [Hbg.]
 - Tearing pain in the lower extremities. [Collin, l.c.]
 - (Abscess of the lumbar (psoas) muscles).
 - Single blows in the hips.
 - Pain as from dislocation in the hips (back, chest, wrist.)
 - Tearing pain in the lower extremities.
 - At night the lower extremities are painful when they lie on one another. [Bhr.]
 - Drawing aching pain in the left hip-joint when the leg is stretched out when sitting (aft. 5 h.). [Fz.]
 - Pain in the thigh on rising up and treading.
 - Twitching sensation in the muscles of the thigh.
 - Continued pinching on the outside of the thigh (aft. 1/2 h.). [Ws.]
 - When walking, pain on the thighs as from a blow or knock. [Fz.]
 - When sitting, drawing cramp-like pressing in the muscles of the left thigh (aft. 48 h.).
- [Lr.]
- Pinching twitching in the upper part of the left thigh near the scrotum. [Gss.]
 - Stitches in the knee (and both middle fingers).
 - Fine stitches on the thigh above the knee (aft. 1/4 h.). [Ws.]
 - On the inside of the thigh above the knee itching stitches, that become more severe by rubbing (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
 - On the inside of the thigh a fine shooting itching, like sore feeling, ameliorated by touch. [Fz.]
 - The knee-joints have no steadfastness and totter when standing (aft. 3 h.). [Kr.]
 - The knees knuckle under him when standing (aft. 1 h.). [Kr.]
 - Sometimes in the knee a sudden loss of power; they knuckle under him, whilst the feet are numb and insensible.
 - (In the knee and leg a cramp-like pain.)
 - Rheumatic pain in the foot with slight fever towards evening.
 - Standing causes pain.
 - In the right knee, on going up stairs, a pain as if he had knocked himself (aft. 3 h.).
- [Kr.]
- On the knee when touched a prick as with a needle (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
 - Aching tearing below the left knee. [Gss.]
 - Above the calf of the right leg pain, as after a violent blow, with weariness of the legs.
- [Hbg.]
- Twitching shooting pain in the tibia upwards (aft. 6 h.).
 - (Aching pain in the paralysed foot.)
 - A creeping formicating sensation in the feet.
 - Sudden swelling of the (affected) foot.

- Indescribable pain in the (affected) foot, as from internal uneasiness, and as if he were lying on something hard, which compels him to lay the part here and there and to move it about, in the evening (aft. 8 h.).

- Tearing pain, like boring and digging downwards on the left calf; after remaining some time there it extends upwards into the thigh, and thence around behind the coccyx; it ends on the right os ilii (aft. 6 h.). [Kr.]

- Upward tension in the muscles of the calf and drawing therein when standing (aft. 7 h.). [Fz.]

- Aching on the tibia as after a blow, only when walking (aft. 30 h.). [Fz.]

- Gurgling from below upwards in the lower part of the leg, when at rest (aft. 1/4 h.).

[Ws.]

- Undulating tearing (almost obtuse shooting) pain in the ankle-joint. [Gss.]

- In the ankle-joint dislocation pain. [Gss.]

- Tearing in the ankle.

- Tearing in the heel.

- Stitches in the foot through the great toe.

- A shooting in the right foot, above the heel in the tendo Achillis, only on extending the ankle-joint, but not when walking (aft. 2 h.). [Kr.]

- Stitches on the soles of the feet, on one and the same place, when walking, as if a corn were there (aft. 36 h.). [Fz.]

- Formicating stitches on the sole of the foot, on one and the same place. [Fz.]

- Violent burning in the feet. [Bhr.]

- Formication in the feet. [Hbg.]

- Cramp in the toes of the left foot (aft. 36 h.). [Hbg.]

- In one of the toes dull throbbing pain. [Gss.]

- In one of the toes dull (numb) trembling pain. [Gss.]

- Violent shooting in the toes when walking. [Fz.]

- A gradually coming on shooting tearing pain in the point of the big toe on lying down for his noon-day rest.

- Towards evening a gouty numb pain as from dislocation in the joint of the big toe, with some redness.

- Single severe stitches in the big toe (aft. 1 h.).

- A dull long stitch in the right big toe.

- Single blows in the big toe.

- Perspiration of the soles and toes.

- Painful cramp in the muscles of the soles.

- Shooting tearing on the inferior surface of the big toe, especially on treading on it (aft. 4 h.). [Ws.]

- Formicating sensation in the hands and feet, and shooting pains in various joints.

[Collin, l.c.]

- Here and there in the limbs deeply penetrating, obtuse stitches. [Gss.]

- A sharp pricking sensation over the whole surface of the body. [Crichton, l.c.]

- Shooting pains. [Vicat, l.c.]

- Fine shooting in almost every part of the body, especially on the nose, eyebrows, eyelids, also on the hands and fingers.

- A burning pain, sometimes in one, sometimes in another part of the body, in the skin.

- A cold pain, sometimes in one, sometimes in another part of the body, in the skin.
- (Here and there in the skin a shooting, burning, itching pain on lying down for the noonday rest, which rapidly goes off on scratching, and by itself.)
- Burning and cutting pains here and there. [Collin, l.c.]
- Jerks and blows in the body, as from electricity. [Crichton, l.c.]
- After touching the skin with the tincture there arises an itching miliary rash.
- Sudden twitching of single muscles in almost all parts of the body, especially in the limbs, whereby sometimes single parts, sometimes the whole body, are shaken. [Bhr.]
- The pains are aggravated by speaking, blowing the nose, movement, and almost every noise. [Bhr.]
- The sensations resembling tearing occur from time to time in almost every part of the body, but especially in the upper and lower extremities; in the lower mostly when sitting; the pain seemed to spread chiefly upwards. [Kr.]
- Twitching pain in the affected part (aft. 2 h.).
- A twitching in all the limbs, especially in the feet and shoulders, with heat of the feet.
- It seemed to him as if everything on his body was too tightly tied.
- Restlessness of the whole body, without mental anxiety; an excessive mobility that develops into trembling of the whole body.
- The limbs on the side on which he lies go to sleep. [Stf.Gss.]
- Painful sensibility of all the joints and of the skin on the slightest movement (aft. 4 h.).
- Painful over-sensitiveness of the whole body.
- All his limbs are affected; a kind of paralytic pain in all the joints, and as if bruised, on moving (aft. 8 h.).
- A tingling pain in all the limbs when the body is shaken (e.g. in a carriage), or when treading.
- Disagreeable, formicating, aching feeling in the part injured by a contusion.
- Tearing pain in the limbs. [Collin, l.c.]
- Extremely violent pains, so that many scratch with their nails on the wall or the floor, as if they were mad, these pains, however, do not last more than an hour (immediately after taking it). [De La Marche, l.c.]
- Trembling in the limbs. [De La Marche, -Collin, l.c.]
- Pain in all the limbs, as if bruised, when at rest and when moving (aft. 10 h.). [Lr.]
- Weariness in the feet and arms when walking in the open air (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Kr.]
- Exhaustion, fatigue, bruised feeling, that compels him to lie down. [Stf.Gss.]
- Trembling restlessness and exhaustion. [Stf.Gss.]
- When walking he becomes faint, but on standing still he recovers.
- After a walk in the open air, weak in the legs; the knees bent under her; as soon as the weakness came in her legs she immediately grew drowsy, fell asleep at once, and dreamed immediately.
- The whole right side, especially the shoulders, seemed to him, when walking in the open air, too heavy, and to hang down as if paralysed, but of this he feels nothing in the room (aft. 8 h.). [Fz.]
- Heaviness in all the limbs, as from great fatigue. [Hbg.]
- In the muscles under the joints of the upper and lower extremities, when walking in the open air, sensation of weight and pressure (aft. 8 h.). [Fz.]
- Extraordinary heaviness of the limbs. [Bhr.]

- Heaviness of the limbs.
- Relaxed state of the limbs, as if they were all over-stretched. [Fz.]
- Lassitude and laziness of the whole body, the legs can scarcely stand. [Hbg.]
- General sinking of the strength; he imagines he can scarcely move a limb. [Hbg.]
- Yawning (aft. 1/2 h.). [Kr.]
- When yawning a violent shudder passes through him. [Gss.]
- Yawning and stretching, with dilated pupils, without sleepiness (aft. 1 h.).
- Frequent yawning.
- In the evening frequent yawning without sleepiness.
- Sleepiness (aft. 1/2 h.).
- Too early sleepiness in the evening.
- He becomes very drowsy when he has walked long in the open air, is then not disposed either for thinking or speaking, although he was previously very wide awake. [Stf.Gss.]
- Much sleep.
- Sleep full of dreams.
- Sleep full of dreams, which does not refresh him; he thinks he has not slept at all.
- Anxious heavy dreams from the beginning of the evening all through the night, which fatigue him greatly.
- Frightful dreams, immediately in the evening (after going to sleep), about large black dogs and cats.
- He has frightful dreams, cries out aloud in sleep, and wakes up in consequence.
- Starting up in affright in sleep.
- Starting and jerking the head backwards in sleep.
- Moaning in sleep (aft. 2 h.).
- Loud incomprehensible talking in sleep, without remembered dreams.
- Loud blowing expiration and inspiration in sleep (aft. 24 h.).
- Involuntary evacuation of faeces in sleep.
- A dream that lasts all night, in which she is always scolded and shameful reproaches (about immoral conduct) are addressed to her; on awaking she hardly knows whether the dream was not true.
- A dream lasting several hours in half sleep, during which the dreamer exhibits much irresolution.
- She sleeps for a couple of hours in the evening, then remains wide awake until 5 a.m., but then sleeps soundly until 9 a.m.
- Sleeplessness and wakefulness until 2 or 3 a.m.; at the same time shooting and smarting itching here and there.
- Sleepiness by day (aft. 2 h.). [Kr.]
- In the evening he becomes sleepy too early. [Fr.H-n.]
- Drowsiness. [A Thuessink, l.c.]
- On going to sleep sudden starting as from fright. [Lr.]
- Anxious dreams about things he had formerly dreamt of. [Kr.]
- The dreams of the previous night recur. [Bhr.]
- Vivid dream, at first cheerful, afterwards anxious. [Lr.]
- Vivid unremembered dreams. [Lr.]
- Dreams of frightful things, as lightning strokes, graves, c. [Ws.]
- Dreams about flayed persons, very frightful to him. [Fz.]

- Vivid dreams towards morning, in which he talks aloud, so as to awake himself (6th d.). [Kr.]
- Frequent waking out of sleep with emissions of semen (2nd night). [Lr.]
- During sleep at night he wakes up from a peculiar hot feeling in the head, followed by anxiety when awake; he dreads the recurrence of new attacks of the same sensation, and thinks he is going to have a fit of apoplexy (aft. 10 h.). [Hbg.]
- Chilly feeling in the morning in bed, beginning before getting up and lasting all the forenoon. [Bhr.]
- He cannot sleep in the early part of the night, but sleeps all the longer in the morning.
- Sleeplessness with anxiety as from heat until 2 to 3 a.m.
- In the morning, in bed, cold sensation on the right side, on which he lay (aft. 1/4 h.). [Fz.]
- A flush of heat over the face, and sensation of agreeable warmth of the body (aft. 1/2 h.). [Fz.]
- Great internal heat with cold hands and feet, and rigor all over the body. [Bhr.]
- Dry heat in bed with great thirst for water; the heat is intolerable; he will throw off the clothes, but on doing so, indeed, by merely moving in bed, he is chilly.
- When he lies long without moving he becomes hot, especially on the head, which he must lay first in one place then in another in bed.
- An internal continued chilliness through the whole body on awaking from sleep by day and night, but without shivering.
- On yawning a violent shivering goes through him. [Stf.Gss.]
- After awaking in the morning dry heat all over.
- Flushes of heat over the back.
- Repeated, anxious, transient perspirations all over the body, at night.
- Nocturnal sour perspiration.
- The exhalation smells sour.
- Nocturnal thirst (aft. 48 h.).
- Thirst for water.
- Thirst without external heat with pupils little capable of dilatation (aft. 1 h.).
- He longs for the open air.
- Sensation as if cold all over, though he is warm enough (aft. 1 h.).
- Chill in the back and in the front of the thighs, in the morning.
- Chill, mostly in the evening.
- Morning fever; first chill, then attack of the heat.
- Very disagreeable painfulness of the periosteum of all the bones of the body, almost like a drawing in all the limbs, as in a fit of ague.
- Fever; rigor all over the body, on the head, at the same time heat in the head and redness and heat of the face, with cool hands and bruised feeling in the hips, the back and the front, of the arms.
- Fever; on yawning before the chill, much thirst, much drinking; then in the heat also thirst, with but little drinking.
- Febrile rigor, without thirst.
- Slight repeated attacks of anxiety with flying heat all over the body.
- One hour after the headache, external and internal chill and constant anxiety.
- In the evening, along with dizziness in the head, ebullition of the blood; he feels the

pulse all over the body (he coughs for hours until he vomits, and often wakes up at night with it).

- Heat of the whole body. [De Meza, l.c.]
- Perspiration. [Collin, l.c.]
- On waking from sleep, slight perspiration. [Lr.]
- Frequent perspirations. [Veckoskrift for. Läkare, viii.]
- Attacks of anxietas. [De La Marche, De Meza, Collin, l.c., Hbg.]
- Severe attacks of anxietas. [Vicat, l.c.]
- Anxious concern about the present and the future. [3rd d.). [Lr.]
- Excitable, sensitive disposition. [Bhr.]
- Fright and starting at unexpected trifles (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Kr.]
- Dejection and absence of thought (aft. 3 1/2 h.). [Kr.]
- After walking in the open air he becomes disinclined for thinking and speaking, although he was previously very lively (aft. 9 h.). [Fz.]
- Surly humour, as after a quarrel. [Lr.]
- Gay, talkative. [Lr.]
- Composed, cheerful humour. [Hbg.]
- Hypochondriacal anxiety.
- Hypochondriacal peevishness; he is indisposed for everything.
- Uncommonly peevish, everything is repugnant to her, everything annoys her. [Stf.Gss.]
- Restlessness of body and mind (but without actual anxiety), as if he was prevented doing something necessary, with complete indisposition for occupation.
- All work annoys him; he is lazy for all business.
- Indifference to work, everything is indifferent to him.
- (Over-busy, inclination and disposition for great and continuous literary work with no power to do it without injury to the health.)
- Over-sensitiveness of the disposition; extreme inclination for agreeable and disagreeable mental emotions, without weakness or over sensitiveness of the body.
- Over-excitability; she could easily laugh when there was no occasion for it, and when one said something annoying to her, she got angry and broke out into loud howling.
- Very cross and reticent, she will not speak a word.
- Surly, wants to have many things and then refuses them.
- Very cross, everything annoys her, all her former cheerfulness and friendliness is gone (aft. 1 h.). [Stf.Gss.]
- Distraction of mind, her thoughts stray unobserved from the subject in hand, and diverge into phantasies and pictures of the fancy. [Stf.Gss.]
- He contradicts; is opinionative; no one can please him (aft. 3, 12 h.).
- Quarrelsome crossness.
- Cross; he wants to quarrel with every one.
- Stiff-necked obstinacy (aft. 4 h.).
- Surly insolence and imperiousness (aft. a few h.).
- Easily startled.
- Weeping.
- Fears; anxious dread of coming evil.
- Hopelessness.

Arsenicum album

(Arsenicum Album : ars.)

(The semi-oxyde of metallic arsenic in diluted solution.)

As I write down the word Arsenic, considerations the most momentous throng upon my mind.

When the beneficent Creator made iron He no doubt permitted the children of men to fashion it either into the murderous dagger or the gentle ploughshare wherewith to kill or to feed their fellow-creatures.

How much happier would they be did they employ His gifts only for the purpose of doing good! This should be the aim of their life; this was His desire.

It is not to Him, the All-loving, we can impute the wickedness practised by men, who have misemployed the wonderfully powerful medicinal substances in enormous doses in diseases for which they were not suitable, guided only by frivolous ideas or some paltry authority, without having subjected them to any careful trial, and without any substantial reason for their choice.

If a careful tester of the uses of medicines and of their doses arise, they inveigh against him as an enemy to their comfort, and do not refrain from aspersing him with the vilest calumnies.

The ordinary medical art has hitherto employed, in large and frequently repeated doses, the most powerful drugs, such as arsenic, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, aconitum napellus, belladonna, digitalis, opium, hyoscyamus, c.

Homoeopathy cannot employ stronger substances, for there are none stronger.

When physicians of the ordinary stamp employ them, they evidently vie with one another who shall prescribe the largest possible doses of these drugs, and make a great boast of increasing these doses to such enormous extremes.

This practice they laud and recommend to their fellow practitioners.

But if the homoeopathic medical art employ the same drugs, not at random, like the ordinary method, but after careful investigation, only in suitable cases and in the smallest possible doses, it is denounced as a practice of poisoning.

How prejudiced, how unjust, how calumnious is such a charge made by persons who make pretensions to honesty and rectitude! If Homoeopathy now make a fuller explanation-if she condemn (as from conviction she must) the monstrous doses of those drugs employed in ordinary practice-and if she, relying on careful trials, insist that very much less of them should be given for a dose, that where ordinary practitioners give a tenth, a half, a whole grain, and even several grains, often only a quadrillionth, a sextillionth, a decillionth of a grain is required and sufficient, then see the adherents of the ordinary school who denounce the homoeopathic healing art as a system of poisoning, see how they laugh aloud at what they call childishness, and declare themselves convinced (convinced without trial?) that such a small quantity can do nothing at all, and can have no effect whatever-is, indeed, just the same as nothing.

They are not ashamed thus to blow hot and cold from the same mouth, and to pronounce the very same thing to be inert and ludicrously small which they had just accused of being a system of poisoning, whilst they justify and praise their own monstrous and murderous doses of the same medicines.

Is not this the grossest and most wretched inconsistency that can be imagined, perpetrated for the purpose of being shamelessly unjust towards a doctrine which they

cannot deny possesses truth and consistency, which is borne out by experience, and which enjoins the most delicate cautiousness and the most unwearied circumspection in the selection and administration of its remedies ? Not very long ago a highly celebrated physician spoke of pounds of opium being consumed every month in his hospital, where even the nurses were allowed to give it to the patients according to their fancy.

Opium, mind! a drug that has sent many thousands of persons to their graves in ordinary practice! Yet this man continued to be held in honour, for he belonged to the dominant clique to which everything is lawful, even if it be of the most injurious and absurd character.

And when, a few years since, in one of the most enlightened cities of Europe, every practitioner, from the betitled physician down to the barber's apprentice, prescribed arsenic as a fashionable remedy in almost every disease, and that in such frequent and large doses, one after the other, that the detriment to the health of the people must have been quite palpable; yet this was held to be honourable practice, though not one of them was acquainted with the peculiar effects of this metallic oxyde (and consequently knew not what cases of disease it was suited for).

And yet all prescribed it in repeated doses, a single one of which, sufficiently attenuated and potentized, would have sufficed to cure all the diseases in the whole habitable world for which this drug is the suitable remedy. Which of these two opposite modes of employing medicines best deserves the flattering appellation of "system of poisoning"-the ordinary method just alluded to, which attacks with tenths of grains the poor patients (who often require some quite different remedy), or homoeopathy, which does not give even a droplet of tincture of rhubarb, without having first ascertained whether rhubarb is the most suitable, the only appropriate remedy for the case-homoeopathy, which, by unwearied multiplied experiments, discovered that it is only in rare cases that more than a decillionth of a grain of arsenic should be given, and that only in cases where careful proving shows this medicine to be the only one perfectly suitable? To which of these two modes of practice does the title of honour, "thoughtless, rash system of poisoning, " best apply?

There is yet another sect of practitioners who may be called hypocritical purists.

If they are practical physicians they, indeed, prescribe all sorts of substances that are injurious when misused, but before the world they wish to pose as patterns of innocence and caution.

From their professorial chairs and in their writings they give the most alarming definition of poison, so that to listen to their declamations it would appear unadvisable to treat any imaginable disease with anything stronger than quick-grass, dandelion, oxymel, and raspberry juice.

According to their account poisons are absolutely (i.e. under all circumstances, in all doses, in all cases) prejudicial to human life, and in this category they include, as suits their humour, a lot of substances which in all ages have been extensively employed by physicians for the cure of diseases.

But the employment of these substances would be a criminal offence had not every one of them occasionally proved of use.

If, however, each of them had only been of use on one single occasion-and it cannot be denied that this sometimes happened-then this definition, besides being blasphemous, is a palpable absurdity.

Absolutely and under all circumstances injurious and destructive, and at the same time beneficial, is a self-evident contradiction, utter nonsense.

They seek to wriggle out of this contradictory assertion by alleging that these substances have more frequently proved injurious than useful.

But, let me ask, did the injury so frequently caused by these things come of itself, or did it not come from their improper employment? in other words, was it not caused by those physicians who made an unskilful use of them in diseases for which they were unsuitable? These medicines do not administer themselves in diseases; they must be administered by somebody, and if ever they were beneficial that was because they happened to be given appropriately by somebody; it was because they might always be beneficial if nobody ever employed them otherwise than appropriately.

Hence it follows that whenever these substances were hurtful and destructive, they were so only on account of having been inappropriately employed.

Therefore, all the injury they did is attributable to the unskilfulness of their employer.

These narrow-minded individuals further allege, "that even when we attempt to tame arsenic by means of a corrective, e.g. by mixing it with an alkali, it still often does harm enough.

" Nay, I reply, the arsenic must not be blamed for this; for, as I before observed, drugs do not administer themselves, somebody administers them and does harm with them.

And how does the alkali act as a corrective? Does it merely make the arsenic weaker, or does it alter its nature and convert it into something else? In the latter case the neutral arsenical salt produced is no longer arsenic proper, but something different.

If, however, it be merely made weaker, then a simple diminution of the dose of the pure solution of arsenic would be a much more sensible and effectual mode of making it weaker and milder than leaving the dose in its hurtful magnitude, and by the addition of another medicinal substance endeavouring to effect some, but nobody knows what, alteration in its nature, as takes place when a pretended corrective is used.

If you think a tenth of a grain of arsenic too strong a dose, what is to prevent you diluting the solution and giving less, a great deal less of it? "A tenth of a grain," I hear some one say, "is the smallest quantity the etiquette of the profession allows us to prescribe.

Who could write a prescription to be made up at the apothecary's shop for a smaller quantity without rendering himself ridiculous?" Oh, indeed! A tenth of a grain sometimes acts so violently as to endanger life, and the etiquette of your clique does not permit you to give less-very much less.

Is it not an insult to common sense to talk in this way? Is the etiquette of the profession a code of rules to bind a set of senseless slaves, or are you men of free will and intelligence? If the latter, what is it that hinders you to give a smaller quantity when a large quantity might be hurtful? Obstinacy? the dogmatism of a school? or what other intellectual fetters? "Arsenic," they protest, "would still be hurtful, though given in much smaller quantity, even if we were to descend to the ridiculous dose of a hundredth or a thousandth of a grain, a minuteness of dose unheard of in the posological maxims of our materia medica.

Even a thousandth of a grain of arsenic must still be hurtful and destructive, for it always remains an uncontrollable poison.

So we affirm, maintain, conjecture, and assert.

" What if with all this complacent asserting and conjecturing you have for once

blundered upon the truth.

It is evident that the virulence of the arsenic cannot increase, but must decrease as the dose is reduced, so that we must at length arrive at such a dilution of the solution and diminution of the dose as no longer possesses the dangerous character of your regulation dose of a tenth of a grain.

"Such a dose would, indeed, be a novelty! What kind of dose would it be?" Novelty is, indeed, a capital crime in the eyes of the orthodox school, which, settled down upon her old less, subjects the reason to the tyranny of antiquated routine.

But why should a pitiful rule-why, indeed, should anything- hinder the physician, who ought by rights to be a learned, thinking, independent man, a controller of nature in his own domain, from rendering a dangerous dose mild by diminishing its size? What should hinder him, if experience should show him that the thousandth part of a grain is too strong a dose, from giving the hundred-thousandth part or the the millionth of a grain? And should he find this last act too violently in many cases, as in medicine all depends on observation and experience (medicine being nothing but a science of experience), what should hinder him from reducing the millionth to a billionth? And if this prove too strong a dose in many cases who could prevent him diminishing it to the quadrillionth of a grain, or smaller still? Methinks I hear vulgar stolidity croak out from the quagmire of its thousand-year-old prejudices : "Ha! ha! ha! A quadrillionth! Why, that's nothing at all!" How so? Can the subdivision of a substance, be it carried ever so far, bring forth anything else than portions of the whole? Must not these portions, reduced in size to the very verge of infinity, still continue to be something, something substantial, a part of the whole, be it ever so minute? What man in his senses could deny this? And if this (quadrillionth, quintillionth, octillionth, decillionth) continue still to be really and integral portion of the divided substance, as no man in his senses can deny, why should even such a minute portion, seeing that it is really something, be incapable of acting, considering that the whole was so tremendously powerful? But what and how much this small quantity can do can be determined by no speculative reasoning or unreasoning, but by experience alone, from which there is no appeal in the domain of facts. It belongs to experience alone to determine if this small portion has become too weak to remove the disease for which this medicine is otherwise suitable, and to restore the patient to health.

This is a matter to be settled not by the dogmatic assertion of the student at his desk, but by experience alone, which is the only competent arbiter in such cases.

Experience has already decided the question, and is seen to do so daily by every unprejudiced person.

But when I have finished with the wiseacre, who, never consulting experience ridicules the small dose of homoeopathy as a nonentity, as utterly powerless.

I hear on the other side the hypocritical stickler for caution still inveigh against the danger of the small doses used in homoeopathic practice, without a shadow of proof for his reckless assertion.

A few words here for such persons.

If arsenic in the dose of a tenth of a grain be, in many cases, a dangerous medicine, must it not be milder in the dose of a thousandth of a grain? And, if so, must it not become still milder with every further diminution of the size of the dose? Now, if arsenic (like every other very powerful medicinal substance) can, by merely diminishing the size of the doses, be but rendered so mild as to be no longer dangerous to life, then all we have to do

is merely to find by experiment how far the size of the dose must be diminished, so that it shall be small enough to do no harm, and yet large enough to effect its full efficacy as a remedy of the diseases for which it is suitable.

Experience, and that alone, not the pedantry of the study, not the narrow-minded, ignorant, unpractical dogmatism of the schools, can decide what dose of such an extremely powerful substance as arsenic is, is so small as to be capable of being ingested without danger, and yet of remaining sufficiently powerful to be able to effect in diseases all that this medicine (so invaluable when sufficiently moderated in its action, and selected for suitable cases of disease) was from its nature ordained to do by the beneficent Creator.

It must, by dilution of its solution and diminution of the dose, be rendered so mild that while the strongest man can be freed by such a dose from a disease for which it is the appropriate remedy, this same dose shall be incapable of effecting any perceptible alteration in the health of a healthy infant.

This is the grand problem that can only be solved by oft-repeated experiments and trials, but not settled by the sophistical dogmatism of the schools with its guesses, its assertions, and its conjectures.

No rational physician can acknowledge any such limitations to his mode of treatment as the rusty routine of the schools-which is never guided by pure experiment combined with reflection-would dictate to him.

His sphere of action is the restoration to health of the sick, and the countless potent forces of the world are freely given to him by the Sustainer of life as implements of healing; nought is withheld.

To him whose calling it is to vanquish the disease that brings its victim to the verge of corporeal annihilation, and effect a kind of recreation of life (a nobler work than most other, even the most vaunted performances of mankind), to him the whole broad expanse of nature, with all her curative powers and agents, must be available, in order to enable him to perform this creative act, if we may so call it.

But he must be at liberty to employ these agents in the exact quantity, be it ever so small or ever so large, that experience and trials show him to be most adapted to the end he has in view; in any form whatever that reflection and experience has proved to be most serviceable.

All this he must be able to do without any limitation whatsoever, as is the right of a free man, of a deliverer of his fellow creatures, and a live-restorer, equipped with all the knowledge pertaining to his art, and endowed with a god-like spirit and the tenderest conscience.

From this God-serving and noblest of all earthly occupations let all hold aloof who are deficient in mind, in the judicial spirit, in any of the branches of knowledge required for its exercise, or in tender regard for the weal of mankind, and a sense of his duty to humanity, in one word, who are deficient in true virtue! Away with that unhallowed crew who merely assume the outward semblance of health-restorers, but whose heads are crammed full of vain deceit, whose hearts are stuffed with wicked frivolity, whose tongues make a mock of truth, and whose hands prepare disaster! The following observations are the result of doses of various strengths on persons of various sensitiveness.

For curative purposes, according to the homoeopathic method, doses of very high

dilution have been found, by innumerable experiments, to be amply sufficient.

The dose of the smallest part of a drop containing the decillionth of a grain of white arsenic usually suffices for the cure.

In order to prepare this dose one grain of white arsenic reduced to powder is rubbed up with thirty-three grains of powdered milk-sugar in a porcelain mortar (unglazed) with an unglazed pestle for six minutes, the triturated contents of the mortar scraped for four minutes with a porcelain spatula, then rubbed a second time, without any addition to it, for six minutes, and again scraped for four minutes.

To this thirty-three grains of milk-sugar are now added, triturated for six minutes, and after another four minutes of scraping, six minutes of triturating, and again four minutes of scraping, the last thirty-three grains of milk-sugar are added, triturated for six minutes, scraped for four minutes, and again triturated for six minutes, whereby, after a last scraping, a powder is produced which, in every grain, contains 1/100th of a grain of uniformly potentised arsenic.

A grain of this powder is, in a similar way, with three times thirty-three grains of fresh milk-sugar, in one hour (thirty-six minutes of triturating, twenty-four of scraping), brought into the state of a potentised pulverulent attenuation, one hundred times more diluted.

Of this one grain (containing 1/10000th of a grain of arsenic) is rubbed up for a third hour in a similar manner with ninety-nine grains of milk-sugar; this represents a pulverulent arsenic dilution of the million - fold degree of potency.

One grain of this is dissolved in 100 drops of diluted alcohol (in the proportion of equal parts of water and alcohol) and shaken with two succussions of the arm (the phial being held in the hand).

This gives a solution which, diluted by means of twenty-six more phials (always one drop from the previous phial added to ninety-nine drops of alcohol of the next phial, and then succussed twice, before taking one drop of this and dropping it into the next phial), furnishes the required potency, the decillionth (X) development of power of arsenic.

In order to prepare this highly potentised medicine for administration about ten grains of the smallest globules, made of starch and cane-sugar, such as confectioners use for sprinkling (300 to the grain), are to be placed in a small round porcelain capsule, and six to eight drops of this spirituous liquid dropped on them, and stirred with a wood chip in order that the globules may be equally moistened, then all are to be turned out on a piece of paper and spread out, and when quite dry kept in a corked phial with the name of the medicine on it.

