CAMPHOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

CAMPHOR is, next to BROMINE, the most volatile remedial agent, and is remarkable for the rapidity with which its effects
pass off, and its primary symptoms are succeeded by the secondary. *It is especially suitable when the sensibility of the nervous system is diminished or suspended, when the muscular fibre is affected with paralytic weakness, when the irritability of the organism, and especially that of the capillaries is lessened even to the degree of collapse and stasis. It is especially suitable to lax, bidated, and particularly rheumatic-catarrhal constitutions, and to the phlegmatic and melancholy temperament; also, to individuals with cold extremities, slow respiration and pulse; persons who are affected with calender, who are advanced in age, and whose body and mind have suffered by protracted illness. Camphor restores the power of the organism to be influenced by other medicinal substances, and ought to be replaced by other suitable remedial agents as soon as the vital energies have been restored. Camphor is the principal antidote to a number of vegetable medicinal agents. It is a chief remedy in many diseases, and has been employed too little by homoeopathic physicians. It has been advantageously employed in the following affections: Catarrhal affections,—Epilepsy,—Dropsical affections,—General and local asthenic inflammations, both acute and chronic; passive inflammations (with Rhus. China, Arsen.) especially when of a rheumatic and erysipelasous character, with a weak, soft pulse, and shrivelled flaccid skin. It may be used as a preventive of a number of severe diseases, especially catarrhal, in the precursory stage, when a general uncomfortableness and chilliness announce the approach of a febrile condition. Fevers characterized by postponing crises, and when the status nervosus either threatens to set in, or has already set in.—Congestive recrudescences, arterial erythema, bleeding at the nose, etc., in the stage of convalescence of nervous and typhous fevers, (also Valeriana.)—Asthenic fevers, nervous fevers, when the reactive powers of the organism are entirely prostrate, when the head is more and more affected, the temperature of the skin decreases, when the strength of the patient has been exhausted by a long violent fever; when the temperature of the body has given place to a general coldness with viscid, tenacious sweat; when the cheeks are flushed, the patient is in constant delirium, and life, to judge from the pulse, is almost extinct.—Typhus, second stage, with rheumatic pleurisy and other rheumatic symptoms, and an inferior degree of heat, (when the heat is greater, give Rhus.,) painless, involuntary micturition, spasms in the chest and abdomen; in the third stage, Camphor may be given after sudden spasms when pre-
viously removed by Bryonia, (also Phosp.)—Sporous intermittent fevers with long chills.—Asiatic cholera in the cold stage, with viscid sweat; according to Lobethal, Camphor is a specific in the Asiatic cholera, as long as the body has a natural color, even if the temperature of the body should be ever so low; in the stage of asphyxia he recommends Carbo veg. and Secale cornutum; with the frequent use of ice-pills.

—Cutaneous diseases with fever, with great internal anguish and oppression of the patients, when an increased appearance of the exanthema may be apprehended, especially in miliaria (in this affection Camphor rivals Ars.)—Perpura senilis, when it threatens to pass over into Gangrena senilis, especially on the toes.—Mania, the chief symptom being indifference, with subdued, sluggish pulse and contracted pupils, the testicles being sometimes drawn up.—Delirium tremens.—Stroke of the sun.—Headache, brought on by the feet getting wet, by catching cold, or by a sudden change of the temperature, with catarhhal affection of the organs of respiration; throbbing, and throbbing headache, especially in the occiput, the sexual organs being affected sympathetically; headache brought on by abuse of Chamomilla and Valeriana.—Mercurial ptyalism.—Diarrhoea (especially when cholera is epidemic) with colicky pains, especially when brought on by cold, with frequent chilliness or a sensation as if cold air passed through the uncovered parts; great anguish and intermittent stool.—Spastic and inflammatory irritation of the urinary and sexual organs, especially when caused by Cantiarides: (according to Ruckert, Camphor ought never to be employed in diseases characterized by excessive irritation of the sexual organs and frequent emission of semen; he recommends the use of Camphor only, when the sexual desire is wanting, and when the genital organs are relaxed.)—Influenza.—Violent spasms of the chest, brought on by violent emotions, with pleuritic stitches, sighing, moaning, and the fear of death; spasms of the chest brought on by inhalation of the vapours of Arsenic or Copper.—Pneumonia during the prevalence of epidemic typhus.

