







SYMPTOMATIC INDICATIONS
OF
TYPHOID FEVER

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THIRD EDITION
Thoroughly revised.

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FOREWARD.

Even the best-skilled homœopath seems to be perplexed sometimes in the treatment of Typhoid Fever and as the disease has become very common now-a-days and has penetrated even to the remotest parts of India, it will be of immense benefit to the practitioners and students of homœopathic science when they should have before them the important contributions on the subject by two such well-known homœopaths as Drs. C. Hering and P. P. Wells.

Having this object in view and to disseminate practical instructions on the subject, the present publication under the name of 'SYMPTOMATIC INDICATIONS OF TYPHOID FEVER' has been brought out.

The treatises of the two famous authors, the one dealing in a *repertorial* and the other in a *therapeutical* way, we hope, will supplement each other and will prove themselves very useful at the bed-side of a typhoid patient.

A short description of Typhoid Fever has been incorporated in the form of an appendix for ready reference.

We believe this publication will be of much use to those for whom it is meant and will occupy an important place in our modern homœopathic literature.

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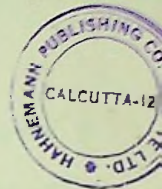
PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

We are again called upon for the third edition of Hering and Well's Typhoid Fever. The high appreciation which the second edition met with, finds full justification for the constant demand that is made for the book.

The third edition is thoroughly revised and the printing-mistakes occurring in the former edition have been corrected and certain other improvements have been made to make the book more useful to the practitioners.

It is to be hoped now that the profession at large will appreciate this treatise which in the opinion of many ranks in importance with the other standard books on the subject.

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SYMPTOMATIC INDICATIONS OF TYPHOID FEVER

(DR. C. HERING.)

The distinction between a so-called "TYPHOID" and "TYPHUS" is entirely useless in the selection of the medicine. The same is the case with localized and not localized forms. The only advantage is, to be able to distinguish such forms as may be, or have oftener been, contagious. The prognosis also depends not altogether upon the symptoms, and the dietetic rules may be altered in certain forms. Hence, we cannot do without pathology.

Beginners may be somewhat aided by knowing what, in certain forms, described under peculiar names, has been given with success.

Exanthematic form. — *Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. ostr., Carbo veg., Lachesis, Mercur., Mur. ac., Nux mosch., Phos. ac., Phosphor., Rhus tox., Secale, Stramon.*

Pectoral form. — Pneumo-typhus : *Antim. tart., Bry., Carb. veg., Hyosc., Phosphor., Rhus tox.*

Enteric form — Ileo-typhus : enteric typhus, typhus abdominalis : *Apis, Ars., Bellad., Bry., Calc.*

ostr., *Carb. veg.*, *Cinchona*, *Colchic.*, *Ginseng*, *Ipec.*, *Lyc.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Nux v.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Phos.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Secale*, *Sulphur*, *Verat. alb.*, *Phosph. ac.*, seems to act chemically. (*Grauvogl.*) *Oxal. ac.* is to be placed next to it; after *Apis*, or followed by it. (*H. Gross*).

Bilious form. — Typhus icterodes, typhus biliosus: *Bellad.*, *Cham.*, *Merc.*; after anger, *Cham.*; with sensitiveness in region of liver: *Bellad.*

Mucous form. — Typhus pituitious: *Mercur.*, *Pulsat.*, *Rhus tox.*

Petechial form. — Hæmorrhagic typhus, typhus putridus: *Arnica*, *Arsenic*, *Camphor*, *Carbo veg.*, *Chinin. s.*, *Chlorum*, *Mur. ac.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Sulph. ac.*

Ars.: when putrid, foul, cadaverously smelling stools; brown, dry, leather-like tongue, extreme prostration.

Mur. ac.: fetid stools, intestinal hæmorrhage, sopor, so weak that he settles down in bed into a heap.

Arnica: foul breath, petechiæ, says there is nothing the matter with him.

Putrid decomposition of all the fluids, tongue parched, dry, brown; bloody, cadaverous, fetid stools, *Rhus tox.*, *Phosphor.*

Cerebral form. — Typhus cerebrealis, typhus encephalicus: *Arnica*, *Bapt.*, *Bellad.*, *Bry.*, *Hyosc.*,

Lachesis, *Nux mosch.*, *Opium*, *Phosphor.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Stramon.*, *Veratr. alb.*

Versatile form.—*Typhus versatilis*: *Bell.*, *Bryon.*, *Chamom.*, *Cina*, *Digit.*, *Hyosc.*, *Ignat.*, *Lycop.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Nux vom.*, *Opium*, *Phosph. ac.*, *Pulsat.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Stramon.*, *Zincum*.

Stupid form.—*Typhus stupidus*: *Arnica*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Cinchona*, *Cocc.*, *Helleb.*, *Hyosc.*, *Lachesis*, *Mur. ac.*, *Nitr. spir. dul.*, *Nux vom.*, *Opium*, *Phosphorus*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Rhus tox.*, *Secale*, *Stram.*, *Veratr. alb.*; with torpor intermitting, *Phosphor. ac.*; with complete stupor, *Opium*; depression, of nervous system, without any other affection, except enlarged spleen, *Coccul.*

Apoplectic form.— (Congestive fever). It is absurd to expect anything from large doses of *Bellad.*; it is murderous to bleed, and foolish to apply ice instead of clothes dipped in cold water, changed every few seconds. If it were not, or could not be prevented, *Glon.*, *Gelsem.*, *Laches.*, *Sanguin.*, or *Veratr. vir.*, may help if their indications are not overlooked.

Impending paralysis of brain, *Lycop.*, *Opium*, *Phosph.*, *Zincum*; impending paralysis of lungs, *Arsen.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Phosphor.*

Moschus.—Cannot get the phlegm up, breathing and pulse weaker and weaker, fluids roll audibly down the throat, stools and urine pass unconsciously.

Carbo veg.—Paralytic condition, stupor, collapse, dissolution of blood.

8 SYMPTOMATIC INDICATIONS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

In the beginning of Typhoid fevers, almost any medicine may be given, particularly such as are indicated by the genus epidemicus, or prevailing character of complaints. One-third of such patients, as come under our treatment from the first, ought to be able to sit up and go out again within a week or two; over another third may last from two to three weeks; hardly one-third will run to the full time of six weeks, excepting such cases as have been spoiled by wrong treatment, or have, after feeling unwell, taken *Ricinus Oil* or *Citrate of Magnesia*.

At the beginning, or in the early stages, the following remedies have been given: with sudden tumultuous symptoms, especially congestive headache, *Bellad.*; with nosebleed, *Rhus tox.*; gums bleed, *Mercur.*; (in yellow fever, *Carbo veg.*), lassitude and heavy limbs, with headache, white covered-tongue, loss of appetite, belching, *Bryon.*; furred tongue, *Coccul.*; mouth and tip of tongue dry, *Nux vom.*; gastric symptoms, with acute shooting pain, in different parts of body, *Bryon.*; the same, but with sour, bitter belching and vertigo, *Nux vom.*; in case of looseness, *Bryon.*; *Rhus tox.*; with sour bitter belching, *Puls.*; or with flatulence, *Phosph.*; suspended catamenia and gastric symptoms, *Puls.*; vomiting, and copious watery diarrhoea, *Ipecac*; copious, thin, watery stools, after pain in bowels, with rapid sinking, *Veratrum alb.*; chilliness on the slightest motion, *Nux vom.*; drowsy but not able to sleep, *Bellad.*; erethrism, *Rhus tox.*; stiffness, *Bryon.*; wants to lie down on one spot.

Rhus tox.; trembling with weary limbs, *Bellad.*; heat unbearable, but uncovering makes chilly, *Pulsat.*; in the beginning of typhus versatilis, *Bry.*; later, *Mur. ac.*; if the so-called nervous symptoms are predominating, *Baptisia* or *Gelsemin.* is better than any of the others.

Not only the duration of the fever ought to be a great deal shorter, but the mortality ought to be considerably less. The latter ought to be restricted to patients with such organic diseases as are developed by the fever, or such relapses as are brought on by neglecting the rules during convalescence.

The stage of *convalescence* is of the highest importance. Most people who get well within a week, suppose nothing serious has been the matter with them (compare Mr. Kidd's remarks, *British Quarterly*, 1847, VI, 97), and do not follow the positive rules, to avoid for the full time of six weeks, all excesses in eating or drinking. The least indulgence may bring on a dangerous relapse. The more appetite they have, the more carefully they ought to limit the quantity as well as the quality. All exertions of mind or body are a great risk; coition very often proves fatal.

During convalescence, the following have been given with success; in the most complete despair of recovery; *Psorin.*; loss of memory: *Anacard.*; hemicrania: *Ignat.*; rheumatic toothache: *Rhodod.*; appetite will not return, *Psorin.*, *Sulphur*; raveneous

appetite, *Arsen.*, *Pulsat.*; cannot eat, everything tastes bitter, *Pulsat.*; unconquerable bilious vomiting. *Cinchon.*; obstinate vomiting, *Kreosot.*; slow recovery with diarrhœa, *Cinchon.*; sour diarrhœa, *Rheum*; from using sour things, with cutting, *Ipecac.*; great sexual desire, *Aloes*, *Phosph.*, *Psorin.*; tendency to tuberculous deposit, *Calc. ostr.*; periostitis of sacrum, *Silic.*; constant, painless œdematous swelling of lower limbs, *Aur mur.*; after it failed (right side) *Bellad.*; lower limbs as if paralyzed, *Selen.*; obstinate rheumatism, *Colchic.*; strength alone wanting. *Veratr.*; great prostration. *Psorin.*; marasmus, *Cinchon.*; relapse, after over exertion of body, *Rhus tox.*; of mind and body, *Cuprum*; of mind alone, *Nux vom.*; after a fright, *Ignat.*; angry passion, *Nux vom.*; continual chilliness and sensitiveness to the slightest draught, *Selen.*; weakening sweats day and night, *Psorin.*; convalescence too slow. *Cinchon.*; unpleasant sensations running downwards, *Guaco*; upwards, *Fluor. ac.*, *Selen.*; threatens to assume a lingering form, *Arnica*; feverish feeling, appetite delayed. *Coccul.*; slow protracted cases, with mild delirium, restlessness, anxiety, *Arsen.*

The sick room ought to be moderately warm, but aired freely, particularly during the time when the sun shines into it, and always after sunrise. A grapery would be the best place to keep the patient in. Rubbing daily with a towel dipped in cold water, is advisable, and if the patient is used to

washings, it may be done all over. Towels are better than sponges.

To disinfect a room, or destroy all kinds of bad odor, roast three or four beans of coffee on the stove or a hot plate; all other disinfectants are injurious and useless. Tubs of water under the bed will, in most cases, prevent bed sores. In changing the bed-clothes or shirts put the clean ones in the sun for one hour, shirts inside out, or rub with the hand what will touch the skin, to take off the peculiar sphere of the laundry. Never interrupt sleep.

Pure cold water is to be allowed as much as the sick person wants, in summer cooled by ice around the outside of the vessel, as melted ice is injurious; stale bread well toasted, but only brown, and while hot put into boiling water, cooled afterwards in an earthen vessel, not in metallic; apples boiled in much water and a few small raisins; some raspberry syrup, not made up artificially; or good rice-water, not seasoned, nor flavoured; no vinegar nor lemon may be offered to the sick, unless there is a great desire; barley or oatmeal gruel according to taste; the so-called Essence of Beef is one of the most injurious things, only does harm, and is not nourishing; beef soup only is advisable in convalescence, and always with some solid food; never allow young animals, or unripe fruit or vegetables. Pure American or Hungarian Wine in small doses, but no Port Wine. Scrapped beef made into a flat lump, salted and fried or a roasted potato, is the best when beginning to eat. Too much hunger

should be moderated by the medicine, and very light and plain food given often, and but a little at a time. For complaints after each morsel of food, *Pepsin* may be given; for total want of appetite, give the indicated medicine, and offer such food as the patient used to eat when a child.

Principal Remedies.