It is much better to make a quantity of globules so saturated with the tincture for dispensing purposes than to moisten one globule every time it is required, for by this process the phial must be frequently inclined on one side, which causes it to become more highly potentised, almost as much as repeated shaking would do.

Such a globule is a sufficient dose for administration in every case of disease for which arsenic is appropriate.

This dose may, if necessary, be repeated at suitable intervals, in spite of the circumstance that its action lasts for several days.

In a similar manner are moistened and kept in store the globules the size of a mustard seed (twenty of which weigh a grain), each one of which, kept in a well-corked little phial, is sufficient for olfaction.

This is a mode of administering medicine which more recent very extensive experience teaches is greatly to be preferred in most cases to any administration of small globules by the mouth for the homoeopathic cure of all chronic as well as acute diseases.

But this is not the place to give the reason why this is so.

A sensible homoeopathic physician will not give this remedy, even in such a minute dose, unless he is convinced that its peculiar symptoms have the greatest possible resemblance to those of the disease to be cured.

When this is the case it is certain to be efficacious.

But if, owing to human fallibility, the selection has not been quite appropriate, one, two, or several olfactions of ipecacuanha, hepar sulphuris or nux vomica, according to the circumstances, will remove the bad effects.

Such an employment of arsenic has shown its curative power in countless diseased states; among the rest, in several kinds of quotidian fevers and agues of a peculiar kind; in varicose veins; in stitches in the sternum; vomiting after almost every article of food; excessive loss of blood at the menstrual period, and other disorders in connexion with that function; in constipation; in acrid leucorrhoea and excoriation caused thereby; in indurations of the liver; oppression of the chest when going up hill; fetid smell from the mouth; bleeding of the gums; haemoptysis; aching in the sternum; gastralgia; drawing shooting here and there in the face; drowsiness in the evening; shivering in the evening and stretching of the limbs, with timorous restlessness; difficulty of falling asleep and waking up at night; weariness in the feet; elbow to the shoulder; painful swelling of the inguinal glands, &c. (The subject of poisoning with large doses of arsenic would be out of place here. It is to be relieved as much as possible by giving carbonate of potash shaken up in oil, by a solution of hepar sulphuris, and by copious draughts of rich milk; but the complete removal of the remaining nervous symptoms must be effected by other remedies appropriate to them.)

ARSENICUM

(ars.)

- Vertigo, so that she must hold on by something, when she shuts her eyes, every evening.
- Vertigo when sitting.
- Vertigo (aft. 12 h.). [Thomson, Edinburgh Essays, iv. - Sennert, Prax. Med., lib.6, p.6, C.2.]
- Vertigo causing obscuration of vision. [A. Myrrhen, Misc. N. C., Dec.iii, ann. 91, 10, obs.220.]
- Giddy in the head. [Alberti, Jurisprud. Medic., tom.ii, pp.527-530.]
- He is attacked with violent vertigo and sickness when lying; he must rise up, in order to diminish it. [Stf.]
- Vertigo; when he rises up, his thoughts go away. [Stf.]
- Vertigo only when walking, as if he would all to the right side (aft. 9 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Vertigo and unconscious stupefaction. [Ebers, in Hufel. Journ., 1813, Octob., p.8.]
- Loss of sensation and consciousness, so that he knew not what was going on. [Pyl,

Samml., viii, pp.98, 105, 108.]

- She lay on the bed completely devoid of sense, muttered incomprehensible sounds, the eyes staring, cold sweat on the forehead, trembling all over the body, pulse small, hard, and very quick. [Ebers, l.c., p.9.]

- Loss of reason and of the external and internal senses; he did not see, for many days did not speak, did not hear, and understood nothing, and when one roared very loudly into his ears he looked at those around, like a drunken person awakened out of profound sleep.

[Myrrhen, l.c.]

- Delirium recurring from time to time. [Guilbert, Med.-Chir. Wahrnehm., vol.iv, Altenb.]

- Diminution of memory. Vide Dr. C. L. Kaiser, in Hartlaub and Trinks' R.A.M.L., vol.i, p.249. Sympt.8, "Vertigo;" Sympt.9, "Vertigo with Headache."

- Very defective memory for a long time. [Myrrhen, l.c.]

- His memory leaves him; he is forgetful.

- Stupid and weak in the head; towards noon (aft. 30 h.).

- When walking in the open air, giddy in the head, which is increased on coming again into the room (aft. 1/2 h.).

- Head is confused. [Pearson, in Samml. br. Abh. f. p. Aerzte, xxii, 4.]

- Empty in the head. [Hbg.]

- Giddy in the head; he cannot think. [Myr.]

- Chronic weakness of mind. [Ebers, l.c., Sept., p.48.]

- Weak reason. [Ebers, l.c., p.56.]

- From pains she got such a weakness in her head, and became so qualmish and weak in the scrobiculus cordis, that she was very ill.

- Obtuseness in the head, without pain.

- Great confusion of the head, in the evening (3rd d.).

- After sleeping he was very dazed in the head.

- (From 11 a.m. until 6 p.m.) headache, is stupid, as if from insufficient sleep.

- Internal uneasiness and a stupefaction of the head, such as arises from too hasty performance of an excessive amount of business (aft. 2 d.).

- Head stupid and empty (like a lantern), as if he had a very severe cold and is very cross.

- While walking in the open air very stupid and giddy in the head, chiefly in the forehead, as if intoxicated, so that he staggered first to one side and then to the other, and feared to fall every instant (aft. 9 1/2 h.). [Lr.]

- Dulness in the head. [Buchholz, Beitr. z. ger. Arzn., iv, p.164.]

- Uncommon heaviness in the head with roaring in the ears, which goes off in the open air, but immediately returns when coming again into the room (aft. 16 h.).

- Head heavy and empty, so that he cannot easily rise up; he must lie down.

- Excessive heaviness in the head, especially when standing and sitting. [Buchholz, l.c.]

- Headache. [G. C. Grimm, Misc. N. C., Dec.iii, obs.174.]

- Pains in the head and vertigo for several days. [G. W. Wedel, Diss. de Arsen., Jan., 1719, p.10.]

- Headache (for some days), which is immediately relieved by the application of cold water, on removing which it is worse than before. [Vicat, Observ., p.197.]

- In the morning immediately on rising from bed, a one-sided headache, as if bruised (aft. 12 h.).

- Semilateral headache. [Knape, Annalen d. Staats-Arzn., i, I.]
- Every afternoon headache for some hours, a drawing under the coronal suture.
- Uncommon heaviness of the head, as if the brain was pressed down by a weight, with roaring in the ears, in the morning after rising from bed (aft. 24 h.).
- (Tearing in the head and at the same time in the right eye.)
- Heaviness of the head, with aching pain, in the morning (aft. 72 h.).
- Aching stupefying headache, especially in the forehead, in every position (aft. 2 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching stupefying headache, especially on the right side of the forehead, just above the right eyebrow, which pains as if sore on wrinkling his forehead (aft. 8 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching drawing pain on the right side of the forehead (aft. 2 3/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching pain on the right temporal region, in all positions (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching stitch-like pain on the left temple, which does not go off by touching (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching stupefying headache (chiefly on the forehead), with fine stitches on the left temporal region near the outer canthus of the eye, when walking and standing, going off when sitting (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Stitch-like pain on the left temple, which went off by touching (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- As if beaten on the front of the head.
- At night (about 2 a.m.), along with an outbreak of perspiration, a hacking (sharp hard beating) in the head, as if it would burst her skull asunder.
- On moving, violent throbbing headache in the forehead. [Stf.]
- In the whole head, especially in the forehead, on rising up in bed, a violent throbbing headache, with sickness. [Stf.]
- Throbbing headache in the forehead, just above the root of the nose (aft. 1/2 h.).
- At noon and midnight, for half an hour, a hammering, like blows of a hammer, in the temples, very painful, after which, for a couple of hours, she is as if paralyzed in the body.
- A dull throbbing pain in one half of the head, to above the eye.
- Pain above the nose and in the forehead, as if sore or bruised, which goes off for instants by external rubbing.
- Periodical headache. [Th. Rau, Acta N.C., ix, obs.37.]
- Horrible headache. [Joh. Jacobi, Acta N. C., vi, obs.62. - Rau, l.c.- (aft. 6, 7 d.) Knape, l.c.]
- Headache in the occiput.
- Tearing shooting in the left temple.
- Tearing pains in the occiput. [Bhr.]
- A small boil on the left side of the forehead, with smarting pain, for eight days (aft. 24 h.). [Fr.H-n.]
- On moving he feels as if the brain moved and struck against the skull internally.
- Transient, squeezing headache above the eyes.
- Headache as if stretched.
- A headache compounded of weight and tearing, with sleepy exhaustion by day (aft. 4 d.).
- Clicking sensation in the head above the ears, while walking.
- The scalp pains as if festering when touched.

- External headache as if bruised, which is aggravated by touch (aft. 3 h.).
- Touching the hair of the head causes pain.
- Formication on the integuments of the occiput, as if the roots of the hairs moved (aft. 1 h.).
- Contractive pain in the head.
- (Throbbing like pulse-beats in the eyes, and at each throb a stitch, after midnight.)
- Sunken eyes, yellow complexion.
- Drawing pains in the eyes, and quivering in the eyelids.
- Above the left eyelid and in the upper half of the left eyeball an aching pain, increased by looking upwards (aft. 1 3/4 h.).
- (The right eye was painful quite internally, she could scarcely turn it, there came such severe stitches in its interior.)
- Itching around the eyes and about the temples, as from innumerable red-hot needles.
- Burning in the eyes.
- In the eyes a tiresome tickling, owing to which he could not see well.
- Twitching in the left eye.
- While reading by candlelight, dryness of the eyelids, as if they rubbed the eyes.
- The eyes are dazzled by snow; they weep.
- White spots or points hover before the eyes.
- The eyelids are stuck together in the morning.
- Constant trembling in the upper eyelids, with weeping of the eyes.
- At night, under the right eye, for an hour, an aching pain, so that from anxiety she could not remain in bed.
- The borders of the eyelids are painful on moving, as if they were dry, and rubbed upon the eyeballs (while walking in the open air and in the room).
- Red inflamed eyes. [Neue Med. Chir. Wahrnehm., vol.i, Altenb., 1778.]
- Aching in the left eye, as if sand had got into it (aft. 2 h.). [Lr.]
- Itching and watering of the eyes; in the morning some matter in them. [Fr.H-n.]
- Smarting eroding itching in both eyes, compelling him to rub them (aft. 3 3/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Inflammation of the eyes. [Heun, in Allgem. Med. Annal., 1805, February.]
- Violent inflammation of the eyes. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- Swollen eyes and lips. [Knappe, l.c.]
- Swelling of the eyes. [Quelmalz, Commenc. lit. Norimb., 1737, heb.28.]
- Swollen eyelids. [Neue Med.-Chir. Wahrnehm., l.c.]
- Burning in the eyes, nose, and mouth. [Neue Med.-Chir Wahrnehm., l.c.]
- Projecting eyes filled with tears; the acrid tears make the cheeks sore. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- Constant severe watering of the right eye (from 2nd to 10th d.). [Fr.H-n.]
- Painless swelling under the left eye which partially closes the eye and is very soft (aft. 5 d.). [Fr.H-n.]
- Contracted pupils (aft. 1 1/4, 5 h.). [Lr.]
- Sensitiveness to light, photophobia. [Ebers, l.c., Octob., p.14.]
- Sparks before the eyes. [Ebers, l.c.]
- (She sees everything indistinctly, as through a white veil.)
- Yellowness in the eyes, like jaundice.)
- Wild look. [Majault, in Samml. br. Abhandl. f. p. Aerzte, vii, 1, 2.]
- Staring look. [Guilbert, l.c.]

- Frightfully staring eyes. [Myrrhen, l.c.]
- Distortion of the eyes. [J. Mat. Mueller, in Eph. Nat. Cur., cent.v, obs.51.]
- The eyelids are drawn to; he is tired. [Hbg.]
- Distortion of the eyes and cervical muscles. [Eph. Nat. Cur. cent.x, app., p.463.]
- He does not recognise those about him. [A. Richard, in Schenck, lib.vii, obs.211.]
- Obscuration of sight. [Baylies, in Samml. br. Abh. f. p. Aerzte, vii, 2.]Schlegel also observed, "Sometimes tearing in the eye." Vide also Hartlaub and Trinks R.A.M.L., B., iii, p.126, S.3.
- A weak-sighted person became almost quite blind, lost hearing for some time, and fell into a long-continued state of stupidity. [Ebers, l.c., Oct., p.15.]
- Obscuration of sight; it is black before his eyes (in the 1st h.). [Richard, l.c.]
- During the nausea, yellowness before the eyes. [Alberti, l.c., ii, p.527.]
- Long-continued weakness of sight. [Myrrhen, l.c.]
- Pimples on the forehead. [Neue Med.-Chir. Wahrnehm., l.c.]
- Eruption on the forehead. [Knape, l.c.]
- Red, bloated face and swollen lips. [Stf.]
- Bloated face. [Fr.H-n.]
- Pale face. [Majault, l.c.]
- Pale face with sunken eyes. [J. G. Greiseliuss, in Misc. Nat. Cur., Dec.i, ann. 2, p.149.]
- Deadly paleness. [Henning, in Huf. Journ. d. p. Arzn., x, 2.]
- Deathly hue of the face. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Death-like appearance. [Alberti, l.c..]
- Bluish, discoloured face. [Mueller, l.c., and Eph. Nat. C., l.c.]
- Earthy and leaden complexion, with green and blue spots and stripes. [Knape, l.c.]
- Twitchings in the facial muscles. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- Distorted features, as from discontent.
- Face full of ulcers. [Neue Med.-Chir. Wahrnehm., l.c.]
- Swelling in the face of an elastic character, particularly in the eyelids, especially in the morning. [Th. Fowler, Medical Reports of the Effects of Arsenic in the Cure of Agues. Lond.1787.]
- Swelling of the face and head. [Siebold, in Huf. Journ., iv.]
- Swelling of the face, syncope, vertigo. [Sennert, l.c., lib.6, p.237.]
- Swelling of the whole head. [Quelmalz, l.c.]
- Swelling of the head. [Heimreich, in Act. N. C., ii, obs.10.]
- Swelling of the face. [Jenner, in Simon's Samml. d. neuest. Beobacht. f. d. Jahr 1788, Erf.1791, p.27.]
- Enormous swelling of head and face. [Knape, l.c.]
- Cutaneous swelling of the head, face, eyes, neck and chest, of natural colour. [Knape, l.c.]
- Eruption of pustules on the hairy scalp and face, with burning pain. [Heimreich, l.c.]
- The hairy scalp to the middle of the forehead covered with an ulcerous scab. [Knape, l.c.]
- Ulcerous scab a finger's breadth in thickness on the hairy scalp, which fell off after some weeks. [Heimreich, l.c.]
- On the hairy scalp innumerable very red pimples. [Vicat, l.c.]
- On the whole hairy scalp eruption of pimples, which on being rubbed and touched pain

as if festering, and the whole hairy scalp was painful as if blood was effused in it (aft. 11 1/2 h.). [Lr.]

- Eroding ulcers on the hairy scalp. [Knape, l.c.]
- Gnawing itching on the hairy scalp. [Knape, l.c.]
- Gnawing itching on the whole hairy scalp, inciting him to scratch (aft. 8 h.). [Lr.]
- Burning pain on the hairy scalp. [Knape, l.c.]
- Burning itching on the hairy scalp. [Knape, l.c.]
- Itching, with pain like ulceration, that incites to scratching, on the whole hairy scalp, which pains in every part, as if from effused blood, but mostly on the occiput (aft. 8 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- On the left parietal bone, on the hairy scalp, a pimple covered with scurf, which incites to scratching, and when rubbed pains as if festering (aft. 7 h.). [Lr.]
- Two large pimples betwixt the eyebrows, which incite to scratching and discharge bloody water, the following day they are full of pus (aft. 2 h.). [Lr.]
- Pimples on the left temple, inciting to scratching, discharging bloody water, and after rubbing sore pain (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]
- Falling out of the hair. [Baylies, l.c.]
- Stitches in the nasal bones.
- Pain in the root of the nose in the bone.
- (Alternately smell of pitch and sulphur in the nose.)
- Aching in the left upper jaw.
- Burning in the external ear, in the evening (aft. 5 h.).
- External pain in the ears, like cramp.
- Stitches in the ear (in the morning).
- Tearing in the interior of the ear.
- Behind the ear, down the neck to the shoulder, drawing tearing while sitting.
- Drawing tearing pain in the lobe of the left ear.
- Tearing shooting outwards, in the left meatus auditorius externus, more in the evening (1st d.).
- Shooting in the ear (in the morning).
- The left meatus externus seems to be stopped from without.
- Great roaring before the ears, as from a water-weir.
- Hardness of hearing, as if the ears were stopped. (aft. 60 h.).
- He does not understand what is said to him. [Richard, l.c.]
- When swallowing the ears become closed internally, like deafness.
- Roaring in the ears at each attack of pains.
- Ringing noise in the whole head.
- Voluptuous tickling in the right meatus auditorius, that compelled him to rub (aft. 3 1/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Agreeable crawling deep in both ears, for ten days (aft. 15 h.). [Fr.H-n.]
- Ringing in the right ear (when sitting) (aft. 1 1/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Rushing noise in the ears. [Thomson, l.c.-Baylies, l.c.]
- Pinching in the ears. [Bhr.]
- An ulcer eroding all round on the lip, with tearing pain and smarting as from salt, in the evening after lying down, in the day- time when moving, worst when touched and in the open air; it prevents sleep and wakes him up in the night (aft. 14 d.).

- Itching as from innumerable burning needles in the upper lip to under the nose; the following day the upper lip swelled above the red.
- (Painful lumps in the upper lip.)
- Round about the mouth red tettery skin.
- Eruption (breaking out) on the lips at the edge of the red, painless (aft. 14 d.).
- (Eruption on the mouth with burning pain.)
- A kind of pinching quivering on one side of the upper lip, especially when going to sleep.
- A brown stripe of shrivelled epidermis, almost like a burnt part, extends through the middle of the red of the lower lip.
- Eruption of ulcers about the lips. [Isenflamm-Steimmig, Diss. de Remed. Suspect. et Venen., Erlang., 1767, p.27.]
- Black-spotted lips. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- Bluish lips and tongue. [Baylies, l.c.]
- After eating, bleeding of the lower lip (aft. 1 1/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Externally about the mouth blackish. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Constant twitching toothache up to the temple, which is relieved or removed by sitting up in bed (aft. 8 d.).
- Shooting in the gums (in the morning.)
- Pain of several teeth (in the gums) as if they were loose and would fall out, but the pain is not increased by chewing (aft. 1 h.).
- Toothache as from loose teeth; they are loose, and pain as if sore per se, and still more when chewing; touching the gums likewise causes similar pain; the cheek swells on that side.
- Toothache, rather pressive than drawing.
- Tearing in the teeth and at the same time in the head, at which she became so furious that she beat her head with her fists (just before the occurrence of the menses) (the 15th d.).
- A tooth becomes loose and protruding (in the morning); its gum is painful when touched, but still more so the external part of the cheek behind which lies the loose tooth (when touched); the tooth is not painful on biting the teeth together.
- Nocturnal (tearing) pain of the gum at the canine tooth, which is intolerable as long as he lies on the affected side, but is removed by the heat of the stove; the following morning the nose is swollen and painful when touched (aft. 3 d.).
- Convulsive grinding of the teeth. [Van Eggern, Diss. de Vacillat. Dentium, Duisb., 1787.]
- All the teeth fall out. [Van Eggern, l.c.]
- Itching on the neck under the jaw
- Swollen glands under the jaw, with pressive and contusive pain.
- Great dryness in the mouth and great thirst.
- Her throat feels dry; she must always drink, and if she did not drink she felt as if she must die of thirst.
- Wooden dry taste in the mouth.
- Absence of thirst, loss of thirst.
- Uncommon thirst, so that he must drink much cold water every ten minutes, from morning till evening, but not in the night. [Fr.H-n.]

- Slimy mouth, sliminess in the throat (aft. 2 h.).
- The tongue eroded at the side of the tip with smarting pain (aft. 14 d.).
- Pricking pain as from a fish-bone in the root of the tongue, when swallowing and turning the head.
- Boring pain in the right border of the tongue, during half sleep.
- He feels as if he had no taste, as if the tongue were burnt dead and were without feeling.
- Pain on the tongue as if there were vesicles there with burning pain.
- White tongue. [Alberti, l.c.]
- He must spit often. [Hbg.]
- Feeling of dryness of the tongue. [Buchholz, in Hufel. Journ., v, p.378.]
- Great dry feeling in the mouth, with frequent severe thirst, yet he drinks but little at a time. [Stf.]
- Great dryness in the mouth. [Thilenius, in Richter's Chir. Bibl., v, p.540.]
- Dryness of the tongue. [Guilbert, l.c.-Majault, l.c.]
- Quavering voice. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- Speechlessness and insensibility. [Misc. N. C., Dec.iii, ann. 9, 10, p.390.]
- Bloody saliva. [Neue med. chir. Wahrnehm., l.c.]
- (A feeling in the throat as if a hair were in it.)
- Sensation in the throat as from a lump of mucus, with taste of blood.
- Behind on the velum pendulum palati a scraping scratching sensation, when not swallowing (aft. 2 h.).
- Tearing pain in the oesophagus and all up the throat, also when not swallowing.
- A kind of paralysis of the fauces and oesophagus; the chewed bread could not be swallowed down, it only went down with difficulty with an uneasy pressure, as if the oesophagus had no power to swallow it; he heard it rattle down.
- Burning in the throat. [Richard, l.c.-Buchholz, l.c.]
- Long-continued rough feeling on the palate (aft. 10 h.). [Lr.]
- Internal inflammation of the throat. [Rau, l.c.]
- Gangrenous sore throat. [Feldmann, in Commenc. lit. Nor., 1743, p.50.]
- Difficulty of swallowing. [Rau, l.c.]
- Painful deglutition. [Neue med.-chir. Wahrn., l.c.]
- Burning in the fauces. [Richard, l.c.-Knappe, l.c.-Kopp, Jahrbuch. d. Staatsarzn., ii, p.182.]
- In the fauces and stomach a sensation as if a thread was rolled into a coil. [Richard, l.c.]
- The oesophagus is as if constricted. [N. m.ch. Wahrn., l.c.]
- Constrictive sensation in the throat. [Preussius, Eph. N. C., cent.iii, Obs.15.]
- He complains that he feels as if the throat would be completely closed; as if nothing more could get through the oesophagus. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Taste in the mouth sour; the food too tastes sour.
- Putrid foetid taste in the mouth.
- In the morning, taste in the mouth like putrid flesh.
- In the morning the expectoration is green and bitter. From the external application of the arsenical, so-called magnetic plaster.
- He ejects grey mucus by hawking.
- The saliva he spits out tastes bitter.

- (The first morsel she swallowed in the morning scraped and scratched her afterwards in the throat, like rancid fat.)
- Salt expectoration (sputum salsum). [Richard, l.c.]
- Bitter expectoration (sputum amarum). [Richard, l.c.]
- Bitterness in the mouth with yellow diarrhoea. [Morgagni, De Sed. et Caus. Morb., lix, 6, 8.]
- She loathes all food; can relish nothing.
- Absence of hunger and desire to eat, for ten days. [Fr.H-n.]
- Anorexia. [Stoerck, Med. Jahrg., i, p.107. -Jacobi, l.c.]
- Complete anorexia. [Buchholz in Hufel. Journ., l.c.]
- Anorexia with violent thirst. [Stoerck, l.c.]
- Loathing of food. [Göritz, in Bresl. Samml., 1728 -Grimm, l.c.]
- Insuperable loathing of all food, so that he could not think of eating without feeling sick. [Ebers, l.c. Sept., p.56.]
- Loathing of all food. [Alberti, l.c.]
- He is unable to get the food down. [Richard, l.c.]
- The smell of cooked meat is intolerable to him (aft. 5 h.). [Richard, l.c.]
- He has no appetite, but when he eats it tastes well.
- Along with proper taste of food, bitterness in the throat after eating, on alternate days (like a tertian fever) (aft. 2 h.).
- After eating, bitter taste in the mouth (aft. 3, 48 h.).
- After eating bitter eructation, and there comes into the mouth a greenish bitter mucus.
- After eating and drinking repulsive bitter taste in the mouth.
- Bitter in the mouth without having eaten anything.
- Food has a salt taste.
- The food tastes as if insufficiently salted.
- Taste of beer flat.
- Taste of unhopped beer bitter.
- (Dislike to butter.)
- Longing for acids. [Stf.]
- Appetite for vinegar and water.
- Great longing for acids and sour fruit.
- Great longing for coffee.
- Great appetite for milk, which she formerly loathed.
- Qualmishness, in the forenoon about 11 a.m., and in the afternoon about 3 p.m.
- Nausea. [Pfann, Samml. merkw. Fälle, Nürnbg., 1750, pp.129, 130.- Neue Wahrn., l.c.]
- Anxiety with nausea. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Frequent nausea, and at the same time a sweetish taste in the mouth, no immediately after eating.
- Nausea in oesophagus and stomach.
- Nausea, rather in the throat; at the same time water accumulated in the mouth.
- In the open air she felt sick.
- Long continued nausea, like faintness; she trembled all over, at the same time she became hot all over, afterwards shivering came on (aft. some h.).
- On account of nausea and sickness he must lie down in the forenoon; at the same time

tearing about the ankle and on the dorsum of the foot.

- The child vomits after eating and drinking, and then will neither eat nor drink any more, but sleeps well.

- Waterbrash (in the afternoon about 4 p.m.)

- Incomplete excitation to flow of water from fauces and mouth, what is called waterbrash, shortly before and after dinner, with nausea (aft. 5 d.).

- Frequent empty eructation.

- Constant eructations. [Göritz, l.c.]

- Frequent empty eructation (aft. 1/2 h.). [Lr.]

- Frequent hiccup and eructation. [Morgagni, l.c.]

- After eating frequent hiccup, each time followed by eructation (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]

- Frequent hiccup (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]

- Convulsive hiccup. [Alberti, l.c.]

- Sickness. [Majault, l.c.]

- When sitting, nausea; much water came into the mouth, as in waterbrash; when walking in the open air the nausea went off, and there ensued a copious pappy stool (aft. 7 1/2 h.). [Lr.]

- Sour eructation after dinner (aft. 6 d.).

- A quarter of an hour after breakfast and after dinner an aching in the stomach for three hours, with empty eructation, whereupon a relaxed condition of the body ensued, which produced nausea.

- Much eructation, especially after drinking.

- Flatulence rises upwards chiefly, and causes eructation.

- Eructation after food.

- Ineffectual efforts to eructate.

- In the forenoon, a constant, severe, empty eructation, with confusion of the head (aft. 36 h.).

- While eating, a compressive sensation in the chest.

- At night on rising up, hiccup, with scraping, disgusting taste in the mouth.

- In the hour when the fever should come on, a long-continued hiccup.

- Vomiting. [Majault, l.c.-Grimm, and many others.]

- He vomits immediately after each meal, without nausea. [Fr.H-n.]

- Vomiting of all food, for several weeks. [Salzb. m. ch. Zeitung.]

- Vomiting (immediately). [Fernelius, Therapeut., lib.vi, cap.18, p.451.]

- Day and night constant vomiting with horrible cries. [Heimreich, l.c.]

- On rising up in bed immediately uncontrollable qualmishness, nausea, and frequently rapid vomiting. [Stf.]

- Vomiting of a thick, glassy mucus. [Richard, l.c.]

- He vomits mucus and green bile. [Alberti, l.c.]

- During the vomiting complaints of severe (internal) heat and great thirst. [Alberti, l.c.]

- Internally severe burning, thirst, and heat, with violent vomiting. [Alberti, l.c., iii, p.533.]

- Excessive vomiting, with the greatest effort, of drinks, yellowish- green mucus and water, with very bitter taste in the mouth, which remained long after the vomiting had ceased. [Stf.]

- Frequent vomiting with fear of death. [Alberti, l.c.]

- Vomiting of bloody mucus. [Neue Wahrn., l.c.]
- Vomiting of blood. [Kellner, in Bresl. Samml., 1727.]
- Passed blood upwards and downwards. [Gerbitz, in Eph. N. C., Dec.iii, ann. 5, 6, obs.137.]
- Excessive vomiting and purging. [Preussius, l.c.]
- Violent continued vomiting and diarrhoea. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- When the syncope goes off, diarrhoea and vomiting. [P. Forestus, i, xvii, obs.13.]
- Spasm in the stomach; syncope; very violent pain in the abdomen; diarrhoea. [Löw, in Sydenham, Opera ii, p.324.]
- Empty retching. [Rau, l.c.]
- Pains in the stomach. [Quelmalz, l.c.-Richard and several others.]
- The stomach very painful. [Neue Wahrn., l.c.]
- Stomachache causing nausea. [Richard, l.c.]
- Praecordial aching; aching pain in the scrobiculus cordis. [Kellner, l.c.-Göritz, l.c.-Buchholz, in Hufel. Journ., l.c.]
- Pain in the stomach, as if it were forcibly distended in its whole extent, and would be torn. [D.H., in Kopp's Jahrb. d. Staatsarzn., ii, p.182.]
- He felt as if the heart were pressed down. [Stf.]
- Sensation of pressing weight in the stomach, without thirst and without fever. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Great oppression of the stomach as if it were troubled with flatulence, that seems, indeed, to be relieved by vomiting and diarrhoea, but afterwards becomes all the worse. [Morgagni, l.c., 3.]
- A very violent cardialgia with thirst. [Buchholz, in the last l.c.]
- Burning pain in the stomach. [Ebers, l.c., Octob., 5, 8.]
- Incessant burning and great oppression in the stomach and chest. [Borges, in Kopp's Jahrb., l.c., p.222.]
- Aching and burning pain in the scrobiculus cordis. [Göritz, l.c.]
- Pressive pain like a weight and burning in the stomach. [Morgagni, l.c., 6.]
- Burning in the stomach like fire. [Richard, l.c.]
- Burning in the scrobiculus cordis. [Buchholz, in the last l.c.]
- Eroding, gnawing pain in the stomach. [Richard, l.c.]
- Uncommon pains in the region of the scrobiculus cordis. [J.PH.Wolff, Act. N.C., v, obs.29.]
- The region under the ribs (hypochondria) and the stomach are tense and distended before the bowels are moved. [Richard, l.c.]
- Complaints and lamentations about indescribable anxiety in the region of the scrobiculus cordis, without distension or pain in the stomach. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Great anxiety in the region of the scrobiculus cordis. [Morgagni, l.c.-Bernard Verzasch, Obs. Med., obs.66 -Jacobi, l.c.]
- After a meal an aching at the mouth of the stomach and in the oesophagus, as if the food was retained up above; then empty eructation.
- When speaking an aching in the anterior wall of the stomach (aft. 1/4 h.).
- A hard pressure above the scrobiculus cordis (immediately).
- Her heart feels pressed down.
- In the evening, when sitting, drawing pain from the scrobiculus cordis around beneath

the left ribs, as if something was forcibly torn away there.