Antidotes: Spir. nitr. dulc.—Coffee and alcohol increase the effects of Camphor.—Camphor is said to increase the action of Nitrum.—Camphor is antidotic to a number of vegetable drugs, especially such as have a drastic effect and cause vomiting and diarrhoea, paleness of countenance, coldness of the extremities and loss of consciousness.
HEAD: Vanishing of the senses (in a few minutes.) Loss of consciousness. Throbbing headache. Throbbing ache in the forehead, with stinging, continuing during the night, with general dry heat without any thirst.—5. Violent, single stitches in the right hemisphere of the brain. (a. 4 h.) Tearing headache. Headache, as if the brain were sore and felt bruised. Constrictive pain at the base of the brain, especially in the occiput and above the root of the nose, continuing without intermission, the head leaning to one or the other side; the pain is very much increased by deep stooping, lying down, or external pressure, hands and feet being cold, with hot forehead and coma vigil. Headache, as if the brain were constricted.—10. Dull headache over the os frontis, with inclination to vomit. Congestion of blood to the head. (a. 6 h.) Spasmodic drawing of the head sideways towards the shoulder (in a few minutes) caused by a large dose given to a child, with loss of senses, and all the parts of the body becoming deadly pale. When walking, he staggers to and fro, and is obliged to hold on to something, in order to stand firmly. He rubs his forehead, chest, and other parts, knows not how to describe his feelings; he leans against something, his senses vanish, he glides and falls down, the limbs being rigid and extended, the shoulders drawn backwards, the arms being a little curbed in the beginning of the paroxysm, the hands being bent towards the extensor surface of the arm, and the fingers being somewhat clenched and set apart from one another; afterwards all the parts of the body being stretched and stiff, with the head bent sideways, the lower jaw being rigid and wide open, the lips drawn inwards, the teeth clenched, eyes closed, with unceasing distortions of the muscles of the face, cold over and over and breathless, for a quarter of an hour. (a. 2 h.)—15. Vertigo, heaviness of the head; the head inclines backwards. (a. ten minutes.) Intoxication. When walking he staggers as if he were intoxicated. Vertigo recurring at different periods. Vertiginous heaviness of the head. (a. ½ h.)—20. Frequent and short attacks of vertigo. Obtusation of the head, with full consciousness. Want of memory. The tetanic fit, with loss of consciousness and vomiting, is followed by a complete inability to recollect, as if he had no memory. Vanishing of the senses.—25. Heaviness of the head. Headache. Violent headache. Sensation of pressure in the head. Pressure in the occiput.—30. Aching pain over the left eye, in the evening. (a. 9 h.) Throbbing pressure in the temples. Quickly passing headache, as if the brain were being compressed from all sides; the pain is felt only when he does not pay especial
attention to it; if he thinks of his pain, it disappears instantaneously. (a. 4½ h.) Pressure in the middle of the forehead. (a. 3½ h.) Headache, pressing from within outwards (immediately.)—35. Tearing pressure in the right temple. (a. 1 h.) Pressure and pushing from within outwards, in the left side of the forehead, with a sensation as of tearing. (a. 7½ h.) Headache: cutting thrusts dart to the centre of the brain from the forehead and temple; recurring after short pauses, immediately after lying down. (a. ½ h.) Incisive pressure from the left occiput to the forehead. (a. ½ h.) Lancinating pain in the forehead, with aching at the top of the os frontis. (a. 4 h.)—40. Fine tearing in the head, especially in the forehead. (a. 7 h.) Fine tearing in the right temple and forehead. (a. 1¾ h.) Fine tearing pain in the left half of the forehead and occiput. (a. ¾ h.) Heat in the head and tearing headache, quickly passing and disappearing upon pressure. (a. 11 h.) Excessive congestion of the blood to the head. (Vertigo, loss of consciousness, and coldness of the body appear to be primary symptoms of a dose of Camphor, and point to a diminished afflux of blood to those parts which are distant from the heart; whereas the rush of blood to the head, heat in the head, etc., are symptoms which denote a reaction of the vital powers, just as forcibly as the former symptoms denoted their diminished action. Slight and recent inflammations, which have come on very suddenly, may therefore be removed by the palliating cooling effects of Camphor, old inflammations never. The continued, or even the frequently repeated use of Camphor frequently brings on an obstinate ophthalmia, corresponding to the permanency inherent in the reaction of the organism. I am not prepared to deny the homœopathicity of external applications of Camphor to inflamed eyes in acute cases; but I cannot advocate it, for the reason that I never use external applications in the treatment of ophthalmia.)—45. * Fatal inflammation of the brain.

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

Eyes.—50. Contraction of the pupils. Sensation as if all the objects were too bright and shining. (a. 5 h.) He cannot bear the light. (a. ½ h.) Biting sensation in the external canthus. Dilatation of the pupils.—55. Ophthalmia. (a. 10 h.) The balls of the eyes are turned upwards. Staring, wild looks.
Staring, inflamed eyes. He looks at every body with staring and astonished eyes, without any consciousness. (a. 2 h.)—60. Sensation of tension in the eyes. (a. 3/4 h.) Frequent twitchings in the external canthus. (a. 28 h.) Visible twitchings and winking of the upper eyelid. (a. 36 h.) Biting itching of the eyelids. Biting and stinging of the eyelids. (a. 5 h.)—65. The eyelids are covered with many red spots. (a. 24 h.) Lachrymation in the open air. A few red, painless places in the white of the right eye. (a. 24 h.) Pain in the right eyeball pressing from within outwards, when moving it. (a. 2 h.) Sensation in the left eyeball, as if it were pressed and pushed upon from behind. (a. 2 1/2 h.)—70. Distortion of the eyes. Excessive contraction of the pupils. (a. 35 minutes.) Obscuration of sight. Strange figures are hovering before his eyes.

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

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

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

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

THROAT:—95. Nightly pain in the throat, during and between the acts of deglutition, as if the pharynx were sore and ripped up, with a sensation in the throat, as if one had swallowed rancid things.
Gastric Symptoms and Appetite: Likes to drink, without being thirsty. Food has a strong taste; broth has a very strong taste. (a. 2 h.) Aversion to tobacco (although he is used to tobacco;) tobacco does not taste badly to him; nevertheless it is soon repulsive to him, unto vomiting. Regurgitation of the ingesta.—100. Frequent and almost continual empty eructations after dinner. (a. 3 h. and afterwards.) Absence of thirst the first twenty-four hours. Absence of thirst the first thirty-six hours. The taste in the mouth is natural, but every thing he eats tastes bitter; even tobacco, which he is in the habit of smoking, tastes bitter. (a. 13 h.) Tobacco tastes bitter to him. (a. 2 ½ h.)—105. Food tastes bitter, meat still more than bread (with eructations during and after a meal;) it tastes of Camphor. (a. 4 h.) Frequent discharge of watery saliva. Nausea. Nausea, with ptysialism. *Nausea and inclination to vomit, going off after an eructation. (a. ½ h.)—110. *Short attacks of vertigo, after several attacks of inclination to vomit. Cold sweat, especially in the face, at the commencement of vomiting. Bilious vomiting, streaked with blood.

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

Abdomen: Cold feeling in the epigastrium and hypogastrium. (a. ½ h.) Violently burning heat in the epigastrium and hypogastrium. (a. 4 h.)—120. Burning heat in the hypogastrium. Burning in the stomach. The digestion becomes disturbed. Sensation of hardness and heaviness in the abdomen over the umbilicus. In the whole right side of the abdomen, as far as the region of the liver and chest, a drawing pain as from bruises, more internal than external, especially during an inspiration. (a. 3 h.)—125. Pinching pain in the hypogastrium, especially in the umbilical region. (a. 7½ h.) In the right side of the abdomen, a stitching-drawing heaviness, which is yet more distinctly felt when pressing upon the part. Hard pressure in the left iliac region. (a. 1 h.) Drawing in the left iliac region, with a sensation as of tension and being bruised. (a. 12 h.) Burning stinging in a place of the size of a hand, under the anterior crest of the ilium towards the uterus.—130. Contráetive pain below the short ribs, extending to the lumbar vertebrae. Aching in the hypochondria. (a. 1 h.) Frequent emission of flatulence; in a few hours pressure in the abdomen, early in the morning, as if distended by flatulence.
Trouble from flatulence, in the abdomen. Cutting colic, at night. (a. 5 h.)—135. Pressure in the groin, when standing, on the left side of the mons veneris, at the root of the penis. (a. 10 h.) Itching tingling in the right groin, going off by friction. (a. ½ h.) Pressing from within outwards, in the groin, near the mons veneris, at the root of the penis, as if hernia would protrude. (a. 12 h.) Short-lasting ascites.