The principal remedies are here arranged in the order of their value. The special indications will enable one to select the remedy in each case:

CLASS. I	CLASS. II	CLASS. III	CLASS. III
<i>Apis.</i>	<i>Alum. p. s.</i>	<i>Alumin.</i>	<i>Guaco.</i>
<i>Arnica.</i>	<i>Bellad.</i>	<i>Amm. carb.</i>	<i>Hep. s. c.</i>
<i>Arsen.</i>	<i>Camphor.</i>	<i>Anacard.</i>	<i>Ignat.</i>
<i>Baptisia.</i>	<i>Canthar.</i>	<i>Ant. tart.</i>	<i>Ipecac.</i>
<i>Bryonia.</i>	<i>Carb. veg.</i>	<i>Arg. nitr.</i>	<i>Iris vers.</i>
<i>Calc. ostr.</i>	<i>Chamom.</i>	<i>Astacus.</i>	<i>Iodium.</i>
<i>Hyosc.</i>	<i>Cinchon.</i>	<i>Borax.</i>	<i>Kali carb.</i>
<i>Laches.</i>	<i>Colchic.</i>	<i>Carb. anim.</i>	<i>Kreosot.</i>
<i>Lycop.</i>	<i>Helleb.</i>	<i>Ghin. sulph</i>	<i>Lachmanth.</i>
<i>Mur. ac.</i>	<i>Hydroc. ac.</i>	<i>Coccul.</i>	<i>Lauroc.</i>
<i>Nitr. ac.</i>	<i>Nux mosch.</i>	<i>Goffea.</i>	<i>Mercur.</i>
<i>Nitr. sp. d.</i>	<i>Nux vom.</i>	<i>Conium.</i>	<i>Merc. subl.</i>
<i>Opium.</i>	<i>Phosph. ac.</i>	<i>Crocus.</i>	<i>Moschus.</i>
<i>Phosphor.</i>	<i>Psorin.</i>	<i>Crotal.</i>	<i>Natr. mur.</i>
<i>Rhus tox.</i>	<i>Secale.</i>	<i>Cuprum.</i>	<i>Nitrum.</i>
<i>Sulphur.</i>	<i>Sepia.</i>	<i>Digit.</i>	<i>Oxal ac.</i>
	<i>Silic.</i>	<i>Dulcam.</i>	<i>Pulsat.</i>
	<i>Stramon.</i>	<i>Ferrum.</i>	<i>Selen.</i>
	<i>Tarax.</i>	<i>Ferr. mur.</i>	<i>Spongia.</i>
	<i>Veratr.</i>	<i>Fluor. ac.</i>	<i>Staphis.</i>
		<i>Ginseng.</i>	<i>Sulph. ac.</i>
		<i>Glonoin.</i>	<i>Zincum.</i>

MENTAL SYMPTOMS.

Feelings.

Indifference : *Arn.*, *Cinch.*;—even to the most loved child, *Phos.*; to the most loved objects *Merc.*; — to everything, *Sec.*; — with a kind of insensibility, impelling to rub forehead, *Verat.*; — and insensibility, with a pale face, *Cinch.*

Apathy : *Verat. alb.*; —with indifference, *Cinch.*, *Phos. ac.*;—and extreme dullness of senses, *Nitr. sp. d.*

Does not complain at all, *Op.*; no complaint of anything, *Hyos.*; unless questioned, he says nothing of his condition, which does not seem dangerous to him, *Colch.*; says he feels well, nothing the matter with him, *Arn.*; thinks he is well, *Ars.*; utters no desire, *Helleb.*; does not ask for anything, has hardly any of the usual wants, *Nitr. sp. d.*; no action by will, *Helleb.* (Compare stupefaction, stupor).

Anxiety : *Ars.*, *Bry.*; — with nausea and cold sweat on the forehead while standing, *Verat.*; —with pressure in the heart and tearing pains in the loins, sinking of all the forces, but restless, more after than before midnight, *Rhus tox.*;—and weakness: *Arsen.*;—and frightful dreams: *Arsen.*; or waking from them, *Cinchon.*

Does not know what to do with himself, mostly in the third hour of the night, *Ars.*, *Kali c.*

Inexpressible sense of illness in mind and body,

Mercur.; dejected, debilitated, with aversion to thought, *Bry.*; either sorrowful, depressed or violently delirious, *Bell.*; depression of spirits, with timidity, *Sec.*; sadness, *Op.*; hopeless of recovery, *Psorin.*, and certain of death. *Bapt.*, uneasiness, with sense of illness, *Op.*; uneasiness of mind and body, *Op.*; fear of being left alone, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*; believes he is always alone, *Stram.*; timid and fearful, *Bell.*, *Bry.*; faint hearted, timid, inclined to weep, fears death. *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Cocc.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Verat. alb.*

Wants to go from one bed into another, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Calc. os.*, *Gina*, *Cham.*, *Hyos.*, *Mez.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sepia*, *Verat.*

Desire to run away, in later stages, *Bell.*; and much excited, *Stram.* (Compare desires).

Frightful objects constantly before the imagination, while his expression is that of fear and terror; believes he sees dogs, cats, rabbits, approaching from all sides, and that he sees ghosts, *Stram.*

Fear of death, *Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Cocc.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Verat.*

Conation, with feeling of Pain.

Embarrassed: *Hyos.*, *Sulph.*; does not know whether he will take what is offered or not, whether to take this or that, *Hyos.*; suspicious, *Bell.*; great impatience and despair about pains, and bad feelings which he cannot describe, *Ign.*

Bad humour: *Rhus tox.*; vexed irritated, wants

to quarrel, *Bry.*; chagrined, *Nux vom.*; quarrelsome, *Bell.*; angry disposition, *Bry.*, *Cinch.*

Irritable : *Cocc.*, too sensitive, vexed from questions, or gives short answers, easily offended, *Bry.*; —nervous, with depression of spirits and intolerance of all impressions on the senses, especially of noises, *Cinch.*; — after muttering for a while, can endure neither noise nor contradiction, speaks hastily, *Cocc.*; — peevish, easily offended, *Bry.*

Desires.

Desires to get out of bed, *Bry.*; to change beds, *Ars.*, *Calc. ostr.*; to escape from bed, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*; to go home, *Bry.*; to run away, *Bell.*, *Bryon.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*; to escape, *Bell.*, *Op.*; to jump out of bed, *Hyos.*; restrained and calmed with difficulty, *Zinc.*; springs up from bed suddenly, *Bell.*, *Nux vom.*

Wishes to die : with indifference to the most loved objects, *Mercur.*; inclined to weep, with fear, *Acon.*, *Bry.*, *Cocc.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Verat.*

Actions.

Loquacity : afterwards stupid and irritable, *Lachnan.*; talks all the time or not at all, *Stram.*; —of the business of the day, or the last few weeks, *Bry.*; — to himself, *Rhus tox.*; constant muttering, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*, *Tarax.* (Compare delirium).

Murmuring : *Laches.*; —which cannot be understood, *Hyos.*, *Lac.*; slow — *Phos. ac.*; — with an

insensible apathy, hardness of hearing, and a pleasant, happy expression, which looks strange, *Apis*.

Talks incoherently, without any seeming connection of ideas, *Lach.*, *Rhus tox.*; — indistinctly, *Hyos.*; nonsense, with eyes open, *Hyos.*;—of dogs, wolves, cattle, soldiers, battles, *Bell.*; — like a drunken man, *Lyc.*

Sings and laughs loudly in his delirium, *Bell.*, —laughs, whistles, recites verses, sings opera pieces, *Stram.*; whines, and don't know why, *Hyos.*, means loudly, *Mur. ac.*; cries out suddenly, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*, *Stram.*; from time to time, *Ars.*

Staring constantly at surrounding objects, with apparent entire self-forgetfulness, *Hyos.*

Picking the bedclothes, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Colch.*, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*, *Op.*, *Psorin.*, *Stram.*, *Zinc.*; with muttering, *Hyos.*; in delirium, *Rhus tox.*, catching, grasping at flocks, *Lyc.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Zinc.*; playing with his own hands, (not picking with them), *Hyos.*; motion of hands as if they would get things, *Phos. ac.*; groping about with hands, *Op.*; waving hands, as if getting things out of the air, *Stram.*; reaching after objects in the air, *Psor.*, *Sulph.*

Does foolish things, behaves like a madman, *Hyos.*; acute mania, *Bell.*, *Stram.*; beats and scratches others, the milder others talk to them the worse they get, *Hyos.*; abuses those about him. *Hyos.*; strikes, bites or spits at his attendants, *Bell.*; strikes his attendants, with fearful outcries, great

disposition to bite and tear everything with his teeth, even his own limbs, *Stram.*; raving, with pain in the head, *Ars.*; never awkward, but wondrously dextrous, *Stram.*

Answers hastily, *Bry.*, *Hepar*, *Rhus tox.*; — rightly, but in a quick, violent manner, as if angry, *Rhus tox.*; — with indignation, *Puls.*; hasty speech, *Bry.*, *Cocc.*, *Hepar.*; if he talks at all it is quick and hasty, *Ars.*

Aversions.

Silence: *Verat. alb.*; as if averse to everything, *Nux v.*; sits absorbed in silence, *Op.*; with an *unconquerable* inclination to sleep, *Cocc.*; obstinate silence. will answer nothing, *Cinch.*; taciturnity, *China*; don't want to talk, *Phos. ac.*; averse to speaking. *Rhus tox.*; with confusion of head, *Merc.*; reluctant to answer questions, *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus tox.*; to speak, *Bell.*; answers short, *Bry.*; with "yes" or "no," *Phos.*; short and incorrectly, *Phos. ac.*; declines to answer question, *Arn.*; answers no questions, *Ars.*, *Hyos.*

Averse to speaking, thought is difficult, *Rhus tox.*; scarcely answers, in spite of what is done to induce him to do so, appears to hear without understanding what is said, or without allowing it to make any impression on him, *Nitr. sp. d.*; permits no one to speak to him, *Verat.*

Refuses things offered, *Bell.*; and remains lying indolent, without sleeping or speaking, *Nitr. sp. d.*

Indolence, sits in silence, *Cocc.*; — of mind and body; through the day averse to employment or movement; in the evening averse to work, pleasure, speech or movement; extremely uncomfortable; knows not what the matter is with him, *Sulph.*

Quiet and then suddenly restless, *Chlorum*; avoids moving about, is dull in his senses, stupid and embarrassed, *Sulph.*; averse to all efforts of bed-clothes, *Colchic.*

Cognition.—Reproduction.

Unconsciousness: *Arn., Ars., Bell., Colch., Hyos., Laches., Lycop., Mur. ac., Op., Phos., Rhus tox., Stram., Zinc*; — and insensibility, muscles relaxed, *Op.*; — with loss of the function of senses, *Hyos.*, — like a deep sleep, *Merc.*; — with imbecility, *Stram.*; he knows neither where he is or what he does, *Puls.*; lies with both arms stretched along the sides of the body, *Posrin.* —; sudden starts, *Canthar.*; perceptions entirely lost, picking at the bed-clothes, *Colchic.*

Insensibility: *Ars., Cinchon.*; — with indifference, *Verat.*; — with stupor, feels neither pain nor pleasure, *Op.*; — and loss of consciousness, *Helleb., Rhus tox.*; — with loss of speech, pulselessness and cadaverous aspect, while the natural heat of the body is retained, and he is in a sleep-like state, from which he emerges with consciousness and speech, *Merc.*; stupidity and embarrassment, avoids moving about, *Sulph.*

Stupor : *Apis, Laches., Phos. ac., Rhus tox.*; — with murmuring delirium, *Apis*; — with profuse sweat, *Kali carb.*; sinks into a state of apathy or stupefaction, remains perfectly unconscious when spoken to or called, cannot be shaken or roused from his lethargy, *Hyos.*; apathy, unconsciousness and stupor, with murmuring delirium, *Apis*; takes no notice of what occurs, neither sees, hears, nor recognizes his relatives, insensible to external impressions, *Stram.*; (compare senses.) — with brown, parched tongue as hard as a board, teeth and gums covered with a brown mucus, and the usual mucus dried up to hard crusts, *Rhus tox.*; feeling of drunkenness, with desire to lie down, or with rush of blood to the head, *Bry.*; is conscious of no want except thirst, *Hyos.*; silly stupidity, sadness, and weakened memory, *Op.*; loss of thought for the moment; insensibility so that he knows not where he is, *Merc.*; sensibility entirely benumbed, *Op.*; insensibility; is compelled to rub the forehead, *Verat.*; giddiness, vanishing of thoughts, *Nux mos.*; loss of speech, *Hyos.*; utter insensibility, *Psorin., Sulph.*; cannot be brought to himself, *Nitr. sp. d.*; when spoken to, answers properly, but unconsciousness and delirium immediately return, *Arn., Bell., Hyos.*; stupor soon returns, *Hyos.*