- Dull tearing transversely across the gastric region, when walking, in the afternoon.
- Cutting pain in the stomach. [Thilenius, l.c.]
- Spasmodic pain in the stomach, two hours after midnight.
- When he eats anything it presses in and about the stomach, so that he cannot bear it; the pressure occurs always some time after, not immediately upon eating.
- Gnawing and pecking (fine and sharp throbbing) pain in the scrobiculus cordis, with tense feeling.
- Anxiety in the scrobiculus cordis, which rises up, all night.
- Burning pain round about the scrobiculus cordis.
- In the evening she disliked eating, she was so full; she had pain in the stomach when she ate.
- Fulness in the epigastrium, with pinching in the abdomen.
- Pressing ache in the liver, when walking in the open air.
- Before eating nausea, and after eating or drinking distension of the abdomen, also aching and cutting.
- After a meal weight in the stomach, as from a stone. [Hbg.]
- The abdominal pain is fixed in the left side of the abdomen.
- After a meal great distension of the abdomen, without pain; he must lean his back on something in order to relieve himself.
- After eating yawning and exhaustion, which compelled him to lie down and sleep.
- He cannot keep himself warm enough, he has always an internal chilliness in the epigastric region, although that part feels warm to the touch.
- A rumbling in the abdomen as from much flatulence, but without pain (aft. 1 h.).
- Drawing pain in the umbilical region (aft. 2 h.).
- Frequently a spasmodic jerk, making him start, from the scrobiculus cordis into the rectum.
- Every morning flatulent distension; the flatus is discharged only after some hours (aft. 14 d.).
- Discharge of much flatus, preceded by loud rumbling in the abdomen (aft. 9 h.). [Lr.]
- Discharge of putrid smelling flatus (aft. 11 h.). [Lr.]
- In the evening, after lying down, like spasms and pinching in the abdomen, with an outburst of perspiration, followed by discharge of flatus, and then quite thin stool.
- In the evening, after lying down in bed, and in the morning after rising, violent colic, squeezing cutting pains in the bowels, which sometimes, also, shoot through the inguinal ring (as if they would force out a hernia) as far as the spermatic cord and perinaeum; when this colic ceases there occurs a loud rumbling and grumbling in the abdomen.
- Tearing stitches in the left side under the short ribs, in the evening soon after lying down (aft. 3 h.).
- Hypogastric pains, heat of face.
- Cutting pain in the side of the abdomen, under the last ribs, per se, but most severe when touched.
- Only every morning, pinching increasing to cutting colic, deep in the hypogastrium, before and during diarrhoeic stools, which pains do not cease after each stool, although they do not excite the stool.
- In the morning, first great rattling in the abdomen, then a cutting twisting together of

the bowels, then thrice diarrhoea.

- Uneasiness in the abdomen, but only when at rest.
- Weakness of the abdominal muscles.
- On stooping, shooting dislocation pain in the right iliac and inguinal regions.
- Burning pain in the abdomen, at noon and in the afternoon, going off after stool.
- Violent pain in the right epigastrium. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Pain in the right epigastrium and neighbouring lumbar region, whence it spreads sometimes through the hypogastrium, at other times into the right side of the scrotum and into the flank, like renal colic (at the same time, however, the urine appears healthy). [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Jaundice. [Majault, l.c.]
- Cholera. [Wolff, l.c.]
- Anxiety and complaints about pain, as if the upper part of the trunk were quite cut away from the abdomen. [Alberti, Jurispr. Med. t.iv, p.259.]
- Horrible pains in the stomach and abdomen. [Wolff, l.c.-Majault, l.c.]
- Cutting (lancinates) and gnawing pains in the stomach and bowels. [Quelmalz, l.c.]
- Swollen abdomen. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- Enormously swollen abdomen. [Eph. Nat. Cur., l.c.]
- Distension and pains of the abdomen. [Muller, l.c.]
- Very disagreeable sensation in the whole abdomen. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Violent pains in the abdomen, with such great anxiety that he can nowhere get ease, he rolled about on the ground and gave up all hope of life. [Pyl, Samml., viii, pp.98, 105, 108.]
- After eating, great distension of the abdomen, without pain; he must lean with his back supported, in order to get relief. [Myr.]
- Along with anxiety in the abdomen, fever and thirst. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- The most violent pains in the abdomen. [Dan. Crüger, Misc. Nat. Cur., Dec.ii, ann. 4.]
- Twisting colic. [Richard, l.c.]
- In the right side of the abdomen, a digging aching. [Hbg.]
- Tearing in the abdomen. [Pfann, l.c.-Alberti, l.c.]
- Tearing and cutting in the abdomen, with icy coldness of feet and hands, and cold sweat on the face. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Cutting pain in the abdomen. [Buchholz, l.c.-Kellner, l.c.]
- In the abdomen burning, shooting, and cutting. [Buchholz, Beiträge, l.c.]
- Burning in the abdomen with heat and thirst. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Burning in the flank. [Hbg.]
- Colics recurring from time to time. [Majault, l.c.]
- Rumbling in the abdomen in the morning on awaking.
- Noises in the abdomen. [Thilenius, l.c.]
- Here and there wandering pains in the abdomen, yellow diarrhoea and tenesmus, with burning pains in the anus and thirst. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- After the stool the colic is allayed. [Richard, l.c.]
- After the palpitation of the heart, a rattling in the abdomen, and a pinching and twisting together of the bowels, before and during the fluid motions. [Myr.]
- Dysenteric colic in the umbilical region. [Grimm, l.c.]
- Constipation of the bowels. [Göritz, l.c.-Rau, l.c.]

- He has ineffectual urging to stool.
- Burning in the anus, for an hour, which was allayed after the evacuation of a hard, knotty stool.
- Burning and pains in the rectum and anus, with constant pressing; a kind of tenesmus, as in dysentery.
- After the stool there was great weakness and burning in the rectum, with trembling in all the limbs.
- After the stool, palpitation of the heart and trembling weakness; he must lie down.
- Spasmodic urging and pressing out at his rectum, with great pains (aft. 72 h.).
- The faeces pass away from him unnoticed, as though they were flatus.
- The faeces passed are enveloped in watery blood.
- Dysentery. [Crüger, l.c.]
- Almost every moment a bloody discharge by stool, with vomiting and horrible pains in the abdomen. [Grimm, l.c.]
- Before the diarrhoea he has a feeling as if he would burst. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Diarrhoea, alternating with constipation; there often passed a little yellow fluid, then urging came on as if more would come, with acute pains in the abdomen about the navel. [Stf.]
- Evacuation of faeces, sometimes more sometimes less pappy (aft. 6, 13 h.). [Lr.]
- Diarrhoea. [Majault, l.c.-Kellner, l.c.]
- Stools pass without his knowledge. [Chr. G. Büttner, Unterricht über die Tödtlichkeit der Wunden, p.197.]
- Mucous and green evacuations by stool. [Thilenius, l.c.]
- Frequent, discharge of a viscid bilious matter by stool, for two days. [Pfann, l.c.]
- After much uneasiness and colic, discharge of a black fluid by stool, burning like fire in the anus. [Richard, l.c.]
- Black, acrid, putrid faecal evacuations. [Baylies, l.c.]
- Discharge by stool of a round lump, which appeared to consist of undigested fat mixed with fibrous parts (aft. 8 d.). [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Diarrhoea, with violent burning in the anus. [Thilenius, l.c.]
- (Thin mucous evacuations, as if chopped up.)
- Along with urging to stool, evacuation of masses of mucus, with cutting pains in the anus, as from blind piles.
- After colic small evacuations with tenesmus, at first of dark green faeces, then of dark green mucus.
- Constipation.
- (Rumbling in the abdomen without stool.)
- (Itching in the anus.)
- Itching, scraping, or sore pain in the anus.
- The anus is painful when touched, as if sore.
- At the anus, haemorrhoids with shooting pains, when sitting and walking, not connected with the stool.
- Haemorrhoidal lumps at the anus, which, especially at night, burn like fire, and permit no sleep, but by day the pain becomes worse, and changes into violent stitches; worse when walking than when sitting or lying.
- Blind haemorrhoids with pains like slow pricks with a hot needle.

- During the stool painful contraction just above the anus towards the sacrum.
- Burning in the anus. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Tenesmus with burning. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Eroding itching on the perinaeum, compelling him to scratch (aft. 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Itching on the perinaeum, especially when walking, that compels him to scratch (aft. 5 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Painful swelling of the haemorrhoidal veins with tenesmus. [Morgagni, l.c., 8.]
- Retention of stool and urine in spite of all internal feeling of wanting to pass them. [Alberti, Jurisprud. med., tom.iv, p.260.]
- Burning in passing urine. [Neue Wahrn.-Morgagni, l.c., 6.]
- Bloody urine. [O. Tachenius, Hipp. Chym., c.24, p.149.]
- Suppression of urine. [N. Wahrn., l.c.-Guilbert, l.c.]
- Diminished flow of urine. [Th. Fowler, l.c.]
- Increased flow of urine. [Th. Fowler, l.c.]
- Frequent urging to urinate, with copious flow of urine (aft. 2, 3, 4, 5 1/2, 16, 17 h.). [Lr.]
- After urinating great feeling of weakness in the epigastrium, so that she trembled.
- On passing urine contractive pains in the left iliac region.
- Involuntary micturition; she could not get to the utensil; the urine ran away from her, and yet there was but little of it.
- He must rise at night three or four times to pass urine, and each time he passes a great deal, for several successive days.
- Burning in the bladder, and urging to urinate every minute.
- In the morning burning in the anterior part of the urethra at the commencement of urination (aft. 24 h.).
- Retention of the urine as from paralysis of the bladder.
- But little water passes, and it burns during the flow.
- (Urine almost colourless.)
- Very turbid urine (aft. 5 d.).
- (In the urethra smarting pain.)
- Deep in the urethra frequent pain, like tearings (in the afternoon.)
- Single, severe, slow stitches on both sides of the pudendum in the flanks (aft. 3 h.).
- (In the inguinal swelling) a burning and digging; even a slight touch (with the bedclothes, for example) excites the pain.
- (Itching of the pudendum.)
- Severe itching on the glans penis without erection of the penis.
- Nocturnal emission of semen with voluptuous dreams. [Lr.]
- Nocturnal emission of semen without voluptuous dreams, followed by long continued erection of the penis (aft. 20 h.). [Lr.]
- Erection of the penis in the morning without pollution. [Lr.]
- The glans penis is bluish-red, swollen, and cracked with rhagades [Pfann, l.c.]
- On the penis, near the scrotum, eroding itching, compelling scratching (aft. 5 1/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Inflammatory swelling of the genital organs, going the length of mortification, with horrible pains. [J. H. Degner, Act. Nat. Cur., vi.]
- Extremely painful swelling of the genitals. [Neue Wahrn., l.c.]

- Sudden occurrence of mortification in the male genitals. [G. E. Stahl, Opusc. Chym. Phys. Med., p.454.]
- Swelling of the testicles. [Alberti, Jurispr. Med., tom.i, p.167.]
- Lasciviousness in a woman; she desires coitus twice a day, and when it is not accorded a discharge takes place of itself.
- Shooting pain in the hypogastrium down into the vagina.
- Leucorrhoea, of a yellowish and thick character, about a cupful in the twenty-four hours, with smarting erosion where it runs, the parts on both sides of the vulva become excoriated by it, for ten days.
- When standing the leucorrhoea drops away during a discharge of flatus (aft. 24 h.).
- Menses too soon.
- Excitation of too profuse menstrual flux.
- During the menses sharp shooting in the rectum into the anus and vulva.
- After the cessation of the menses bloody much passes.
- During the menses pinching, shooting, cutting from the scrobiculus cordis to the hypogastrium, also in the back and sides of the abdomen; she must bend herself together, standing and covering down, on account of pain, with loud groaning, complaints, and weeping, and with loud eructation.
- A profuse bleeding of the nose after severe vomiting. [Heimreich, Arsen. als. Fiebermittel.].
- (During vexation) profuse flow of blood from the nose (aft. 3 d.).
- Dryness of the nasal cavity.
- Severe continued sneezing.
- Frequent sneezing, without coryza (aft. 3, 6 d.). [Lr.]
- Frequent sneezing with fluent coryza (aft. 11 h.). [Lr.]
- Discharge of acrid fluid from the nose. [Myrrhen, l.c.]
- Stopped-up coryza combined with fluent coryza.
- Every morning on waking sneezing and coryza, which each time goes off quickly.
- Watery mucus flows from the nose, smarting and burning at the nostrils, as if they became sore from it.
- Severe fluent coryza.
- Excessive coryza with hoarseness and sleeplessness.
- In the morning his throat is rough and hoarse (aft. 24 h.).
- Dryness of the larynx.
- Rough speech and hoarseness.
- Palpitation of the heart. [Majault, l.c.]
- At night, about 3 a.m., an irregular but so violent palpitation, that he thinks he hears it, combined with anxiety. [Myr.]
- Excessive, very troublesome palpitation of the heart. [Stf.]
- When he lies on his back, the heart beats much quicker and stronger. [Stf.]
- In the scrobiculus cordis, anxiety. [Hbg.]
- Very viscid mucus in the chest, that can with difficulty be coughed up. (aft. 48 h.).
- Streaks of blood in the mucus expectorated.
- He hawks up mucus with blood streaks; then follows nausea.
- Sensation of rawness and soreness in the chest.
- Pains in the chest. [Pearson, l.c.]

- Much pain in the chest. [N. Wahrnehm., l.c.]
- Internal pain in the upper part of the chest (aft. 5 h.).
- Shooting tearing pain in the uppermost right rib. (Formication in the left side of the chest).
- Towards evening, a chilliness internally in the chest, also after supper.
- Tensive pain in the chest, especially when sitting.
- Stitches superiorly in the right side of the chest, especially felt when drawing the breath, like pressure, that ends in a stitch (aft. 1 1/2 h.).
- Violent shooting on the left side of the chest only during expiration, which is thereby rendered difficult (aft. 7 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching on the chest. [Buchholz, Beiträge, l.c.]
- Burning in the chest. [Störck, l.c.]
- Burning in the right side of the chest extending to the flank, where it ached. [Hbg.]
- After a meal, a sweet taste of blood, with a scraping shooting pain in the throat, as if he had swallowed a fish-bone, for a quarter of an hour, followed by short cough with haemoptysis, at first like coagulated blood; after the spitting of blood nausea, and after two hours anxiety. [Myr.]
- Great heat in the chest to below the diaphragm. [Hbg.]
- A long-continued burning in the region of the sternum. [Störck, l.c.]
- Violent morning cough.
- Constant tickling in the whole windpipe, which excites him to cough, also independent of breathing.
- In the morning, after the (accustomed) tea drinking, a short cough.
- Dry violent cough (aft. 2 h.).
- When he drinks without thirst, it causes coughing.
- Cough especially after drinking.
- At night, when the cough comes on, he must sit up.
- In the evening, immediately after lying down, cough, she must sit up, thereafter a contractive pain in the scrobiculus cordis and gastric region, keeping up the cough, which exhausted her.
- In the evening, in bed, a cough lasting some minutes, with nausea and heaving to vomit.
- Cough immediately after lying down.
- Cough woke him up at night; severe bursts of it, so that he felt like to choke, and his throat swelled.
- Deep, dry, short, incessant cough after midnight.
- (The chest feels like to burst from the cough.)
- On walking in the open air she feels such a smothering sensation that she must cough.
- Hard cough, difficult to loosen, which causes sore pain in the chest.
- Cough when she comes into the cold open air.
- Dry cough during bodily exertion.
- Twitching in the hip followed by dry cough, which seems to be excited by the former.
- During the cough heat in the head.
- With violent cough much water flows from the mouth, like waterbrash.
- During the cough bruised pain in the abdomen, as if crushed (aft. 2 h.).
- During the cough shooting in the scrobiculus cordis.

- When hawking, drawing shooting pain under the left short ribs up into the chest.
- During the cough shooting, first in the side of the chest, then (two days afterwards) in the side of the abdomen.
- During the cough shooting pain in the sternum upwards.
- When drawing a deep breath stitches in the left side of the chest, which compel him to cough.
- When stooping dull stitches in the chest.
- Shooting in the side under the short ribs, he dare not lie on that side.
- By coughing increased stitches under the ribs and increased headache as from heat in it.
- A constrictive sensation up in the windpipe (in the region of the pit of the throat), as from sulphur vapour, which excites cough.
- In the evening, after getting into bed as gently as possible and lying down very carefully, his breath goes immediately, and such fine whistling in the (constricted) windpipe as if a fine harp-string sounded.
- Excitation to short cough in the windpipe, without expectoration (aft. 3 1/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Dry tussiculation. [Störck, l.c.]
- Dry fatiguing cough. [Störck, l.c.]
- In the evening tightness of the chest and dry cough.
- Great tightness of chest. [Pyl, Samml., viii, p.98, c.]
- Constrictive sensation in the chest. [Preussius, l.c.]
- Painful respiration. [N. Wahrnehm., l.c.]
- Oppression of the chest. [Rau, l.c.]
- Oppression of the chest, difficult breathing. [Thilenius, l.c.]
- Difficult respiration. [Tachenius, l.c.]
- Anxious, groaning respiration. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- Piteous lamentation, that an intolerable anxiety and a very oppressive sensation in the abdomen hinders respiration. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Frequently recurring tightness of chest. [Morgagni, l.c., S.6]
- Tightness of chest for an hour, which threatens suffocation. [Greiseliuss, l.c.]
- Long-continued tightness of chest. [Timaeus A Guldenkle, Opp., Lips., 1715, p.280.]
- He feels like to suffocate; sticks his tongue out. [Wedel, l.c.]
- Choking rheum. [Misc. Nat. Cur., Dec.iii, ann. 9, 10, p.390.]
- On moving (walking) sudden tightness of chest and want of breath, weakness, and excessive prostration. [Majault, l.c.]
- Nocturnal sudden catarrh, threatening suffocation. [Myrrhen, l.c.]
- First oppression of the chest, then pain in the chest with short cough and salt expectoration. [Ebers, l.c., Oct., pp.8 and 11.]
- Great anxiety, as if all would be constricted, with anxiety in the scrobiculus cordis.
- During the abdominal pains, difficult breathing, as if the chest were compressed.
- Frequent short, difficult respiration, and dry short cough, with ulcerative sore pain in the scrobiculus cordis up to the middle of the chest.
- Frequent oppressive, anxious, short breathing in the chest, in all positions.
- Oppression during the cough and on walking quickly, or on going upstairs.
- In the evening, great anxiety and restlessness, and the chest as if contracted.
- Dyspnoea for eight days, oppression in the region of the sternum, on breathing deeply.
- Always immediately after coughing the breath is so short, as if his whole chest was

contracted.

- Frequent, quite short, dry cough, excited by a suffocative sensation in the larynx, such as is apt to occur from sulphur fumes.
- Pain under the scrobiculus cordis, which takes away the breath.
- When he gets vexed he has tightness of chest.
- When he has fatigued himself he gets a tightness of the chest, such as is apt to arise from anxiety.
- Eruption of yellow spots on the chest. [Wedel, l.c.]
- Distortion of the cervical muscles. [Müller, l.c.]
- Tensive stiffness of the neck. [Bhr.]
- (At night and in the morning) stiffness in the nape, as if bruised or strained, and a similar pain above the hips (aft. 12 h.).
- External swelling of the neck without pain. [Stf.]
- On stooping low the artery of the left side of the neck swells out to an extraordinary degree. [Bhr.]
- All round the neck, on the shoulders and in the sides, a kind of colourless smarting eruption. [Fr.H-n.]
- Drawing pain between the scapulae, which compels him to lie down (aft. 5 h.).
- Drawing from the sacrum up into the shoulders, and at the same time stitches in the sides, during which flatulence moves about in the abdomen, which, not being able to be discharged, presses upwards, as it were, then eructation ensues, and he gets relief.
- (Stiffness in the spine, from the coccyx upward.)
- The sacrum is painfully stiff all day.
- Want of strength in the small of the back.
- Drawing pain in the back (in the forenoon) (aft. 6 d.).
- Drawing up and down in the back.
- Along with pain in the back restlessness and attacks of anxietas. [Büttner, l.c.]
- Only when lying on the right side strong clucking movements in the muscles of the left side of the back (aft. 3 3/4 h.). [Lr.]
- Bruised pain in the back and over the scapulae as if beaten (aft. 4 d.).
- In the sacrum pain as if bruised (aft. 4 h.).
- In the loins (renal region) stitches when breathing and sneezing.
- Excoriation beneath the arms in the axillae. [Klinge, in Huf. Journ. d. p. A., vi, p.904.]
- Tearing shooting pain in the right armpit.
- A painful lump on the arm. [Neue Wahrn., l.c.]
- At night, in bed, tearing in the elbow and wrist-joint (aft. 4 h.).
- At night pain in the arm of the side lain on.
- (When he lies on the right side the right arm goes to sleep.)
- Eroding itching on the left forearm near the wrist-joint, inciting to scratch (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Great formication in the hands at night.
- Painful swelling of the hands. [N. Wahrn., l.c.]
- Stiffness and insensibility of the hands. [Pyl, Samml., viii, p.98, c.]
- Fine tickling in the left palm, causing him to rub it (aft. 7 h.). [Lr.]
- Cold hands. [Stf.]
- Small lumps on the hands. [N. Wahrn., l.c.]

- Always towards evening in both wrists a drawing pain.
- Tickling itching on the inside of the right middle finger, compelling, him to scratch (aft. 5 h.). [Lr.]
- Tearing shooting pain in the bones of the hand and of the little finger (aft. 2 h.).
- Drawing pain in the middle fingers.
- Drawing tearing in the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones, in the morning.
- Drawing and twitching (tearing) from the finger tips up to the shoulder.
- Cramp in the fingers of the right hand when he stretches them straight out.
- Painful cramp in the proximal joints of the fingers of both hands.
- From morning till noon a painful spasm in the finger tips, calf, and toes (aft. 5 d.).
- Inflexibility of the fingers, as if they were stiff.
- Finger-joints painful when moved.
- Discoloured nails. [Baylies, l.c.]
- Paralysis of the lower limbs. [Ebers, l.c., Octob., p.18.]
- Gout in the hip (sciatica). [Borellus, Hist. et Observ. cent.iii, obs.36.]
- Excoriation betwixt the thighs, with itching. [Klinge, l.c.]
- Eroding itching on the right thigh, near the groin, causing him to scratch (aft. 4 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Eroding itching on both thighs, causing scratching, in the evening on undressing (aft. 13 h.). [Lr.]
- Convulsions of the knees and thighs. [Alberti, l.c., tom.i.]
- Spasm (cramp) in the lower extremities (thighs). [Pyl, Samml.i, p.245.]
- Pain and shooting in the knees (aft. 2 h.). [Richard, l.c.]
- Paralysis in both knees. [J. B. Montanus, in Schenck, lib.7, obs.200.]
- In the hough tension, as if the tendons were too short, when sitting and standing, but not when walking.
- Paralysis of the legs, so that he can hardly walk. [Pet. Forestus, lib.18. Schol. ad. obs.28.]
- Emaciated legs. [Majault, l.c.]
- Tearing pains in the bones. [Bhr.]
- Cramp in the calf when walking and in the hand on moving it (aft. 2 h.).
- Tearing pain in the right calf (when sitting) (aft. 11 h.). [Lr.]
- In the ankle and knee-joints tearing, only when moving.
- A weakness in the knees, so that he can only sit down with difficulty.
- At night profuse sweat on the lower extremities, especially the knees.
- In the left knee dislocated and bruised pain, especially on rising up from sitting.
- (In the right knee great want of firmness, it bends under him.)
- Drawing tearing in the right hough down to the heel, as from a sprain.
- Drawing tearing in the anterior side of the thigh down to the knee and ankle-joint when walking.
- Sharp drawing in the tibia.
- In the tibia single, violent tearings making him cry out.
- A boring pain in the right tibia.
- Tearing shooting internally, at the lower part of the leg, on a small spot.
- Under the knees sensation as if the legs were tightly bound there.
- Formication in the lower extremities, as if they were asleep.

- In the morning spasmodic pain in the foot, which changes into a vibration and tingling in it (aft. 96 h.).
- Tearing in the lower extremities from above downwards to the lower part; he could not tread, sit, or lie, either in bed or on a bench; day and night he must either keep the foot swinging to and fro or limp about with it, and he could not rest upon it; worst at night.
- A tearing shooting, as if in the periosteum, down the thigh and leg as far as the tip of the big toe (aft. 24 h.).
- At night he often cannot lie, must lay the feet first in one place then in another, or must walk about to get relief.
- Drawing in the foot; he cannot keep it still; at the same time he can walk gently with care, but not quickly.
- In the afternoon, when sitting, a twitching in the feet.
- On making a false step with the affected foot there occurs a jerk in it that gives a shock to the whole limb.
- On the side of the knee a point that pains as if bruised, only when touched, as if the flesh was loose there, only when seated, not when walking.
- (When the feet hang down perpendicularly when sitting they have drawing pains.)
- Heaviness, fatigue, and drawing pain in the legs with knuckling (unsteadiness and weakness) of the knees, especially in the morning.
- Weariness in the lower extremities.
- Morning sweat on the legs (the first night).
- Feet so heavy, he can hardly lift them.
- Continual cold feet when he sits still; he can scarcely warm them in bed.
- In the calves an aching pain.
- The calf became hard and pressed flat with intolerable pain almost like cramp pain (but much worse), making her scream for an hour and a half; the whole limb was stiff, she could not move it at all, and quite cold and insensible; there remained tension in the calf and a kind of paralysis in the thigh (aft. 50 h.).
- Feet swollen, the swelling extending up over the calves; previously tearing in the calf, which was removed by applying warm cloths (aft. 3 d.).
- The ankles swell without being red, and have tearing pains, which are relieved by external warmth.
- Shining hot swelling of the feet (dorsum and soles), to above the ankles, with round, red spots, which cause a burning pain (aft. 3 d.).
- The swelling of the feet itches.
- On treading, on the top of the instep, in the ankle, pain as if ricked or sprained (aft. 72 h.).
- Shooting and tearing in both the ankle-joints; when treading and walking stitches in them, as if the feet were sprained, so that she is like to fall; the ankles are painful when touched. (aft. 12 h.).
- A tearing, drawing, and twitching from the ankles up to the knees.
- Tearing in the ankles.
- Coldness of the knees and feet, with cold sweat on them; they cannot be warmed.
- (Cold sensation in the soles of the feet.)
- Tearing in the heels. [Bhr.]
- Tearing in the lower extremities. [Pyl, l.c.]

- Violent pains in the legs, especially in the joints. [Majault, l.c.]
- When she does not set down her foot straight, or when she makes a false step, she has a pain in it as if dislocated. [Bhr.]
- The pains in the foot are aggravated by movement. [Bhr.]
- After vomiting, paralysis of the feet. [Cardanus, De Venen.i, iii, 1563.]
- Coldness of the feet with contracted pulse. [Morgagni, l.c. 8.]
- Swelling, stiffness, insensibility and numbness of the feet; occasionally they were full of great pains. [Pyl, Samml., viii, p.97, c.]
- On awaking the heels are painful, as if she had lain on something hard.
- Under the left heel, on treading, single stitches up to the back of the thigh.
- Several stitches in the sole (aft. 1/2 h.).
- When lying he has nausea and tearing about the ankles and dorsum of the feet.
- (In the evening, in bed, the toes are drawn backwards, and some muscular fibres in the calves and thigh are contracted with a spasmodic pain for three hours, whereupon he became very exhausted.)
- Cramp in the calves and fingers frequently, especially in bed at night.
- The whole of the left side of the body affected with a numb pain. [Bhr.]
- The right foot has numb pains; when seated she can only lift it with the help of the hands. [Bhr.]
- Tickling running itching on the right big toe, something like the healing on a wound, compelling him to rub (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Swelling of the whole of the right side to the hips and left thigh. [Thilenius, l.c.]
- General anasarca. [Ebers, l.c.]
- Complete anasarca (aft. 4 d.). [Ebers, l.c., p.56.]
- Swelling of the face and feet, dry mouth and lips, distended abdomen, diarrhoea, colic, vomiting. [Ebers, l.c., Sept., p.28]
- Great swelling of the face and the rest of the body. [Fernelius, l.c.]
- Swelling of the feet. [Jacobi, l.c.]
- Swelling on various parts of the body, of an elastic kind. [Th. Fowler, l.c.]
- Pains in the feet. [Tim A Guldenkle, Opp., p.280.]
- Violent pains in the soles, which sometimes bring on convulsions. [Pfann, l.c.]
- Convulsive attack; at first she struck outwards with her arms, then she lost all consciousness, lay like a dead person, pale but warm, turned the thumbs in, twisted the hands, which were shut, drew the arms slowly up and pushed them slowly down; after ten minutes she drew the mouth hither and thither, as if she waggled her jaw; at the same time no respiration could be detected; after this had lasted a quarter of an hour the fit ended with a jerk through the whole body like a single thrust forwards with arms and legs, and then immediately full consciousness returned, only great exhaustion remained.
- Twitching, like something alive (felt when touched), in some muscular parts of the thighs and legs, with spasmodic pain in them by jerks.
- Attacks of tetanus. [Salzb. Med.-Ch. Zeitung.]
- Spasms. [Henning, l.c.-Kellner, l.c.]
- Convulsions. [Forestus, lib.17, obs.13.-Crüger, l.c.-Wedel, l.c.]
- The most violent convulsions. [Van Eggern, l.c.]
- (Before death) convulsions. [Alberti, l.c.-(aft. 4 d.).-Bonetus, Sepulcr. Anat., sect.x, obs.xiii, part I, l.c.]