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

Urinary Organs: Urine yellow-green, turbid, having a musty smell. (a. 10 h.) He emits turbid urine, becoming quite turbid and thick after standing a while, of white-greenish color, without any sediment. Red urine. In the first hours, he emits less urine, without any pain; in a few hours longer he feels a biting pain, during micturition, in the posterior portion of the urethra, lasting for several days; the pain is followed by pressure in the region of the bladder, resembling a new desire to urinate.—150. Thin stream, as if the urethra were contracted. (a. 2½ h.) Retention of urine during the first twelve hours, with constant pressure in the bladder and desire to urinate, no urine however being passed; in twenty-four hours, however, he frequently emits an ordinary quantity of urine; in forty-eight hours, the emission is still more abundant. No urine for the first ten hours. Strangury, almost immediately. Diminished power of the bladder; the urine came out of the bladder very slowly, without there being any mechanical obstacle in the way. (a. 20 h.)—155. Strangury, with desire to urinate, and tenesmus of the neck of the bladder. Involuntary micturition, after a violent pressure upon the bladder. Almost involuntary micturition, and pain in the urethra after emission of the urine, resembling a contraction from before backwards. Painful micturition. Burning urine during emission. Red urine.

Genital Organs:—160. Inclination to nightly emissions
of semen. Stinging itching of the internal surface of the prepuce. Sensation of contraction in the testes. Weakness of the genital organs, and want of sexual desire the first two days. Relaxation of the scrotum, want of erections and sexual instinct the first two days; in forty-eight hours the erections are much more violent than ordinarily. (Want of sexual desire, erections and emissions of semen are primary effects of Camphor; it acts as a palliative, if one uses it to remove excessive sexual desires, erections and frequent pollutions which had existed already for a long time past; the evil is afterwards increased by the reaction of the organism against the drug.)—165. Increase of the sexual desire. Amorous ecstasy. Impotence in the male. A sort of violent labor-pains (in a widow.)

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

CHEST: Deep and slow breathing.—175. The breathing is almost stopped. *Oppression of the chest, resembling a suffocative catarrh, as if it originated in a pressure in the pit of the stomach. (a. 1 h.) Fine stitches in the nipples. (a. 2 h.) Pressure on the top of the sternum, as from a load. Oppressed, anxious, panting breathing.—180. Difficult, sluggish respiration. (a. 1 h.) Pressure on the sternum, when standing. (a. 27 h.) Soft pressure internally, upon the chest, under the sternum, with difficult breathing and a cooling sensation, rising from the chest into the mouth. (a. 29 h.) His breath is almost totally arrested. Complains of a constrictive sensation in the throat, as if produced by the vapor of sulphur.—185. He is threatened with suffocation and constriction of the throat. STITCHES IN THE LEFT CHEST, WHEN WALKING. (a. ½ h.) Painful, stitch-like sensation in the chest. Stitches in the chest, and short and hacking cough, as if brought on by a cutting sensation, accompanied with coolness, deep in the trachea. (a. 2 h.) The stitches in and on the chest increase from day to day.—190. After a meal he feels and hears his heart beating against the ribs. (a. 4 h.) A fine, tearing pain on the right side of the nipple towards the pelvis. (a. 4 h.)

BACK: Tearing, with pressure, in the anterior border of the scapula, making the motion of the arm difficult. (a. 32 h.) PAINFUL, DRAWING STITCHES THROUGH AND BETWEEN THE SCAPULAE, EXTENDING INTO THE CHEST, WHEN MOVING THE ARMS, FOR TWO DAYS.
CAMPHOR.

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

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES: Convulsive rotation of the arms—200. Pain, as from a sprain, in the phalanx of the thumb, when moving it. (a. 20 h.) Pressure on the shoulder. (a. 2 h.) Tearing, with pressure, in the middle and behind the right upper arm. Shooting, fine tearing from the middle of the internal surface of the left upper arm, to the middle of the fore arm. (a. 2 h.) Painful pressure in the right elbow-joint, more violent when leaning it upon the table; in this case the pain extends to the hands. (a. 1½ h.)—205. Stitches in the forearm. (a. 1½ h.) Tearing, with pressure, a little above the left wrist-joint. (a. 7 h.) Painful pressure on the internal surface of the left forearm. (a. 1¼ h.) Tearing, with pressure, on the internal surface of the left forearm. Stitching pain, and continually increasing itching in the dorsum of the hand and the knuckles of the fingers, going off by scratching. (a. 4½ h.) Itching of the knuckles of the fingers, and between them. (a. 25 h.)—210. Itching in the palm of the hand. (a. 5 h.)