Loss of Memory : *Anacard., Hyos.*; memory weakened, *Op.*; forgets the word while speaking, *Arn.*; forgets time and place, *Merc.*; and what he has said, *Mur. ac.*; cannot remember the most occur-

rences, *Rhus tox.*; remembers events only as dreams; almost entire loss of mind, *Verat.*; dullness, like a want of memory, *Puls.*

Recollection: mind occupied with things past and present, *Mur. ac.*: does not know those about him, relatives or friends, *Hyos.*; does not comprehend what occurs, knows neither relatives, nor the most familiar objects, *Op.*; now he knows his friends, and again he does not, *Bellad.*

Slowness of comprehension when asked a question, *Sulph.*; cannot find the right expression for his ideas, does not remember what has passed. *Cocc.*; thinks rightly, but uses wrong words for the correct ideas he intends to express, *Arn.*, *Graph.*, *Lyc.*; great difficulty in speaking, to use the right expressions, *Puls.*; talks slowly, answers do not correspond, *Carb. veg.*; either does not understand the questions, or does understand and cannot speak. *Hyos.*; makes irrelevant answers, *Hyos.*, *Phos. ac.*: does not understand questions, does not answer, *Sec.*; when spoken to, is as if awakened from a dream, appears silly, and can only comprehend and answers after a great effort, *Sulph.*; recognizes what is said to him, but as if after a dream, *Op.*; sits absorbed in silence, *Op.*; sits as if in thought, yet thinks of nothing; like a waking dream, *Arn.*

Absent mindedness: with staggering, *Ars.*; cannot fix his attention on present objects, or manage his affairs, *Sulph.*; as if absorbed in thoughts, and yet a want of ideas, *Rhus tox.*; with insensibility as

if intoxicated, *Nux mos.*; absence of ideas, *Sulph.*; entire self-forgetfulness, *Hyos.*

Production.

Intellect : difficult thinking and speech, *Secal.*; — clouded, though he gives correct answers; unless questioned, he says nothing of his condition, it does not seem dangerous to him, *Colch.*; internal dullness, as if sleepy or drunk, *Op.*; obtuse mental operations, with great inclination to sleep. *Merc.*; mind sluggish, with inability to think, *Carb. veg.*

Slow movement of ideas, *Phosph.*, *Rhus tox.*; and also of the power of comprehension, *Cinchon.*; answers correctly, but slowly, *Nux mos.*, *Rhus tox.*; and reluctantly, *Phos. ac.*; mental operations slow and difficult. *Rhus tox.*; ideas move slowly and constantly around one subject, *Petrol.*; with confusion of head as if bound, *Carb. v.*; dwells long on his answer before giving it, often does not answer at all, *Nux mos.*; averse to thinking, debility of mind, vanishing of thought like fainting, *Bry.*; difficulty of thinking, great forgetfulness, and dullness in head. *Bry.*; cannot bring two ideas into connection, weak in his intellect, *Sulph.*; inability to think, thoughts cannot be directed or controlled. *Hyos.*; slow comprehension of ideas. *Op.*: confusion of ideas, *Bapt.*: stupefied condition: sits as if in thought, like a waking dream, *Arn.*: dullness, stupidity, *Op.*, *Rhus tox.*; and sopor. *Carb. veg.*; lethargy and stupidity, *Nitrum.*; lethargy of the sensorium,

a kind of half paralysis of the mental organ, *Nitr. sp. d.*; imbecility, *Op.*, *Stram.*; idiotic state, *Helleb.*; stupid and disconcerted for many days, *Phos.*; with dullness of intellect and all the senses, *Op.*; does not think, with confused heaviness in forehead, *Arn.*; stupidity, with dilated pupils, *Sec.*; cannot comprehend an idea, with headache, painful on waking in the morning, *Phosph.*

Fixed ideas: when he has once grasped a thought, it cleaves to him, and will not vanish, *Pulsat.*, *Petrol.*; some one idea haunting him, monomania, *Stram.*; the same disagreeable idea arouses him as soon as he falls into slight slumber, *Calc. os.*; great crowd of changing ideas, *Laches.*, *Puls.*

Illusion: as if his body were cut in two, in the middle, as if all surrounding objects were very small, while he himself is very large, *Platin.*; very long and tall, *Pallad.*; believes he sees large company of people about him, and grasps at them, *Stram.*; delirious phantasies, in slumber and waking, as if she was on a distant island, had great occupation, was a lady of rank, etc., *Phos.*; speaks to the absent as if they were present, and calls inanimate objects by the names of persons, while he takes no notice of his attendants, *Stram.*; does not believe to be in his own house, *Op.*; thinks he is in the wrong place, *Hyos.*; wants to go home, *Bry.*; believes he is always alone, *Stram.*; thinks he is dead; muttering

stupor, *Apis*, *Lach.* ; says there is nothing the matter with him, *Arn.* ; thinks he is well, *Ars.* ; illusions of the senses, and imagination, *Hyos.* ; has visions of beauty or terror, *Bell.* ; sees people standing at the foot of the bed, *Bry.*

Terrible visions : sees animals which he fears, *Bell.* ; — with fear, and desire to hide or run away, *Puls.* ; hides under bed-covers, *Stram.* ; frightful visions, *Carb. veg.* ; the 14th day, *Calc. ostr.*, *Stram.* ; frightful phantasies, in the evening in bed, with frightened starts on closing the eyes to sleep, *Cinchon.* ; sees things all the time, *Bell.*, *Calc. ostr.* ; vivid hallucinations, *Mur. ac.* ; of sight, hearing and smell, *Stram.* ; with frequent changes of vision, (in *T. versat.*), *Hyos.* ; absent persons talk to him, *Stramon.*

When closing the eyes, sees persons and events before him, that are neither fearful nor anxious, mostly strange faces, *Ars.*, *Calc. ostr.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Samb.*

Delirium.

Mild : *Ars.* ; *Op.*, *Phos.* ; changing, with loud talking, *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.* ; talks about business matters, *Bry.* ; with coldness, *Verat. alb.* ; with attempts to run away, *Bry.* ; — in the beginning, only in sleep or on awaking, *Bry.* ; — in early stages, *Bell.* ; second stage, *Hyos.* ; after two weeks, *Calc. os.* ; — and makes no complaint, in second stage, with general heat, *Hyos.* ; continued when awake ;

sees persons who are not, and have not been present.
Hyos.

Constant : *Bap.* : with congestion to head and face, *Op.* ; allowing no rest or sleep, *Mur. ac.*

Low, *Rhus tox.* ; murmuring, *Arn.*, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Stram.* ; slow murmuring, *Phos. ac.* ; muttering, *Bell.*, *Op.*, *Ver.*

After *Calc. os.*, if the patient is harrassed by muttering delirium, a tearing and stinging headache, lies in a state of quiet sopor, sometimes interrupted by screaming and scolding, with distended abdomen. *Lyc.* (Jahr).

Soliloquizes much. *Rhus tox.* ; constant talking. thinks he is roaming over fields, swimming, lying in the water for hours, *Rhus tox.* ;—of old occurrences. with open eyes, and recognizes what is said to him only as if after a dream, *Op.* ; — with talking of religious things, of fulfilling vows, prayers, *Ver.* ; indistinct loquacity, *Apis*, *Hyos.* : loquacity, mild or terrified, *Stram.* ; — about his avocations. *Bry.* ; — very loquaciously with brilliant eyes and circumscribed redness of the cheeks, afterwards stupid and irritable, *Lachnan.* ; — loquaciously, or violently and loudly, *Bell.* ; with singing, laughing and whistling ; constant involuntary odd motions, objects appear oblique, *Stram.* ; talks of ghosts devils and spirits. which he says surrounded his bed and afflict him. *Op.* (Compare Actions).

Imagines to be under the control of strangers,

and desires to go home, *Bry.*; goes out of bed, does not feel as if he were at home, *Op.*; impression that he is elsewhere than at home, *Ver.*; talks of going home, *Bell., Bry.*; talks of starting on a journey, wants to be dressed, is ready to go, *Op.*; attempts to get out of bed, *Bell., Hyos., Op., Stram., Zinc.*, attempts to escape, *Bell., Hyos., Op.*; inclination to run away. (Compare Desires).

With Visions: *Stram.*; changing images from the past or present, keep him active and irritated, *Mur. ac.*; frightful objects, *Stram.* (Compare Frightful Visions, under Painful Feelings).

Furious: *Bell., Colch., Puls., Zinc.*; at the height of the disease, *Stram.*; — amounting to roaring madness, *Zinc.*; furibund, with loud talking, laughing and attempts to escape, *Op.*; — raving, restlessness, obstinate, objects to sleep, redness and prominence of eyes, with intolerance of light, *Bell.*; violent, with staring eyes; strikes, bites, or spits at his attendants, *Bell.*; — cries, strikes at all around, *Canth.*; cries even to hoarseness, and complete loss of voice, *Stram.*; with desire to escape from bed, *Bell., Hyos., Stram.*; maniacal, gets up, tries to run away, screams, roars with sunken features, cold feet, quick pulse, *Zinc.*, — violent, followed by vomiting and deep sleep, *Sec.*; violent, constant talkativeness, with subsultus tendinum, and other movements *Valer.*; — during the hot stage, *Ars., Bell., Hyos., Op., Rhus tox.*; with pain in limbs, *Rhus tox.*

Delirium : with stupidity, *Nux mos.*; with stupor, *Bapt.*; — with loss of consciousness, *Puls.* after still greater vertigo, like intoxication, with sense of lassitude and weakness, *Sec.*; quiet, with great stupefaction and dullness of head, *Phos. ac.*; anxiety, headache, noises before the ears, great restlessness, loss of speech, trembling and anxious sweating, *Ars.*; violent pain in forehead, *Bell.*; heat of head, *Camph.*; with open eyes, *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*; on closing eyes, all sorts of frightful phantoms, *Calc. os.*; — with sunken features, *Zinc.*; — with vomiting, and after it, deep sleep, *Sec.*; — wild, alternating with stupor and stertorous breathing, with open mouth and depression of the lower jaw, *Laches.*, *Op.*; — with hoarseness, *Stram.*; — with floccilegium, *Phos.*; with subsultus, *Valer.*; (See Actions.) on going to sleep, *Cinchon.*, *Ginseng.*; — as soon as he falls to sleep, *Gels.*; *Spong.*; — with sleeplessness, *Bell.*; — with deep sleep afterwards, *Sec.*; — with sopor, *Lyc.*; — with cold feet, *Zinc.*; — with cold, clammy skin, *Camph.*

Times of the day: in the evening, with hasty speech, *Bry.*; especially at night, about business or previous affairs, *Bry.*; after midnight, *Kali carb.*; in the morning, upon business, with disposition to run away, *Bry.*

Agitation : restlessness, jumping out of bed, attempts to run away, *Hyos.*; drunkenness, with staggering or indolence; frantic drunkenness, *Nux mos.*

Prostration : with depression of spirits ; weakness, with inability to do any work ; marked sinking of strength, with inability to move ; want of tone in the solids of the body, *Op.* ; — of the mind, he cannot bring two thoughts together, as if quite stupid, *Rhus tox.*, and depression of spirits, *Merc.*, *Nuph.* ; with torpor, *Arn.* ; mentally restless, but too lifeless to move, *Bapt.*

Fright : is frightened easily, *Ign.* ; with nervousness, *Kali carb.* ; terrified, *Stram.*

Mental states as Conditions.