- Convulsions and miserable distortions of the limbs. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Epilepsy. [Crüger, l.c.-Büttner, l.c.]
- Trembling of the limbs. [N. Wahn., l.c.-Buchholz, Beiträge, l.c.-Bonetus, l.c.-Heimreich, l.c.-Greiseliuss, l.c.]
- Trembling and shaking with perspiration on the face. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Trembling in all the limbs. [Justamond, On Cancerous Disorders, Lond., 1750.]
- He trembles in every part. [Hbg.]
- Trembling all over the body. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- After vomiting trembling of the limbs. [Cardanus, l.c.]
- Trembling in the arms and feet.
- Paralysis of the feet. [Heimreich, l.c.]
- Paralysis; contraction. [Pet. De Apono, in Schenck, , lib.vii, obs.214.]
- Contraction of the limbs. [J. D. Hammer, in Commerc. lit. Norimb., 1738, Hebd.24.]
- Stiffness of all the joints. [Pet. De Apono, de Venen., cap.17.]
- Immobility of all the joints. [Pet. De Apono, l.c.]
- Paralysis of the lower extremities. [Bernhardi, in the Annalen der Heilkunst, 1811, January, p.60.]
- Paralysis; inability to walk. [Crüger, l.c.]
- Paralysis of the lower extremities, with loss of sensation. [Huber, N. Act. Nat. Cur., iii, obs.100.]
- She becomes much emaciated, with earthy complexion, blue rings round the eyes, great weakness in all the limbs, disinclination for all work, and constant desire to rest (aft. 8 d.).
- Emaciation. [Störck, l.c.-Jacobi, l.c.]
- Complete emaciation. [Greiseliuss, l.c.]
- Gradual emaciation (and death within the year). [Amatus Lusitanus, Cent.ii, cur.4, 65.]
- (Fatal) marasmus. [Saltzburger Med.-Ch. Zeit.]
- Wasting. [Majault, l.c.]
- Phthisical fever. [Störck, l.c.]
- Horrible pains in the limbs. [Pfann, l.c.]
- In the morning in bed sudden tearing twitching or shooting, which changes into burning, in the thumb or big toe.
- In the evening in bed drawing pain in the middle finger of the hand, and in the foot (aft. 7 d.).
- (At night in the back, sacrum and thighs a drawing, shooting and throbbing pain (aft. 3 h.).
- Drawing from the abdomen to the head, where there was throbbing and still more tearing; it then came into the left side, where one or two stitches came in jerks (aft. 8 d.).
- Pain in the sacrum and back, especially after riding (in one accustomed to ride).
- Gouty pains in the limbs, without inflammation.
- During a sedentary occupation such peevish restlessness that she must rise up and walk about.
- Drawing pain in the joints of the knees, ankles, and wrists.
- Indescribably painful and extremely disagreeable feeling of illness in the limbs.
- Severe tearing in the arms and legs, owing to which he cannot lie on the side, where it tears; it becomes most tolerable by moving about the part where the tearing pain is.

- All her limbs are painful.
- Throbbing in all the limbs, and also in the head.
- All his limbs are painful, whether he walks or lies.
- Extreme painfulness of the skin of the whole body.
- Fine pricks all over the body.
- Here and there slow pricks, as with a red-hot needle.
- (The pains become slighter and leave off by compressing the part.)
- Tearing pains in the hollow bones.
- (On the occurrence of the pains, heat of face and body.)
- The nocturnal pains only become tolerable when he walks about; they are unendurable when sitting, and particularly when lying still.
- The pains are felt at night when asleep.
- The pains are intolerable, they make the sufferer furious.
- The pain of the affected part is even felt during (light) sleep, and wakes him up occasionally during the night, especially before midnight.
- On the affected part a pain as if an abscess had passed into suppuration there and would burst; observed when sitting (aft. 4 h.).
- On the affected part a pain as if the bone was swollen there; observed when sitting.
- An ulcer that is particularly painful in the morning, which contains a dark brown, bloody matter under a thin scab, with single stitches whilst sitting, which are relieved by standing, but most effectually by walking.
- After the (midday) meal, whilst sitting, the pains increase, but they are relieved by standing and moving the body.
- Conversation addressed to him by others is intolerable to him; it increases his pains enormously (aft. 1/2 h.).
- Tearing pain in the ulcers.
- On the affected part, in the ulcer, a burning as from a live coal.
- (From dipping the hands in a cold solution of arsenic, a frightful burning pain in the fourth finger, as if the part were burnt with boiling fat (for 4 hours) (aft. 1/2 h.).
- The ulcer gets very elevated borders.
- The old ulcers, hitherto painless, became painfully sensitive.
- The ulcer discharges much black coagulated blood.
- Ulcers on the heels with bloody pus. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- Itching in the ulcer passing into burning. [Heun, l.c.]
- Burning pain in the ulcer [Hargens, in Huf. Journ. d. pr. A., ix, i.]
- Cancerous ulcer which rendered it necessary to amputate the limb. [Heinze, in Ebers, l.c., Octob., p.38.]
- The ulcer becomes inflamed all around, bleeds on being bandaged, and gets a superficial dry scab. [Hargens, l.c.]
- An ulcer appears on the leg, which is covered with a grey scab, has burning pain, and an inflamed border.
- Burning pain in the ulcers.
- Around the ulcer (not in the ulcer itself) burning pain, like fire; it has a very fetid smell and discharges little; at the same time exhaustion and drowsiness in the daytime.
- After the burning about the border of the ulcer, an itching in the ulcer itself.
- A burning itching on the body.

- Much itching on the right thigh and on the arms.
- Itching running sensation as from fleas on the thigh up to the abdomen, also on the loins and nates, making him scratch.
- Burning itching, and after scratching the part is painful.
- Intolerable burning in the skin. [Heimreich, l.c.]
- Burning eroding pains. [Preussius, l.c.-Gabezius, l.c.]
- Burning pains. [Quelmalz, l.c.-Henkel, Act. N. C., ii, obs.155.]
- Needle pricks on the skin. [N. Wahrn., l.c.]
- Inflamed measles-like spots over the body, especially on the head, face and neck. [Thomson, l.c.]
- Spots here and there on the skin. [Baylies, l.c.]
- Thick eruption of little white elevations the colour of the skin, of the size of a lentil and smaller, with smarting pain, which is usually worst at night. [Fr.H-n.]
- Cutaneous eruption. [Majault, l.c.]
- Miliary eruption all over the body which falls off in scales (aft. 14 d.). [Guilbert, l.c.]
- The whole body, even the hands and feet, full of small spots with white points, which resemble millet seeds. [Degrange, in Phys. Med. Journ., 1800, April, p.299.]
- Eruption of a copious red scorbutic miliary rash. [Hartmann, Diss. Aethiop. Antim. et Arsenicalis, Halle, 1759, p.49.]
- Eruptions resembling urticaria. [Fowler, l.c.]
- Very painful black pocks. [B. Verzasch, l.c.]
- Eruption of black pocks, which cause burning pain (aft. 8 d.). [Pfann, l.c.]
- Pimples very difficult to heal. [Amatus Lusitanus, Cent.ii, cur.34.]
- Eruption of small pimples on several parts, also on the forehead and under the jaw, which cause burning pain and slight itching.
- (On the appearance of small pointed pimples, itching which goes off on scratching, not followed by soreness or burning.)
- With burning itching, as from gnat-bites, an eruption comes out on the hands, between the fingers (at the union of the fingers), and on the abdomen, consisting of whitish, pointed pimples, which contain watery fluid in their apices; scratching causes the fluid to escape, and the itching goes off.
- In the eruption of pimples there is such burning that she can scarcely remain quiet from anxiety.
- In the evening (from 6 to 8 o'clock) great anxiety, with violent aching and pressing in the head, transient sweat, and extreme anorexia (aft. 106 h.).
- Weariness and pain in the joints, an hour before dinner, more felt when sitting than when walking.
- She becomes quite stiff, cannot move or stir, she can only stand (aft. 72 h.).
- After eating great weariness.
- Astonishing exhaustion, anxiety, she cannot recollect herself, she has a difficulty in giving her attention, and is at the same time very giddy.
- During the depression, weakness; on returning cheerfulness, stronger.
- Faintings. [Buchholz, Beiträge, l.c.-Pet. Forestus, l.c.- Henckel, l.c.-Morgagni, l.c.-Verzasch, l.c.-Tim. A Guldenkleee, Cas. Medic., Lips., 1662, lib.7.cap.ii.]
- Frequent syncope, with weak pulse. (aft. 3 h.). [Fernelius, l.c.]
- Severe faintings. [Guilbert, l.c.-Morgagni, l.c.]

- Profound syncope (from the smell of orpiment). [Sennert, Prax. Med., lib.6, p.6, c.9.]
- Commencing debility. [Friedrich, in Hufel. Journ. d. pr. A., v, p.172.]
- Exhaustion (aft. 6 h.). [Buchholz, Beiträge, l.c.]
- For several days weakness of the whole body, weak pulse, must lie down for several days. [Wedel, l.c.]
- Great weakness, especially in the legs. [Pyl, Samml., viii, p.98, c.]
- Weakness so that he could scarcely walk across the room. [Ebers, l.c.]
- He trembled from loss of strength, and could hardly leave his bed. [Ebers, l.c., p.56.]
- Extreme weakness. [Göritz, l.c.]
- Sinking of the strength. [Störck, l.c.-Guilbert, l.c.-Rau, l.c.-Grimm, l.c.- Hammer, l.c.]
- So weak he cannot walk alone (before the vomiting) (aft. 3 h.). [Alberti, l.c., tom.i, app., p.34.]
- On attempting to walk he falls down, though he retains his senses. [Pyl, Samml., vi, p.97.]
- He cannot step properly; he is as if paralysed in all his limbs. [Hbg.]
- Walking is extremely difficult for him; he thinks he will fall. [Hbg.]
- Great exhaustion; he cannot walk across the room without sinking down. [Stf.]
- Great exhaustion for several days, so that he can scarcely stand up. [Stf.]
- Death-without vomiting, with only extreme anxiety and excessive sinking of the strength (aft. 16 h.). [Seiler, Progr. de Venefic. per Arsen., Viteb., 1806.]
- Death-without vomiting or convulsions, only from sinking of the strength. [Bonetus, l.c.]
- Death-more from rapid sinking of the strength than from the violence of the pains, of convulsions (aft. 12 h.). [Morgagni, l.c. 3.]
- Violent vertigo, complete exhaustion, continual vomiting, haematuria, and rapid extinction of life (without convulsions, fever or pain).
- Uncommon prostration and weakness of the limbs, which compels him to lie down. [Göritz, l.c.]
- He must lie down and becomes confined to bed. [Fr.H-n.]
- Lying down. [Alberti, l.c., tom.ii.]
- Sleeplessness. [Buchholz, Beiträge, l.c.- (aft. 14 d.) Knape, l.c.-Degner, l.c.-Grimm, l.c.]
- Yawning and stretching, as if he had not slept enough (aft. 2 3/4, 11 h.). [Lr.]
- (Incomplete yawning, short yawning, he cannot yawn fully.)
- Extremely frequent yawning.
- In the daytime, frequent paroxysms of sleep, when sitting.
- After dinner excessive yawning and great fatigue (aft. 100 h.).
- Exhaustion, as if suffering loss of strength from want of food.
- The strength of the hands and feet as if lost, and they are very trembling, in the morning (aft. 12 h.).
- He keeps lying down all day.
- He can scarcely walk across the room without sinking down.
- When he walks but little, he feels immediately an extraordinary weakness in the knees.
- He wishes to rise up, but when he rises he can hardly maintain himself.
- In the morning he cannot get out of bed, he feels as if he had not had enough sleep, and is weary in his eyes.

- When she gets out of bed she immediately falls in a heap on account of weakness and vertigo, the headache also is then worse.
- In the morning faint and anxiously weak.
- She emaciates much, with earthy complexion, blue rings round the eyes, great weakness in all the limbs, disinclination for all work, and constant inclination to repose (aft. 8 d.).
- Emaciation of all the body, with very profuse sweats.
- Paralytic weakness of the limbs, daily at a certain hour, like a fever.
- Sleeplessness with restlessness and moaning.
- He talks and scolds in his sleep.
- From 3 a.m. she only sleeps interruptedly and tosses about.
- At night (about 3 a.m.) pricking pain in the left meatus auditorius as from within outwards.
- For two successive nights, in sleep, feeling of illness.
- The whole night much heat and restlessness, on account of which she cannot fall asleep, at the same time pulsation in the head.
- Only at night much thirst, on account of great dryness in the throat, which ceases in the morning.
- In the evening (at night) while lying in bed, some pricking tearing in a corn.
- Sleepless tossing about at night in bed, with a crawling in the abdomen.
- In sleep he lies on his back, the left hand supporting the head.
- In the evening in sleep loud moaning.
- During sleep, turning about in bed, with moaning, especially about 3 a.m.
- Grinding of the teeth in sleep.
- She cannot get warm in bed at night.
- After midnight feeling of anxious heat, with desire to throw off the clothes.
- In the morning in bed, at sunrise, general heat, sweat on the face and dryness of the front of the mouth, without thirst.
- In the morning in bed a dull headache, that goes off on getting up.
- In the morning in bed qualmish, sick up into the chest, then vomiting of white mucus, but with bitter taste in the mouth.
- After waking, great peevishness; she knew not how to compose herself, owing to ill-humour, pushed and threw the pillows and bedclothes away from her, and would look at and listen to nobody.
- In the evening in bed, immediately before going to sleep, she has a choking feeling in the throat like sulphur fumes, making her cough.
- In the evening after lying down, at the commencement of sleep, violent twitching in the limbs.
- Movements of the fingers and hands in sleep.
- Twitching on going to sleep.
- Sleep restless; she wakes up very early. [Bhr.]
- Could not get to sleep, and occasionally fell into faints. [Tim. A Guldenkleee, Opp., p.280.]
- Great inclination to sleep; he falls asleep again immediately after having had a conversation (from the 6th to the 10th day). [Fr.H-n.]
- Sleep full of the most violent startings and shudderings. [Thomson, l.c.]

- Vivid vexatious dreams (aft. 19 h.). [Lr.]
- Rambling at night. [Siebold, l.c.]
- Spasmodic starting of all the body (aft. 36 h.). [Thomson, l.c.]
- In the evening, on going to sleep, startling twitches, like shaking blows on the affected part, which are excited by a slight ailment on a distant part, by a tearing, an itching, c. (aft. 4 d.).
- Immediately after lying down he dreams that he was about to knock his foot against a stone, whereupon he has a sudden jerk in the knee, and thereafter he is awakened as if by an electric shock.
- When he is going to sleep an anxious dream, he would like to cry out, but can hardly bring out a word, and he suddenly wakes up by a call which he continues to hear.
- He dreamed all night incessantly of storms, conflagrations, black water, and darkness.
- He sleeps disturbed by dreams full of care, distress, and fear.
- At night anxious frightful dreams.
- Dreams full of cares and dangers, from each of which he wakes up, sometimes with a cry, and he always dreams something new.
- In the morning slumber he hears every sound and every noise, and yet he dreams all through it.
- Care-beset dreams; he wakes up, and after going to sleep again dreams the same thing.
- Dreams full of threatenings and apprehensions, or remorse.
- Dreams accompanied by fatiguing reflections.
- On awaking frequently at night she has burning in all the blood-vessels.
- Towards evening drowsiness, with chilliness, with, at the same time, a disagreeable feeling of illness through the whole body, as in ague when the fit is quite or nearly over-recurring at the same hour two days later-after midnight profuse perspiration on the thighs.
- Towards evening he feels very uncomfortable in the body, like fever, and when he lies down his head becomes hot, especially the ears, but the knees are cold (aft. 36 h.).
- Almost constant yawning.
- Fever. [Heun, l.c.]
- (During the febrile attack) increased tension in the hypochondria, lying on the side is almost impossible. [Ebers, l.c., p.68.]
- Violent fever. [Knape, l.c.-Degner, l.c.]
- (Fatal) fever. [Amatus Lusitanus, l.c.]
- Renewal of the same arsenical disease in the quartan type, at the same hour in the forenoon. [Morgagni, l.c., 8.]
- Thirst, fever. [Morgagni, l.c., 6.]
- Thirst. [Pet. De Apono, l.c.-Rau, l.c.-Preussius, l.c.]
- Great thirst. [Alberti, l.c., tom.ii.]
- He drinks much and often. [Stf.]
- Incessant, great thirst. [Büttner, l.c.]
- Sweat and excessive thirst; he is always wanting to drink. [Hbg.]
- Violent thirst. [Majault, l.c.]
- He cries out about choking thirst. [Forestus, lib.17, obs.13.]
- Burning thirst. [Majault, l.c.]
- He is thirsty, yet drinks but little at a time. [Richard, l.c.]

- Unquenchable thirst. [Buchholz, Beiträge, l.c.-Kellner, l.c.-Guilbert, l.c.- Crüger, l.c.]
- Unquenchable thirst, with dryness of the tongue, fauces, and larynx. [Tim A Guldenkleee, Opp., p.280.]
- After the occurrence of diarrhoea thirst and internal heat (aestus). [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Violent thirst not without appetite for food. [Knappe, l.c.]
- Violent rigor. [Fernelius, l.c.]
- Shivering. [Buchholz, Beiträge, l.c.]
- Febrile rigor. [Med. Nat. Zeit., 1798, Sept.]
- Febrile rigor through the whole body, with hot forehead, warm face and cold hands, without thirst and without subsequent heat (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]
- Rigor all over the body, with warm forehead, hot cheeks, and cold hands, not followed by heat (aft. 3 3/4 h.). [Lr.]
- In the afternoon stretching and drawing in the limbs, with rigor in the integuments of the head, as in sudden shuddering from fear; thereafter chill, with goose skin. This was followed in the evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, by heat in the body, especially in the face, without sweat, with cold hands and feet.
- After drinking a shudder as from disgust. [Alberti, l.c., tom.iii.]
- The limbs are cold. [Richard, l.c.-Fernelius, l.c.]
- External coldness of the limbs and internal heat, with anxious unrest and weak variable pulse. [Alberti, l.c., tom.iii.]
- Chill, febrile rigor.
- After dinner shivering.
- A chilliness in the external skin over the face and feet.
- After drinking, chill and shivering (immediately).
- An attack of fever, which recurs daily at a certain hour.
- Febrile rigor, without thirst (immediately).
- By day much chilliness, after the chill thirst, in the evening much heat in the face.
- Chilliness, with inability to get warm, without thirst, with crossness, and when she spoke or moved, a flush of heat ran over her, she became red in the face, and yet was chilly.
- In the chill no thirst.
- (In the forenoon violent rigor without thirst; he has at the same time spasms in the chest, pains throughout the body, and cannot collect his thoughts; after the chill heat with thirst, and after the heat perspiration with roaring in the ears (aft. 20 h.).
- The rigor goes off after dinner.
- Every afternoon about 3 o'clock chill attended with hunger; after eating the chill became still more severe.
- (In the afternoon chill, cutting in the abdomen and diarrhoeic stool, and thereafter continued cutting in the abdomen.)
- The rigor returns always about 5 p.m.
- In the evening, immediately before lying down, rigor.
- Towards evening chill with coldness.
- Every evening a febrile rigor.
- Chilliness internally, heat externally, with red cheeks, in the afternoon.
- He was chilly, the feet were cold; he began to perspire.
- In the evening coldness and chilliness in the feet, and even the abdomen is cold to the

touch.

- In the evening chilliness on the legs, from the calves down to the feet.
- She is either too cold in the whole body and yet is nowhere cold to touch; or she is too warm, and yet is nowhere hot to touch, except slightly in the palms.
- In the evening, after lying down, great chilliness, in bed.
- He cannot get warm in bed; thinks he has caught cold in bed.
- During the febrile rigor tearing in the legs.
- Shivering when out of bed.
- When walking in the open air shivering occurs.
- When he comes into the room from the open air there occurs chilliness, followed by long-continued hiccup, then general perspiration, and then again hiccup.
- During the pain rigor, after the pain thirst.
- At one time chilliness, at another heat. [Alberti, l.c., tom.iii.]
- Internal heat. [Göritz, l.c.]
- Heat all through the body, internally and externally, as from drinking wine, with thirst for beer. [Myr.]
- Anxious heat. [Pet. De Apono, l.c.]
- General anxious warmth. [Hbg.]
- Sensation as if the blood ran too quickly and too hot through the blood-vessels, with small, quick pulse. [Stf.]
- In the evening, at 10 o'clock, heat and redness all over the body; after the heat, sweat. [Stf.]
- Violent palpitation in the night. [Bhr.]
- Excessive ebullition of the blood. [Grimm, l.c.]
- After the febrile heat, sick feeling (aft. 15 h.).
- Nocturnal heat without thirst and without perspiration.
- At 7 p.m. heat of face lasting an hour.
- In the evening after a short sleep she wakes with toothache.
- At the commencement of sleep, in the evening after lying down, perspiration, which goes off during subsequent sleep.
- At the commencement of sleep perspiration, only on the hands and thighs, which goes off during subsequent sleep, and is not perceived any more after waking (aft. 6 h.).
- About 2 a.m. increased warmth, sweat on face and between the legs, and colic-like painful tension in the epigastrium and the region beneath the ribs, which causes anxiety.
- The perspiration each time comes on only when the fever has come to an end.
- Morning sweat from waking until rising, all over the body.
- Sweat on three successive nights.
- Sweat only on the face, on waking in the morning.
- (The perspiration exhausts him, as he lies in bed, almost to the production of syncope.)
- During the perspiration his skin, and especially his eyes, acquired a yellow tinge. [Ebers, l.c., p.69.]
- Perspiration. [Majault, l.c.]
- Cold clammy sweat. [Henning, l.c.]
- Along with febrile rigor and shivering and heat of the external ear, anxiety and gnawing pain in the scrobiculus cordis, as from fasting long, mingled with nausea.
- Fever every alternate day : the first afternoon, about 6 o'clock, chilliness and fatigue,

and bruised feeling in the thighs; the third afternoon, about 5 o'clock, at first inclination to lie down, then rigor all over without thirst, then heat without thirst, with aching pain in the forehead.

- In the morning rigor alternating with heat.
- In the forenoon perspiration, heaviness of the head, roaring in the ears, trembling.
- Very slow pulse, only thirty-eight beats in the minute. [Pearson, l.c.]
- Small, quick pulse. [N. Wahrn., l.c.-Majault, l.c.]
- Quick, weak pulse. [Majault, l.c.]
- Very rapid, small, weak pulse. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Tense pulse. [Knappe, l.c.]
- Extremely quick, intermittent, weak pulse. [Guilbert, l.c.]
- Very febrile pulse. [Knappe, l.c.]
- After dinner a sad melancholy disposition with headache (aft. 80 h.).
- The child is full of restlessness, cross, and whines.
- He can find rest in no place, continually changes his position in bed, will get out of one bed and into another, and lie now here, now there.
- About 1 a.m. excessive anxiety; sometimes she is hot, sometimes as though she would vomit.
- She cannot fall asleep before midnight on account of anxious heat, for many days.
- In the evening, after lying down, and at about 3 a.m. (after waking), anxiety.
- Anxiety, anxieties. [N. Wahrn., l.c.-Med. Nat. Zeit., l.c.- Myrrhen, l.c.-Quelmalz, l.c.]
- Anxiety so that he frequently fainted, besides a violent pain in the place, and black pocks on the spot. [Bern. Verzasch, Obs. Med., obs.66.]
- The most intolerable anxiety. [Forestus, l.c.]
- Talks little, only complains of anxiety. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Deathly anxiety. [Henning, l.c.]
- Praecordial anxiety, interrupted by the occurrence of faintings. [Friedrich, l.c.]
- Long-continued anxiety. [Tim. A. Guldenkle, l.c.]
- Anxiety, trembling, and quaking, with cold sweat in the face. [Alberti, l.c.]
- Anxiety and restlessness in the whole body (aft. 1 h.). [Richard, l.c.]
- On account of increasing pains he appeared to lie at the last gasp, with unspeakable anxiety. [Morgagni, l.c.]
- Restlessness, with pains in the head, abdomen, and knees. [Richard, l.c.]
- Sadness and restlessness and tossing about in bed, with unquenchable thirst (aft. 24 h.). [Büttner, l.c.]
- Piercing lamentations, interrupted by the occurrence of faintings. [Friedrich, l.c.]
- He wept and howled, and spoke little and but few words at a time. [Stf.]
- Piteous lamentations, that the most intolerable anxiety, with extremely disagreeable sensation in the whole abdomen, took away his breath and compelled him to curl himself together now here now there, then again to rise up and walk about. [Morgagni, l.c., 8].
- Trembling, anxious, he is afraid that he cannot refrain from killing some one with a sharp knife. [A. F. Marcus, Ephem. d. Heilk., pt.iii.]
- Driven by great anxiety he turns and twists about in bed. [Büttner, l.c.-Tim. A. Guldenkle, Opp., p.280.]
- He wants to get out of one bed into another. [Myrrhen, l.c.]

- Great anxiety, trembling, and shaking, with severe tearing in the abdomen. [Alberti, l.c., iii, p.533.]
- He became furious, must be bound, and seeks to run away. [Amatus Lusitanus, l.c.]
- Mania : first headache, horrible anxiety, noise before the ears, as from a number of large bells, and when he opened the eyes, he always saw a man who had (formerly) hung himself on the ground-floor of the house, who incessantly beckoned him to cut him down; he ran thither with a knife, but, as he could not cut him down, he became overwhelmed with despair and wished (as his friends assured him) to hang himself; but being prevented from doing so, he became so restless that he could hardly be kept in bed, he lost the power of speech, though complete consciousness remained, and on attempting to express himself by writing, he could only put down unmeaning signs, whilst he trembled, wept, his forehead bedewed with the sweat of anxiety, and he knelt down and raised his hands in a supplicating manner. [Ebers, l.c.]
- He despairs of his life. [Richard, l.c.]
- Hypochondriac anxiety, such as is wont to occur from sitting much in a room, just as if it came from the upper part of the chest; without palpitation of the heart (aft. some minutes).
- He is cold, shivers and weeps, and thinks, in his despair, that nothing can help him, and he must die; followed by general exhaustion.
- In the evening, in bed, anxious sad fancies, e.g. that something bad must have happened to his relatives.
- Easily startled.
- When he is alone he is beset by thoughts about disease and other thoughts of an indifferent character, of which he cannot get rid.
- Persistent anxiety, like a qualm of conscience, just as if he had failed to do his duty, but without knowing wherein.
- Over-sensitiveness and excessive tenderness of disposition; dejected, sad, lachrymose, is distressed and anxious about the slightest trifle.
- Very sensitive to noise.
- Irritated state of the disposition, he vexes himself about trifles, and cannot leave off talking about the faults of others.
- Discomfort, he has pleasure in nothing.
- Recurring fits of irresolution; he wishes something and when one attempts to gratify his wish the merest trifle will alter his resolution, and he wishes it no longer.
- Her desire is greater than her need; she eats and drinks more than is good for her; she walks further than she need do or can bear.
- Having not the least appetite, she allows herself to be pressed to take something, but gets furiously angry about it (aft. 7 d.).
- Very cross, irritable, whimsical, takes every word in bad part, and becomes angry when she should answer.
- Cross about trifles.
- Discontented with everything, finds fault with everything; everything is too strong and too irritating, all conversation, all noise, and all light.
- Anxiously impatient.
- Ill humour in bed in the morning; he peevishly knocks the pillows about, throws off the bed-clothes and uncovers himself, he looks at nobody and does not want to know about

anything.

- Variable humour; ill-humour alternating with mild friendliness; in the ill-humoured state will not look at any one nor hear about anything; he weeps also.
- Weak in body and mind (down-hearted), he does not speak and yet is not morose.
- (Talking nonsense, with open eyes, without being conscious of having fancies either before or after.)
- Great indifference and want of interest.
- Life appears to him naught; he attaches no value to it.
- Uncommonly tranquil disposition; quite unconcerned about their approaching death, they neither hoped nor wished to recover.
- Religious melancholy and reserve. [Ebers, l.c., p.18.]
- Tranquillity of mind (in a despairing melancholic). [Laborde, in Journ. de Médecine, lxx.]
- Tranquil serious mood; he remained undisturbed throughout all the events that occurred. [Lr.]
- Good humoured; he has pleasure in entertaining himself with others. [Lr.]
- More disposed to gaiety and inclined to be always occupied. [Lr.]
- Sensitive peevish disposition; the least thing can annoy him and almost cause him to be angry. [Lr.]
- All day long discontented with himself and very cross with himself; he imagines he has not done enough, and reproaches himself bitterly. [Lr.]
- The first minutes great calmness of mind and cheerfulness, after half an hour, however, extreme anxiety, restlessness; he had a great dread of the effects of the poison and desired to live. [Stf.]
- Great seriousness.
- After death, the lips and nails of the hands and feet quite blue, as also the glans penis and scrotum quite blue; the whole body, and especially the limbs, quite stiff and contracted; the large intestine very much contracted. [Pyl, Samml.v, p.106.]
- The corpse was still fresh and undecomposed after 16 days. [Pyl, Samml., vi, p.97.] (Arsenicum Album : ars.) (Auripigmentum).
- While walking in the open air a severe giddiness in the whole head as from intoxication (aft. 5 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Stupor of the whole head; too many irrelevant things occurred to him (aft. 8 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Throbbing stitches on the right side of the forehead (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Needle pricks externally on the right side of the forehead (aft. 5 h.). [Lr.]
- On stroking the hair of the occiput, a tensive sensation behind the right ear, as if something was sticking behind the ear which pressed the ear forwards (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Eye gum in the canthi of the eyes (aft. 33 h.). [Lr.]
- On chewing the food the teeth were painful as if they were loose (aft. 5 h.). [Lr.]
- At noon after eating violent nausea (aft. 5 3/4 h.). [Lr.]
- In the morning on waking violent cutting in the abdomen, as from a chill (aft. 25 h.). [Lr.]
- Needle pricks from within outwards in the right side of the chest (aft. 6 h.). [Lr.]
- In the evening on going to sleep a fright as if he fell out of bed. (aft. 18 h.). [Lr.]

Asarum europaeum

(Asarum Europaeum : asar.)

(The spirituous tincture of the dry root of Asarum europaeum or the juice of the whole plant mixed with alcohol.)

Even when the ordinary physicians have taken the trouble, which they but seldom did, to ascertain by their own experiments the powers of simple medicinal substances, we can see how carelessly they went to work by such an example, among others, as the labours in this direction of COSTE and WILLEMET, who, in their prize essay entitled *essays sur quelques plantes indigènes* (Nancy, 1778), pretend to give us among others a complete proving of Asarum. And what then did they discover from the trials they themselves made of it? Nothing of all the remarkable symptoms recorded below, except that, when given in doses of from twenty-eight to forty grains, it caused vomiting five or six times.

But what was the peculiar character of this vomiting, or by what dangerous symptoms it was accompanied, of this they give us no hint.

Further, that forty-eight grains given to a porter caused severe colic pains and violent vomiting and purging, which had to be allayed by a clyster of milk.

And hence, as they imagine, this root must be regarded as identical in its action with ipecacuanha.

And did it do nothing more than this? And is this all the curative action that can be expected from it? How carelessly must they have acted in such an important matter when they observed nothing more and discovered no more medicinal uses for it! No! asarum is as little adapted for employment as an emetic in the place of ipecacuanha (which also causes many other changes in the health of human beings) as many other substances, which when taken in excess are also rejected from the system by forcible vomiting, such as arsenic, sulphate of zinc, acetate of copper, veratrum album, &c.

Do all these substances, which when taken in excess cause dangerous vomiting, merely exist in nature in order that we may use them as emetics? What short-sightedness, what dangerous superficiality! And my remarks do not apply only to COSTE and WILLEMET, but the same complaint may be made of all our ordinary (non-) observers.

Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur. They will see, and have seen, almost nothing from the administration of all medicinal substances but evacuations by the skin, kidneys, bowels, &c., for they have always sought to sweep out material morbid stuff that has seldom any existence, and have no idea of effecting cures in any other way.

If we take into consideration what these authors relate about their porter in an off hand manner, as if it were a mere nothing because he did not die on the spot, together with what may be read in the following observations, it would seem to be highly probable that this root, when given in such a large dose as that it shall excite that evacuation upwards of which the saburrals are so fond, is capable of putting a human being in imminent danger of his life, and that consequently it may actually produce a fatal result, as was, indeed, seen by WEDEL.

That would, indeed, be a splendid inestimable remedy which should remove the (imaginary) foulness of the stomach with no other disadvantage than palpable danger to life! Preserve us from acting so barbarously towards our sick fellow-creatures! No! the beneficent Preserver of life created this root for much nobler objects.

To cure natural morbid vomiting accompanied by threatening symptoms like those of asarum with the smallest dose of the excessively diluted tincture of asarum, this is the first noble employment that we have to make of it-exactly the opposite of that murderous misuse of it in which it was recommended in large doses as an emetic.

What else it can do in the way of homoeopathic help may be seen from its other symptoms detailed below, which, to the thoughtful physician, require no elucidation, nor is it necessary to give any other indication of the diseases curable by it.

The homoeopathic practitioner who does exactly the opposite of that which the ordinary medical school has hitherto enjoined knows how to make a better use of this mighty gift of God; he never misuses it for the production of such involuntary break-neck upsettings of the human organism; even our domestic animals should be spared those cruelties practised under the name of veterinary medicine.

No, the Creator wished that we might learn to overcome great diseases by means of powerful medicines having similar symptoms (homoeopathically) in doses of the smallest size, and therefore incapable of doing harm.

He did not create them in large quantities in order that we should by giving them in large doses inflict injury on the noble human race without affording relief, as is the case in the ordinary allopathic treatment.

These substances are ordained by nature for very different ends and purposes, all of which we do not yet know; and for which they have been produced in great quantities; nothing has been created for one single object; on the contrary, the purposes of their useful production are manifold.

And if among these their utility as medicines is included, the large supply nature affords us of them cannot warrant us to misuse them in great doses for diseases.

Thus, for instance, arsenic has undoubtedly other important uses in the divine economy, for we can only employ a very small portion of the many hundred tons of it which the Saxon Erzgebirge alone can furnish for a useful medicinal purpose.

According to COSTE and WILLEMET vinegar is an antidote to asarum.

Camphor is apparently efficacious in alleviating the injurious effects of its employment in unsuitable cases or in large doses.

A quadrillionth of a grain (in the form of diluted solution) of the alcoholic tincture, and the quintillionth dilution of the freshly-expressed juice mixed with an equal quantity of alcohol (in the dose of a drop or a small portion of a drop), appear to be the best doses for homoeopathic purposes.

ASARUM

ASARUM

(Asarum Europaeum : asar.)

- Vertigo, as from slight intoxication, on rising from a seat and walking about (aft. 10 m.). [Stf.]

- He does not notice things about him. [Fz.]

- Mental condition as if just falling asleep; a gradual vanishing of the thoughts. [Fz.]

- Thoughts so overstrained that they vanish completely. [Fz.]

- He is quite stupid in his head and has no inclination for anything. [L.Rkt.]

- Incapacity for any work, and he can do nothing; his mental powers fail him (before

each attack of vomiting, afterwards somewhat better); as a rule his reason is defective all throughout the medicinal disease. [L.Rkt.]

- Sensation of vertigo, as if he could not stand very surely, in the evening (aft. 4 d.). [L.Rkt.]

- Confusion, like stupidity of the whole head, with tension in the region of the ears. [L.Rkt.]

- In the morning, on rising, dizzy in the head, with headache in the left side of the forehead (aft. 22 h.). [Stf.]

- When he wishes to work with his head and to reflect, the want of thinking power immediately returns and the drawing pressure in the forehead, so that he must immediately leave off. [L.Rkt.]

- As often as he attempts to reflect a little, the head affections and the sick feeling increase perceptibly; he must quickly cease thinking, which would besides be in vain, as he is quite stupid. [L.Rkt.]

- Aching, stupefying, dull headache in the forehead, as if he had been wakened too soon from sleep. [Stf.]

- Dull headache (aft. 1/2 h.). [Hbg.]

- Headache, like confusion in the left temple, thereafter under the parietal bones, lastly in the occiput. [Hbg.]

- Confusion of the head, less observable when walking, more when sitting, and pressing in the eyes as with a blunt point from within outwards, especially under the right eyelid (aft. 1/4 h.). [Fz.]

- Tensive painful confusion of the head. [Stf.]

- The head is heavy and confused, at the same time pressure above the sagittal suture, as if he were intoxicated (aft. 3 h.). [Stf.]

- The head becomes heavy, as if there were something that shook or swayed in it, which, after bending it forwards or backwards, lets its weight be felt. [Fz.]

- Pressure in the brain, chiefly anteriorly (aft. 3/4 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- Aching in the left side of the occiput extending towards the side of the head (aft. 3 m.). [Stf.]

- Out-pressing pain on both sides of the head. [L.Rkt.]

- Very acute headache in the left temple and behind the ears, like compression, which becomes worse when walking and shaking the head, but is alleviated by sitting (aft. 12 h.). [Stf.]

- Pressure from without inwards over the greatest portion of the brain (aft. 2 3/4 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- Pressure in the brain from above downwards as with a stone, on a spot of the forehead (aft. 1/4 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- Violent pressure downwards in the forehead upon the eyes, which then water (aft. 2 1/4 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- Pressure combined with other sensations here and there in the brain. [L.Rkt.]

- Sensation of pressure of alternating severity from above downwards in the forehead. [L.Rkt.]

- Aching pain in the temples, especially the left. [Fz.]

- Sharp aching headache above the root of the nose. [Fz.]

- Tearing aching pain in the left temple. [Stf.]

- Violent, drawing pressure in the brain under the forehead (increased every time he retches). [L.Rkt.]
- Drawing headache, as if it would draw into the temple (at noon); it appears to be alleviated in the open air and by lying. [Stf.]
- A (stupefying) drawing here and there in the brain, ear, and nape. [Stf.]
- When he has stooped and rises up again, for some seconds, lacerating pain in the forehead. [L.Rkt.]
- Tearing, pulse-like throbbing pain in the forehead. [L.Rkt.]
- In the morning on rising from bed, throbbing pain in the forehead (aft. 24 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- By stooping forwards, throbbing headache is excited in the forehead. [L.Rkt.]
- He feels the beat of the arteries in the occiput, afterwards throughout the body. [L.Rkt.]
- Tension of the whole scalp so that he is (painfully) conscious of the hairs. [L.Rkt.]
- Itching commencing with fine pricks under the left temple. [Fz.]
- A cold sensation on a small spot of the left side of the head, a couple of inches above the ear. [Stf.]
- Formication under the upper eyelid, especially of the left eye. [Fz.]
- The left upper eyelid is somewhat swollen; the eye cannot bear much reading. [L.Rkt.]
- Twitching of the lower lid of the right eye. [Fz.]
- Sensation of twitching in the left upper eyelid from without outwards, by fits, but only when he holds the eyelid still; but when he elevates it in order to look at anything, it goes off immediately (aft. 9 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- In the outer canthus of the right eye a feeling of cold as from a cold breath. [Stf.]
- When he uses the eyes for reading, there occurs in each of them a feeling as if it was forced asunder. [L.Rkt.]
- Pressure in the left eye. [Stf.]
- Tearing pain in the interior of the right eye synchronous with the pulse (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- Sensation of dryness and drawing in the eyes. [L.Rkt.]
- Dry burning in the eyelids and inner canthi, especially in the left eye. [Stf.]
- Painful dry feeling in the interior of the eye. [Stf.]
- Warm feeling and slight pressure in the eyes; they have lost much of their brightness and look duller. [L.Rkt.]
- Obscuration of the eyes (aft. 1/4 h.). [Fz.]
- The whole of the right outer ear is hot to the touch, frequently recurring during the whole medicinal disease. [L.Rkt.]
- Sensation of warmth at the orifice of the right meatus auditorius and feeling as if a thin skin were over it (aft. 1/2 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- Dull roaring in the left ear, like a distant wind; in the right clear singing. [Fz.]
- In the ear, externally as well as internally, a pinching feeling, like earache. [Hbg.]
- Aching behind and below the left ear. [Hbg.]
- On bending the head towards the left, a pain, as if from over-exertion a fasciculus of muscular fibres was out of its place, which spreads over the left temple and behind the ear towards the left shoulder, and in unison with the pulse increases as that rises, and diminishes as it falls. [Stf.]
- Continued pressive and tensive pain at the orifice of the meatus auditorius. [L.Rkt.]
- In the left ear a sensation observed outwardly and inwardly, as if the cartilages of the

ear contracted. [Hbg.]

- Diminished hearing of the left ear, as if it were closed by the hand; it is as if the cartilages went closer together, or as if cotton- wool plugged the ears. [Fz.]

- He feels as if a skin were stretched over the right meatus auditorius (immediately). [L.Rkt.]

- A sensation in the external meatus as if the orifice in front of the membrana tympani were pasted up. [Hbg.]

- In front of both ears he feels as if they were stopped. [Fz.]

- He hears worse with the right than with the left ear (aft. 1 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- He feels as if a membrane were before the orifice of the meatus auditorius, with sensation as if it was compressed (aft. 1/4 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- It is as if a membrane were stretched over the right meatus auditorius, with a tensive pressure therein-almost continuously for seven days, but always worse during the chill. [L.Rkt.]

- The feeling of tension and pressure on the right meatus auditorius scarcely ever remits, and when it does it extends to the right lower jaw, and when it is severe a large quantity of apparently cold saliva flows from the right side of the mouth (aft. 1/2 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- Burning, shooting pain on the left cheek. [Fz.]

- Feeling of warmth in the left cheek (aft. 4 h.). [Stf.]

- Feeling of warmth in the cheeks (aft. 10 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- On washing the face with cold water the vertigo, headache, burning on the tongue and in the mouth, contraction of the left cervical muscles and the weakness of the knees went off, but after drying the face they returned. [Stf.]

- Fine shooting on the right cheek. [Fz.]

- On the left cheek a contractive pain accompanied by gentle, but sharp blows, with drawing pain in the third molar tooth. [Fz.]

- Produces in the nose a discharge of bloody mucus. [Murray, Appar. Med., iii, p.519.]

- Dryness of the inside of the lower lip. [Fz.]

- A feeling of coldness, like a cold breath, in the upper incisors. [Stf.]

- Sensation in the left row of teeth as if they were hollow. [Hbg.]

- Cutting pain, with cramp, at the maxillary joint. [Fz.]

- Much cool saliva collects in the mouth. [Stf.]

- Frequent sensation of contraction in the interior of the mouth, causing flow of watery saliva. [L.Rkt.]

- The saliva in the mouth seems to be quite viscid (aft. 24 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- The saliva ejected was burning hot in the mouth (aft. 1/2 h.). [Stf.]

- Tongue furred white (aft. 26 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- A smarting sensation on the tongue and gums. [Stf.]

- Sensation of burning transversely across the middle of the tongue, then burning and dryness in the whole of the mouth (aft. 20 m.). [Stf.]

- Mucus in the mouth, with sweetish flat taste. [Fz.]

- Taste in the mouth as if the stomach were deranged. [L.Rkt.]

- Tobacco smoking is not relished. [L.Rkt.]

- Tobacco when smoked tastes bitter. [Fz.]

- Bread tastes bitter. [L.Rkt.]

- The dry bread eaten tastes bitter (in the evening). [Fz.]

- Dryness of the throat, with shooting. [Fz.]
- Scraping in the throat. [Stf.]
- In the throat such viscid mucus that he could not bring it up nor hawk it out, for eight days. [L.Rkt.]
- Swallowing is difficult, as from swelling of the cervical glands. [L.Rkt.]
- Hiccup (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [L.Rkt.-Hbg.]
- Hunger in the morning. [Fz.]
- Frequent eructation. [L.Rkt.-Hbg.]
- Frequent empty eructation. [Stf.]
- When walking in the open air a rising up as of air, out of the stomach, and when it came to the mouth he must yawn a couple of times, then for an hour empty eructation and copious discharge of flatus. [Stf.]
- Incomplete eructation up to the upper part of the chest. [Fz.]
- Shivering from nausea. [L.Rkt.]
- Nausea (aft. 1 h.). [Hbg.]
- General discomfort and nausea. [L.Rkt.]
- Nausea and loathing with shuddering (immediately). [Fz.]
- Constant nausea and sickness in the fauces. [L.Rkt.]
- Nausea, with aching in the forehead, and great flow of water into the mouth. [L.Rkt.]
- Empty retching, with flow of water into the mouth (aft. 1/2, 1 1/2 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- The retching is always more violent the oftener it comes; the eyes become filled with water. [L.Rkt.]
- When retching all the symptoms are increased, except the stupidity of the head, which decreases. [L.Rkt.]
- Vomiting (an hour after the first retching), with great straining of the stomach, in five or six paroxysms, each time as if the head would burst in the region of the ears; only a little greenish, slightly sour, gastric juice is ejected (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- Vomiting, with great anxiety. [J. B. v. Helmont, Pharmac. med., Parag.47.]
- Vomiting, diarrhoea-death. [G. W. Wedel, Amoenit. Mat. Med., p.240.]
- Vomiting with great effort and violent pressure in the stomach; the effort to vomit takes away his breath, so as almost to suffocate him, and yet nothing but sourish water is ejected (aft. 2 1/4 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- Vomiting, with sensation of straining of the stomach and violent compression in the epigastrium, and a similar feeling in the head (aft. 2 1/4 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- There always remains some nausea in the stomach, with disinclination to work, sensation of want of thinking power and laziness. [L.Rkt.]
- (After the vomiting alleviation of the head symptoms.) [L.Rkt.]
- Fulness in the stomach, with hunger. [Fz.]
- Pinching in the stomach (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Hbg.]
- Slight pinching in the stomach or just over it. [Fz.]
- In the stomach a pressure as with a blunt point. [Hbg.]
- Troublesome pressure on the scrobiculus cordis, which prevents him feeling whether he is hungry or not-all day. [L.Rkt.]
- Hard pressure on the region of the stomach and scrobiculus cordis for two successive days. [L.Rkt.]
- Pressure on the gastric region on inspiring. [L.Rkt.]

- Feeling of constriction in the region of the diaphragm. [L.Rkt.]
- From time to time sharp cutting round about in the epigastrium, which is always relieved by the discharge of some flatulence. [L.Rkt.]
- Cutting in the epigastrium (aft. 2 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- Horrible colic and vomiting. [Coste and Willemet, in Samml. br. Abh. f. pr., ??? iv, 2.]
- Fulness in the abdomen, and yet at the same time appetite and hunger. [Fz.]
- Qualmishness in the abdomen, with repeated aching pain along the coronal suture (aft. 8 h.). [Stf.]
- A painless and gentle working about in the abdomen. [Stf.]
- Explosion of flatulence in the abdomen which is not discharged. [Fz.]
- Pressure in the abdomen. [L.Rkt.]
- Feeling of aching and painful pressing on the left side of the abdomen, observed when moving. [L.Rkt.]
- Single painful sensations in the left side of the abdomen, obliquely below the navel. [Stf.]
- Before the stool cutting in the abdomen and sharp stitches in the rectum from above downwards (in the morning). [L.Rkt.]
- He has hurried urging to stool (1 1/2 hour after the first stool) with cutting in the abdomen and rectum before and during the (looser) stool. [L.Rkt.]
- Stool in hard small pieces. [L.Rkt.]
- The usual morning stool was delayed for some hours, and then it was scanty, yellow like an egg (slimy) and of slender form. [Stf.]
- Diarrhoea. [Coste and Willemet, l.c.]
- Diarrhoeic, viscid slimy, as it were resinous stool; ascarides pass in shaggy masses of mucus, for six days. [Stf.]
- Stool whitish-grey and ash coloured, with bloody mucus on the top.
- Pressure on the bladder, during and after urinating. [Fz.]
- Constant urging to urinate. [Fz.]
- (A drawing in the urethra.)
- A wild, acute pain in the left groin, which darted quickly through the urethra into the glans penis, and there a smarting, contractive, violent, internal pain remained for a long time. [Stf.]
- Premature birth, expulsion of the foetus. [Ray, Hist. univ. Plant., i.]
- (Stuffed coryza; the left nostril is stopped up). [Stf.]
- (Violent sneezing.)
- A tickling runs through the nose (as from the positive galvanic pole), which, after ineffectual urging, causes sneezing and a flow of clear fluid. [Stf.]
- Sensation as if the breath and saliva were hot, but without dry feeling in the mouth. [L.Rkt.]
- Repeated coughing on account of mucus in the chest, which first rises up into the throat and causes difficulty of breath, and at length cough, with expectoration. [Fz.]
- Inspiration causes an irritation in the throat, which excites cough. [L. Rkt.]
- Very short breath (at night).
- (Angry and cross before the cough.)
- Great expectoration of mucus by hawking and coughing.
- (At the commencement of the cough the respiration is whistling.)

- Short breath; the throat is constricted and this causes hacking cough. [L.Rkt.]
- Obtuse stitch, impending respiration, quite low down, as if in the left lung, at every inspiration (aft. 15 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- He can only breathe short and by jerks on account of stitches and constriction in the larynx; short coughing relieved the constriction for a little time. [L.Rkt.]
- Obtuse stitch on the left near the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 9 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- In the right lobe of the lung stitches when inspiring (aft. 12 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- Frequent, obtuse stitches in both lungs, during inspiration, for eight days. [L.Rkt.]
- Stitches in the chest during respiration (aft. 24 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- When he takes a rather deep breath immediately obtuse stitches in both lungs. [L.Rkt.]
- Sensation of pressure on the whole of the chest. [L.Rkt.]
- In the region of the last ribs a sharp pressure as if with the back of a knife. [Hbg.]
- In the right side of the chest a severe, forcible pressing at regular intervals (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Hbg.]
- Visible twitching and palpitation in the muscles of the region of the clavicle. [Hbg.]
- Stretching pain in the left side (aft. 3/4 h.). [Fz.]
- Sensation as if the left lung were constricted or cut into by a string or wire. [L.Rkt.]
- Pain round about in both lungs, as if they were constricted by a sharp wire. [L.Rkt.]
- In the right side of the chest a burning sensation, more externally than internally. [Hbg.]
- Burning pain with shooting in the sacrum, while sitting. [Fz.]
- From one crista ilii to the other over the spine, pain as if the flesh of the muscles were rent outwards, in tearing jerks, when walking. [L.Rkt.]
- Paralytic pain, as if bruised, in the back, as long as he remains erect, stands or sits, but does not lie. [L.Rkt.]
- Bruised pain in the back. [L.Rkt.]
- Obtuse stitches under the scapulae. [L.Rkt.]
- At the inner border of the right scapula a pain as from a knock or blow, especially felt on touching the scapula or drawing it inwards (aft. 25 h.). [Stf.]
- Pain in the nape on the left side as if by over-exertion a bundle of muscular fibres had got out of their place, the pain then spreads over the head and shoulders (aft. 6 h.). [Stf.]
- Paralytic pain in one of the muscles of the nape, as if it were bruised, on moving the neck. [L.Rkt.]
- On the muscles of the nape a sensation as from a too tight neck cloth, and as if a blunt knife were pressed on it. [Fz.]
- Feeling of weight on the neck and sensation as if the muscles were compressed by bandages. [Hbg.]
- Spasmodic contraction of the left cervical muscles, with perceptible bending of the head to that side. [Stf.]
- Violent tearing stitches in both shoulders during motion and rest. [L.Rkt.]
- In the axilla, as if in the axillary glands, a rapidly occurring obtuse pain. [Stf.]
- A pressure in the left axilla, as with a rough piece of wood. [Hbg.]
- Under the right axilla towards the front an itching, as from a fleabite. [Fz.]
- Pain in the shoulder, as if dislocated, on moving the arm. [Fz.]
- On the deltoid muscle of the upper arm a contractive tensive pain, on laying the hand on the table, and also when it is left lying there. [Fz.]

- Paralytic weakness in the arm. [L.Rkt.]
- He cannot keep the arm lying on the table long without discomfort and feeling of exhaustion; but when he allows the arm to hang down he feels nothing. [L.Rkt.]
- Aching tearing in the left arm in all positions. [L.Rkt.]
- Drawing paralytic pain in the left wrist-joint. [Stf.]
- Quick, drawing burning pain from the wrist through the thumb and index finger (aft. 3 h.). [Hbg.]
- A drawing in the fingers, in the evening, while lying in bed.
- Occasional twitching tearing pains in the upper and lower extremities. [L.Rkt.]
- Bruised feeling and sometimes transient painful tearing in the upper and lower extremities. [L.Rkt.]
- Painful sensation on the hip. [Fz.]
- In the right hip an obtuse aching. [Hbg.]
- In the head of the left thigh and beyond, especially when walking, a (drawing tensive) pain. [Stf.]
- In the hips a drawing aching pain (when walking). [Hbg.]
- When walking or moving after sitting, as also when touching, a dull pain in the hip-joint and in the middle of the thigh. [Stf.]
- Sensation from the right hip-joint to the knee, as if the limb were going to sleep. [Stf.]
- When he treads he has a violent pain in the hip-joint and in the middle of the thigh, and the limb is as if paralyzed by it; he cannot tread properly. [Stf.]
- Sudden, digging pain in the upper muscles of the left thigh. [Fz.]
- Tearing, shooting pain in the left thigh. [L.Rkt.]
- Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the right thigh, near the knee, which goes off on stretching out the leg. [Fz.]
- A drawing in the knee.
- A drawing in the tendons of the hough, in the evening while lying in bed.
- (Clucking in the hough.)
- Violent tearing stitches in the knees, on moving and when at rest. [L.Rkt.]
- Fatigue of the thighs on going upstairs, for many days. [L.Rkt.]
- Exhausted feeling in the thighs as if he had not obtained rest by sleep. [L.Rkt.]
- Feeling of weakness in the knees with visible staggering when walking, when he does not take great care (aft. 15 m.). [Stf.]
- Exhaustion and bruised feeling of the thighs and knees, as in a fit of ague. [L.Rkt.]
- Restlessness in the left knee-joint, which forces him to move (aft. 1/2 h.). [Fz.]
- Above the right hough a pressure as with some hard blunt substance. [Hbg.]
- The left leg is as if asleep, and the foot, as when very cold, insensible and as if dead. [Fz.]
- Visible twitching and palpitation in the muscles of the calf. [Hbg.]
- In the left tibia sensation as if bruised. [Hbg.]
- In the sole of the foot quick shooting pains (aft. 3 1/2 h.). [Hbg.]
- A drawing in the toes, in the evening when lying in bed.
- (On both feet the little toes are painful as if frozen.) [Stf.]
- Over sensitiveness of all the nerves; when he thinks (which he cannot help doing constantly) of someone scratching gently with the finger-tip or nail on linen or something similar, a very disagreeable sensation runs through him, which for an instant stops all his

thoughts and actions (aft. 11 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- After dinner great fatigue. [Stf.]
- Every afternoon great exhaustion and constant yawning. [L.Rkt.]
- Laziness, slowness, and dislike to all work. [L.Rkt.]
- General feeling of exhaustion and sometimes bruised feeling. [L.Rkt.]
- Agility in all the limbs; he does not know that he has a body. [Fz.]
- When walking in the open air the headache, heat of the cheeks and sleepy crossness go off. [Stf.]
- When walking in the open air he seems to be floating like a disembodied spirit. [Fz.]
- Frequent yawning. [L.Rkt.]
- Towards evening he becomes so weak, with sick feeling, that when he sits upright he feels as if he would every moment succumb and die, he must lie down in bed. [L.Rkt.]
- Very great drowsiness by day (aft. 12, 13, 14 d.). [L.Rkt.]
- Drowsiness, crossness. [Stf.]
- (On alternate nights restless sleep; he cannot readily fall asleep.)
- During sleep such a violent shooting in the dorsum of the left foot, that he dreamt he got a stab during the application of a blister; on awaking he felt nothing. [Hbg.]
- At night vexatious and annoying dreams of being put to shame, c. [Fz.]
- In the evening, in bed, an ebullition in the blood that prevented him going to sleep, for two hours.
- Shaking all over the body (immediately). [Fz.]
- Slight shiver over the body (aft. 1/2, 1 1/2 h.). [L.Rkt.]
- Shiver (with loathing and nausea) (immediately). [Fz.]
- A rigor in the back (which came on suddenly on biting a hard crust). [Stf.]
- Rigor and chilliness, without thirst. [L.Rkt.]
- Uninterrupted chilliness, goose-skin; hands and face cold, blueness of complexion. [L.Rkt.]
- The hands are icy cold, but the arms and the rest of the body warm, yet covered with goose-skin, and he is very chilly. [L.Rkt.]
- In the evening rigor with extreme weakness, especially in the knees and sacrum, without thirst; the hands are cold, but the rest of the body as warm as usual, the forehead, however, hot. [L.Rkt.]
- Shivering with heat in the face. [L.Rkt.]
- All day long chilliness; when he sits still or lies and keeps himself covered, he feels nothing (except a pain in the eyes, pressure in the forehead and on the scrobiculus cordis, and sometimes external heat); but when he moves about in the room ever so little, or sits out in the open air without moving, he is excessively chilly, almost entirely without thirst; but when he walks quickly out of doors or comes from the open air into the warm room, or when he becomes heated by animated conversation in the room, or after dinner, as also when lying in the warm bed, he feels well and warm enough, he has, indeed, some heat with thirst for beer. [L.Rkt.]
- Chill when drinking. [L.Rkt.]
- Cold sensation on the body, as if a cold wind blew on him; at the same time he felt cold to the touch, almost always with goose-skin; after a few hours warmth returned somewhat increased (in the afternoon), with slimy mouth, dryness in the throat and thirst; here- after a similar coldness, and in the evening (an hour before bedtime) again

increased warmth, which lasted in bed, during which he must put the hands outside the bed-clothes, also with great dryness on the palate. [Fz.]

- All day long fever : in the forenoon chilliness, which does not go off either by moving in the open air or by external warmth; after the midday siesta external feeling of heat, with internal rigor and thirst. [L.Rkt.]

- When seated and not well covered up, or when he moves, immediately chilliness, but when he covers himself up he instantly becomes hot, though sometimes with rigor. [L.Rkt.]

- After the cessation of the hot feeling, while heat of the head and face remains, chilliness comes on, so that he shivers on the slightest movement. [L.Rkt.]

- Heat of the forehead and scalp, the rest of the body of normal temperature, with shivering and chilliness without thirst, and strong and quick pulse. [L.Rkt.]

- After the chilliness feeling of heat and actual heat, especially of the face and palms, whereupon the pains in the ear return. [L.Rkt.]

- Feeling of warmth, as if sweat would break out (aft. 4 h.). [L.Rkt.]

- Unusual warmth of the body all day (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]

- Slight sweat only on the upper part of the body and the upper extremities. [Hbg.]

- In the evening in bed, immediately after lying down, perspiration.

- Profuse night sweat. [L.Rkt.]

- Warm perspiration, even when sitting still. [L.Rkt.]

- He perspires very readily from a slight cause. [L.Rkt.]

- Melancholy peevishness.

- Lachrymose sadness and anxiety. [Stf.]

- Great gaiety (aft. 6 to 12 h.), alternating with calmness or even sadness for some moments. [L.Rkt.]

Aurum metallicum

(Aurum Foliatum : aur.)

(Gold, the well-known metal.)

Just as superstition, impure observations, and credulous assumptions have been the source of innumerable falsely ascribed remedial virtues of medicines in the *Materia Medica*; in like manner physicians by their failure to resort to the test of experiment and by their futile theorizing, have quite as unreasonably denied the possession of any medicinal power whatever to many substances that are very powerful, and consequently of great curative virtue; and by so doing they have deprived us of these remedies.

In this place I will only speak of gold, and not of this metal altered by the ordinary chemical processes, consequently not of it dissolved by the action of acids nor precipitated from its solution (fulminating gold), both of which have been declared to be, if not useless, then absolutely noxious, apparently because they cannot be taken without dangerous consequences when given in what is called a *justa dosis*, or, in other words, in excessive quantity.

No! I speak of pure gold not altered by chemical manipulations.

Modern physicians have pronounced this to be quite inactive; they have at length expunged it out of all their *Materia Medica*s, and thereby deprived us of all its mighty curative virtues.

"It is incapable of solution in our gastric juices, hence it must be quite powerless and useless.

" This was their theoretical conclusion, and in the medical art, as is well known, such theoretical dicta have always availed more than convincing proof. Because they did not question experience, the only possible guide in the medical art which is founded on experience alone; because it was easier to make mere assertions, therefore they usually preferred bold dicta, theoretical empty assumptions and arbitrary maxims to solid truth.

It is no excuse for them that the older physicians have also deemed gold to be quite useless and powerless, that, for example, FABRICIUS (in Obs. Med.) says :-"What effect can the low temperature of our stomach have on gold-leaf, seeing that it is unaltered by the most intense heat ?" Or NICHOLAS MONARDES (De Ferro, pp.32, 33):-"Patients may take my word for it, and square themselves the expense of employing gold as a medicine-they can never obtain any medicinal virtue from it for their maladies.

" Or ALSTON (Mat. Med., i, p.69):-"Seeing that gold in its metallic state cannot be dissolved or altered by the vital power, it can consequently have no medicinal action, but what it exerts on the intestines by virtue of its weight, hardness, and mechanical form.

" Or, lastly, J.F.GMELIN (Appar. Med. Min., i, p.445):- "As gold is not destructible, not resolvable into vapour, and is hence incapable of union with the juices of the animal body, therefore it cannot possess curative virtues.

"

Nor are they excused when they adduce a number of other older physicians as deniers of the medicinal properties of gold, and refer to such names as ANT.

MUSA BRASSAVOLUS, FEL.

PLATERUS, HIER.

CARDANUS, JO.BRAVUS PETRAFIT, FRANC.

PIC.

MIRANDOLA, MERINUS MERCENIUS, DURETUS, CAMERARIUS, CORDOSUS, CONRINGIUS, LEMERY, ANGELUS SALA, or JOH.

SCHRODER, who in other matters is so extremely credulous.

They were all wrong, and so are all the modern physicians. Gold has great, peculiar medicinal powers. At first I allowed myself to be deterred by these deniers from hoping for medicinal properties in pure gold; but as I could not persuade myself to consider any metal whatsoever as destitute of curative powers, I employed it at first in solution.

Hence the few symptoms from the solution of gold recorded below.