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES: Difficult motion and weariness of the lower limbs. When sitting, or when bending the knee, the leg goes to sleep, with sensation of cold. (a. 21 h.) Early in the morning, when walking or setting down the foot, pain in the tarsal joint, as if this part had been sprained. (a. 18 h.) Cracking of the hip, knee, and tarsal joints. Tremor of the feet.—215. Tremulousness and want of firmness of the feet. Drawing in the gluteus maximus, where it is inserted in the crest of the ilium, as if the limb would become paralyzed. Drawing pain, as from bruises, in the thighs, after walking. (a. 5 h.) Drawing pain, as from bruises, in the right thigh, and on the inner side near and below the patella; he fears lest the knee should suddenly bend forwards. (a. 4½ h.) Tearing in the thighs. (a. 28 h.)—220. The thighs are painful behind, above the bends of the knees, as after a long journey on foot. Stitches in the anterior surface of the right patella, when sitting. (a. 1 h.) Tearing on the knees, below the patellar, mostly when walking. (a. 6 h.) Vacillation, weariness
and heaviness of the lower limbs. (a. 1 h.) He feels as if his knees would suddenly bend, and as if they were bruised. (a. 26 h.)—225. Pressive drawing below the patella, on the internal surface of the knee. (a. 30 h.) Feeling of great weariness in the feet, when walking; the legs feel bruised and tense. The legs feel heavy, as if drawn down by a weight attached in the bend of the knee. Pressure in the middle of the internal surface of the left leg. Pressure on the internal surface of the leg, above the ankle, rather posteriorly—230. Drawing, aching pain, when standing, under the right ankle, between the ankle and the tendo Achillis; when moving the foot, the pain becomes tearing. (a. 4¾ h.) Drawing cramp-pain in the dorsum of the foot, especially during motion. Tearing, with pressure, in the dorsum of the right leg. Tearing cramp-pain in the dorsum of the foot, along the external calf as high as the thighs. (a. 13 h.) Tearing in the tips of the toes of the left foot, and under the nails when walking. (a. 10 h.)—235. Sore pain in the knuckles of the toes and corns. (a: 26 h.)

General Symptoms: Camphor excites most of its pains during motion. Inexpressible uncomfortableness in the whole body. (a. ½ h.) On the first day most of the symptoms existed only, when only partially thinking of one's self—the tearing in different parts of the body was felt when dropping to sleep, and disappeared, especially the headache, as soon as he thought of his pain; next day, on the contrary, he was able to bring on pain by his imagination; or rather, he only felt it when thinking of himself with great attention; he felt best, when not thinking of himself at all. Violent itching, (from applying camphor externally.)—240. Erysipelas, (from external application.) Stupification of the senses, resembling a swoon. Insensibility. He strikes his breast and faints. (a. ½ h.)* Loss of consciousness, tetanic spasm for a quarter of an hour, followed by sinking of the whole body, so that he can be scarcely kept upright, for a quarter of an hour; after vomiting, consciousness returns. (a. 2¾ h.) Dry feeling in and about the body, especially about the head and in the bronchial tubes. (a. 2 h.)—245. Rheumatic, stitching pain in all the muscles, especially between the scapulae. Pain of the periosteum of all the bones. Erysipelatous inflammation, (from camphor externally applied.) Difficult motion of the limbs. Paralytic relaxation of the muscles.—250. In the, evening, when in bed, an itching in various places of the body. (a. 6 h.)

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

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

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

290. Pulse accelerated by twenty-three beats.

Quicker pulse. Full, irritated pulse. A disposition for inflammations is brought on. Shuddering, chilliness and goose-skin over the whole body, for one hour (immediately.)—295. Frequent chilliness in the back. Slight shuddering, with paleness of face. Chilliness of the cheeks and back. Chilli-
ness over the whole body. (a. \(\frac{1}{4}\) h.) *Chills, and chattering of teeth.*—300. *Coldness of the body, with paleness. Coldness and drawing after a meal, with cold arms, hands and feet. (a. \(4\frac{1}{2}\) h.) Coldness, for one hour, with deadly paleness of the face (from sixty grains.) Copious, cold sweat. *Feeling of great coldness over the whole body, and headache as if the brain were contracted, with pressure over the root of the nose. (a. \(12\) h.)—305. Chilliness over the whole body, (a. \(2\frac{1}{2}\) h.;) one and a half hour after this, the warmth of the body increases. Chilliness in the back, mingled with warmth, as if sweat would break out. Feeling of heat in the face, with cold hands. (a. \(1\frac{1}{2}\) h.) Increased warmth of the whole body, with redness of the face. (a. \(2\frac{1}{2}\) h.) Agreeable warmth through the whole body. (a. \(3\) h.)—310. Heat over the whole body, increasing to the highest pitch, when walking. (a. \(5\) h.) Heat, with trembling. Sweat (smelling of Camphor.) Very dry skin, even when in bed, with good appetite. Trembling motion of the heart.

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

Cannabis Sativa.

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

Hitherto the seed had been successfully used as an emulsion or decoction in the inflammatory stage of gonorrhoea, and, by older physicians, against some kinds of jaundice. The curative powers of Cannabis in acute gonorrhoea, depend upon the faculty it possesses of producing a similar morbid condition in the urinary organs. In the country inns in Persia, the herb is used in a very successful manner, to relieve the fatigue of
travellers on foot (see Chardin, voyage en Perse;) this result depends likewise upon the homoeopathic nature of the drug, as may be seen by symptoms 269 to 275.

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

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

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

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

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

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

CANNABIS.

Head: Vertigo when standing, with dizziness. Vertigo when walking, as if one would fall sideways. (a. 1 h.) Sensation as of turning, and stupid feeling in her head (immediately.) Dulness and reeling sensation in the head.—5. Vertigo.
Obtusion and gloominess of the head. Uncertainty of the mind; the ideas become overwhelmingly vivid. Inability to recollect, without any imagination. His ideas seem to stand still; he stares; he feels as if he were absorbed in higher thoughts, but he is not conscious of them; accompanied by a slight sensation of headache in the region of the parietal bone. —10. He is indeed able to recollect this and that thing; but his ideas remain stationary, while he is fixing with his mind's eye the subject that he intends to treat. He frequently uses wrong expressions in writing. Agreeable warmth in the brain. A sort of jerking sensation in the blood of the head, chest and stomach. Considerable rush of blood to the head.—15. Rush of blood to the head, occasioning an agreeable warmth in the head, with headache in the temples. Throbbing pain, extending into the right temple; accompanied by a warmth around the head; the cheeks are red and hot; the nausea increases in the warmth. Violent headache. Piercing headache. Uninterrupted headache the whole day. Continual headache on the top of the head, as if a stone were pressing upon it. Obtusion of the head; it feels heavy; she suffers with such a painful pressure on the forehead and eyelids, that they threatened to become closed. Pressure under the frontal eminence deep through the brain into the occiput. When in the opposite side, in the head. Pressure in the temples.—25. Aching in the right side of the occipital bone. Tension, first in the occiput. afterwards in the forehead, lastly in the temples. (a. ½ h.) Painful feeling in the head and nape of the neck, when moving the head. Drawing pain in the occiput, towards the ears. Painful constriction of the forhead of the head. The forepart of the head feels compressed from the margin of the orbits as far as the temples; stooping does not relieve the pain. Throbbing from within outwards under the left frontal eminence; shortly afterwards a stunning pressure is felt at this place. Cold sensation at a small place of the parietal bone (afterwards also at other places of the head,) as if a drop of cold water had been dropped upon it. Creeping in the skin of the hairy scalp. A sort of titillating spasm in the temples. (a. ¾ h.)