Mental exertions cause bodily symptoms ; on endeavouring to fix the attention on an object, throbbing in the vertex, *Nux v.* ; great anxiety and worryment of mind, *Calc. os.*, *Cupr.* ; long grief, *Ign.*, *Op.* ; violent passions, *Cham.*

Senses

Increased sensibility : of all the senses, *Bell.*, *Mur. ac.* ; especially of hearing and smell, *Phos.* ; especially to noises, *Chin.* ; sounds, talking, odors and light are insupportable, *Nux vom.* ; increased perception of the usual pains, *Bry.* ; — followed by dullness, *Rhus tox.* ; preception slow, or not comprehended, *Helleb.* ; dullness of all the senses, *Stram.*, *Sulph.* ; with apathy, *Nit. sp. d.* ; as if the senses had ceased to act, *Helleb.* ; with heavy eyes and extreme weakness, *Opium* ; sensorial action sunken, *Carb. Veg.* ; is completely insensible, as if in a dream, he neither sees nor hears, *Bell.* ; perception entirely lost, *Colch.* ;

loss of senses, *Apis*, *Verat.*; no complaints, has not pains when pinched, *Phos.*; stupefaction, *Stram.*, with watery eyes, *Opium*; hallucinations of sight, smell and hearing, *Stram.*

Sensorium

Stupefaction : of the head, with dullness of vision, *Stram.*; — drunkenness, and beclouding of the head, *Nux vom.*; — and dullness, *Rhus tox.*

Confusion : of the head, *Arnica*, *Rhus tox.*; can not read, nor perform the least labour, *Merc.*; — as if bound, with slow ideas, *Carb. veg.*; — and stupefaction of mind, *Secale*; — with vertigo, *Puls.*

Dullness : difficult to think, *Stram.*; and heavy feeling, *Gels.*, *Puls.*; — and vacuity, *Sulph.*; — like a want of memory, *Puls.*; — and heat of head, *Camphor*; — with bruised pain in the forehead, *Puls.*; — with cold sweat on the forehead and hands, *Coccul.*; — and giddiness, when getting awake and sitting up, has to lie down, *Opium*.

Weakness in the head; if he turns it, he loses his consciousness for the moment, and after stooping he cannot rise *Rhus tox.*; — and stupidity, *Rhus tox.*; and lightness, *Stram.*

Vertigo : like drunkenness, *Hyos.*, *Puls.*, — increasing after delirium, *Secale*; — if he would fall, after rising from the bed, *Rhus tox.*; — with dullness in the forehead, as if a board were before it, *Coccul.*; — with staggering, and inability to stand erect, *Secale*; — the whole day; whirling,

while moving, especially the head, *Carb. veg.*; — increasing by raising the head, *Arnica*, *Cinchona*; — when rising up in bed, *Bry.*, with nausea, compelling to lie down again *Coccul.*; — as though he were swung to and fro in a cradle, or in a swing, *Ignatia*; — while lying on back, like a whirling, with qualmishness; better when lying on the side, *Merc.*; — when standing, *Lachesis*, *Secale*; when sitting up, *Bry.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Tarax.*; falls when trying to sit up, *Phos. ac.*; — while raising or moving the head, *Arnica*; — on rising from lying on the back, with obscure vision, *Nux vom.*; — when moving especially the head, *Arnica*, *Carbo veg.*, *Puls.*; — after motions, *Bell.*; — on rising, *Coccul.*, *Nux vom.*, *Rhus tox.*; — compelling to lie down, *Bry.*, *Coccul.*; — in the morning on awaking, with weakness of the limbs, *Cinchona*; — so that he cannot rightly comprehend an idea, *Puls.*; — with confusion and stupidity of the head, as if he would lose his senses, *Phos.*; — with anxiety and glimmering before the eyes, *Bell.*; — and headache, *Bry.*; with heaviness, *Cinchona*; — with obscured vision and ringing in the ears, as if there was a whirling in a circle in the brain, with momentary loss of consciousness, *Nux Vom.*; — with nausea and subsequent heat, *Cinchona*; — with muscular restlessness, *Nux mosch.*; — and fainting while leaving the bed, *Opium*; — and sleepiness, as if drunk: he does not know where he is, and walks with eyes shut, *Nux mosch.*

Internal Head

Heaviness of the head, *Nux mosch.*, *Opium* ; — and all things seem to whirl in a circle, *Verat.* ; — with sense of empty confusion, and severe pain, *Hyos.* ; — and dullness, *Gels.*, *Puls.* ; — and *muddleness*, *Merc.* ; — like lead in the forehead, with dull pain, *Carbo veg.* ; — with pressure in the brain, and desire to lie down, *Bry.* ; — has difficulty in raising it, *Puls.* ; — of occiput, like lead, so that the head constantly falls backwards, *Opium* ; — with intolerance of light, *Puls.* ; — in the morning, with drunken vertigo, *Nux vom.* ; — in the vertex, *Sulph.* ; — with sensation of fullness, *Sulph.*

Humming and buzzing in the head almost the whole day, *Phos.* ; she cannot go to sleep, because she cannot get herself together ; her head feels as though scattered about, and she tosses about the bed to get the pieces together, *Bapt.*

Headache : dull, stupefying, with confusion of ideas, *Bapt.* ; heaviness and confusion in the head, *Bell.* ; — at the base of the brain, in the forehead, and especially in the membranes of the brain, *Hyos.* ; the brain seems to be the only organ affected. *Helleb.*

Congestion : to the head, *Bell.*, *Opium*, *Stram.* ; during the early stage, especially in tumultuous cases, great drowsiness, but inability to go to sleep, and frequent starting during sleep, *Bell.* ; — to the head, with moderate delirium, *Apis.* ; venous —, with dark red face, *Opium.*

Throbbing : of the carotid and temporal arteries, and also in the forehead, *Bell.* ; — in the top of head, left side ; in the back of the head, or in the temples, frequently for half an hour, *Phos.* ; — in the forehead and occiput, worse when moving, *Bry.* ; — from every movement, with heat in the head, *Lach.* ; — sensation as if the head were bound with a band, with pressure, *Merc.*

Stupefying pain : *Bapt.* : pressing in the forehead, and great heaviness, with rushing sounds in the ears, *Ars.* ; *heavy*, stupid headache in the frontal region, *Bry.* ; — pressure in the forehead, which changes into shootings or tearings (on the left side), *Hyos.* ; pressing, contracting, stinging headache, *Bell.*

Pressing, outwards in the temples, *Merc.*, *Rhus tox.* ; — the sides together, *Rhus tox.* ; — in the occiput outward — in the forehead, with pain in the supra-orbital bone, mostly when touched, *Merc.* : dull or stitching pains, worse from motion, and opening the eyes, *Bry.* ; pains in forehead and temples *Apis*, *Bell.*, *Glon.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*

Tearing pain in the occiput, *Tarax.* ; on left side, *Hyos.* ; as if the brain were torn, *Rhus tox.* ; in the morning on awaking, and after, *Puls.*

Bruised pain, as if compressed, *Nux vom.* ; in the forehead, *Puls.* ; in the occiput, as if the cerebellum were bruised, *Rhus tox.* ; pain first in the forehead, then in the occiput, *Nux mosch.*

Headache with the delirium, *Ars.*, *Colch.*; violent pain in the forehead, *Bell.*; — increased by moving the eyes; eyes red, prominent, staring sparkling, brilliant, distorted, or affected by spasmodic motion, *Bell.*; — worse from opening and moving the eyes, *Bry.*, *Rhus tox.*; — in the forehead and eyes, *Bapt.*; does not allow opening of the eyes, followed by attacks of yawning and stretching, *Ignatia*; when waking from sleep, *Rhus tox.*; in the evening, *Bry.*; with lassitude, *Bry.*

Heat: and burning in brain, *Calc. ostr.*, *Phosphor.*; — in head, *Camphor*; and fullness, *Sulphur*; sensation of — mostly in head, *Bry.*, *Rhus tox.*; —and chilliness in body, *Coccul.*; cerebral irritation predominant, *Apis*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Cuprum*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Opium*, *Stram.*, *Zinc.*; again the 14th day, *Calc. ostr.*; inflammatory cerebral irritation; power of the senses and mental faculties impaired, speech heavy and embarrassed, they no longer recognize their own relatives, or are carried away by a furious delirium, and make attempts to escape out of their beds, *Bell.*

External Head.

Throbbing of arteries, *Bell.*, *Opium*; turns the head from side to side, *Arsen.*; frequently raises or jerks the head from the pillow, *Stram.*; movement of occiput, grasping it with hands, *Carb. veg.*, *Opium*; raises up the head, but it constantly falls backwards, and the mouth opens to the widest

extent, *Colchicum* ; inability to hold up the head ; congestion (see *Eyes*). *Opium* ; he can hardly hold the head erect, and falls asleep, *Cinchona*.

Forehead covered with cold sweat. *Colchicum*, *Mercury*, *Veratrum* ; head and extremities cold, body hot, *Phos.* ; great sensibility of scalp to the touch, like a boil, *Rhus tox.* ; impelled to rub the forehead, with a kind of insensibility, *Verat.*

Sight and Eyes.

Sight : intolerance of light, *Bell.*, *Puls.*, sensibility to it, *Lachesis* ; shuns the light, *Mur. ac.* ; hallucination of sight, all objects appears oblique or double, or smaller and further off, *Stram.* ; obscured vision with vertigo, *Nux vom.* ; diminished sight and hearing, or entire loss of these senses, *Secale* ; apparent loss of sight, *Psorin.*, *Sulphur* ; blindness, *Gels.*, *Stram.*, *Zincum* ; loss of sight, hearing, and speech. *Stram.*

Pupils : much dilated, little sensitive to the light *Carb. veg.* ; and immovable, *Colchicum* ; — dilated and immovable, *Stram.* ; — oftener large than small ; no reaction to light : either contracted, or greatly dilated and immovable, *Bell.* ; — immovable, but sees and talks, *Stram.* ; — immovable, and but slightly dilated, *Colchicum* ; — dilated, *Merc.*, *Helleb.* ; with restlessness, *Nux vom.* ; — contracted dilated, or immovable, insensible to light. *Opium* ; much contracted or dilated and insensible to light, *Cinchona* ; first contracted, then dilated,

Puls.; then left pupil contracted, while the right is dilated, *Colchicum*; — contracted, or dilated, with slow respiration, *Coccul.*, *Hyos.*, *Nux vom.*, *Secale*, *Verat.*; — contracted, *Arsen.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Stram.*, *Sulphur*; with cloudiness of the head, *Arnica*.

Eyes: bright and injected, *Glou.*, *Helleb.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*; — glistening, *Ars.*, *Stram.*; with contracted pupils, *Mur. ac.* brilliant, with delirium, *Lachnan.*; — unusually bright, *Op.*; — red and sparkling, staring, *Bell.*; — rolling about in their orbits, *Hyos.*; — glassy, *Bell.*, *Opium*; and tearful, *Bryonia.*; dull, lustre, *Ars.*, *Hyos.*, *Merc.*; and pupils without reaction to the light, *Carb. veg.*; — without expression, *Bell.*; vacant look, with dilated pupils, *Helleb.*; expressionless, like the — of a dying man, *Opium*; — watery, *Bry.*; and stupid senses, *Opium*; and sunken, *Ars.*; — heavy, *Baptisia*, *Opium*; dim and sleepy, *Phos. ac.*; — prominent and turned upwards, *Ars.*, *Opium*; — turned away, *Nit. sp. d.*; have a wild expression, *Ars.*; hollow, sunken — *Colch.*; dull and sleepy, *Phos. ac.*, *Stram.*; — dull and heavy, *Rhus tox.*; — turned up and lying on back, *Psorin.*, *Sulphur*; — wild and wandering, *Secale*; — convulsed, *Bell.*; and prominent, *Hyos.*; and immovable, *Opium*; — turned upwards and looking over the forehead, *Opium*; rolling of the eyes, *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Secale*; austere look, *Bell.*; — distorted, *Lach.*; and staring, *Hyos.*; squinting *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*, *Stram.*

Staring : over-sensitiveness, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Lyc.*, *Cum.* ; — with open eyes, at one point, *Bell.* — at surrounding objects, *Hyos.* ; — with watery eyes, without comprehending what occurs, or recognizing his relatives, *Opium* ; — with slow comprehension, and slow answers, *Helleb.*

Eyelids : trembling and jerking, *Coccul.* ; — open, *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*, *Opium*, *Stram.* ; with sopor, *Lyc.* ; — open, and lies speechless, *Opium* ; open, in delirium, *Ars.*, *Opium.*, *Stram.*, *Verat.* ; — half open, *Colch.* ; half covering the dull eyes, *Phos.* ; — paralyzed, sunken down, either cannot or will not open them, *Coccul.*, *Lach.*, *Zincum* ; heavy and full, closed as if paralyzed, drowsiness increases to coma, *Coccul.* ; — drop, *Ars.*, *Gels.* ; — contracted, *Bell.* ; difficult raising of the —, *Opium* ; on closing the — frightened starts, *Cinch.* ; frightful phantasies, *Stram.* ; visions, *Bry.*, *Calc. ostr.* ; injected, *Baptisia*, *Opium* ; — red, *Hyos.* ; chronic soreness and inflammation of — *Sulph.* ; catarrhal ophthalmia, *Euph.* ; covered with pus, suppurating, *Hyos.*, *Zincum* ; closed with sticky matter, *Ars.* ; pale watery, swelling like a little bag over the eyes, *Kali carb.*

Eyes sunken, *Ars.*, *Colch.*, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*, and heavy with blue circles, *Phos.* ; and hollow, *Colch.*, *Phos.* ; hollow, with dark circles, *Cinchon.*

Hearing and Ears.