I then gave, in cases where the symptoms guided me to the homoeopathic employment, the quintillionth or sextillionth of a grain of gold in solution for a dose, and observed curative effects somewhat similar to those I afterwards experienced from pure gold.

But because, as a rule, I do not like, when I can avoid it, to give the metals dissolved in acids (when I cannot avoid doing so, I prefer their solutions in vegetable acids), and least of all in mineral acids, as that detracts from their noble simplicity, for they must assuredly undergo some alteration in their properties when acted on by these acids-as we must perceive on a comparison of the curative effects of corrosive sublimate with those of the black oxyde of mercury-I was delighted to find a number of Arabian physicians unanimously testifying to the medicinal powers of gold in a finely pulverized form, particularly in some serious morbid conditions, in some of which the solution of gold had already been of great use to me.

This circumstance inspired me with great confidence in the assertions of the Arabians. The first trace of this we meet with in the eighth century, when GEBER (De Alchimia traditio, Argent. ap. Zetzner 1698, lib.ii, p.iii, cap.32) vaunts gold as a "materia laetificans et en juventute corpus conservans.

" Towards the end of the tenth century SERAPION the younger (De Simplicibus Comment., Venet. fol. ap. Junt., 1550, cap.415, p.192), recommends it in these words:- "Powdered gold is useful in melancholy and weakness of the heart.

" Then at the commencement of the eleventh century AVICENNA (Canon., lib.ii, cap.79)says:-"Powdered gold is one of the medicines against melancholy, removes foetor of the breath, is, even when given internally, a remedy for falling out of the hair, strengthens the eyes, is useful in pain of the heart and palpitation, and is uncommonly serviceable in dyspnoea.

ABULKASEM (ALBUCASIS), at the commencement of the twelfth century, is the first who describes (in Libro Servitoris de praep. Med., p.242) the preparation of this gold powder in these words:-"The gold is rubbed on a rough linen cloth in a basin filled with water, and the fine powder that falls to the bottom of the water is to be employed for administration.

" JOHANN VON ST.AMAND (in the thirteenth century) describes the same method of its preparation (in the Appendix to MESUE, Opera, Venet., 1561, p.245, 4 E.).

This mode of preparation was imitated by ZACUTUS, the Portuguese, and he records (Histor. Medic., lib.i, obs.33) the history of the case of a nobleman who had long been troubled by melancholy ideas, whom he cured in a month by the sole use of a fine powder obtained by rubbing gold on a grindstone.

I may refer here to the laudations of gold powder and of gold by JO. PLATEARIUS (2uaest. Therap.), RODERICUS A CASTRO (De Meteor. Microcosm., cap.3) ABRAHAM A PORTA LEONIS (Dialog. de Auro) ZACCHARIAS A PUTEO, JOH. DAN.

MYLIUS (Anatomia Auri), HORN (Ephem. Nat. Cur., Dec.ii, ann. 3, obs.159), FR.BACO (Historia Vitae et Mortis), FR. JOSEPH BURRHI (Epist. 4 ad Thom. Barthol. de Oculis), JO. JACOB WALDSCHMIEDT (Diss. de Auro, Marb., 1685), CHPH. HELWIG (Diss. de Auro ejusque in Medic. viribus, Gryphisv., 1703), LEMNIUS, PET. FORESTUS, OL. BORRICHIUS, ROLFINCK, ANDR.

LAGNER, ETTMÜLLER, TACKIUS, HELCHER (Diss. de Auro, Jen., 1730), POTERIUS, J.D. HORSTIUS, HOLLERIUS, HOEFER, and ZWELFER (Pharm. August.) But leaving these authorities out of the question, I thought I might attach more value to the testimony of the Arabians as to the curative powers of finely powdered gold than to the theoretical unfounded doubts of the moderns, so I tritured the finest gold leaf (its fineness is 23 carats, 6 grains) with 100 parts of milk-sugar for a full hour, for internal medical use.

I will not attempt to determine if in this he powder the gold is only tritured smaller, or if by this energetic trituration it has become to some degree oxydated.

Enough, that in proving it on some healthy adults, 100 grains of this powder (containing one grain of gold), and on others, 200 grains (containing two grains of gold), dissolved in water, sufficed to excite very great alterations in the health and morbid symptoms, which are recorded below.

From these it will be perceived that the assertions of the Arabians are not without

foundation, as even small doses of this metal given in the form mentioned caused even in healthy adults morbid states very similar to those cured (in unconscious Homoeopathic manner) by those Orientals, who deserve credit for their discovery remedies.

Since then I have cured quickly and permanently of melancholia resembling that produced by gold many persons who had serious thoughts of committing suicide, by small doses, which for the whole treatment contained altogether from the 3/100ths to the 9/100th of a grain of gold; and in like manner I have cured several other severe affections, resembling the symptoms caused by gold.

I do not doubt that much higher attenuations of the powder and much smaller doses of gold would amply suffice for the same purpose.

Some time after writing the above I had an opportunity of convincing myself that a hundred-fold higher attenuation of the above preparation (made by triturating gold with a hundred parts of milk-sugar), consequently 1/10000th part of a grain of gold for a dose, showed itself not less powerful in a curative point of view, especially in caries of the palatal and nasal bones, caused by the abuse of mercury prepared with mineral acids.

In the subjoined schema the symptoms of gold homoeopathic to these affections will be readily observed.

By further trituration and dilution the power of gold is still more developed and spiritualized, so that I now employ for all curative purposes only a very small portion of a grain of the quadrillion-fold dilution for a dose.

Would our physicians, by their customary method of fabricating the virtues of medicines out of airy hypothesis, and constructing a materia medica of such fanciful materials, ever have discovered this remarkable power of a metal which their learned speculations had consigned to the category of utterly powerless substances? And which other of the favourite methods of our materia-medica manufacturers would have taught us these remedial properties of gold? These have been clearly and certainly taught to the homoeopathic physician by the symptoms it produces, which resemble the morbid states it is capable of curing.

Poor, fabulous materia medica of the ordinary stamp, how far dost thou lag behind the revelation which medicines in their action on the healthy human body clearly make by the production of morbid symptoms, which the homoeopathic physician can employ with infallible certainty for the cure of natural disease! The duration of the action of gold in not extremely small doses is at least twenty-one days.

(Aurum Foliatum : aur.)

- Drawing pain in the forehead (aft. 2 h.).
- A tickling itching on the forehead (aft. 1 h.).
- Tearing pain in the left eye.
- Redness and itching inflammation on the nose, which afterwards desquamates.
- Red swelling of the left side of the nose; the cavity of the nose is ulcerated deep in, with a dry, yellowish scab, with sensation of internal stoppage of the nose, although the air passes readily through it.
- Red swelling on and under the right nostril; in the nostril itself there is a painless ulcer-scab; it feels to him stopped up, although the air passes through it. [Mch.]

- Externally in the upper part of the nose a burning (and somewhat itching) pain.
- A crawling in the interior of the nose, as if something were running about in it.
- Discharge of a greenish-yellow matter from the nose, without bad smell, for 7 days (aft. 10 d.).
- (Ringing in the ears) (aft. 6 h.).
- (After the ringing in the ears a kind of dulness of hearing, as if the ears internally were wide and hollow, owing to which nothing was heard distinctly.)
- Twitching toothache sometimes on one side, sometimes in the upper incisors.
- Twitching toothache also in the anterior upper row of teeth. [Mch.]
- Distension of the abdomen.
- His breathing is very short, and as if the larynx were stopped up, for some days.
- (A couple of stitches just above the heart.)
- (Swelling in the wrist, without pain per se, only a tension on bending, back the hand; on grasping, however, he has stitches in it.)
- Tearing pain in the middle finger (after dinner).

(aur.)

(Gold-leaf).

- More acute thinking faculty, and more accurate memory.
- Intellectual labours affected him much; he felt exhausted.
- On stooping, vertigo, as if all turned round in a circle; on assuming an erect position it went off each time (aft. 40 h.). [Lr.]
- On walking in the open air there occurred a vertigo as if he would always fall to the left side and was intoxicated, which obliged him to go to bed, and for some time whilst lying in bed it returned on the slightest movement (aft. 43 h.). [Lr.]
- In the morning, on rising, confusion of the head; great weight in the occiput. [Ws.]
- Confusion of the head. [Hrr.]
- When standing he is suddenly seized with vertigo, which compels him to sit down (aft. 28 h.). [Hrr.]
- Headache as from commencing catarrh.
- Headache (increasing from morning onwards), as if the brain were bruised, which by merely thinking and reading, but especially by continued talking and writing, is increased to the extremest violence, so that the ideas become confused, and it is only by the greatest effort that anything connected can be spoken or written; but when he ceases to speak, reflect and write, the headache always departs; at 7 p.m. it spontaneously ceases entirely (aft. 6 h.).
- Headache, which is felt partly like bruised pain, partly in one portion of the brain, sometimes like painful pressure, sometimes like a tearing, increases from morning onwards and goes off about 3 p.m. (aft. 24 h.).
- (One-sided headache like digging, boring, pecking, in the morning immediately after waking, increased by coughing and bending the head backwards.)
- One sided, sharp beating, hacking headache.
- Tearing pressure in the head, here and there, especially in the forehead, with giddy feeling. [Hrr.]
- A prickling sensation in the sinciput.

- Headache, anteriorly in the forehead and temples, deep in the brain, a very severe tearing, which is allayed in the open air. [Gss.]
- Aching stupefying headache, as if excited by a strong wind (aft. 11 h.). [Lr.]
- Pressure in the left side of the forehead (aft. 1 1/4 h.). [Hrr.]
- Aching tearing from the right side of the occiput to the right side of the forehead (aft. 3 h.). [Hrr.]
- Tearing pressure in the left side of the crown, worse on movement. [Hrr.]
- Tearing in the left temple. [Fz.]
- Fine tearing in the right side of the crown (aft. 3 h.). [Hrr.]
- Tearing pain in the left side of the crown (aft. 1/2 h.). [Hrr.]
- Tearing pain in the left side of the forehead, worse on movement. [Hrr.]
- Fine tearing in the forehead. [Hrr.]
- Tearing cutting pain in the right side of the crown (aft. ???) [Hrr.]
- Fine tearing from the right side of the occiput through ??? to the forehead, worse on movement (aft. 1 h.). [Hrr.]
- Tearing pressure in the right side of the occiput. [Hrr.]
- A roaring and rushing in the head, as if he were seated beside rushing water (aft. 15 d.).
- Rush of blood to the head.
- Rush of blood to the brain (aft. 3/4 h.).
- Violent rush of blood in the head, on stooping, which goes off again on rising up (aft. 8 d.). [Hrr.]
- Shooting on the frontal bone, like a slow drawing (aft. 6 h.). [Fz.]
- A sharp stitch on the centre of the forehead, where the hair begins.
- Needle-pricks on the forehead externally (aft. 24 h.). [Hrr.]
- A small osseous tumour on the right side of the vertex, with boring pains per se, but worse when touched.
- A small osseous tumour on the left side of the forehead superiorly.
- Pressure on and in the left side of the forehead externally and internally (aft. 10 h.). [Hrr.]
- Painful pressure in the temples.
- Pressure on the left temple (aft. 32 h.). [Hrr.]
- Aching externally on the left temple, worse when touched (aft. 1/4 h.). [Hrr.]
- On lying down the cranial bones are painful as if broken to pieces, so that it took away all his vital energy.
- (His head is shaken sideways and up and down.)
- Feeling of weakness and aching in the eyes.
- Pressure from without inwards on the left eye (aft. 8 d.). [Hrr.]
- Pressive pain from above downwards on the right eyeball. [Hrr.]
- Pressive pain from without inwards on the right eyeball, worse when touched (aft. 6 h.). [Hrr.]
- Aching in the eye as if a foreign body had got into it.
- On looking, a sensation in the eyes as when one has been much heated, as if the blood pressed strongly on the optic nerves.
- (A kind of burning in the eyes.)
- An obtuse stitch outwards on the lower part of the left orbit.
- Extreme pressure in the left orbit almost like a spasm, on its internal aspect posteriorly.

[Gss.]

- Fine tearing in the right orbit in the vicinity of the external canthus (aft. 5 h.). [Hrr.]
- Sensation of pressing out of the left eyeball in its inner and upper angle. [Fz.]
- Tension in the eyes which interferes with vision (aft. 1 h.). [Hrr.]
- Extreme tension in the eyes with diminution of the visual power; he cannot distinguish anything distinctly, because he sees everything double and one object seems to run into another; the tensive pain is worse when he fixes the eyes on something, and less severe when he closes them (aft. 9 d.). [Hrr.]
- Several single stitches in the inner canthus of the left eye and in the eyelid itself (aft. 36 h.). [Hrr.]

- Contraction of the pupils (aft. 2, 3 3/4 h.). [Lr.]

- Dilatation of the pupils (aft. 3 1/2 h.). [Lr.]

- It seems as if the upper half of the right eye were covered by a black body, so that he can only see with the lower half objects below him, but those above remain invisible.

[Hrr.]

- It seems as if a black veil were drawn over the eyes, whereby distinct vision is impaired (aft. 6 d.). [Hrr.]

- Sparks of fire appear suddenly before the eyes.

- A smarting pain on the left upper eyelid.

- A painless smooth pimple on the right lower tarsal edge.

- Swelling of the lower eyelids. [Fr.H-n.]

- (Bluish internal canthus.)

- The face swollen and shining, as from perspiration; the eyes as if distended and protruding.

- On the right side of the face itching needle-pricks.

- Drawing tearing on the left side of the face (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]

- In the face, on the neck, and on the chest an eruption of small pimples with purulent apices, for some hours.

- Excessive tearing in the frontal process of the malar bone. [Gss.]

- A tearing in the right zygomatic arch. [Gss.]

- Aching tearing in the left external meatus auditorius (aft. 3/4 h.). [Hrr.]

- Humming before the left ear.

- Crepitation in the left ear.

- In the morning in bed roaring in the ears.

- A tickling formication internally in the alae nasi, as during coryza (aft. 2 h.). [Lr.]

- A tickling formication internally in the alae nasi, compelling him to scratch (aft. 2 1/2 and 21 h.). [Lr.]

- Sensation of stoppage of the nose as in stuffed coryza, and yet he could draw air through it very well (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Lr.]

- The nasal bone of the right side and the neighbouring part of the upper jaw are painful to the touch, especially where the facial nerve comes out.

- After walking in the open air the nose swells in the room.

- Twitching on the septum of the nose from above downwards. [Ws.]

- He cannot get air through the nose; the nostrils are ulcerated and agglutinated and painful.

- The nostril appears to him to be stopped up, and yet he can get air through it. [Fr.H-n.]

- A transient smell of brandy in the nose, with oppression of the chest.
- (On blowing the nose he perceives a foetid smell in the nose.)
- Extremely sensitive smell; everything smells too strong (aft. 48 h.).
- Smarting pain in the lower part of the nose. [Fr.H-n.]
- Smarting pain in the lower part of the nose, so that tears came into the eyes, as when strong sunlight excites an inclination to sneeze, or during exalted religious sadness, or the highest degree of compassion. [Fz.]
- Sore feeling in the nose. [Fr.H-n.]
- Sore pain in both nostrils, especially on taking hold of them.
- Ulcerated scab in the right nostril, almost painless, yellowish, and almost dry. [Fr.H-n.]
- Dark, brownish-red, slightly elevated spots on the nose, which are the seat of aching pain only when touched (aft. 24 h.). [Hrr.]
- Swelling on and under the right nostril, with redness. [Fr.H-n.]
- Both cheeks, lips, and nose are much swollen (in the morning).
- Swelling of one cheek with drawing and tearing in the upper and lower jaw, and a sensation as of grumbling and hacking in the teeth, which feel longer.
- Tearing pressure in the right lower jaw, especially in its ascending ramus, which goes off by pressing on it (aft. 1/2 h.). [Hrr.]
- On the outer border of the lower jaw intermittent obtuse shooting (aft. 24 h.). [Gss.]
- In the right half of the chin a tearing. [Gss.]
- (On the red of the under lip a burning vesicle.)
- Dull aching pain per se and when swallowing in the gland beneath the angle of the lower jaw, as in a swelling of the cervical glands (aft. 3 h.).
- Pain in one of the submaxillary glands as if it were swollen.
- The gland beneath the ear lobe (parotid gland) is very painful when touched, like a gland pressed and squeezed between the fingers.
- Tearing pressure on the right side and lower part of the neck, near the clavicle (aft. 14 d.). [Hrr.]
- (A jerking, tearing shooting on the external cervical muscles of the left side.) (aft. 7 d.)
- Ulcer on the gums and swollen cheeks (aft. 4 d.).
- Swelling of the gums on the posterior right upper molars, with aching sore pain when touched and when eating, whereby the pain extends to the two back most molar teeth, where it becomes an obtuse tearing (aft. 14 d.). [Hrr.]
- On chewing the upper incisors are very sensitive.
- (Single stitches in the teeth.)
- Sudden attack of painful loose teeth, even the incisors.
- The molars feel on edge (aft. 1/2 h.).
- Twitching pain in the upper row of teeth. [Fr.H-n.]
- An agreeable milky taste in the mouth.
- Sweetness in the fore part of the tongue.
- Insipid taste in the mouth.
- Putrid taste in the mouth, when not eating, like high game.
- Sometimes a sourish taste in the mouth (aft. 2 1/2 h.).
- Bitter taste in the mouth with feeling of dryness (aft. 8 h.). [Lr.]
- Pleasantly sweetish saliva collects in the mouth. [Fz.]
- A kind of aching in the region of the palate, lasting several hours.

- (Attacks of stretching asunder of the gullet, as if going to vomit, but without nausea.)
- (Sore throat, like shooting soreness, only when swallowing) (aft. 7 d.).
- (Much mucus in the fauces, for several days.)
- Putrid smell from the mouth.
- Smell from the mouth like old cheese.
- Bad smell from the mouth, in the evening and at night, which he is not conscious of himself.
- His food tastes well, but does not quite satisfy his appetite, and he could again eat immediately.
- Whilst eating the anxiety goes off. [Fz.]
- Great thirst for six days. [Fr.H-n.]
- Nausea in the stomach and throat. [Hrr.]
- Scrobiculus cordis as if swollen; the whole epigastrium also swollen, and when pressed on, or when she laces herself tight, there is shooting there.
- Pain in the stomach as from hunger.
- (At noon, aching in the region of the stomach.)
- Aching in the abdomen.
- Aching (continued) in the subcostal region, as from flatulence, especially after taking something (food or drink), often increased by movement and walking; it goes off at last almost without any discharge of flatus.
- Weight in the abdomen, with icy cold feet and hands.
- Aching in the abdomen and heaving as though she would vomit. [Fr.H-n.]
- Tensive pressure in the hypogastrium just below the navel and on both sides in the lumbar regions, with feeling of fulness, most severe under the navel (aft. 53 h.). [Hrr.]
- Tensive pressure in the hypogastrium on both sides in the lumbar regions, but most severe just below the navel, with call to stool (aft. 6 d.). [Hrr.]
- Single tearings in the right side of the abdomen up to beneath the ribs, as if all there were smashed, which compels him to bend double, when sitting (aft. 36 h.). [Fz.]
- In the afternoon shooting in the left side of the abdomen, like stitches in the spleen.
- Pinching pain in the hypogastrium, sometimes here sometimes there (aft. 12 h.). [Hrr.]
- Pain like contraction in the abdomen.
- Flatulent colic about midnight; much flatulence is quickly developed, which cannot find an exit, and painfully rises up here and there, presses and resists and causes anxiety, equally felt when at rest and when moving.
- Flatulent colic soon after the lightest, most moderate meal.
- Rumbling in the abdomen.
- Grumbling in the abdomen.
- Grumbling and rumbling in the abdomen (aft. 1 h.). [Hrr.]
- Grumbling in the abdomen. [Hrr.]
- Discharge of much foetid flatus (aft. 8 h.). [Hrr.]
- Colic. [Ephem. Nat. Cur., Dec.ii, ann. 6, app., p.6.]
- Pain as if bruised in the right hypogastrium, when sitting, which goes off on rising up and when he draws up the thighs (aft. 24 h.). [Fz.]
- Pain in the groin as from a swollen inguinal gland.
- Protrusion of a hernia with great pain, like cramp; flatus seems to get into the hernia.
- A weakness in the groin.

- Drawing out of the groin down into the thigh.
- In the bend of the groin and in the tendons of the lumbar muscles a want of mobility and stiff pain when walking and spreading out the legs, as after a long journey on foot (aft. 3 1/2 h.).
- Cutting blows in both groins, during which he is obliged to draw in the abdomen and to draw up the legs. [Ws.]
- Forcing in the right groin, in the inguinal ring, as if a hernia would protrude, when sitting; on stretching out the body; it goes off on standing up. [Fz.]
- A twitching pinching in the left side of the pelvis, which makes him start and jump (aft. 4 h.). [Ws.]
- Cramp-like pain on the inner border of the pelvis in the neighbourhood of the hip, which is increased by rubbing (aft. 36 h.). [Ws.]
- Pinching pain on the inner side of the ischias. [Ws.]
- Sharp stitches in the anus and rectum (aft. 3/4 h.). [Hrr.]
- Discomfort in the hypogastrium and feeling as if he wanted to go to stool, especially after a meal (aft. 36 h.). [Hrr.]
- Every morning soft stool with some pinching.
- Unusually copious stool, in the evening (aft. 10 h.).
- Diarrhoea. [Fr.H-n.]
- Nocturnal diarrhoea with much burning in the rectum.
- Very large formed stool and hence difficult discharge of the faeces.
- (Whitish-yellow stool.)
- Frequent but ordinary stool (aft. 16 h.). [Hrr.]
- Constipation for three days. [Gss.]
- (The quantity of urine passed is greater than the amount of fluid he had drunk.)
- Constant call to urinate, whereby little, but natural urine is passed. [Gss.]
- Obtuse shooting tearing in the urethra. [Hrr.]
- In the morning, after rising, frequent erections and desire for coitus (aft. 16 and 40 h.).
- Very much increased sexual desire, which had previously been long dormant in him.
- Nocturnal erections for many successive nights.
- Nocturnal erections without seminal emissions (the 1st night). [Ws.]
- Seminal emissions for three successive nights, without subsequent weakness.
- Nocturnal seminal emissions (the following nights). [Ws.]
- At night seminal emission with voluptuous dreams (aft. 7 d.). [Hrr.]
- In the night erections and pollutions. [Gss.]
- Prostatic fluid escapes from a flaccid penis.
- Shooting tearing on the glans penis, when he has a call to urinate (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]
- Needle-pricks on the point of the glans penis; each is followed instantly by a stitch over the navel towards the scrobiculus cordis (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]
- (Very painful twitching in the penis backwards.)
- Itching on the scrotum.
- Aching tensive pain in the right testicle, as from a contusion (aft. 3 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Swelling of the lower part of the right testicle, with aching pain only when touched and rubbed, which commenced every evening about 6 p.m., and went off again about 11 o'clock (aft. 5 d.). [Hrr.]
- Labour-like pains in the abdomen, as if the menses would come on.

- Coryza. [Fr.H-n.]
- In the morning on awaking dry catarrh tightly seated in the chest; he can only cough up a little viscid mucus with great effort, and this only after first getting up from bed (aft. 16 h.).
- Cough. [Fr.H-n.]
- Great tightness of chest when walking in the open air.
- Very great tightness of chest.
- Tightness of the chest; when he laughs or walks quickly he feels the chest too tight on inspiring, and it seems to him that the chest is too flat (aft. 44 h.). [Gss.]
- Tightness of the thoracic cavity, and on inspiring obtuse stitches here and there in the chest. [Hrr.]
- Extreme tightness of the thoracic cavity with difficulty of breathing at night (aft. 58 h.). [Hrr.]
- Tightness of chest, also when sitting and when not moving, not allayed by any position; he always takes a deep breath, and cannot get enough air. [Gss.]
- Cough on account of want of breath at night. [Hrr.]
- Sometimes at the top of the trachea adherent mucus, which is with difficulty detached by short cough, also mucus lower down in the lung, which is expectorated in large quantity and easily; soon after this his respiration was very free, and he is wide chested (he was formerly very narrow chested).
- She must sometimes take a very deep breath.
- On breathing deeply and yawning, painful stitches under the ribs, whereby yawning and breathing are obstructed; this goes off on going to bed.
- On inspiring sharp stitches, and (to his feelings) in the side of the bladder.
- Frequently mucus deep in the trachea below the larynx, which, in spite of the greatest efforts, cannot be coughed up. [Gss.]
- (On expiring a rumbling in the chest down into the abdomen and groin, and after the rumbling a very rapid palpitation of the heart, with exhaustion and anxiety-thereafter slumber.)
- Mucus in the fauces that can be hawked up, but that prevents him taking a full inspiration (aft. 2 h.). [Fz.]
- Some very violent stitches in the chest, above the heart (aft. 72 h.).
- Aching on the right side of the chest in the region of the fourth rib, which causes him immense anxiety. [Fz.]
- Feeling of anxiety often in connexion with tightness of the thoracic cavity (aft. 3 d.). [Hrr.]
- Palpitation of the heart (aft. 1/4 h.).
- Sometimes a single very strong beat of the heart.
- Violent palpitation of the heart (aft. 4 d.). [Hrr.]
- When walking the heart appears to shake as though it was loose. [Fz.]
- Obtuse cutting and shooting pain on the right side near the sternum under the last true ribs. [Hrr.]
- Obtuse cutting pain on the left near the sternum more severe on inspiring (aft. 9 d.). [Hrr.]
- Obtuse stitches on both sides of the chest, with feeling of heat and oppression in the chest, increased by inspiration (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]

- Sharp stitches on the sternum (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- On the sternum aching, with busy anxious state of mind, as if some great happiness were about to befall him. [Fz.]
- Over the cartilages of the first three ribs on the right side a red spot, and under these cartilages, especially the second, a squeezing obtuse shooting, which sometimes lasts like a peg stuck in there, sometimes slowly declines; but he feels little of it when walking quickly (aft. 16 h.). [Gss.]
- Pressure on the left side near the scrobiculus cordis, under the cartilages of the upper false ribs, more severe when expiring (aft. 7 d.). [Hrr.]
- Pressure as from something hard on the sternum, with drawing tearings towards the shoulders. [Fz.]
- In the morning such severe pain in the spine that he could not move a limb.
- Pain in the sacrum, as from fatigue (aft. 3 h.).
- While sitting cutting above the sacrum as if it was pressed on by something sharp. [Fz.]
- Fine shooting tearing on the right side near the lumbar vertebrae, always removed by pressing on it (aft. 2 h.). [Hrr.]
- Pressure on the left side near the lumbar vertebrae just above the os innominatum, and on its upper border. [Hrr.]
- On the right near the spinal column, just below the right scapula, a painful pricking as with needles (aft. 1/2 h.). [Gss.]
- Tearing pain on the inner side of the scapula and beneath it, when bending the body backwards and to the left (aft. 10 h.). [Hrr.]
- Tension in the nape, as if a muscle there were too short, even when not moving, worse when stooping (aft. 10 h.). [Ws.]
- Fine stitches in the axilla. [Ws.]
- Sore pain of the shoulders, even when not touched or moved. [Fz.]
- Tearing tension under the axilla. [Ws.]
- Gone-to-sleep feeling, numbness and insensibility of the arms and thighs in the morning after waking, felt more when lying still than when moving (aft. 16 h.).
- Tearing pressure in the middle of the anterior surface of both upper arms (aft. 15 d.). [Hrr.]
- Fine tearing in the left upper arm, most severe when it is uncovered (aft. 3 h.). [Ws.]
- Pressure on the under surface and in the middle of the right upper arm. [Hrr.]
- Pressure on the left upper arm, in the periosteum (aft. 43 h.). [Hrr.]
- Down the left arm a drawing pain lying on the bone, which goes off on moving. [Fz.]
- Heaviness of the forearm when at rest, but not when moving (aft. 12 h.). [Ws.]
- Pressure on the anterior surface of the right forearm [Hrr.]
- Intermittent tearing pressure on the inner surface of the left forearm (aft. 3 d.). [Hrr.]
- Pressure on the outer side of the right forearm (aft. 12 d.). [Hrr.]
- Cramp-like tearing deeply seated internally in the bones of the wrist, now of the right, now of the left hand, also in the right elbow-joint; it draws from the inferior to the superior row of the carpal bones, especially observable in the night, but also during the day. [Gss.]
- Tearing in the right carpal bones (aft. 8 h.). [Hrr.]
- Tearing in the metacarpal bones and the proximal phalanx of the left little finger. [Hrr.]
- Cramp-like pain in the metacarpal bones of the left hand, especially of the thumb,

which, however, does not interfere with movement. [Gss.]

- Itching between thumb and forefinger.
- Very quick, continued, almost shooting pecking between thumb and forefinger.
- Fine tearing in the ring and middle finger of the right hand (aft. 3/4 h.). [Hrr.]
- Fine tearing in the distal phalanx of the right thumb. [Hrr.]
- Obtuse tearing in the finger-joints of both hands, which often extends into the limbs of both sides (aft. 5 d.). [Hrr.]
- Tearing in the proximal joints of the fingers of the right hand (aft. 4 d.). [Hrr.]
- Drawing in the finger-joints. [Hl.]
- A fine stitch darts in a tortuous manner through the gluteal muscles of the right side in a downward direction, recurring several times (aft. 16 h.). [Ws.]
- A kind of paralysis of the thigh; he cannot raise it on account of stiff pain up above in the tendons of the psoas muscle.
- Tearing in the thigh, like growing pain, only on moving, not when sitting (aft. 24 h.).
- On walking in the open air an aching tensive pain in the muscles of the left thigh, which did not go off by touching, standing, or walking, but did so when sitting (aft. 3 h.). [Lr.]
- Cramp-like drawing in the tendon of the psoas muscle which flexes the left thigh, down into the thigh, when sitting; it goes off on standing up. [Fz.]
- On the outside of the left thigh, in its middle, a spot which pains as if excoriated (coming on at night when lying). [Gss.]
- Sensation in the shaft of the right femur when he throws the right thigh over the left, as if the former were broken. [Fz.]
- When sitting, if he throws the left leg over the right, the muscles on the posterior side of the right thigh towards the hough seem to be in a twitching movement, which is not observable in another posture or when the legs are not crossed. [Gss.]
- Painful stiffness and paralyzed feeling of the knees when at rest and when moving.
- When walking a simple pain in the right knee.
- Pain in the knees as if they were tightly bound, when sitting and walking.
- The right knee is weakened by walking, so that when he treads, and also after walking, in every position, a drawing pain is felt in it for a long time (aft. 24 h.). [Gss.]
- Unsteadiness of the knees.
- Aching on the left tibia when he stretches out the leg. [Fz.]
- Above the ankles, on both sides, dull, gnawing pain, and single sharp stitches in the tendo Achillis, when at rest, which go off when moving (aft. 14 h.). [Ws.]
- Tensive pressure near the right inner ankle (aft. 5 d.). [Hrr.]
- The heels pain as if festering or as if they were filled with blood.
- (Violent stitches behind the toes on the dorsum of the foot.)
- (Digging pain in the place where a chilblain had been) (aft. 1 h.).
- Pain as if bruised and dislocated in the proximal joint of the big toe when walking.
- Paralytic drawing in the right metatarsal bone of the big toe, extending to its tip. [Hrr.]
- Paralytic drawing in the toes of the right foot. [Hrr.]
- Fine tearing in the toes of the right foot. [Hrr.]
- Drawing in the toe-joints. [Hl.]
- Pressure as from something hard in the hollow part of the sole.
- Tearing pain on the posterior part of the right sole (aft. 30 h.). [Hrr.]