Eyes:—35. Sensation as if the eyebrow were being depressed. Pressure, with tearing on the upper eyelid. Alternate dilation and contraction of the pupils in one and the same light. (a. 1 h.) Feeling of weakness of the eyes and sight; both near and distant objects are indistinct. (a. 1½ h.) *The cornea becomes non-transparent; pellicle upon the cornea.—40. A circle of white-flaming irradiations by the side of the visual
ray, which causes him to see objects only half and indistinctly. Cataract. *Pressure from* within outwards in the back part of the eyes. (a. 2 h.) *Sensation of spasmodic drawing* in the eyes. (a. 2 h.)

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

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

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

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

**Mouth:** Eruption in the vermilion border of the lips, and the corner of the mouth: Pinching pressure in the cervical muscles above the throat. Difficult speech. His speech was more like a clangor than human voice. He was unable to talk naturally; at times he lacked words, at times the voice itself failed him (for four hours); towards evening the attacks returned; at times he uttered torrents of words, as if he were driven; at times he uttered the same expression ten times in one breath; sometimes he repeated the whole idea, and was very angry when he was not able to repeat it exactly as he had said it at first. Elevation of voice, accompanied with excessive an-
guish and torture, owing to pain in the back. Early in the morning, burning dryness in the palate. Burning in the throat. —80. Dryness in the mouth; viscid saliva: absence of thirst, especially in the evening, and hot hands.

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

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

**ABDOMEN:** Pinching above the umbilicus (after a meal.) Sensation below the umbilicus as if he had caught cold, several mornings in succession, from 8 to 10 o’clock; he felt a moving about in his abdomen, without diarrhœa—105. Pinching in the abdomen and cutting in the loins. Pinching in the whole abdomen. Anxious throbbing in the epigastrium, like
strong pulsations. Pain on the right side near the umbilicus, as if there were a beating from within outwards. Beating as with a little hammer, from within outwards, in the left side under the last ribs, towards the back—110. Pain on the left side near the umbilicus and likewise by the side of the dorsal spine, as if the parts were being pinched by a pair of pincers. All the intestines are painful as if they were bruised. Shaking of the intestines during a violent motion of the arms, as if they were loose. A kind of sore itching in the region of the umbilicus, for several hours, which is much more painful after friction. Tickling sensation of the integuments of the abdomen. (a. ½ h.)—115. Shuddering in the abdomen, as if cold water were moving through it. (a. 8 minutes.) Squeezing from within outwards in the side of the abdomen. Painful, hard swelling in the right hypochondrium. Swelling of the abdomen, without any swelling of the lower limbs. Abdomen and chest are painful externally—120. Drawing pain from the region of the kidneys to the inguinal glands, with anxious and sick feeling in the pit of the stomach. Ulcerative pain in the region of the kidneys, both when touching the parts or no. Sharp pushes in the side of the abdomen, close below the ribs. Quickly passing, pinching stitches in the abdomen. Movement in the abdomen, followed by dull stitches in the left side, extending into the ear—125. Incarceration of flatulence in the upper and lower parts of the abdomen, until evening, accompanied by colicky pains. Painful jerkings in the abdomen in successive places, as if something alive were in it; accompanied by a drawing from the left to the right os innominatum, and thence into the knee; the pain remaining at the same time in the hip, where it is felt like pushes, with tearing. In the evening, when in bed, she feels a few dull stitches in both sides of the abdomen; the pain then darts upwards along the back, terminating in stitches between the scapulae, and afterwards returning to the sides of the abdomen. Intensely painful pushes over the left groin. Pricking on the right side of the mons veneris.—130. A few darting pushes in the region of the pubic arcade, after which the region of the abdominal ring feels stretched wider, and the ring itself as if it were being pressed outwards. Pressing from within outwards in the abdominal ring, accompanied by ulcerative pain. Emission of a quantity of almost inodorous flatulence. Colicky pains in the epigastrium, followed by diarrhoeic stool and smarting in the anus, as if the parts were excoriated.

Stool: Regular stool the first five days, * complete obstruction the two next.—135. Pressing in the small of the
back and rectum, as if the intestines were descending and were being pressed out; when sitting. Sensation in the anus, as if something cold were dropping out along the skin. Contractive pain in the anus; accompanied by a sensation as if the thighs were being drawn towards one another, so that she is obliged to close them. Itching of the perineum.

Urinary Organs: Desire to urinate with aching pain.—140. Urine white and turbid. Difficulty to urinate; paralysis of the bladder.* Urine full of filaments as if pus had been mixed with it. Enuresis: he is obliged to urinate frequently, at short intervals, emitting a large quantity of urine resembling water, (immediately.)—145. Tearing, as if in the fibres of the urethra, like zigzag. Itching, tingling stitches in the forepart of the urethra. Burning stitches in the posterior portion of the urethra, during the emission of urine. (a. 10 h.)