Hearing : over-sensitiveness, *Bell.*, *Bry.* ; *Lyc.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Phos.* ; to music, *Bry.* ; every sound an-

noys him *Sulph.*; noise is intolerable, *Cinchona*, *Coccul.*

Ringing : *Ars.*, *Coccul.*; in the head, *Ars.*; and rushing sounds in the ear, *Opium*; buzzing, singing, rushing sounds, *Hyos.*

Rushing sounds : *Hyos.*, *Merc.*; like noise, *Ars.*; like wind, *Puls.*, and humming, *Secale*; and thundering, *Lach.*

Illusions, hallucinations, *Stram.*; like rain or music, *Mur. ac.*; with vertigo, *Nux vom.*

Hardness of hearing : *Apis*, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Phos.*; — commencing with buzzing, *Hyos.*; — in fever, *Bell.*, *Chlorum*, *Carb. v.*, *Hyos.*, *Nitr. sp. d.*, *Phos. ac.*

Deafness : *Bell.*, *Carb. v.*, *Chlorum*, *Hyos.*, *Lachman.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Nit. sp. d.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Psor.*, *Stram.*, *Sulph.*; as if the ears were stopped, one or both, *Verat.*; — with a rushing sound, *Merc.*; like the wind, *Puls.*; — with humming and rushing sounds in the ears, *Secale*; — with ringing in ears and head, *Ars.*

Great dryness in the ears, disappears rapidly after a dose of *Sulph.* Parotid glands swollen, *Merc.*

Smell and Nose.

Nose : Can endure no odors, *Sulph.*; smell and taste very acute, *Mur. ac.*; frequent bad smell, *Ars.*; hallucinations of smell, *Stram.*

Dryness : in the nose, *Bry.*, *Nux vom.*, *Phos.*; in the nostrils, *Puls.*; of the nose, lips and tongue,

Mur. ac.; coming from the mouth, *Bell.*; from the mouth and throat, *Bell.*

Nasal mucus : dried to hard crusts, *Rhus tox.*; acrid ichorous discharge, excoriating the *alæ nasi* and upper lips, rendering them raw and sore, *Arum triph.*

Bleeding : *Arn.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Sec.*, *Sulph. ac.*; only from right side, at night, in sleep, *Verat.*; — from the mouth and gums, *Carbo veg.*; — from the teeth and gums, *Sulph.*; — for seven days, *Sulph.*; continued — *Nux vom.*; — frequent and copious, mostly in the evening, *Phos.*; hæmorrhage, *Carbo veg.*; — at night, *Rhus tox.*; — in sleep, *Bry.*, *Merc.*; — mostly after midnight or in the morning, *Rhus tox.*; — mostly at 3 o'clock A. M., or after rising; — daily for many days, *Bry.*; — at the commencement of the disease, *Rhus tox.*; — with salivation, *Hyos.* (do not give *Merc.*); — relieves. *Rhus tox.*; does not relieve. *Phos. ac.*

Nostrils : distended, *Opium*; fan-like motion of, *Lyc.*; — dry *Puls.*; — and black, *Colch.*; — sooty, smoked, *Ars.*, *Chlorum*, *Helleb.*, *Hyos.*; — look smoked with dry tongue and mouth. *Chlorum*.

Nose : pointed. *Verat.*; and cold. *Camphor*; and cold mouth. *Verat.* (*Cina.*)

Face.

Face : cold sweat on the forehead; cool, pale, moist, thin. death-like features; at the height of

disease, *Verat.* — cold, covered with cold sweat, *Carb. veg.*; — hot, mostly in the evening, *Bry.*; — sweats on the right side, *Puls.*; — covered with sweat, *Colch.*; — wears a happy and strange expression, *Apis*; stupid expression, *Colch.*, *Stram.*; listless expression, *Rhus tox.*; besotted expression, apathetic and indifferent mind, *Phos. ac.*; stupid expression without collapse, *Helleb.*; stupid aspect, with relaxed and hanging facial muscles and lower lip, *Opium*; relaxation of the facial muscles, *Opium*, *Zincum*; trembling and jerking, *Coccul.*; convulsive trembling of lips and tongue, *Opium*; spasmodic distensions, *Stram.*; distorted, *Hyos.*; spasmodic action, *Coccul.*; as if from pain, *Stram.*; stupid expression, *Hyos.*; sunken features, *Zincum*; anxious, hippocratic, *Ars.*; expression of fear and terror, *Stram.*; wild expression of features, with fullness and redness of face, *Bell.*

Cheeks : yellow, with central deep flush, *Bapt.*; — reddened, *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Stram.*; — and hot, *Bell.*, *Rhus tox.*; — red and burning, *Bry.*; — burning hot, with circumscribed redness, *Ars.*, *Mur. ac.*, in afternoon, *Lyc.*, with delirium, *Lachnanth.*; one — red, the other pale, *Cham.*; alternately red and pale, *Verat.*; — red, even blue, *Bell.*

Face : dark red with snoring, *Opium*; with a besotted expression, *Bapt.*; — red, with heat, *Verat.*; — red and cracked, *Zincum*; — red and bloated, *Opium*; — blue, *Carb. veg.*, *Lach.*, *Verat.*; — blu-

ish red, with feeble, intermitting pulse, *Verat.*; — brown, bluish, black, *Ars.*; — black and cracked, *Lach.*; — shining and puffed up, *Bell.*; — red and bloated, *Opium*; pale, waxy complexion, *Zincum*; — sunken and pale, with pointed nose, *Coccul.*; — waxy white or yellow, *Silicea*, *Zincum*; — yellow, *Lyc.*, and dirty colour, *Merc.*; — yellow and pale, *Bry.*; — suddenly yellow and pale, after the first week (generally fatal), *Lyc.*; — pale, sickly aspect, *Kali carb.*, as after long illness; with great uneasiness, and sunken eyes, with blue circles around them, *Sulph.*; sick look, mostly in the evening; hollow, sunken eyes, with blue circles, *Phos.*; — pale, ashy, *Phos.*; ashy color, with wild delirium. alternating with restlessness, wants to be somewhere else; dry tongue, smoky nose, diarrhœa, prostration subsultus tendinum and deafness, *Chlorum*; — pale, dingy, or earth-coloured, and sunken, *Ars.*, *Phos.*, and cold. *Carb. veg.*; — collapsed, *Camphor.*; — sunken, *Colch.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Zinc.*, — pale and expression dull, *Sec.*; nose pointed, eyes sunken, *Coccul.*, *Phos. ac.*; — yellowish and sunken, *Lyc.*, with sharp nose and hollow eyes, with dark circles around them, with insensibility and indifference, *Cinchona*; — and eyes sunken, *Cinchona*, *Merc.*; *Phos. ac.*, *Phos.*, *Sulph.*; — pale, cold, cadaverous, sharpened nose and sunken cheeks, blue circles around the eyes, *Verat. alb.*; deathly appearance of —, *Merc.*; hippocratic — *Ars.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Cinchona*, *Colch.*, *Secale*, *Zincum*; cadaverous aspect, and extreme

prostration, *Colch.*, *Verat.*, while heat of body is retained, *Merc.*; petechiæ on —, *Bell.*

Jaw : rigidity of the muscles, *Bapt.*; pain in joint of lower —, *Bapt.*; — falling. *Ars.*; — dropping, *Bapt.*, *Lach.*; — hanging down, *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Opium*; — hanging during the coma. *Lach.*; — sunken, *Secale*; lower lips hanging. *Opium*; trembling, *Arn.*

Outer Mouth Symptoms

Mouth open, *Merc.*, *Phos.*; to the widest extent, *Colch.*; distortions, *Bell.*, *Camphor*, *Opium*.

Lips : trembling, *Stram.*, *Sulph.*; and tongue pale, *Phos. ac.*; bright red, *Sulph.*; — dark red and dry, *Bell.*; — bluish red, black or brown, *Ars.*; — dry and brown, *Nit. sp. d.*; — covered with slime, *Colch.*, *Ars.*; crusts on the —, *Ars.*; — blue, *Carb. veg.*, *Cinchona*; — dry and blackish, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Lach.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Verat.*; — covered with black slime, *Ars.*, *Cinch.*, *Phos.*; — as if parched by thirst, *Arn.*, with dryness of the palate, *Phos.*, and brown or black, *Rhus tox.*; crusts on — and tongue, *Ars.*; — gums and teeth covered with brown or black slime, *Ars.*; — teeth and tongue covered with a thick brown coating, *Colch.*; — dry, parched, and covered with brown or black crusts, *Ars.*, *Rhus tox.*; — dry *Mur. ac.*, and cracked, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, and brown, *Bry.*, and hard, *China*; — cracked, *Colch.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*, and

sore, *Stram.*; —dry and black, *Verat.*, and bleeding, *Lach.*

Corners of mouth sore, *Ars.*, *Arum triph.*; pain as if cut, excoriation and cracks, ulceration, with pains as of excoriation, *Merc.*; — and upper lip raw and sore from acrid, ichorous discharge from nose, *Arum triph.*; eruption around lips, *Phos. ac.*

Inner Mouth Symptoms.

Teeth; grinding, *Ars.*, *Colch.*, grating, *Hyos.*; — covered with brown or black slime, *Ars.*; sordes on —, *Bapt.*; and lips *Stram.*, covered with a thick brown coating, *Colch.*, brown slime, *Hyos.*; covered with a dark mass, *Hyos.*; brown mucous, deposited on —, *Sulph.*

Gums: at the beginning, swollen and bleeding, *Merc.*; — spongy, separating and bleeding on the slightest touch, *Carb. veg.*, *Merc.*, *Phos.*; — and teeth covered with brown or black slime, *Ars.*; — covered with brown mucus, *Rhus tox.*

Taste: and smell very acute, *Mur. ac.*; — insipid, pappy and slimy, *Merc.*; pappy — in the mouth, *Coccul.*; — bad, *Bapt.*, foul, nauseous, viscous, flabby, soap-like, *Merc.*, food is without taste, *Nux vom.*; tastes neither food nor drink, *Rhus tox.*, food tastes like straw, *Stram.*, like nothing, *Ars.*; — bitter, *Bry.*, *Lach.*; of things eaten, *Puls.*

Speech: stammering, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Carb. veg.*,

Lyc., *Secale*, *Stram.*; — as if the tongue were too heavy, stuttering, *Verat.*, — unintelligible, — *Ars.*; — lisping and stammering, *Bell.*, *Opium*, *Stram.*, *Verat.*; — *muttering* and mumbling; it costs him great effort to speak the words plainly, *Coccul.*; impeded —, *Phos. ac.*, from a dry, hard, glazed tongue. *Ars.*, falters and hesitates in speaking, aversion to the effort, *Sulph.*; only answers with indignation, *Puls.*, difficult, weak, indistinct, *Secale*; — indistinct, *Hyos.*; — nasal, *Lach.*, from dryness in the throat. *Bry.*; speaks slow and weak, as if the organs had an impediment to overcome, *Secale*; as if they could not move the tongue, *Carb. veg.*; reluctant speech, *Bell.*; — difficult, *Phos. ac.*, with heaviness of the tongue, *Lach.*; — from difficult respiration, and great debility, *Bell.*; can only speak loud with great effort, *Opium*; inability to speak loud, *Nux vom.*, lisping, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Stram.*; loss of, *Colch.*, *Hyos.*, *Verat.*, and of consciousness. *Merc.*; with subsultus, *Secale*; organs as if paralyzed, with lisping and stammering, *Stram.*; complete aphasia, *Bell.*; inability to talk and to put out the tongue, which is cracked, sore and ulcerated. *Apis*; hasty, (see Mind).