- In the morning and all the forenoon, pain of all the joints as if beaten.
- In the morning, at dawn, in bed, simple or bruised pain in all the joints, especially in the sacrum and knees, which increases the longer he lies still, whether on the back or the side, but soon goes off after getting up.
- In the whole body an extremely great sensitiveness; too sensitive to every pain; on merely thinking of pain he imagined he felt it; a feeling of intolerance of everything. [Hl.]
- In the afternoon prostration and painful drawing in the blood- vessels.
- Comfortable feeling in the whole body.
- All his sensations are fine and acute. [Hl.]
- Even in the worst weather he feels well and comfortable in the open air. [Fz.]
- (Formication on the body here and there.) [Hl.]
- Itching burning radiations darting here and there, almost like stitches.
- In the afternoon when sitting and reading he has overcome by great exhaustion, during which he fell asleep, but it was quite gone when he awoke (aft. 9 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Remarkable ebullition in the blood (aft. 24 h.), as if it boiled in the blood-vessels.
- A weakness of the head combined with sopor while sitting, in the daytime.
- Irresistible sleep after dinner, and during this nap he thinks a great deal (aft. 4 h.). [Fz.]
- Frequent waking out of sleep as from fright. [Lr.]
- He moans aloud in his sleep. [Gss.]
- Agreeable and very rational but little remembered dreams (aft. 8 h.).
- Frightful dreams.
- He has frightful dreams of thieves, and cries out aloud in sleep.
- Dreams of dead people.
- He awakes in vivid dreams.
- Dream as if he should fall from a great height.
- Dreams full of quarrelling.
- Every night dreams and erection of the penis.
- In the evening immediately after going to sleep, almost half awake, she dreamt much, as if some one were speaking to her.
- All night long she dreamt that she was in the dark.
- The child slept till 3 a.m., then it became wide awake, and spoke in bold tones deliriously, with rapid utterance and red face : "Mother, thou art my gold daughter!" "What dog is that?" "What head is that on the wall?" "What is that running about the room?" and her raving consisted always of questions.
- Frightful dreams at night. [Gss.]
- At night unremembered dreams. [Lr.]
- At night vivid and yet unremembered dreams. [Lr.]
- All night long wide awake and sleepless, although without pains, and yet neither sleepy nor tired in the morning, as is usually the case after a sleepless night.
- In the morning from 4 o'clock onwards he cannot sleep properly any longer; he tosses about restlessly from one side to the other, because he cannot lie long in one position; the hand on which he lies becomes soon tired; he often wakes up. [Gss.]
- In the morning on waking very weak.
- In the morning in bed, immediately on waking, bruised headache and bruised pain in all the joints, worst when quite at rest; immediately after getting up these pains disappear.
- In the morning very tired; her legs are painful so that she would like to lie down again.

- Chilliness in the evening in bed; the legs up to the knees are icy cold; he cannot get warm all night; sleeps in all scarcely two hours, only for half an hour at a time, during which he has anxious but unremembered dreams (aft. 16 d.).
- Alternate heat and chills. [Fr.H-n.]
- Shivering through the whole body, with goose skin on the thighs, and with shock of the brain under the frontal bone (aft. 10 h.). [Fz.]
- In the evening, before lying down, headache, and after lying down shivering and chilliness.
- Rigor in the back.
- Sometimes chilliness betwixt the scapulae.
- (When he got into bed in the evening his soles and patellae became cold.) [Hl.]
- In the evening in bed, before going to sleep, a febrile rigor over the whole body as if he had taken a chill in a draught of air (aft. 19 h.). [Lr.]
- In the evening febrile rigor all over, during which the hands were cold, but the face and forehead warm, without thirst (aft. 14 h.). [Lr.]
- At night in bed, before going to sleep, a febrile rigor through the whole body; he could hardly get warm in bed (aft. 16 h.). [Lr.]
- When he lies down in bed in the evening he is quiet, yet sleep is not to be thought of; he thinks it is owing to the position, and he changes it ever and anon, but cannot sleep before 3 a.m.; in the morning, waking up at 6 a.m., he is as refreshed as if he had slept sufficiently, for three successive nights. [Hl.]
- In the evening febrile rigor over the whole body, with stuffed coryza, not followed by heat, and without thirst (aft. 14 h.). [Lr.]
- Heat of face with cold hands and feet.
- Slight transpiration at night like a vapour, and only between the thighs moisture like perspiration (aft. 10 h.).
- Morning sweat all over.
- All day long good humour; he was talkative and contented with himself. [Lr.]
- Cheerful humour; he was always disposed to converse with others, and was quite contented with his position.
- Tolerable gaiety and agreeable comfort (aft. 2 h.). [Gss.]
- In the evening sometimes weeping, sometimes laughing, as if she was not quite conscious.
- Trembling agitation of the nerves as if under the influence of some joyous hope (aft. 36 h.). [Fz.]
- Quiet moroseness (aft. 1 h.); cheerfulness (aft. 3 h.); the two emotions afterwards alternated with one another. [Hrr.]
- Moroseness; he is indisposed to talk (aft. 8 h.). [Hrr.]
- Very much given to feel offended; the slightest thing which he thought offensive affected him deeply, and caused him to resent it. [Hl.]
- Irrascibility; he is very excitable, and the slightest contradiction excites the utmost anger (aft. 48 h.). [Gss.]
- Choleric.
- He sits apart, all by himself in a corner, wrapt up in himself, as if in the deepest melancholy, when left undisturbed; but the slightest contradiction excites the greatest heat and anger, when he quite forgets himself, at first with quarrelling and much talking,

afterwards with few disconnected words (chiefly aft. 5 d.). [Hrr.]

- Constant, Sulky seriousness and reservedness. [Lr.]
- Peevish dejection; he thinks nothing will succeed with him. [Ws.]
- He thinks that everything happens awkwardly, or that he does everything awkwardly.

[Hl.]

- Discontent with all his circumstances; he imagines that he finds every some obstacle in the way; at one time he thinks that this is owing to an unlucky fate, at another that he himself is to blame for it; when the latter was the case he was particularly mortified and dejected. [Hl.]

- An urging to activity, bodily as well as mental; when he did anything, he thought he did not do it quick enough, and that he had a great deal more to do; he could not live to his liking. [Hl.]

- Remorse about his idleness, and yet he cannot work at anything; it drives him out of the house, he must be always moving. [Fz.]

- Always very restless and undecided- thought he was neglecting something for which he must incur reproach-without perceptible ebullition of blood; he seemed to carry about this restlessness with him in his inmost parts; this condition deprived him of all perseverance, all energy. [Hl.]

- A noise before the door made him anxious; he feared lest some one would come in; like anthropophobia.

- Palpitation of the heart, extraordinary anxiety, weariness of all the limbs and drowsiness (for an hour).

- Great anxiety that has its origin in the praecordial region; it draws him to a place that was previously a favourite one, and drives him away again, and so from one place to another, so that he can remain long in no place. [Fz.]

- Great weakness and anxiety, so that he is thought to be near death. [J.H.Schulze, Praelectiones in Pharm., Aug., p.46.]

- Amid howling and crying she imagines herself to be irretrievably lost.

- He imagines he has forfeited the affections of others, and this grieves him to tears. [Fz.]

- Sad, dejected.

- He is discontented with himself and depressed in spirits.

- Melancholy; he imagines he is unfitted for the world; he is filled with intense delight when he thinks of death, so that he longs to die. [Fz.]

- Contrariety of disposition.

- Frequent attacks of praecordial anxiety and trembling anxiety. [Ephem. Nat. Cur., Cent.10, obs.35.]

FULMINATING GOLD

(Aurum Foliatum : aur.)

- Bellyache, especially in children, with anguish. [Pharmac. Wirtemb., ii, p.28.]

- Sinking of the strength, syncope, cold sweat on the limbs, violent vomiting, convulsions. [Fr.Hoffmann, Med. Rat. Syst., ii, p.287.]

- Violent diarrhoea. [Ludovici, Pharmac. Med. Sec. appl. Gotha, 1685, pp.182, 188.]

Belladonna

(bell.)

(Atropa Belladonna.)

(The freshly expressed juice of the whole plant at the commencement of its flowering, mixed with equal parts of alcohol.)

The plant gathered in the garden (on a rather dry soil and preferably on the slope of a hill) is little if at all inferior in medicinal power to the wild plant, although some physicians have asserted the contrary.

From the following completed list of the symptoms of belladonna it will readily be seen that it corresponds in similarity to a number of morbid states not unfrequently met with in life, and that hence it must frequently be homoeopathically applicable for curative purposes, like a polychrest.

Those small-souled persons who cry out against its poisonous character must let a number of patients die for want of belladonna, and their hackneyed phrase, that we have well-tried mild remedies for these diseases, only serves to prove their ignorance, for no medicine can be a substitute for another.

To take an example, how often are the worst forms of sore-throat (especially those combined with external swelling) given over to death, in spite of all their employment of venesection, leeches, blisters, gargles, emollient poultices, cooling powders, sudorifics and purgatives.

And yet, without all these tortures, they might have been cured in a few hours with a single minute dose of belladonna.

And what other real medicine would not be hurtful, dangerous, and poisonous in the hands of the ignorant? Certainly every powerful medicine would be so if given in unsuitable cases of disease and in disproportionately large doses-for which the so-called physician would be solely to blame.

On the other hand, the most potent and energetic medicines will become the mildest by diminishing the dose sufficiently, and they will become the most curative, even for the most delicate and sensitive bodies, when they are given in appropriate smallest possible doses, and when the case of disease consists of affections very similar to what the medicine itself has shown it can call forth in healthy human beings.

With such potent drugs as belladonna, we must never neglect to exercise the requisite care in the homoeopathic selection.

But this would never enter the head of the routine practitioner who, as is well known, is in the habit of treating all cases with a few prescriptions learned by rote.

Taught by a hundredfold experience at the sick bed during the last eight or ten years, I could not help descending to the decillion-fold dilution, and I find the smallest portion of a drop of this for a dose quite sufficient to fulfil every curative intention attainable with this medicine.

Two drops of the juice mixed with equal parts of alcohol, taken as unity (as with other vegetable juices), and shaken with 99 to 100 drops of alcohol by two downward strokes of the arm (whose hand holds the mixing phial) gives a hundredfold potentized dilution; one drop of this shaken in the same way with another 100 drops of fresh alcohol gives the ten-thousandfold dilution, and one drop of this shaken with 100 drops of alcohol, the millionfold.

And thus in thirty such phials the potentized dilution is brought to the decillionfold, with which the homoeopathic physician effects the cures he can expect to make with belladonna. (The above is the method to be employed for the dilution and potentization of

the other vegetable juices.)

Belladonna, in the small dose just described, is, if the case is homoeopathically adapted, capable of curing the most acute diseases (in which it acts with a rapidly proportionate to the nature of the disorder).

On the other hand, it is not less serviceable in the most chronic ailments, in which its duration of action, even in the smallest dose, amounts to three weeks and more.

Almost all authors have asserted that vinegar is an antidote to belladonna, but that is a mere conjecture, copied in simple faith by one from another, and yet nothing is further from the truth.

Repeated experience has taught me that vinegar only aggravates the ill-effects of large doses of belladonna.

Opium relieves the paralytic symptoms and abdominal pains caused by belladonna, but only in an antipathic and palliative way, very probably also it removes, in very small doses, the sopor caused by belladonna.

But the stupefied condition, the mania and the fury caused by belladonna, are soonest and most surely homoeopathically removed by one or two small doses of henbane.

But the intoxication by itself is best subdued by wine, as I have seen, and as Trajus and Moibanus long ago observed.

When a small dose of belladonna, unhomoeopathically selected, causes lachrymose disposition with chilliness and headache, an equally small dose of pulsatilla relieves.

But suitable help is most urgently required in cases where belladonna has been swallowed in considerable quantities, for example, in the form of its berries.

In such cases relief is obtained by drinking a large quantity of strong coffee, which removes the loss of irritability and the tetanic convulsions, though it only does that antipathically.

It also promotes the vomiting of the berries most certainly, the fauces being at the same time irritated with a long feather in order to empty the stomach.

The erysipelatous swellings caused by belladonna are readily removed by hepar sulphuris.

Camphor, too, displays much antidotal power against some of the morbid effects caused by belladonna.

The prophylactic power of belladonna (given in the smallest dose every six or seven days) discovered by me, against the true erysipelatoid smooth scarlet fever, as described by Sydenham, Plencitz, and others, was calumniated and ridiculed for nineteen years by a large number of medical men, who were not acquainted with this peculiar form of children's disease, and consequently mistook for it the red miliary (purpura miliaris, roodvonk) that came from Belgium in 1801.

This they falsely called "scarlet fever;" and naturally they failed to get any result from the administration of my prophylactic and curative remedy for true scarlet fever, in this red miliary fever.

I am happy to say that of late years other medical men have again observed the old true scarlet fever.

They have amply testified to the prophylactic power of belladonna in this disease, and have at last rendered me justice after having been treated so long with unmerited contempt.

BELLADONNA

BELLADONNA

(bell.)

- Vertigo. [Sicelius, *Observ.*, Dec.iv, Cas.4 - ziegler, *Beob.*, Leipz., 1787, pp.21-38.- R.Buchave, in *Samml. br. Abh. f. pr. Aerzte*, xiv, iv.-Henning, in *Hufel. Journ.*, xxi, i.- Eb. Gmelin, in *Acta Nat. Cur.*, vi, App.]

- Vertigo; objects seem to sway hither and thither. [Ws.]

- Whirling in the head, vertigo with nausea, as after rapid turning round in a circle, or as after the morning sleep following a nocturnal debauch. [Hbg.]

- Whirling in the head, and at the same time a similar whirling in the pit of the stomach; after rising it became so bad when walking, that she could not distinguish anything, everything vanished from her sight. [Kr.]

- Vertigo as if all whirled round in a circle (aft. 1 h.). [Hrr.]

- He goes round in a circle. [De St. Martin, *Journal de Méd.* xviii, Août.]

- Stupid and whirling in the head; she feels better in the open air, worse in the room (aft. 1/4 h.). [Stf.]

- Attacks of vertigo, when at rest and when moving. [Gss.]

- A giddy feeling in the whole head, like vertigo, when sitting. [Htn.]

- Vertigo and trembling of the hands, so that she could not do anything with them.

[Baldinger, *Neues Magazin f. Aerzte*, i, I St., p.30.]

- When walking he staggers, holds on to the walls, complains of anxiety and vertigo, and often talks nonsense like a drunken person. [Baldinger, l.c.]

- She rises from bed in the morning and staggers as if intoxicated, hither and thither.

[Greding, in *Ludwigii Adversar. med. pr.*, i, P.iv, p.670 (14).]

- Giddy swaying. [Mardorf, *Diss. de Maniacis Giessensibus*, Giesae, 1691.-Lottinger, *Med. Chirurg. Wahrnehm.*, Altenb., ii, p.326.-Tib. Lambergen, *Lectio inaug. sist. eph. pers. carcin.*, Groning., 1754.]

- Attacks of vertigo with obtuseness of senses for some minutes (aft. 12 h.).

- All day long confusion of senses; he knows not what he is doing. [Lr.]

- Obtuseness of senses.

- Cloudiness of the head, with swelling of the glands in the nape (aft. 6 h.).

- Intoxication.

- Immediately after a meal as if intoxicated.

- On drinking the smallest quantity of beer immediate intoxication.

- Muddled head and intoxication as if from drinking wine, with bloated red face.

[*Commercium liter. Nor.*, , 1731.]

- His whole head is dazed for many days. [Stf.]

- Muddled state as in intoxication. [Höchstetter, *Obs. Med.*, Fft., 1674. obs.7.-May, in *Hannöver. Mag.*, 1773, No.97.- Sicelius, l.c.-De Launay d'Hermont, in *Hist. de l'Acad. des Sc.*, 1756.-Albrecht, in *Commerc. lit. Nor.*, 1731.-Buc'hoz, in *Vicat, Plantes vénén. de la Suisse*, p.183.] [L.Rkt.]

- Muddled state of sinciput as if an oppressive fog went hither and thither, especially under the frontal bone. [Gss.]

- Muddling of the head as from much brandy and tobacco smoke. [Hbg.]

- Muddling and confusion of the whole head, as from the disagreeable feeling of

commencing intoxication. [Gss.]

- Confusion of the head; worse during movement. [Hrr.]
- Disinclination for all intellectual work. [Hbg.]
- Weakness of mind and body. [Hrr.]
- Weakness of mind. [Wierus, de Praestig. Daemonum, iii, cap.17.]
- Stupefaction. [Wagner, Miscell. Nat. Cur., Dec.ii, ann. 10, obs.108 (II)-Buchave, - Wierus, l.c.]
- Confusion of mind. [Sicelius, l.c.]
- Confusion of mind, so that he knows not whether he is dreaming or awake. [Moibanus, in Schenck, vii, obs.164.]
- Confusion of the senses; sleepy and yet awake, he thinks he is dreaming. [Moibanus, l.c.]
- His senses deceive him. [Ackermann, in Struve, Triumph der H., iii, p.303.]
- Exalted, deluded phantasy conjures up a number of beautiful pictures to her. [Kr.]
- He imagines he sees ghosts and insects of various kinds. [Moibanus, l.c.]
- Her nose appears transparent to her. [Kr.]
- He imagines he sees things not present. [Wiedemann, in Hufel. Jour., xxii, I.]
- It seems to her that a spot on the left side of her head is transparent and spotted brown. [Kr.]
- He thinks he is riding an ox. [G-Ch, in Hufel. Jour., xvii, I.]
- He does not know his own relations. [Wierus, l.c.]
- Want of consciousness; he sat as if in a dream. [Hbg.]
- Unconsciousness. [Stf.]
- He often lay without sense, without consciousness. [Stf.]
- Loss of consciousness and convulsions in the arm, at night. [Greding, l.c., p.672.]
- Extreme stupefaction of the senses. [Ollenroth, in Hufel. Jour., vii, 4.]
- Unconsciousness. [Hasenest, in Acta Nat. Cur., iii, obs.35. -Grimm, in Acta Nat. Cur., vol.ii, obs.60.-(aft. 2 h.). Rau, in Acta Nat. Cur., x, obs.24.-Eb.Gmelin, l.c.-Höchstetter, l.c.]
- Unconsciousness with convulsions of the limbs. [Buchave, l.c.]
- Complete unconsciousness; she knows nothing going on. [Henning, l.c.]
- Complete loss of reason. [Sauter, in Huf. Jour.xi, I, p.125, (I).-Buchave, l.c.]
- Loss of reason, for some weeks. [Rau, l.c.]
- Insensibility. [Vicat, Plantes vénéneuses de la Suisse, p.181.]
- Stupidity. [Wagner, l.c. (I).]
- During the headache her thoughts leave her; she forgets what she thought of shortly before, and cannot recollect herself. [Bhr.]
- Distraction of the mind; he easily makes mistakes in his work, and forgets things that he has just undertaken to do. [Ws.]
- He thinks now of one thing now of another; he could not think of anything properly, and he immediately forgot all he had just thought of or read. [Lr.]
- Impaired memory.
- Very weak memory; he forgets what he intended to do immediately, and can remember nothing.
- Return of the lost memory. [Greding, l.c., p.650.]
- He remembers long forgotten things. [Wiedemann, l.c.]

- He remembered things that happened three years before. [Med. chir. Wahrnehmungen aus verschiednen Sprachen übersetzt, Altenb., vii, p.69.]
- Lively memory (curative effect) (aft. 24 h.).
- Violent headache. [Lambergen, -Greding, l.c., p.669.]
- Headache as though the brain was numb.
- His whole head feels heavy, as from intoxication. [Stf.]
- A weight in the upper part of the forehead, which causes vertigo and as it were intoxication (aft. 14 d.).
- The head feels heavy as though he would fall asleep; he is disinclined for everything.
- Headache, only over the eyes, like a weight in the head, in the morning on waking, and when he touches the eyes it hurts.
- Feeling of weight with violent aching in the whole occiput (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Htn.]
- Weight of the head as if it would fall down. [Ln.]
- In the morning headache as if something in the forehead above the eyebrows sunk down, which hinders the opening of the eyes (aft. 4 h.). [Lr.]
- An aching feeling of weight, from the centre of the brain towards the temples, with diminution of the hearing in both ears. [Mkl.]
- Aching in the right side of the crown, later shifting into the left side, then back again into the right. [Mkl.]
- Aching headache, especially in the forehead (aft. 2 d.). [Hrr.]
- Constant dull aching headache in the side of the head (aft. 5, 24 h.).
- Painful aching feeling in the head, especially in the lower part of the forehead, just above the nose, intolerable on stepping. [L.Rkt.]
- Headache above the orbits, as if the brain were pressed in, so that he must shut his eyes. [Hbg.]
- Aching pain beneath the right frontal protuberance, which soon afterwards involves the whole forehead (aft. 10 m.). [Gss.]
- Violent aching under the right frontal protuberance. [Gss.]
- The aching pain under the frontal bone only occasionally declines to return again in still greater intensity. [Gss.]
- Aching pain beneath the frontal protuberances, in the morning soon after waking, on getting up. [Gss.]
- Violent outward-pressing pain in left frontal protuberance. [Htn.]
- Violent inward-pressure in the left temple, which on leaning this side of the head on something extends over the whole of the anterior half of the brain (aft. 3/4 h.). [Htn.]
- Violent outward-pressure in the whole of the left half of the brain, especially severe in the forehead (aft. 2 1/4 h.). [Htn.]
- Aching pain in the right temporal region, which on leaning the head on the hand changes into a bursting pain, and extends to the right frontal protuberance (aft. 8 h.). [Htn.]
- Pressure in the head, now here, now there, that each time involves large spaces. [Hrr.]
- Aching headache in the forehead, so bad on moving that it made the eyes close, alleviated when sitting; he must lie down, whereupon it went off; on standing up it immediately returned, for two days, not aggravated either by eating or by drinking; as soon as he goes into the open air he feels as if the forehead would be pressed in, just as if a heavy stone lay on it; the third day it went off completely when sitting in the room.

[Hbg.]

- An aching deep in the brain over the whole head, whilst and after walking in the open air.
- Headache pressing like a stone in the forehead, ameliorated by laying the head down and stooping forwards, with dilated pupils and whining ill-humour about trifles (aft. 3 h.).
- Tensive pressure in the right side of forehead. [Hrr.]
- Tensive pressure in the left side of the crown and in the forehead (aft. 24 h.). [Hrr.]
- Headache as if the head was screwed together from both sides and thereby became narrower. [Bhr.]
- A constant expansion of the whole brain. [Ln.]
- Violent pressing-outwards in the whole head, as though it would burst (aft. 3 h.). [Htn.]
- Headache as if the brain would be pressed out, just above the orbits in the forehead, which hinders the opening of the eyes, and compels lying down, with extreme contraction of the pupils and very low voice (aft. 5, 24 h.).
- On stooping forwards pain as if all would come out at the forehead. [Stf.]
- Sensation as if the brain pressed towards the forehead, which immediately went off when he bent the head backwards a little (aft. 1 1/4 h.). [Htn.]
- On coughing the feeling of pressing asunder in the head is much more severe (aft. 3 1/2 h.). [Htn.]
- In the open air the feeling of bursting in the head is very severe, and he is afraid to cough on account of increasing the pain (aft. 4 h.). [Htn.]
- Throbbing pressing in the left side of the occiput (aft. 5 h.). [Htn.]
- On account of pain in the forehead he must often stand still when walking, at every step it feels as if the brain in the forehead sank and rose; this was alleviated by pressing strongly on it (aft. 6 days.). [Hbg.]
- Strong pulsation of the blood-vessels in the forehead, and pain as if the bone were raised up. [Hbg.]
- On awaking beating of the blood-vessels in the head and in most parts of the body.

[Kr.]

- Violent throbbing in the brain from before backwards and to both sides; externally it ends in painful shoots. [Ws.]
- Aching gnawing headache on the right side of the upper part of the head down to the ear, produced by transient gnawing pain in the hollow tooth (aft. 9 h.). [Ws.]
- Aching shooting in the temples from within outwards (aft. 1/2 h.). [Ws.]
- Cutting pressure in the temples from within outwards, always becoming more violent, extending through the brain, and there turning into severe throbbing, continuing in all positions. [Ws.]
- Tearing pressure in the head, now here, now there, especially in the forehead and temporal region. [Hrr.]
- Tearing pressure in the right temple and crown, that spreads out in various directions.

[Hrr.]

- Tearing pressure in the head here and there (aft. 5 h.). [Hrr.]
- Drawing aching headache. [Hbg.]
- A drawing in the head towards the forehead, as if the brain would expand. [Ln.]
- Drawing pain from the temple to above the right orbit.
- A drawing downwards at the temples and in the right orbit.

- Boring and throbbing in the right side of the head, like that in the cheek, aggravated by every movement. [Kr.]
- Boring and aching headache during the day on various parts, in the evening shooting. [Kr.]
- Boring pain under the right frontal protuberance, soon after awaking in the morning. [Gss.]
- Incessant drawing and outstretching headache, as if something rocked or swayed about in it by jerk.
- Jerking headache, which became extremely violent on walking quickly or going quickly upstairs, and at every step jerked downwards like a weight in the occiput (aft. 48 h.). [Ws.]
- The whole head is affected with shooting pain, chiefly in the forehead. [Stf.]
- Obtuse shoots in the left temple from within outwards. [Ws.]
- In the whole forehead slight shooting headache (aft. 1 1/2 h.). [Stf.]
- Sharp shooting outwards in both frontal protuberances (aft. 2 h.). [Ws.]
- Excessively violent headache of obtuse or aching shoots, which dart through the brain from all sides.
- In the right temple violent shooting pain for a quarter of an hour (aft. 25 h.). [Stf.]
- Some obtuse stitches in the left side of the occiput. [Ln.]
- In the right frontal protuberance severe shooting, aggravated by stooping forwards, lessened by touch (aft. 5 m.). [Stf.]
- Stabbing through the head as with a two-edged knife, in the evening. [Kr.]
- Stabs as with a knife from one temple to the other. [Bhr.]
- In the evening some large stitches in the occiput close behind the ear, as rapid as lightning, so that he could have cried out (aft. 6 d.).
- In the right side of the head cutting stabs as with a two-edged knife which extend at one time into the sinciput, then into the crown, and then into the occiput, so that he cannot lie on either side. [Kr.]
- Three violent strong shoots through the head from the forehead to the occiput, whereupon all the previous headache suddenly disappears (aft. 3 1/4 h.). [Stf.]
- Shooting tearing in the head above the right orbit. [Hrr.]
- Cutting tearing pain in the head that extends from one part to another. [Hrr.]
- Burning tearing pain in the left frontal protuberance (aft. 4 h.). [Htn.]
- Tearing pain in the right side of the crown, aggravated by movement. [Hrr.]
- Tearing in the forehead externally.
- Tearing in the forehead. [Hbg.]
- Tearing above the eyebrows. [Hbg.]
- Violent pains in the head of a tearing kind, in the sinciput (aft. 8 h.). [Gss.]
- Headache on the crown, a twisting, sometimes also digging, sometimes tearing; the pain was much aggravated by external pressure; her skull appeared to her quite thin, as though it might be pressed through. [Kr.]
- Cold feeling in the brain, in the middle of the forehead.
- Drawing in the forehead. [Kr.]
- Drawing pain in the frontal bone and in the nape, when at rest and when moving. [Gss.]
- A headache apparently tearing asunder the sutures of the skull, as if a lever were inserted in order to burst open the head. [Ln.]

- Sensation in the brain as of splashing water. [Buchholz, in Hufel. Journal, v, I, p.252.]
- On stooping forwards the blood rushes towards the forehead. [Bhr.]
- On stooping the blood mounts into the head and he becomes heavy and as if giddy.
- Ebullition of the blood to the head, without internal heat of head; when he leaned the head back it seemed to him that the blood rushed in. [Hbg.]
- Heat in the head (aft. 1/4 h.). [Stf.]
- External pain in the whole head like that from rough pulling and rumpling the hair; pain remains in the scalp. [L.Rkt.]
- Gnawing headache externally on the frontal protuberances. [Ws.]
- Fine shooting burning on the left frontal protuberance (aft. 1/4 h.). [Htn.]
- A cutting headache on the left side near the occipital protuberance. [Gss.]
- On the right side of the head, and at the same time in the right arm, drawing pain, when at rest (after dinner). [Hbg.]
- Very transient cramp pain on the right side of the vertex (aft. 11 h.). [Ws.]
- Cramp pain on the root of the nose. [Ws.]
- Severe cramp pain on the frontal protuberance, that extends downwards over the zygoma to the lower jaw. [Ws.]
- External feeling of contraction of the frontal and eye muscles. [Ln.]
- Scratching itching on the forehead (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- A painful boil on the temple.
- Red painless pimples break out on the temple, on the right corner of the mouth, and on the chin; on scratching bloody water exudes (aft. 13 h.). [Lr.]
- Swelling of the head. [Kr.-Münch, On Belladonna-Horst, Opera, ii, p.488.]
- Great swelling of the head and redness all over the body. [Münch, in Richter's Biblioth., v, p.387.]
- Falling out of the hair, for an hour (aft. 24 h.).
- The hairs, which were previously idioelectric, are no longer so (aft. 24 h.).
- The external head is so sensitive that the slightest touch, even the pressure of the hair, causes her pain. [Kr.]
- Restless expression. [Boucher, in Jour. de Med., xxiv, 310.]
- Distorted features. [Boucher, l.c.]
- Paleness of face. [Sicelius, l.c.]
- Pale face with thirst. [Greding, l.c., p.650.]
- Pale face with increased appetite. [Greding, l.c., p.650.]
- Sudden paleness of face for a considerable time. [Greding, l.c., p.677 (16).]
- Often extreme pallor of face, instantaneously changing into redness of face, with cold cheeks and hot forehead. [Greding, l.c., p.662.]
- Hot feeling in face without external redness (aft. 8 h.). [Ws.]
- Burning hot feeling in the whole face, without redness of cheeks and without thirst, with moderately warm body and cold feet (aft. 4 h.). [Htn.]
- Creeping hot feeling in the face beneath the skin (aft. 1/4 h.). [Ws.]
- Burning heat over the face, without thirst (aft. 10 h.). [Lr.]
- Unusual redness of the face. [Ln.]
- Great redness and heat in the face, without perspiration (aft. 24, 30 h.). [Mkl.]
- Very red, hot face, with icy-cold limbs. [Stf.]
- Glowing redness of face, with violent indescribable pains in head. [Stf.]