* Pain, during micturition, from the orifice of the urethra until its termination at the bladder, burning-smarting, rather stinging posteriorly. * Simple, but violent burning in the forepart of the urethra, during the emission of urine.—150. Burning in the orifice of the urethra during micturition. Burning during micturition, especially immediately afterwards. Burning during micturition, especially however afterwards and worst in the evening. During micturition he feels a pain from the glans to the termination of the urethra, burning in the beginning, and afterwards smarting. Between the acts of micturition a sort of burning pain in the forepart of the urethra, exciting a constant desire to urinate, although there is no urine left in the bladder.—155. Stinging-smarting pain during micturition; biting pain between the acts of micturition. Between the acts of micturition, a desire for an emission of urine in the forepart of the urethra. Stitches along the urethra, between the acts of micturition. Darting stitches in the posterior portion of the urethra, when standing. Burning in the whole of the urethra, at the commencement and termination of micturition. —160. Fine stitches, with a sensation as of pecking, in the forepart of the urethra, between the acts of micturition. Cutting pain in the forepart of the urethra, during micturition. Discharge of watery mucus from the urethra. Painless discharge of a clear, transparent mucus from the urethra (prostatic juice?) without erection. Closing of the orifice of the urethra by mucus, which becomes visible when pressing upon the

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

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

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

COLD, CATARRH: Dryness, and sensation of dryness in the nose. (a. 5 d.) Sensation of dryness and heat in the nose. Sneezing, and sensation of dry coryza; the nose, however, is not stopped up.—200. Early in the morning, tough mucus is lodged in the lower part of the trachea; it cannot be hawked up; he makes great exertions to loosen some of it; neverthe-
less this does not get into the mouth, and has to be swallowed; after the coughing and hawking, a sense as of scraping remains in the trachea, as if it were raw and sore; finally the mucus gets loose, and he has to throw it off. Early in the morning, she feels a rawness in the chest, as if she had swallowed salt; she has to make an effort at raising something, but that which is got loose, does not get into the mouth, and has to be swallowed. Towards the seventh day the mucus, which was tough previously, becomes loose, and the difficulty of breathing, which she had felt up to this moment, diminishes at once, (he had felt as if his chest had been oppressed by a board.) Oppressed breathing, owing to a tensile aching in the middle of the sternum, which is also painful to the touch at that place; accompanied by drowsiness. Her breathing is labored; she feels as if a load were oppressing her chest.—205. Her chest feels oppressed; she feels a sort of anxiety in her throat; she has to fetch a deep breath. Violent pinching under the sternum, in the lower part of the chest, which does not hinder breathing; it disappears when bending the head backwards, and is most violent when stooping, and, while stooping, worse during an inspiration. A sort of pushing in the left side of the chest, without oppression of breathing, with intermittent, dull stitches, a sort of pressing inwards. Pushes or beatings in both sides of the chest, frequently recurring and arresting the breathing at the same time, most painful in the region of the heart. When taking exercise, or when stooping, he experiences a few violent shocks against the heart, as if it would fall out; at the same time he felt warm about the heart. (a. 48 h.)—210. She feels a throbbing in the left side in the region of the ribs. Sense, as of hammering, from within outwards, under one of the cartilages of the ribs, near the sternum. Sense, as of burrowing, under the upper part of the sternum, without arrest of breathing. Drawing pain in the region of the left last rib. Stitches in the integuments of the chest.—215. Cutting, transversely across the integuments of the chest. Tensive dullness of the left half of the chest, with soft jerkings, palpitation of the heart, and oppressiveness. Nodosity on the xiphoid cartilage, growing for two years, without causing any pain, and afterwards causing difficulty of breathing. The beating of the heart is felt in a lower place than usual. Pain in the region of the heart.—220. Asthma. Difficult respiration, without any expectoration. Difficult breathing. Orthopnoë; he was not able to breathe, except with his neck stretched, with wheezing in the trachea, and by greatly distending the abdomen. Difficult respiration when lying down.—225. Inflammation of the chest and lungs six or
seven times in succession. *Inflammation of the lungs, with vomiting of a green, bilious substance. *Inflammation of the lungs, with delirium. Painful pricking in the right nipple. Cough, excited by expiration.—230. Short and hacking cough, occasionally, commencing in the pit of the throat, a cool, salt liquid being felt in the lower part of the throat. Continual cough. Dry, violent cough. *

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

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

Inferior Extremities: Pimples on the nates and thigh; small, white vesicles, with large, red, smooth border, burning like fire, especially when lying upon them and touching them; at the end of two days, they leave brown-red spots, which are very painful to the touch. A darting, strangling cramp-pain in
the right hip, extorting almost a cry. Intensely painful, sharp prickings in the flesh of the thigh, near the womb. Thrills of shuddering on the thighs, (immediately.) Shuddering on the right thigh, as if goose-skin would form.—260. Painless, crampy sensation on the back part of the right thigh, as if a muscle would begin to twitch. Continued pressure, in front, on the middle of the thighs, when sitting. Frequent chills of shuddering on the feet, from below upwards. Prickling burning on the left knee, at intervals. Cramp in the calf, when walking.—265. When walking, drawing, like cramp, in the bend of the knee, along the inner hamstrings. When going upstairs, the patella suddenly starts out of its normal position, and somewhat overlaps the tibia. The right leg is first difficult to move, then paralyzed, so that there is less motor than sentient power. Burning in the right tibia when standing. Painful sudden peckings in the dorsum of the foot.—270. Painful, tense stretching in the bend of the foot. Drawing to and fro in the left foot, from the toes to the ankles. Drawing and pressing in the heel, when sitting. Drawing in the ball of the right big toe. Stinging itching in the ball of the left big toe.

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

Fits, Weakness:—280. Hysteric symptoms. Tetanic spasms of the upper limbs and the trunk, from time to time, continuing a quarter of an hour; during the spasms he vomited a yellow fluid, and was somewhat deranged. (The spasms resulted in paralysis and death. The post-mortem examination revealed pus in the kidney; thickening of the coats of the bladder; congestion of the blood-vessels of the diaphragm; water in the convolutions of the brain, none in the ventricles.) After a meal, he feels weary and indolent; everything fatigues him, even talking and writing. Her feet feel heavy after a meal. Immediately after a meal, he feels tired in all his limbs,
and experiences a tearing pressing in the left side under the short ribs; the place feels sore when pressing upon it.—285. Indolent feeling in every part of the body. He is indolent and weak, yawns a good deal and stretches himself, as if he would sleep. Great weakness after little exercise; after going up stairs, he remained for a long while lying on the sofa quite exhausted, before he was able to move about again, and to talk freely. She feels sick in her whole body; cannot remain up; has to lie down, owing to weariness and heaviness of the limbs. He fears lest he should sink down, owing to a sudden weakness of the lower limbs; he staggers when performing the least motion; however, his walk appears to be more steady. (a. 3 h.)—290. Weariness, vacillation and dull pain in the knees. (a. 1 h.) Want of strength of the whole body.