Tongue: trembling, and hard to put out, *Gels.*, *Lach.*; — trembles when put out, *Bell.*, *Lach.*, *Secale*; — *trembling*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Gels.*, *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, *Secale*; when protruding, *Lach.*, *Stram.*, and dry and cracked, *Ars.*; — sometimes spasmodically thrust to and fro between the teeth, *Lyc.*; — comes

out dry and black, with a snapping noise, and goes like a pendulum, *Lyc.*; — trembling in the attempt of protruding, *Secale*; or the tip remains under the lower teeth, or lip, and does not come out, *Lach.*; can hardly put the — out, it trembles, *Gels.*; can not put the — out, *Gels.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, or if he does it trembles, *Lyc.*; after the — is put out with difficulty, can hardly draw it in *Hyos.*; — protruded with difficulty, *Colch.*, *Lach.*; — does not move rightly, *Bell.*; cannot move the — at will, even if conscious, *Mur. ac.*; — stiff, like a piece of wood, *Ars.*; — heavy, stiff and numb, *Colch.*; — as if stiff, difficult motion while swallowing, *Lach.*; — immovable from dry, black crusts, *Phos.*; sensation as if — was too thick, while speaking, *Nux vom.*; — heavy, with stammering, as if drunk, *Bell.*, *Lach.*, and immobility, with difficult speech, scarcely movable, *Carb. veg.*; paralytic weakness of — *Bell.*; — paralyzed, *Baryta c.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Opium*, *Stram.*; — paralyzed on the right side (turns to the left), *Bell.*, — as if burnt, and insensible, coated, *Puls.*

Tongue : dry, *Bell.*, *Chlor.*, *Gins.*, *Hyos.*, *Lachm.*, *Laches.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Nat. mur.*, *Nux mosch.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Stram.*, *Verat.*; — and lips dry, *Phos. ac.* (See Lips.) Very dry —, nose and lips, *Phos.*; burning — and lips looks like burnt leather, *Hyos.*; — rattles like leather, *Mur. ac.*; — dry and hard, *Merc.*, and glazed, *Ars.*, and stiff as a piece of board, *Ars.*, and cracked, *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, and red, *Laches.*, and trembling, *Ars.*; great sensation of dry-

ness of—, with excessive thirst, drinks but little at a time, *Ars.*, and great thirst, drinks much, *Bry.*; not coated, with desire for drink, *Rhus tox.*, dryness of — without thirst, *Opium*, *Pallad.*; — as if burnt, and yet no thirst, *Magn. mur.*, *Puls.*; — dry, with diarrhœa, *Phos.*; and debility, *Nat. mur.*, in the morning, *Sulph.*; — red, *Hyos.*, *Lachnanth.*, *Rhus tox.*; — bright red, *Colch.*; covered all over with raised papillæ, *Ant. tart.*, *Bell.*, and dry, *Ars.*, *Baptisia*, *Bell.*, *Laches.*, *Lyc.*, *Rhus tox.*; — dry and cracked, *Ars.*, *Hyos.*, and hard, *Hyos.*, *Rhus tox.*, and hot, *Bell.*, and glistening, *Laches.*, *Kali bich.*; — dry and dark red, *Bapt.*; — raw, painful, inflamed in middle, *Gels.*

Tongue clean, or only lightly coated, *Gels.*, *Mur. ac.*, with gastric and other derangements, *Cina*, *Dig.*; — clean and dry, *Stram.*; — dry, with thirst, *Rhus tox.*; — dry, red, and hard, *Bry.*, *Hyos.*; — almost clean, with hard, bright red edges, and cracked lips, *Op.*

Tongue smooth, not very dry, *Phos. ac.*, and white, *Bell.*, and glossy as if deprived of its papillæ, *Terebinth.*

Tongue rough and dry, *Stram.*, and cracked, and dark brown, *Bry.*; — brown or blackish, *Merc.*; — sticks to the roof of the mouth, *Nux mos.*; — covered with a thick, tenacious paste, like a layer of putty spread over it, *Bry.*

Tongue brown, *Bap.*, *Hyos.*; — colored brown

and black, *Sec.*, and dry, *Hyos.*, and hard, *Rhus tox.*, and parched, as hard as a board, with diarrhœa, *Rhus tox.*; crusts on — and lips, *Ars.* (See Lips.); — brownish, *Nux v.*; — pale, *Carbo v.* — lead-coloured, *Ars.*, *Carbo v.*; — bluish or pale, *Carbo v.*, and small, *Mur. ac.*; blue, pale or sticky, *Carbo v.*; dark coloured —, *Bry.*, *Staph.*; blackish —, *Merc.*, *Ver.*; — black, *Ars.*, *Lach.*, *Op.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sec.*, and cracked, *Cinchon.*, *Ver.*, with deep edges, *Nux v.*; — raw and burned, *Cinchon.*, and dry, *Ars.*, *Laches.*, *Lyc.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, *Rhus tox.*; — furred very lightly, *Mur. ac.*; — and mouth covered with a muddy paste, *Carbo v.*; hard thick phlegm on — *Rhus tox.*; — dry, brown, as if burned, *Ars.*, *Lyc.*; full of thick dirt, or hardened phlegm, *Rhus tox.*; thick and gray coating on — *Merc.*; grayish-white slime on — *Phos. ac.*; — as if coated with a skin, *Phos.*; — sticky and dirty, *Lyc.*, and moist, *Carb. v.*, and yellow, *Puls.*; thick white, or dirty white coating on —, *Bry.*; — furred in the beginning, *Cocc.*; thick, dirty-white coating on —, *Merc.*, and stools of greenish mucus, *Nitr. ac.*; white coating, with sore spots on —, *Nitr. ac.*; — has a red margin and white centre, *Bell.*, *Gels.*, *Sulph.*; — furred in the middle and behind, not on edges, *Bry.*; — dry, with a brown streak in the middle. *Arn.*, *Bapt.*; two white stripes on a red ground, *Bell.*; — yellowish-brown, dry in centre, *Stram.*; white coating on sides of —, *Gaust.*, in centre, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Gels.*, *Phos.*, *Sulph.*; sore spots on —, *Nitr. ac.*, *Tarax.*; mapped —, *Ars.*,

Lyc., *Nat. mur.*, *Tarax.*; — yellow, *Bry.*; and sticky, *Puls.*, and rough, or dry, with whitish-yellow coating. *Bapt.*, *Cocc.*;—yellow and, red, *Puls.*, yellowish, later. brown and dry, *Bry.*; gray coating and cracked. *Puls.*; —brown, *Hyos.*, and dry, mostly in the centre, *Bap.*; —grayish-white, *Phos. ac.*; — thickly covered, *Colch.*, and cracked, *Bry.*; brownish, cracked crusts on — *Phos. ac.*; — covered with dark brown sordes of an offensive odor; foul —, covered with a thick layer of yellowish or brownish fur, *Bry.*: remaining after *Bryonia*, *Nux v.*

Tongue cracked, *Apis*, and parched, *Carbo v.*; — as if scalded, *Veratr. v.*; — as if burned, *Ars.*, and rough, dry, and dark brown, *Bry.*; — thick, *Nux v.*, and too red, dry and swollen, *Verat. a.*; — swollen and dry, *Stram.*; small, atrophied —; substance altered, *Mur. ac.*; — indented from the teeth, *Ant. tart.*; soft — with imprints of the teeth. *Kali hydr.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Stram.*; shooting in the —, *Bry.*; — red, raw, painful and inflamed in the middle, *Gels.*; — sore, red, with elevated papillæ. *Arum t.*; — painful, as if chapped and burning. *Merc.*; — covered with black crusts, *Phos.*, with vesicles, *Apis*; white-coated —; with sore spots, *Nitr. ac.*; — has a coating, which on removal, leaves sore spots, *Tarax.*; — cracked, sore and ulcerated, *Apis*. *Bap.*, fissured, dry, *Carb. v.*

Tip of tongue remains under lower teeth, or lip. when attempting to put it out. *Lach.*; clean and pointed —, *Kali carb.*; heat and dryness of —, *Carb.*

v.; — dry, *Nux v.*, and red, *Bell.* (*Rhus tox.*); undefined redness of —, and redness of the borders, *Ant. t.*, *Bell.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulph.*; — red, in the shape of a triangle, *Rhus tox.*; a whitish coating on one side, *Rhus tox.*, on both sides, *Caust.*; — red and cracked, or cracked and bleeding, *Laches.*; — as if burnt and rough, *Phosp.*; fissures on the —, *Laches.*

Dryness: of mouth, *Chlorum*, and tongue, *Mur. at.*, and food tastes like straw, *Stram.*; — in fore part of mouth, and on tip of the tongue in early stage, *Nux v.*; — of mouth and fauces, *Phos. ac.*; — from the fauces into the nose, *Bell.*; — of mouth and throat, *Magn. mur.*, *Nux mosch.*, *Nux vom.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Puls.*; at night, *Cocc.*, in the morning, as if from the use of spirituous drinks the evening before, *Nux vom.*; sense of — or actual —, afternoons and after midnight, *Rhus tox.*; — and thirst, *Arn.*, *Bapt.*, *Bry.*, *Lach.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sec.*, *Verat.*; severe —, and relieved by drinking, *Phosph.*, *Rhus tox.*, drinks large quantities at a time, *Arn.*, *Bry.*; — without thirst, *Bry.*, *Magn. mur.*, *Nux mos.*, *Puls.*; —but not much thirst, water does not relieve, *Phos.*; feeling of —, or actual — without thirst, *Bry.*, but has to moisten the mouth, *Stram.*; — of mouth and throat, *Magn. mur.*, *Puls.*; — in the evening, so great, that the tongue sticks to roof of the mouth, yet without thirst, *Nux mos.*

Mouth: sticky, no thirst nor appetite, *Gels.*; — intolerable sticky, *Phos.*; —, filled with a slimy mucus, *Merc.*; accumulation of frothy soap-like

saliva in — and throat almost choking, *Bry.*; — full of thick viscid saliva, *Bapt.*; salivation, *Hyos.*; buccal cavity raw and sore, *Arum tri.*; hæmorrhage from nose and —, *Carb. veg.*; raw — and throat, *Arum tri.*; the whole inside as if raw, *Stram.*; aphthæ, *Bapt.*; small and bluish, with putrid acid stench, *Mur. ac.*; putrid, *Nitr. ac.*; sour, *Sulph. ac.*; noma, *Camph.*, *Helleb.*

Smeli: offensive—morning and evening, *Hyos.*; and tongue very dry in the morning, *Sulph.*, metallic odor, *Merc.*; foetid breath, *Ars.*, *Arn.*, *Bapt.*, *Merc.*; putrid odor, *Arn.*, *Arum tri.*; morning and night; foul smelling slime covers the tongue, in the morning on waking, with dryness of mouth and throat, *Puls.*; putrid, like carrion, *Nux vom.*, cadaverous —, *Hyos.*

Throat Symptoms.

Gurgling when drinking; the fluid rolls audibly down into the stomach, *Ars.*; the drink rolls audibly down the throat, as though it were poured into an empty barrel, *Hydr. ac.*, (*Coccul.*); the fluid rolls audibly down the throat, and stools and urine pass off involuntarily, *Mosch.*; spasms of the pharynx, *Bell.*; choking sensation from the stomach up into the throat, with oppression in the chest, better from belching, *Ignat.*; chokes even with half a teaspoonful of water; inability to swallow, *Bapt.*; difficulty in swallowing liquids, *Bell.*; difficulty in swallowing, *Apis*; swallowing very slow, *Helleb.*; complete in-

ability to swallow, *Stram.*; intense burning in throat, *Verat. vir.*

Dryness : *Bry.*, *Nux mosch.*, *Sec.*; — hardly permits swallowing, *Phosphor.*; — in throat and on tongue, without thirst, *Pallad.*; — of palate, *Phos.*; — only of the palate, *Stram.* (For Mucus and Phlegm see Larynx).

Sorethroat : *Bapt.*; — with deafness, *Laches.*; chewing or swallowing food, or drinking causes suffering from the raw mouth, *Arum tri.*; efforts to swallow produce violent pain, tonsils enlarged, uvula inflamed and elongated, *Bapt.*; swollen glands of throat and neck, *Arum tri.*; angina faucium. *Merc.*

Gastric Symptoms.