- Heat and redness only on the head.
- Perspiration only on the face.
- Rush of blood to the head, red cheeks. [Buchave, l.c.]
- Great heat and redness of the cheeks. [Buchave, l.c.]
- Face very swollen and hot. [Buchave, l.c.]
- Redness and heat in the whole face, as if he had drunk much wine. [Hbg.]
- Heat in the face all day, as if the blood had mounted to the head from drinking wine (aft. 12 h.).
- Blood-red face. [Sauter, l.c. (I).]
- Swollen skin of face, as if an eruption were going to break out. [Sauter, l.c. (II).]
- Face bluish red, with great heat of the body, in the evening. [Wiedemann, l.c.]
- Scarlet redness of the face and chest during sleep. [Schäffer, in Hufel. Journ., vi.]
- Scarlet redness of the skin of the body, especially of the face, with marked activity of the brain. [Wetzler, in Annalen der Heilkunde, 1811, Febr.]
- Dark red spots on the face, resembling the rash of scarlet fever, with full pulse. [Wiedemann, l.c.]
- Along with sudden rigor great dulness of head and sight, red eyes, and swollen face covered with very small, unequal, dark red spots, especially on the forehead. [Greding, l.c., p.685 (19).]
- In the morning on awaking a small bluish-red spot on the left cheek, which gradually enlarges until the bluish-red swelling involves the whole cheek, with burning and shooting in the actual red part, and boring and throbbing in the whole cheek, much aggravated by movement; after some days the other cheek swelled, and the swelling lasted eight days. [Kr.]
- Red swollen face. [May, l.c.]
- Red swollen face with staring eyes. [Justi, in Hufel. Jour., vii, 4, p.65.]
- Swollen face.
- The face was red and swollen, but the rest of the body pale. [Grimm, l.c.]
- Swelling of the cheeks, with burning pain. [Fr.H-n.]
- Hard large swelling on the face about the nose and eye, with swelling of the parotid gland on the opposite side, lasting five days. [Greding, l.c., p.668.]
- Swelling of the left cheek about the nose and eye, which comes on in the afternoon, increases the following day with heat, and lasts five days. [Greding, l.c., p.667.]
- Swollen face. [Münch, l.c.]
- Swelling of the face, and especially of the lips. [Lambergen, l.c.]
- An uninterrupted quivering (and winking) of both eyelids. [Ln.]
- All day long an uninterrupted trembling and quivering of the right upper eyelid, that at last becomes painful. [Htg.]
- Expanded eyelids, eyes standing wide open.
- Throbbing pain in the lower eyelid towards the inner canthus, with great inflammatory swelling at that point, with much lachrymation, for half an hour (aft. 32 h.). [Mkl.]
- The eyes close and become watery. [L.Rkt.]
- Heaviness in the eyes, especially the upper lid. [L.Rkt.]
- After waking in the morning, the eyes again close involuntarily; she cannot keep them open until she gets up. [Kr.]
- Itching stitches in the inner canthi, which only leave off for a short time on rubbing

(aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]

- The inner canthus of the left eye is very painful, even when lightly touched. [Gss.]
- Smarting in both eyes. [Hbg.]
- Involuntary lachrymation of the eyes.
- Salt water runs constantly out of the eyes. [Hbg.]
- Lachrymation of the eyes. [Mkl.]
- Dryness of the eyes (of the nose, mouth, pharynx). [Wasserberg, in Stoll, Ratio Medendi, iii, p.403.]
- Burning dry feeling in both eyes, alternately worse in one or the other (aft. 7 h.). [Mkl.]
- Pain and burning in the eyes. [Greding, l.c., p.644.]
- Increased heat and hot feeling in the eyes. [Mkl.]
- Feeling of heat in the eyes; it is as if they were enveloped in a hot vapour.
- Photophobia; he avoids looking into the light. [Justi, l.c.]
- Burning of the eyes, accompanied by painful itching; but both cease when the eyes are pressed upwards (aft. 28 h.). [Mkl.]
- In the morning the white of the eye is red-streaked, with aching pain.
- Inflammation of the eyes; injection of the veins of the white of the eye, with a tickling sensation.
- Inflammation of the eyes; the conjunctiva is traversed by red blood-vessels, with shooting pain; the eyes water. [Hbg.]
- Shooting in the eyes towards the interior. [Kr.]
- Yellowness of the white of the eye.
- In the morning the eyes are quite sealed up with matter. [Mkl., Kr.]
- Swelling and purulent inflammation of the left punctum lachrymale, at first with burning pain, afterwards with aching pain, for three days (aft. 4 d.). [Mkl.]
- A general aching in both eyes, as if hard spring water had got into the eyes. [Ln.]
- When she closes the eyes, an aching pain deep in the eyeball. [Stf.]
- A cloudy aching comes in the right orbit and goes from that alternately into the forehead and back again. [Gss.]
- Aching and watering of the eyes, especially in the morning. [F.H-n.]
- Creeping aching pain in the eyes, as if they were full of sand; she must rub them (aft. 1 h.).
- Aching in the eyes, as if sand had got into them (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching in the eyes, as from a grain of sand. [Greding, loc.cit., p.650.-Mkl.]
- Pain in the orbits; sometimes it is as if the eyes were torn out, sometimes (and this more persistently) as though they were pressed into the head, to which a pain is superadded, that presses from the forehead upon the eyes. [Gss.]
- A tearing in the eyes proceeding from the inner canthi. [L.Rkt.]
- Drawing pain under the left eye upwards.
- Contracted pupils, difficult to dilate.
- Very contracted pupils all day; they only dilate in the evening. [Stf.]
- Contracted pupils (aft. 10 m.). [Gss.]
- Contracted pupils (aft. 1 1/4 h.). [Ws.]
- Contracted pupils (aft. 2 1/2 h.). [Lr.]
- The dilatation of pupils commenced after half an hour, and then increased gradually. [Gss.]

- Dilated pupils after 3 1/2 hours. [Sauter, l.c. (I).-Ln.]
- The pupils are very dilated in the evening, even when the light is held close to the eye (aft. 12 h.). [Gss.]
- Dilated pupils (aft. 14, 15 h.). [Lr.]
- The pupils are more dilated, from the third day onwards. [Stf.]
- Dilated immovable pupils. [May, l.c.]
- Extremely dilated pupils. [Boucher, l.c.]
- A small white pustule in the left, extremely dilated pupil. [Hbg.]
- Extremely dilated pupils (from laying a fresh belladonna leaf on an ulcer beneath the eye). [Ray, Histor. plant., lib.13, cap.23.]
- Sometimes complete loss of, sometimes merely diminished, vision, with enormously dilated and quite immovable pupils. [Elves, in Rust's Magaz., vol.xxi, pt.3.]
- Complete dilatation of the pupil of the right eye and blindness for three weeks (from the juice of the plant injected into the eye). [Daries, Diss. de Belladonna, Lips., 1776, pp.34, 35.]
- Obscuration of vision from dilated pupils. [Buchave, l.c.]
- Obscuration of vision, with extremely dilated pupils. [Greding, l.c., vol.ii, p.324.]
- Blindness, the pupil of the right eye extremely dilated and incapable of contracting. [Greding, l.c., p.662.]
- Great dimness of vision. [Justi, l.c.]
- Before the eyes, as if dim, dark, and black (aft. 1 1/4 h.). [Stf.]
- Blindness. [Hasenest, Acta Nat. Cur., vol.iii, obs.35.]
- Amaurosis for three days; he cannot read print. [Hasenest, l.c.]
- He awakes blind. [El. Camerarius, in his Obs. and in Wepfer, Hist. Cic.]
- The eyes are blind and stand open. [El. Camerarius, l.c.]
- Extreme weakness of sight. [Ollenroth, l.c.]
- Transient blindness, with headache. [Greding, l.c., p.679. (17).]
- Dimness of vision, alternating with convulsions in hands and feet, dulness of head and weariness of limbs. [Greding, l.c., p.683 (18).]
- Dimness of vision, dryness of mouth, and pain in belly. [Greding, l.c., p.606.]
- Dulness of sight for three hours. [Greding, l.c., p.679 (17).]
- Along with dulness of sight trembling in all the limbs. [Greding, l.c., p.643.]
- Long-sightedness (presbyopia), as in old age. [Lottinger, l.c.]
- He only sees distinctly distant objects and perfectly parallel rays (e.g. a star in the sky) (from belladonna juice injected into the eye). [Charles Wells, in Gilbert's Annals, 1813, pt.ii, p.133, and James Ware, ibid., 1816, pt.xi.]
- Long-sightedness, as in old age (presbyopia); he can only read large print. [Lambergen, l.c.]
- Mist before the eyes, blindness. [Sauter, l.c. (I).-Buchholz, l.c.]
- As if mist were before the eyes, obscurity. [Ln.]
- On reading he cannot perceive anything in the book except the white border, which surrounds black letters transformed into rings. [Moibanus, in Schenk, vii, obs.164.]
- Feeling as if he could see nothing, and yet he saw when he tried to see anything, and strained the eyes to do so. [L.Rkt.]
- The letters tremble and quiver, of a golden and blue colour, when reading. [Buchholz, l.c.]

- Before the eyes a large, bright coloured ring round the candle, particularly of a red colour; sometimes the flame seems to be quite dissipated in rays (aft. 15 h.). [Mkl.]
- Before the eyes she sees flames, when she lays her hand on the swollen cheek, and the air appears to be misty. [Kr.]
- She sees on the ceiling of the room a white star as large as a plate, and light silver clouds pass over it from left to right-several times and in various places. [Kr.]
- Large bright sparks from the eyes.
- He sees sparks before the eyes. [Ziegler, l.c.]
- On moving the eyelids he sees sparks, as from electricity. [Ziegler, l.c.]
- Sees objects double. [Henning, -Sicelius, l.c.-Stf.]
- He sees nothing at all near, and everything double at a distance. [Stf.]
- He sees objects multiplied and dark. [Sauter, l.c. (II).]
- He sees objects inverted. [Henning, l.c.]
- Feeling in the eyes as if they stood farther out. [Stf.]
- Projecting eyes, with dilated pupils (aft. 6 h.). [Mkl.]
- Staring eyes. [Müller, in Horn's Archiv, ix.]
- Bold look. [Dumoulin, in Jour. de Méd., xi, Août.]
- The eyes are projecting and sparkling. [Grimm, l.c.]
- Glittering (glassy) eyes. [Ziegler, l.c.]
- The eyes are very animated, with fully dilated pupils (aft. 20 h.). [Boucher, l.c.]
- The eyes are red, glittering (glassy), and roll about in the head. [Sauter, l.c. (II).]
- The eyeballs roll about in a circle spasmodically. [Boucher, l.c.]
- The eyes are distorted. [Greding, l.c., p.657.]
- Spasms of the eyes, distorting them. [Schreck, in Commerc. lit. Nor., 1743.]
- Eyes and hands are in constant spasmodic movement. [Boucher, l.c.]
- Unsteadiness of head and hands (aft. 6 h.).
- The eyes are distorted, with redness and swelling of face. [Buchave, l.c.]
- Squeezing pressure on the left zygoma. [Ws.]
- A tearing and drawing under the right zygoma (aft. 1/4 h.). [Gss.]
- Pressure under the right zygoma. [Gss.]
- When chewing, in the right maxillary joint a violent shooting, extending into the ear, which continues after chewing, but more as a twitching (aft. 1 h.). [Stf.]
- Fine stitches in the cavity of the maxillary joint (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Stitches from the upper jaw into the inner ear.
- Stitches in the parotid gland.
- Violent stitch in the right parotid gland, extending to the auricle, when it terminates in a crampy pain (aft. 2 h.); next day the same about the same hour (aft. 26 h.).
- Tearing pain on the posterior side of the cartilage of the left ear. [Ws.]
- Tearing pressure on the lower half of the cartilage of the right ear. [Hrr.]
- Tearing in the right auricle, which extended backwards. [Hbg.]
- Tearing downwards in the inner and outer ear.
- Tearing pain in the right auricle, and downwards in the whole side of the face (aft. 24 h.).
- Stitches in the external meatus auditorius. [L.Rkt.]
- Pinching in the ears, first in the right, then in the left, immediately after the hiccup. [Kr.]

- A disagreeable aching in the meatus auditorius, as if a finger were bored in. [Ln.]
- Feeling in the external meatus auditorius, as if some one pressed upon it. [L.Rkt.]
- A very disagreeable feeling in the right ear, as if it were forcibly torn out of the head. [Gss.]
- Alternately out-tearing and in-pressing pain in the ears and temples, alternating with a similar pain in the orbits. [Gss.]
- Earache in the left ear (aft. 5 d.). [Hbg.]
- Sharp blows in the inner ear, with squeezing, like earache. [Ws.]
- Near the right ear boring pain. [Kr.]
- Aching tearing behind the right ear (aft. 1/2 h.). [Htn.]
- Behind the left ear to the neck the muscles are painful, as if they were strongly pressed, the same in the frontal muscles. [Hbg.]
- A flying stitch darts from the ear into the chin (aft. 1 h.). [Ws.]
- Stitches in the inner ear, with impaired hearing in it.
- Stitches in the inner ear during eructation from the stomach with the taste of food (aft. 12 h.).
- Drawing pain from the ears to the nape. [Hbg.]
- Violent pressure on the mastoid processes below the ear. [Gss.]
- Cutting blows through the mastoid process inwards (aft. 12 h.). [Ws.]
- Purulent discharge from the ears for twenty days. [F.H-n.]
- Increased sensitiveness of the auditory organ. [Sauter, l.c. (II).]
- First a noise like trumpets and drums in the ears and like roaring (immediately); afterwards humming and buzzing, worst when sitting, better when standing and lying, still better when walking.
- Noises in the ears. [Vicat, l.c., p.181.]
- Rushing noise in the ears, vertigo, and dull bellyache. [Greding, l.c., p.658.]
- Wind rushes out of the ears. [Greding, l.c., p.658.]
- In the morning, immediately after waking, a fluttering and bubbling before the ears.
- Deafness, as if a skin were stretched before the ears.
- Difficulty of hearing. [Greding, l.c., p.604 (23).]
- On the root of the nose a couple of small red lumps, paining like a fester, but only when touched (aft. 16 d.). [Ws.]
- Pimples break out on the cheeks and nose, rapidly fill with pus, and become covered with a scab.
- Very cold nose. [Greding, l.c., p.664.]
- Smell before the nose like rotten eggs for a quarter of an hour (aft. 4 h.). [Lr.]
- Aching pain in the nasal bones. [Gss.]
- In the nose above the alae pain as if bruised on touching it externally.
- Too sensitive sense of smell; the odour of tobacco smoke and soot is intolerable to him (aft. 1 h.).
- Nose-bleeding (immediately).
- Nose-bleeding at night.
- Nose-bleeding in the morning.
- Painful drawing over the left half of the nose. [Hbg.]
- Creeping in the point of the nose, that goes off on rubbing. [Ws.]
- Fine stitches in the point of the nose from the evening onwards through the night.

- Sudden redness of the point of the nose, with burning sensation.
- A very painful left nostril, that is plugged up with matter in the morning (aft. 6 weeks). [Stf.]
- Under the nose fine stitches (aft. 1/2 h.). [Ws.]
- Great swelling of the upper lip; it is stiff on opening the mouth.
- Painful ulcerous state of the nostrils at the side where they unite with the upper lip.
- The nostrils and the angles of the lips are ulcerated, but neither itch nor are painful.
- Drawing in the upper lip followed by red swelling. [Kr.]
- Abscess of the upper lip, causing painful swelling, with fever, headache, and loss of appetite, ending in free discharge of pus. [Lambergen, l.c.]
- A white-headed pimple under the left ala nasi, without pain.
- Ulcerated angle of the mouth, exactly where the two lips unite, with uncommon tearing pains round about, even when at rest and per se (aft. 5 h.).
- Sore feeling in the corners of the mouth, as if they would become ulcerated (aft. 5, 6, 7 days). [Stf.]
- Small pimples, one on the upper lip near the right ala nasi, covered with a scab, another under the border of the lower lip and on the inner skin of the lower lip, all with smarting pain as from salt water. [Hbg.]
- Small pale-red pimples at the corners of the mouth without sensation; they soon go off without suppurating. [Hrr.]
- On the upper lip a pimple, with creeping sensation when let alone, but with itching shooting when touched.
- In the corner of the lips an ulcer with red border and eroding itching.
- On the lower external lip-edge burning pain and small vesicles (aft. 24 h.). [Stf.]
- The lips, especially the upper lip, crack in the middle on sneezing and coughing.
- A pimple on the border of the lip, equidistant from the middle and the corner, which becomes transformed into an ulcer covered by a scab, and pains like an inflamed part.
- Spasmodic movements of the lips. [Müller, l.c.]
- The right corner of the mouth is drawn outwards. [Greding, l.c., p.662.]
- A spasm draws the mouth awry (risus sardonicus). [Weinmann, in Gmelin's Pflanzengifte, p.296.]
- Mouth drawn awry by spasms. [De St. Martin, l.c.]
- Bloody foam before the mouth (shortly before death). [Commerc. lit. Nor., 1731.]
- Bloody foam before the mouth, shaking of the head, and grinding of the teeth from early morning till noon. [Greding, l.c., p.691 (22).]
- Pimples betwixt lips and chin, filled with pus, with burning smarting pain, especially painful at night (aft. 6 days). [Stf.]
- A pimple with smarting eroding pain externally, below and to the side of the lip.
- A pimple on the side of the chin, with itching shooting, but more shooting than itching; this sensation is removed by scratching.
- Several small pimples on the chin.
- A number of small miliary papules on the chin, with burning pain on touching them (aft. 3 d.). [Hbg.]
- Sharp stitches on the chin (immediately). [Ws.]
- A nestling spasm-like feeling in the chin.
- Trismus; impossibility of opening the jaws on account of painful stiffness of the

chewing muscles (by day).

- Closure of the jaws, trismus. [Hasenest, -May, l.c.]
- She clinched her teeth together so that they could not be separated, though great force was employed, with twitchings in all the limbs and chilliness. [Münch, in Richter's Bibliothek, v, p.566.]
- She bit her teeth so tightly together that a tooth had to be broken out in order to introduce fluids. [Baldinger, l.c.]
- Stitches and tension in the lower jaw towards the ear. [L.Rkt.]
- She feels as if the lower jaw were drawn backwards; pushing it forwards causes great pain, biting causes horrible pains. [Kr.]
- At the angle of the lower jaw a red boil, which is hard and not painful unless pressed on, which causes shooting pain.
- On the lower border of the right lower jaw sharp stitches. [Ws.]
- Throbbing on the lower border of the lower jaw (aft. 1/2 h.). [Ws.]
- In the lower jaw (in the glands?) (a jerking drawing?) pain that darted in rapidly and quickly went off. [Stf.]
- Swollen cervical glands, which are painful at night; on swallowing they do not hurt. [Bhr.]
- Stitches in a gland at a side of the neck.
- On the left side of the neck, in the cervical muscles, a cramp-like tensive sensation, even when not moving (aft. 1/4 h.). [Htn.]
- Her head is drawn backwards; it buries itself at night deep in the pillow. [Bhr.]
- Stiffness of the neck, so that he cannot lay the head sideways. [Kr.]
- Stiffness of the nape. [Bhr.]
- Drawing in the cervical muscles. [Hbg.]
- In the right cervical muscles drawing aching pain. [Hbg.]
- Fine stitches in the pit of the throat. [Ws.]
- Aching sensation on the left side of the larynx, which is increased by external pressure (aft. 1/2 h.). [Htn.]
- Feels the beating of the cervical arteries. [Kr.]
- Aching pain in the nape close up to the occiput, which is not altered by movement (aft. 3 h.). [Htn.]
- Violent stitches in the nape often renewed, in the region of the second and third cervical vertebrae, on holding up the head (aft. 3/4 h.). [Htn.]
- Violent grinding of the teeth. [Münch, l.c.]
- Grinding of the teeth with much foam before the mouth of the smell of rotten eggs. [Greding, l.c., p.692 (22).]
- Grinding of the teeth and convulsion of the right arm. [Greding, l.c., p.687 (20).]
- Grinding of the teeth with copious flow of saliva from the mouth. [Greding, l.c., p.653.]
- Extremely painful swelling of the gums on the right side, with fever and chilly feeling. [Greding, l.c., p.686 (20).]
- Vesicle on the gums beneath one of the front teeth, with pain as if burnt.
- The gums on being touched pain as if ulcerated.
- Heat in the gums; itching and throbbing in them.
- Very tiresome itching on the gums, with pains in the throat. [Baldinger, l.c.]
- The gum at a hollow tooth bleeds (aft. 6 d.). [Ws.]

- On sucking with the tongue at the hollow teeth, blood flows out of them, without pain. [Ws.]
- A drawing in the upper front molars of the right side, remaining the same under all conditions. [Gss.]
- Tearing pain in a lower hollow tooth and in the sound molar next it; the contact of air or of food increases the pain horribly (aft. 4 d.). [Hrr.]
- Toothache more drawing than shooting.
- Toothache with drawing in the ear.
- He wakes up after midnight with violent tearing (?) in the teeth.
- By the contact of the open air a uniform simple toothache, like the pain of excoriation (aft. 1/4 h.).
- Not while eating, but only several minutes after eating the toothache comes on, increases gradually to a high degree, and declines equally gradually; it does not come on after drinking.
- Toothache in the evening after lying down and during intellectual work; a dull pain in the nerve of the roots of the teeth, almost like the pain of excoriation, and when worse like a continual cutting.
- Toothache; a sharp drawing from the ear downwards into the hollow teeth of the upper jaw, where the pain became boring, slighter whilst eating, more severe after eating, never quite leaving off by day, but worst at night and completely hindering sleep (after drinking coffee it changed to a dull jerking and boring). [Hpl.]
- Dull drawing in right upper row of teeth all night, the pain prevented sleep; the painful part was somewhat swollen (with burning pain) and hot to the touch; sometimes painful jerks in the teeth. [Hbg.]
- A fine shooting pain in an upper hollow molar all day, allowing him but little sleep at night, followed by swelling of cheek.
- (A (transient) digging toothache.)
- (The incisors feel too long.)
- Teeth painful on biting as if the roots were festering and would break off.
- Single, very painful twitches or throbs in the root-nerves of one or several teeth.
- In the mouth a feeling of increased space, just as if the tongue was further down than usual. [Kr.]
- Feeling as if the tongue were asleep, dead and numb, in the morning. [Kr.]
- Feeling of coldness and dryness in the fore half of the tongue. [Kr.]
- The whole tongue is painful, especially when touched. [Stf.]
- Cracked, white furred tongue, with great secretion of saliva. [Hbg.]
- On the middle of the white furred tongue severe smarting pain, as from a vesicle (aft. 3 d.). [Stf.]
- On the tip of the tongue a feeling as if a vesicle were there which has burning pain on being touched, for two days. [Hbg.]
- The lingual papillae are bright red, inflamed, and much swollen (aft. 3 d.). [Stf.]
- Trembling of the tongue. [Weinmann, l.c.]
- Stammering of the tongue. [Rau, l.c.]
- Stammering weakness of the organs of speech, with perfect consciousness and dilated pupils (aft. 2, 3 h.).
- He stammers like a drunken person. [Buchave, l.c.]

- Transient speechlessness (aphonia). [Sauvages, Nosol., ii, 2, p.338.]
- Paralytic weakness of the organs of speech.
- Speechlessness; they emit no sound (aphonia). [Wagner, l.c. (I).]
- Dumbness. [Hasenest, l.c.]
- Difficult speech, difficulty of breathing, and great prostration, after the anxiety.
- Speaking is very difficult for him; his voice is piping.
- Very low voice, with headache, as if the brain would be pressed out, just over the orbits, in the forehead, which prevents the eyes being opened, and compels him to lie down, with extreme contraction of the pupils.
- Tongue covered with much viscid, yellowish-white mucus. [Justi, l.c.]
- Viscid mucus in the mouth. [Mkl.-Greding, l.c., p.648.]
- Viscid saliva hangs in long strings out of the mouth. [Greding, l.c., p.687.]
- Great flow of saliva. [Ollenroth, l.c.]
- Ptyalism.
- Soreness inside the cheek; the opening of the salivary ducts is as if eroded.
- He often spits out viscid mucus. [Greding, l.c., p.684 (19).]
- He has much mucus in the mouth, especially in the morning after rising, sometimes of a putrid taste. [Hrr.]
- The saliva in the throat was inspissated, viscid, white, and adherent to the tongue like glue, so that she must always take some liquid into the mouth. [Sicelius, l.c.]
- Slimy mouth, with the feeling as if he had a bad smell from the mouth, as when the stomach is deranged.
- In the morning the mouth is full of mucus; he must wash it out from time to time; after eating the mucus disappears.
- Slimy mouth in the morning on awaking, with aching headache (both lasting but a short time.)
- In the morning on awaking he smelt very badly out of the mouth.
- Great feeling of dryness in the mouth, with very irritable humour; yet the mouth and tongue look moist.
- Great feeling of dryness in the mouth; there was very little viscid mucus on the tongue, and the lips were hot and their skin peeled off.
- Viscid mucus in the mouth and dry feeling. [Hrr.]
- Dryness in the mouth. [Ziegler, l.c.]
- Great feeling of dryness in the moist mouth, with stickiness and great thirst. [Stf.]
- Great dryness in the throat. [Cullen, Mat. Med., ii, p.307.]
- Dryness in the mouth with thirst. [Ln.]
- Aridity of the mouth, as if the inner skin had been removed by something acrid. [Lottinger, l.c.]
- Dryness of the mouth that can scarcely be got rid of. [De Meza, in Samml. br. Abh. f. A., xiv, 3.]
- Dryness in the throat. [Wienholt, Heilkr. d. Thier. Magnetismus, i, p.310.]
- Feeling of excessive dryness in the mouth, and yet the tongue was always moist. [Stf.]
- Excessive dryness of the mouth that caused constriction in the throat. [Stf.]
- His fauces and pharynx were constricted on account of the extreme dryness of the mouth; there was not a trace of mucus there and only moderate thirst, still he could swallow milk. [Stf.]

- Dryness in the mouth, the fauces, and the nose. [Buchave-Lambergen, l.c.]
- He cannot swallow on account of dryness of mouth, fauces, and nose. [Buchave, l.c.]
- Throwing up of blood, seemingly proceeding from the fauces. [Cullen, l.c.]
- Flow of blood from mouth and nose. [Wagner, l.c. (II).]
- Scraping scratching on the palate, occurring by itself. [Ws.]
- On the palate all as if raw and sore, especially painful when touched with the tongue and on chewing, as though denuded of skin (aft. 6 days, lasting several days.) [Stf.]
- Pains in the throat. [Baldinger, l.c.]
- Fine tearing on the inner surface of the angle of the left side of the interior maxilla, on the left tonsil and behind it, unaltered by touching; violent tearing on swallowing (aft. 2 d.). [Hrr.]
- Dryness in the fauces and burning on the tongue. [Ollenroth, l.c.]
- Burning sensation in the fauces. [Henning, l.c.]
- Though the mouth is sufficiently moist there is violent burning in the throat, which is not alleviated by drinking, but is transiently ameliorated by a little sugar. [Bhr.]
- Long-continued burning pain in the fauces; food and drink burn in the mouth like alcohol. [Remer, in Hufel. Jour., xvii, 2.]
- Inflammation of throat and fauces. [Rau, in Acta Nat. Cur., vol.x, p.90.-Göckel, in Fränkische Samml., iii, p.44. .]
- Constant urging and need to swallow; he felt as if he must choke if he did not swallow.
- Sore throat; stitches in the pharynx and pain as from internal swelling, only felt when swallowing and on turning the neck, as also when touching the side of it, but not when at rest or when talking.
- The throat is swollen internally. [Rau, l.c.]
- The throat is sore on swallowing and spitting out; a sensation as from swelling, more on the left side. [Kr.]
- Pain in the throat and bellyache. [Greding, l.c., p.652.]
- Sore throat becoming worse every hour, heat, scratching, constriction and sore feeling. [Kr.]
- Difficult and painful swallowing. [Vicat, l.c.]
- A violent shooting pain in the throat on swallowing and breathing. [Stf.]
- Stitches in the throat on the left side, equally bad whether swallowing or not. [Htn.]
- Inflammation of the tonsils, which after 4 days pass into suppuration, during which he cannot swallow a drop. [Greding, l.c., vol.ii, p.321.]
- Difficult deglutition. [May, -Greding, l.c., p.694.]
- Impeded swallowing.
- Painless inability to swallow.
- Impeded swallowing. [Remer, l.c.-Greding, l.c., p.648.]
- Great constriction of the gullet. [Cullen, l.c.]
- Transient but frequently recurring contraction of the oesophagus, more on swallowing than at other times, each time followed by a scratching pain in the region of the epiglottis as if there was something raw and sore there. [Ln.]
- Sore throat; when swallowing scraping in the palate and as if rubbed raw there.
- Throat affection; narrowing (contraction) of the gullet, whereby swallowing is impeded (aft. 3 h.).
- Painful narrowing and contraction of the gullet; on making the preparatory movements

to swallow it feels tense and stretched although nothing is swallowed; when actually swallowing it is not more painful; even when quiet the feeling of narrowness in the throat is painful (aft. 60 h.). [Ws.]

- On swallowing, a feeling in the throat as if all were too narrow there, as if contracted, as though nothing could get rightly down (aft. 2 h.). [Stf.]

- She could not swallow solid food. [Sicelius, l.c.]

- He chews the food without being able to swallow it, because the throat appears to him to be contracted. [Baldinger, l.c.]

- In her unconscious state she often pushes her finger deep down her throat, scratches her gums, and presses her neck with both hands. [Baldinger, l.c.]

- He swallows water with the greatest difficulty, and can only get down an extremely small quantity. [El. Camerarius, l.c.]

- Horror of all fluids, so that she makes frightful faces at them. [Baldinger, l.c.]

- Liquid poured out makes her furious. [Baldinger, l.c.]

- Inability to swallow. [De Launay d'Hermont, l.c.-Manetti, Viridarium florentinum, Florent., 1757.]

- Paralytic weakness of the internal parts of the mouth. [Lottinger, l.c.]

- Something rose from the abdomen and pressed in the throat, with retching, but without nausea and without vomiting. [Stf.]

- Lost taste. [Lottinger, l.c.]

- Insipid taste in the mouth. [Hbg.]

- Spoilt taste in the mouth. [Greding, l.c., p.657.]

- Disgusting taste in the mouth, with clean tongue.