Sleep: Continual, frequent yawning for a quarter of an hour. * (a. 1½ h.) Drowsiness by day. Unconquerable drowsiness in the forenoon.—295. Drowsiness the whole day. Sleeplessness. Sleeplessness after midnight. Restless sleep. In the night he is waked from his slumber by frightful dreams, without knowing where he is—300. (He has great fear of the bed; nevertheless he lies down in his bed afterwards.) Restless sleep at night, frequent waking, confused, sometimes anxious dreams, emission of semen, followed by light sleep. He dreams of accidents which happen to other people. Disagreeable and frightful dreams; he succeeds in nothing, and every thing fills him with great anguish. He has confused dreams every night; he recollects them after waking up.—305. Vivid, horrid dreams; they do not give him any anguish; he maintains a sort of presence of mind. Early in the morning, after waking from an uninterrupted sleep, he feels more tired than he did the evening before, when lying down.

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

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

CAPSICUM ANNUUM.

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

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

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

To individuals of a rigid fibre, Capsicum is less suitable.
A small portion of a drop of the 18th potency is quite suf-
ficient at a dose.

FROM NOACK AND TRINKS.

Intermittent fevers. Nostalgia with redness of the cheeks
and nightly sleeplessness.—Hysterical cephalalgia and me-
grim; Amblyopia amaurotica.—Prosopalgia, also Fothergill’s.
—Stomatace.—Angina aphthosa; angina pharyngea maligna,
gangrenosa.—Heartburn, especially of pregnant females.—
Ran. ollisement of the stomach.—Spasm of the stomach.—Tym-
pantitis and flatulence.—Colica flatulenta.—Hernia ventosa.—
Diarrhoea.—Dysentery.—Burning and blind haemorrhoids.—
Telesmus of the bladder.—Gonorrhœa with spontaneous he-
orrhage from the urethra.—Gonorrhœa in the second stage.
—Tabes of the testicles.—Influenza.—Bronchitis maligna.—
Pneumonia complicated with bronchitis.—Bronchiopneumonia,
(also Merc. Spong).—Asthma flatulently, etc. etc.

CAPSICUM.

HEAD: Intoxication. When waking from sleep, his head
feels stupid, as if he did not know himself. Dizziness of the
head, early in the morning, when waking. Feverish chills
and coldness, with anxiety, sense as of reeling and dullness
of the head, a sort of awkwardness, she knocked against every
thing.—5. Vertigo, staggering from side to side. Increased
acuteness of all the senses, (curative effect.) Headache, as if
the skull would burst, when moving the head or when walk-
ing. Beating, throbbing headache in one of the two tem-
ples. Beating headache, in the forehead.—10. Throbbing
headache. Aching in the temples. Aching in the forehead,
with pressure from the occiput to the forehead, accompanied by
a cutting pain from the occiput (immediately.) Continual
aching in the forehead, above the root of the nose, with occa-
sional stitches through the ear and over the eye. Stitching
ache on one side of the head, resembling a hysterical megrimg;
increased by raising the eyes or head, or by stooping and ac-
 companied with forgetfulness and nausea.—15. Stitching
headache. Headache more stitching than tearing, worse
when at rest, more moderate during motion. Distensive headache, or as if the brain were too full. Distensive ache in the forehead. Drawing ache in the forehead.—20. (Tearing headache.) Gnawing itching, as of vermin, on the hairy scalp, obliging him to scratch; after the scratching the roots of the hairs and the scalp ached as if the hairs were being pulled out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Tearing pain behind the left ear.]

Nose: (Itching in the nose, mingled with stitches.)—40. Bleeding from the nose, early in the morning, when in bed, after which blood is blown out of the nose several times.
Bloody mucus from the nose. Painful pimples under the nostrils.

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

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

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

THROAT: Ptyalism. Pain, during deglutition, as if the throat were inflamed; between the acts of deglutition, the pain in the throat was drawing.—55. Pain in the upper part of the fauces, between the acts of deglutition, as if the parts were sore, and were being spasmodically drawn together, as in water-brash. Simple pain in the fauces, only when coughing. Pain in the velum pendulum palati, as if it were pressed by something hard, or as if it were being pinched, first more between the acts, afterwards more during deglutition. (a. 1 ½ h.) Spasmodic contraction of the fauces. Dryness of the mouth.

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

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

STOMACH AND GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Flat sensation in the stomach. Coldness in the stomach; sensation, as if cold water were in the stomach, afterwards a sensation as if it were trembling. Want of appetite. Want of appetite, although food tastes well to him.—75. Frequent yawning after a meal. Desire for coffee. (a. 8 h.) Inclination to vomit, and spitting, after
taking coffee. Inclination to vomit. Qualmishness and inclination to vomit, in the pit of the stomach, early in the morning and afternoon. (a. 24 h.)—80. Pressure in the pit of the stomach, with inclination to vomit. Fullness and anxiousness in the chest, after a meal; afterwards sour risings or heartburn, finally thin stool. Stool and redness of the cheeks, immediately after dinner. (a. 6 h.) Burning over the pit of the stomach, immediately after a meal. Burning in the stomach, extending into the mouth, after breakfast. —[20. Aching in the pit of the stomach. Pain in the pit of the stomach, pinching, boring from within outwards, especially when sitting crooked, continuing for eight minutes (a. 1½ h.)

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

Stool: Colic, cutting and writhing around the umbilicus, accompanied by expulsion of a tenacious mucus, sometimes streaked with black blood; every stool is followed by thirst, and every drink by shuddering. Drawing and turning
about in the abdomen, with or without diarrhoea. Flatulence is violently pressing out at the abdominal ring, causing pain. Flatulent colic in the abdomen, followed by small, frequent stools, consisting of mucus, which is sometimes mixed with blood and causing tenesmus. Mucous diarrhoea with tenesmus. —105. Diarrhoea immediately, followed by tenesmus, without stool. Small stools, consisting of mere mucus. Small stools consisting of bloody mucus. Tenesmus. Constipation, as if there were too much heat in the abdomen.—110. Burning pain in the anus. (a. 3, 4, 8 h.) Itching of the anus. (a. 3, 4, 8 h.) SMARTING, stinging pain in the anus, during diarrhoea. Blind haemorrhoids, varices of the anus, very painful during stool. Varices of the anus, sometimes itching.—115. Hemorrhage from the anus, for four days.