Appetite : too great during convalescence, *Puls.*; hunger in convalescence, commences to eat, but does not enjoy it, everything is so bitter, *Puls.*; when the—will not return in convalescence, *Sulph.*, *Psorin.*; loss of—, *Bry.*, *Nux mosch.*; with fullness of the stomach, *Nux mosch.*; loss of — and prostration, *Rhus tox.*; would not eat nor drink, but without any nausea, *Iris vers.*; repugnance to all ingesta, tastes neither food nor drink, *Rhus tox.*; in a hasty way they push back the food they wanted, *Bell.*; asks for food, but refuses it when offered, *Phosph.*

Thirst ; *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Merc.*; much —, *Hydroc. ac.*; great — *Carbo veg.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Stram.*; unquenchable —, *Nat. mur.*; inextinguishable —, *Colch.*; with a red, dry tongue, *Camph.*; does not want

anything but drink, *Op.*; with a dry tongue, *Bry.*, *Rhus tox.*; — not relieved by drink, *Rhus tox.*; constant — for water, *Phosph.*; — day and night, for cold drinks, especially for water, *Merc.*; — for cold water, *Ars.*; — for cold drinks, *Bry.*; — with dry lips, and a bright red tongue, *Bell.*; — afternoon and evening, with cold sweat, *Verat.*; continual —, wherein the patient only wets his lips, and cannot drink much, *Ars.*; water molests the stomach, *Sulph.*; water does not taste well, *Nat. mur.*; is not pleasant, *Cal.*, *Sambuc.*; burning —, but does not drink much, *Bell.*; spitting out of liquids put into the mouth, *Bap.*; continual — but only wets lips, cannot drink much, every swallow becomes disgusting, *Ars.*, *Lyc.*; violent — day and night, does not drink often, but much at a time, *Bry.*; large quantities, *Hyos.*; does not ask for water, but when offered, takes it hastily, *Op.*; hasty drinking, *Hepar*; — with nausea or vomiting, *Ars.*; continual — with nausea, *Natr. mur.*; — mostly in the evening, with aversion to water, *Nux vom.*; water does not taste well, *Natr. mur.*; with heat, from 3 to 6 P. M., *Phosph.*; inextinguishable —, trunk hot and extremities cold, *Colch.*; burning in head, and coldness of trunk, *Arn.*

Thirstlessness : with dry tongue, *Magn. mur.*, *Op.*, *Pallad.*, *Puls.*; — with dry mouth, *Nux mos.*; no desire to drink, yet much burning heat, *Phos.*

Wants acids, *Ars.*, *Bry.*; alcoholic drink, *Ars.*; wine *Bry.*, *Coff.*; desire for refreshing acid things, fruit, wine, white-beer, *Merc.*

Eating ; after —, sour taste, *Nux vom.* ; diarrhœa immediately after —, *Phosph.* ; great chilliness after taking anything to eat or drink, *Tarax.* ; after —, chilliness, *Ars.*, *Arum tri.*, *Calc. os.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Caut.*, *Ipec.*, *Kali carb.*, *Nux vom.*, *Tarax.*, *Zinc.*

Drinking ; hurts in the thorax, *Hydr. ac.* ; water molests stomach, *Ars.*, *Phosph.*, *Sulph.* ; after — the fluid makes a rumbling noise in the abdomen, as in an empty barrel, *Hydr. ac.* ; after —, immediately distension and pain in bowels, *Nux vom.* ; after —, rumbling, *Merc.* ; — with haste, rumbling in bowels, *Ars.* ; after — water, abdomen bloated and sensitive, *Mancin.* ; after — cold fingers, *Tarax.*

Hiccough : *Ars.*, *Nux mos.* ; with sighing, *Sec.*

Belching : *Coccul.* ; empty —, *Bry.*

Struggles, with frequent squeamishness, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Calc. os.*, *Lyc.*, *Phosph.*

Nausea : *Coccul.* ; retching, *Bry.* ; — and vomiting, with painful sensibility of epigastrium, *Bry.*

Vomiting : *Bry.* ; — and retching, *Ars.* ; — lessened by swallowing water, but when it gets warm in the stomach, it comes up again, *Phos.* ; — water with sour taste, *Phos.* ; — food and other things, *Calc. os.* ; — phlegm and food, *Verat.* ; — water and green, slimy fluid, not that which was eaten, *Ars.* ; — watery, bilious and slimy masses, with great pain, *Phos.* ; — thick, black bile, mixed with tenacious, bilious mucus, as if decomposed ;

a quart at a time, *Sec.*; — after bile and mucus, black bile and blood, *Verat.*; when moving, *Bry.*; *Sulph.*; — and watery diarrhœa, *Verat.*; — with burning heat, *Cham.*; — after delirium, *Sec.*; with headache, *Kali c.*

Scrobiculus : sinking, weak feeling in —, *Ignat.*, great soreness to touch, or in motion, *Bry.*, — bloated, *Carbo veg.*

Stomach : illness and discomfort, *Phos.*; fullness in —, *Nux mos.*; full feeling in —, *Bapt.*; from — to hip, sharp pain, *Bry.*; — sensitive, *Phos.*; and burning, *Ars.*; — sensitive to external pressure, *Ars.*, *Sec.*; to touch, *Merc.*; even the bed-covering causes pain, *Laches.*, *Sulph.*; — sensitive to pressure, *Ars.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Colch.*, *Nux vom.*; — pains, *Op.*; the least pressure is insupportable; excoriating pain in the epigastrium from touch and cough, *Bry.*

Epigastrium : throbbing, pulsating, *Puls.*; painful sensibility, *Sec.*; of — to pressure, *Bry.*, *Colch.*, *Laches.*, *Nux vom.*, to touch, *Merc.*; tenderness and pain in —, remaining after touch, *Bry.*, *Nux vom.*; fullness in — with tension, and embarrassed respiration, *Merc.*; distension with painful sensitiveness to touch, *Nux vom.*

Abdominal Symptoms.

Liver : region of — sensitive, *Phos.*; to touch, *Sulph.*; pain in — *Merc.*; painful sensibility, *Bell.*; reign of — puffed and engorged, *Merc.*; in hepatitis, after *Bryonia*, *Laches.* or *Lycop.*, then *Merc.*

Spleen : rumbling in the region of —, after *Calcarea*, *Lyc.*; — enlarged, *Cinch.*, *Cocc.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus tox.*; — swollen, and painful to pressure, *Ars.*; hardness of —, *Cinch.*

Abdomen : heaviness in upper part, *Natr. c.*, *Nux mos.*; pain as if diarrhœa would set in, *Bry.*, *Cinch.*, *Verat.*; sensation in — as if all were raw; distension immediately after drinking, *Nux vom.*; pinching, grasping in —, *Puls.*; colicky pains, with looseness, *Verat.*; frequent liquid stools, *Ars.*; violent colic, with gagging, *Nitr. sp. d.*; colic worse in the morning, *Bry.*, *Pod.*, *Sulph.*; burning in —, *Ars.*; great soreness and bloatedness of —, *Apis.*; very sensitive and painful to touch, *Phos.*; and distension with hardness; rumbling in —, as if there would be diarrhœa, *Verat.*; sensitiveness in —, aggravated after drinking water, *Mancin.*; incipient or fully developed intestinal affection; indicated in the inflammatory stage, if diarrhœa has already set in, or *Bryonia* was not sufficient, *Rhus tox.*; ileo-cæcal region very painful to touch, *Ars.*, *Merc.*, *Phos. ac.*; left iliac region, *Bapt.*; pain, as from excoriation, or as if inflamed in the hypogastrium, especially when touched, with weakness, *Phos.*; intestinal ulceration and hæmorrhage, *Nitr. ac.*; sensation of heat in —, *Lachn.*; surface of — hotter than the rest of the body, *Colch.*; cæcal and peritoneal inflammation, *Bell.*; the whole — compressed, *Rhus tox.*; drawn in, *Plumb.*; sunken in towards spine, *Bell.*; hardness of —, *Arn.*; with much flatul-

ence, *Phos.*; and painful if pressed, *Op.*, *Sec.*; and swelling as if from pent-up flatus, *Sulph.*

Soreness to touch : in abdomen, *Apis*, *Cham.*, *Hamam.*, *Laches.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*; — in precordia, *Merc.*; — in region of liver, *Ars.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus tox.*; — below the navel if pressed on, *Merc.*, *Phos.*

Flatulence : fermentation in the bowels, with subsequent diarrhœa, and discharge of putrid flatus, *Carbo veg.*; loud, gurgling noise in the ileo-cæcal tract, dry tongue, heat, delirium on going to sleep, *Ginseng*; rumbling in the bowels, especially in the upper part, *Cinch.*; rolling and gurgling as if from much —, *Ars.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Phos.*; rolling and rumbling, *Nux mos.*, *Sulph.*

Rumbling : *Cocc.*, *Hyos.*, *Nux vom.*; during, and after drinking, *Phos.*; — each time after drinking, or before every stool, *Merc.*; — before stool, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*; — mostly in the evening in bed, or at night, *Bry.*; — as if diarrhœa would set in, *Phos.*, *Verat.*; — before diarrhœa, *Laches.*; — painful; very offensive flatus, *Phos.*; — with diarrhœa and pinching and grasping pains, *Puls.*; — with painless diarrhœa, *Phos.*; — with diarrhœa of decomposed blood, smelling horribly, *Carb. veg.*

Tension : *Cinch.*, *Colch.*, *Op.*, *Sec.*; — from accumulated gas, though much is discharged, *Phos.*; — with restless sleep, or heaviness in the upper

part of abdomen, *Nux mos.*; very full and hard abdomen, *Phos.*

Distension : with hardness, *Arn.*, *Bry.*, *Cinch.*, *Cocc.*, *Colch.*, *Laches.*, *Op.*, *Sulph.*, *Verat.*; and painful sensibility to touch, *Merc.*; — as if from flatulence, *Carbo veg.*, *Nux mos.*; — with diarrhœa, *Cinch.*; — and rumbling, *Cocc.*; — before diarrhœa, *Laches.*; — and constipation, *Lyc.*; — mostly in the afternoon, *Carbo veg.*; — with pain, as if bruised, and in the loins, when touched, *Phos.*; — with pain on pressure, *Hyos.*; — in the region of the navel, with severe pinchings, painful, as if from pent-up gas; very offensive flatus, *Rhus tox.*

Bloated : *Apis*, *Cinch.*; not painful, *Helleb.*; swelling excessive, *Ars.*

Meteoristic Distension : *Ars.*, *Lyc.*; with rumbling, gurgling and painless, watery, grayish diarrhœa, *Phos. ac.*; — with loud rumbling and gurgling in the intestines, *Carbo veg.*

Tympanitic distension, *Hyos.*

Tympanites : *Op.*; — in the morning, *Cinch.*; — and sensitiveness of abdomen, aggravated by drinking water, *Mancin.*; — with pain in the back, *Colch.*

Eruptions : on abdomen, roseolar spots, *Arn.*, *Hyos.*; white, miliary eruption, *Apis*; petechiæ, *Bell.*

Loins pain, as if bruised, *Phos.*; tearing, *Rhus tox.*

Groin sore, with involuntary diarrhœa, *Cham.*

During the time of the crisis, when papæsent stools afford relief, *Ars.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Rhus tox.*

Stool Symptoms.