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

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

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

Genital Organs: Continual pressing and prickling in the glans, especially morning and evening.—130. Early in the morning, the scrotum feels cold. Coldness of the scrotum, and impotence. Nightly pollution. Drawing pain in the spermatic cord, and clawing pain in the testicle, during emission of urine,
and some time afterwards. (a. 48 h.) Erection, forenoon, afternoon, and evening.—135. Erection, early in the morning, when in bed, without any amorous thoughts. Violent erection, early in the morning, when rising, which can only be subdued by cold water. Excessive trembling of the whole body, when dallying with a female. (a. 24 h.) Purulent discharge from the urethra. The gonorrhoea becomes yellow and thick. (a. 7 d.)—140. Pressure in the pit of the stomach, with inclination to vomit, during the menses.

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

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

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

Chest:—155. Coughing fits in the afternoon, exciting an inclination to vomit, and vomiting. Every coughing fit is accompanied with an aching pain in the ear, as if an ulcer would open. Drawing pain, when coughing, in the side of the chest, extending up to the neck. When coughing, pain in the side of the thigh, extending as far as the knee, pressing into the parts deeply. Coughing or sneezing causes a sudden pain in one or the other limb.—160. When coughing, the air from the lungs causes a strange, offensive taste in the mouth. When
coughing, a badly smelling breath rushes out of the lungs. Pain of the ribs and sternum, when taking an inspiration. Pain of the chest, under the right arm, when touching the place, or raising the arm. *Simple pain in the region of a rib, at a small place, worst when touching the parts, but neither excited by breathing nor by coughing.*—165. When coughing, pain, like stitches, in the side of the chest and the back. When taking an inspiration, stitching pain between the scapulae and in the region of the stomach, and a few single stitches in the side of the abdomen, in the xiphoid cartilage and sternum; these pains appear to be merely superficial. When taking an inspiration, while walking, a stitch in the side of the chest; not when sitting. Several violent stitches in the region of the heart. Anxiousness, which obliges him to take deep breath.—170. Involuntary, violent expiration. He is frequently obliged to fetch one deep breath; he imagines this will relieve all his symptoms. Deep breathing, almost like a sigh. Pain in the chest, when sitting, as if the chest were too full, and did not contain space enough. Asthma, even when at rest, with stiff back, feeling sore when bending over, accompanied from time to time by a deep inspiration like a sigh, and by dry cough.—175. Asthma, sensation of fulness of the chest. Asthma, apparently coming from the stomach. The breathing becomes easier from day to day. (Curative effect.) Asthma, with redness of face, eructation, and sensation, as if the chest were extended. Asthma, when at rest, and in motion.—180. Orthopnoë. Pain, as if the chest were constricted; it oppresses the breathing, and increases, even by the slightest motion. Pain, as if the chest were pressed upon, when turning the body, or when taking a deep inspiration. Asthma, when walking. Throbbing pain in the chest.—185. Aching pain in that side of the chest upon which she is resting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Faintness and heaviness of the limbs, followed by trembling of the upper limbs and knees; the hands felt too weary to write. (a. 7 h.) (Gurgling rapid beating in some of the larger vessels. (a. 24 h.)]
Sleep: Sleep full of dreams. Sad dreams of past things; when waking he knew not whether he had really had a dream, or no.—230. Dreams full of contrarieties. His sleep is interrupted by screams and startings, as if he fell down from a height. He snores through the nose when asleep, as if he could not get any air through the nose and his breathing were arrested. (a. 1 h.) He wakes up several times after midnight, and even later, he is wide awake.—235. He is wide awake in the night, and is unable to sleep. (a. 5, 9 h.) Sleep drives away his repugnance to all things and his ill humor. Almost uninterrupted yawning. (a. 1 h.)

Fever: Cool air, and especially a draft of air, is contrary to him. (a. 12 h.) The warmth of the body becomes less and less.—240. Coldness over the whole body; the limbs are cold, without any shuddering being experienced. In proportion as the coldness of the body increases, the low-spiritedness and the contraction of the pupils decrease likewise. (I have seen that coldness increasing for eleven hours, and gradually disappearing again in the twelve following.) Shuddering and shaking chills after drinking. Excessive chilliness, in the evening, after lying down, followed by coryza. (a. 72 h.) Chilliness, in the evening.—245. He feels chilly when lifting the cover of the bed ever so little. When walking in the open air, sensation in the thighs, as if they were covered with cold sweat, (as when cold air comes in contact with a part in a state of perspiration;,) nevertheless the thighs did not sweat. He trembles and shudders. Shuddering and chilliness in the back, in the evening, followed by slight sweat, but neither heat nor thirst. (Feverish shuddering, in the evening, with thirst, (without heat or yawning and stretching,) with great weakness, short breath, drowsiness and ill-humor; at the least motion he experiences a shuddering, without feeling cold either to himself or to the touch—nevertheless he did not feel too warm, even in a hot room.)—250. Chilliness and coldness the first night; in the night following, she sweats all over the body. Sweats all over the body, early in the morning. General heat and sweat, without thirst, for some hours; then, shuddering, at six o'clock in the evening, with shaking and chattering of teeth—he felt thirsty and cold all over the body, with anxiousness, restlessness, inability to recollect things, and intolerance of noise;—next evening, at seven o'clock, the same shuddering, chills, with shaking and coldness, with thirst. Heat, at the same time shuddering, with thirst for water. Heat in the face and redness, with tremor of the limbs (immediately.)—255. Glowing cheeks, after dinner, with cold hands and feet,
without shuddering — returning two successive days at the same time. Red cheeks. The face is alternately pale and red, together with the lobules, with a burning sensation, without any particular heat being felt when touching the parts. (Burning of the hands, feet and cheeks, the latter being swollen.) Hot ears, and hot, red tip of the nose, towards evening.—260. (Internal heat, with cold sweat on the forehead.)

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

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

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