Diarrhoea : occasional —, *Bapt.* ; watery — — *Ars.*, *Colch.*, *Hyos.*, *Lept.*, *Merc.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Op.* ; — more at night, *Puls.* ; — every half hour, each time after rumbling in the bowels, without pain, *Sulph.* ; — continues after the eruption, *Chlorum* ; painless —, abdomen bloated, hæmorrhages, and slowly progressing convalescence, *Cinch.* ; painless — with much rumbling noise, *Phos.* ; profuse —, stools streaked with blood, like flesh water, and the tongue dry, *Phos.* ; colliquative — *Sec.* ; frequent and frothy, with tenesmus even at night, *Sulph.* ; — excessive, sour stools, *Calc. os.*

Stools : whitish-gray, *Bell.*, *Phos. ac.* ; — grayish, *Carb. veg.* ; — gray, *Phosphor.*

Yellow, watery and slimy, *Phos. ac.* ; watery or yellowish-brown bloody, and cadaverous odor ; tongue brown, parched and hard, *Rhus tox.* ; yellow, *Bell.* ; watery and small, *Ars.* ; and slimy. *Cinchon.*, *Phos. ac.* ; liquid yellow, fœtid, twelve to fifteen in twenty-four hours, *Nuphar* ; thin, yellowish, badly-smelling, with rumbling in bowels. *Phos. ac.* ; sudden, thin, yellow, frothy, almost without fœtor, *Rhus tox.*

Greenish, watery, with mixed flocks, *Verat.* ;

greenish mucus, *Nit. ac.*; dark green and frothy, *Merc.*; green, slimy, acrid, with great tenesmus, sensitive abdomen, *Nit. ac.*; greenish-yellow, *Merc.*

Brownish, *Carbo veg.*; soft, *Ars.*; floating on the water, *Merc.*; brown or white, *Arn.*; blackish-brown, *Verat.*

Blackish, *Cinch.*; every hour, *Stram.*; black, from decomposed blood, *Phos.*; like coffee-dregs, *Ars.*; only in the morning, *Pod.*; blackish, offensive stools, with severe pain, *Colch.*

Bloody, *Apis, Ars., Carb. veg.*; dark, *Phos.*; pitch-like, sticky, *Merc.*

Offensive, fluid. with white flakes, *Colch.*; like rotten cheese, *Bry. (Hepar s. c.)*; whether formed or loose, *Lachesis*; of decomposed blood, form and appearance of charred wheat straw, in larger or shorter flat pieces, together with portions more or less ground up, with hæmorrhage and nose-bleed, *Lachesis*; thin, and extremely offensive, *Lachesis, Opium, Psorin., Secale, Sulphur*; thin, very offensive, with glairy slime, sometimes great urging. *Merc.*; fetid, *Bapt.*; dark, tarry. mixed with bloody mucus, jaundiced condition, *Leptand.*; hæmorrhage, with fetid stools, followed by great prostration, *Kreosote.*

Putrid : *Carbo veg., Secale*; black, burning excoriating, with restlessness and colic, *Ars.*, colliquative, *Nux mosch.*; putrid, watery, with cutting and drawing pains in the abdomen and loins, extending to the thighs, *Nux vom.*; greenish, dark brown, odor like foul ulcers, *Ars.*

Gangrenous, and bloody, *Phosphor.*

Foul, *Apis, Ars.*; like carrion, *Stram.*; cadaverous smell, involuntary, brownish, grayish or bloody, *Carbo veg., Rhus tox.*

Involuntary : stools, almost sudden, black-brown, every three hours, *Bry.*; unnoticed, *Arnica, Ars., Bapt., Bry., Carbo veg., Cinchona, Colch., Hyos., Kali c., Mur. ac., Opium, Phos., Phos. ac., Psorin., Puls., Rhus tox., Secale, Sulphur, Zincum*; frequent — after meals, with rolling and rumbling in bowels, *Camphor*; — and urine, *Arnica, Bell., Mur. ac., Psorin., Rhus tox., Sulphur*; — when flatus escapes, *Nux mosch., thin, Verat.*; — painful, foul, bloody, *Apis*; — frequent, *Zincum*; and painful, *Apis*; — after constipation or hard stool, *Nux mosch.*; offensive, — *Colch.*; like carrion, *Carbo veg.*; — black, brown, *Bryon.*; — thin, yellow, *Cinchon.*; — yellowish, mixed with phlegm, *Phos. ac.*; — watery, *Colch., Mur. ac., Nux mosch.*; — with white flakes, *Colch.*; pieces of epithelium, *Zincum*; — at night, in sleep, *Puls., Rhus tox.*; — with stupefaction, *Arnica.*

Paralysis of sphincter ani, *Hyos.*

Diarrhoea : at night, *Rhus tox., Verat.*; — with pressure in the abdomen, as if from gas, *Arnica*; — after midnight, *Ars.*; — early in the morning, *Sulph.*; — during cholera epidemics, *Verat.*; — and bellyache, morning and evening, *Kali carb.*; — with great epigastric oppression, black, *Dulc., Merc.*;

— with headache, and pain in all the limbs, *Rhus tox.*; — with bitter, sour belching, *Bapt.*, *Puls.*, *Phos.*; — with empty belching, *Rhus tox.*; painful —, with great sinking of the forces, *Calc. ostr.*

Before the stools, pain in the abdomen, *Bry.*, *Lach.*, *Rhus tox.*; rumbling, *Merc.*, *Phos. ac.*; distension, *Arnica*; weakness in abdomen, fainting, *Verat.*

With the stool, colic pains, *Ars.*, *Colch.*; cutting after sour things, *Ipecac.*; pinching pains, worse at night. *Puls.*; pain during and after stool, *Verat.*; painless stool, *Phos.*, *Sulph.*; meteorism and loud rumbling, *Phos.*; tense abdomen, *Verat.*, *Verbasc.*; rumbling, *Arn.*; tenesmus, *Nit. ac.*, *Sulph.*

Frequent, small stools, excoriating the external parts, *Nux vom.*

Tearing pains in the limbs, during rest, *Rhus tox.*

Great weakness, *Ars.*; weakness, which compels to lie down, especially in the morning, or at night, *Bry.*; weakness, pale face, cold sweat on forehead, *Verat.*; feeble, stupid, insensible state, taciturn mood, *Phos. ac.*

After the stool, much exhausted, with griping in abdomen, *Merc.*; colic is gone, *Rhus tox.*; great weakness, *Phos.*; prostration, *Sulph.*

He has six discharges like diarrhœa, then he faints, first he had heat and warm sweat, then cold

on the face and feet, with white tongue, *Sulph.*; with chill, *Verat.*; if the diarrhœa, does not cease when the rash comes out, *Calc.*

Flatus, putrid, offensive, *Ars.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulph.*; fetid, *Nux mosch.*; copious escape of — with constant distension, *Carbo veg.*; much — *Sulph.*; discharges of — without relief of tension, *Phos.*

Blood : in streaks, *Phos.*; bleeding from anus, *Arn.*; bright, and does not clot, *Nit. ac.*; clotting and black, *Alum p. s.*; hæmorrhage from intestinal ulceration, *Ars.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Phos. ac.*; fluid, bright red — from the rectum by the pound fourteenth day, after a diarrhœa, and sensitiveness of regio ilica dextra, seventh day, faintness with the slightest motion, *Nit. ac.*; reduced by hæmorrhages to the verge of the grave, *Carbo veg.*; black, *Mur. ac.*; — of a tarlike consistency, in large quantities, *Hamam.*; — and pus, meteorism, somnolency, *Carbo veg.*

Slimy discharges, *Cinch.*, *Merc.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Rhus tox.*

Bilious discharges, *Merc.*; yellow or green discharges.

Constipation : alternating with looseness of bowels *Ars.*; or offensive watery diarrhœa, *Opium*; no diarrhœa, *Helleb.*; no stools for a long time, *Apis*; costive, *Bapt.*, *Bry.*, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*; "dog stools," *Phos.*; six days, *Puls.*; — and vertigo, sour or bitter eructations, *Nux vom.*

If constipation still exists, and hence the intestinal ulceration has not yet commenced, and if the sudamina and petechiæ have already broken out during the inflammatory stages, *Bry.* If not costive, do not give *Carbo veg.* (*Jahr*).*

Urinary Symptoms.

Bladder : violent pain and sensitiveness to the touch in region of —, passing of water, urine yellow, without sediment, *Lyc.*

Urine, frequent urination in small quantities, *Coccul.*; copious, —, *Colch.*; *Mur. ac.*, *Stram.*; diminished —, and burning, *Ars.*; difficult urination, with constant desire, *Secale*; dark, *Nux vom.*; saturated, *Bell.*, *Glonoine*, *Hyos.*; *Stram.*; scanty; small quantities of dark brown —, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*, *Verat.*; pains when urinating, *Canth.*; pains in bladder, — has red sediment, *Lyc.*; suppressed, *Canth.*, *Colch.*, *Secale*, *Stram.*; or retained, *Ars.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*; as if from a closing of the bladder, or loss of its power, *Opium*; — passes involuntarily, is turbid, like horse urine, *Apis*; unconscious flow of —, *Apis*; involuntary, *Ars.*, *Colch.*; *Helleb.*, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*, *Opium*, *Phos.*; — is passed unconsciously in

*I have not lost a single patient in whom the bowels remained costive up to the time of the crisis, when papæsent stools afford relief.—*Jahr*.

I said the same more than twenty years ago, and can repeat it now: hardly in the *third week*, the non-appearance of a stool is to be regarded with concern. *The same applies in child-bed.*—*C. Hering*.

bed, *Merc.*; involuntary all night, *Arnica*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Rhus tox.*; copious, involuntary, *Stram.*, *Verat.*; paralysis of sphincter vesicæ and ani, *Hyos.*; involuntary stool and —, *Bell.*

While urinating, stool escapes, *Mur. ac.*

Watery, *Mur. ac.*; clear transparent, and acid reaction, *Mur. ac.*; *Phos. ac.*; alkaline and offensive. *Bapt.*; clear, very high coloured, *Nux Mosch.*

Dark red, without sediment, brownish red, brown, with burning, *Puls.*

Brown, *Ars.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*, *Verat.*

Dark, *Carbo veg.*, *Merc.*, *Nux vom.*

First clear, then white, as if mixed with chalk, *Merc.*

Turbid, *Carbo veg.*, *Ars.*; — like horse urine, *Apis*; after standing, *Sulph.*; — and white sediment, *Phos.*; — and reddish, dark coloured, *Carbo veg.*; greenish, or dark brown when passed, and does not become clear on standing, *Ars.*; after depositing a sediment, not clear, *Phos.*

Urine, more albumen in — *Rhus tox.*; — coagulates, like milk, *Phos. ac.*; white sediment in — *Merc.*, *Phos.*; — colors linen slightly red, *Bell.*; — leaves, if voided in bed, a red, sandy stain, like brick dust, *Lyc.*; — leaves a whitish sediment on the parts, legs and sheets, *Merc.*; has a gray sediment, *Puls.*; — first clear, then white, as if mixed with chalk, *Merc.*

Smell, like violet roots, *Phos.*; strong — *Carbo veg.*; like horse urine, *Apis*; sharp, disgusting, *Phos.*; very offensive, *Btpt.*, *Sulph.*; strong, ammoniacal —, turbid, deposits white sediment, *Phos.*; fetid — *Bapt.*; intolerable stench, and involuntary, *Ars.*

Genitals, great excitement, nymphomania, threatens, *Phos.*; bleeding from — with no relief, *Rhus tox.*; threatened miscarriage, *Sabin.*, *Secale*.

Chest Symptoms.

Speech, nasal, indistinct, *Lach.*; the few words he says, he whispers, but not irrelevant, *Nit. sp. d.*; — unintelligible, lisping, stammering, as though the tongue were too heavy, *Ars.*; voice light and weak, *Verat.*; weak and trembling, or hoarse, coarse or crowing, *Ars.*; cries until the — is lost, or he becomes hoarse, *Stram.*; voice hoarse and hollow, *Secale*, *Spongia*; laryngotyphus, *Kali hyd.*; catarrhal affection of larynx, with rough voice, *Hepar s. c.*

Sighing, *Bry.*, *Opium*, *Secale*; inclined to sigh, expands whole chest in —, with chill, *Ipecac.*

Breathing audible and accelerated, *Colch.*; — more frequent, *Mur. ac.*; — rapid and labored. *Merc.*; — interrupted, *Phos.*; intermittent with moaning, *Opium*; irregular and intermittent, *Colch.*; slow, *Helle.*; deep drawn and sighing, *Opium*; sighing, groaning and moaning, and a peculiar sour smell of the body, with or without sweat, *Bry.*; —

short and anxious, oppressed rattling, *Ars.*; — short, with anxiety and vertigo, *Phos.*; — short cough, cold hands and feet, wants fire in the room, *Carbo veg.*; — short after each cough, *Phos.*; rattling —, *Hyos.*, and moaning sounds in chest, and loud sounds through the nose, *Cinchona*; and loud —, *Opium*; and hard, *Phos.*; and cough, *Nit. ac.*; deep, *Nux mosch.*, *Opium*; mucous rale during stupor, or furious delirium, *Hyos.*; the more snoring, the darker the face becomes, *Opium*; stertorous, *Lach.*, *Opium*; — loose, rattling, loud and difficult, *Opium*; gray phlegm comes up *Nit. sp. d.*; cold, *Carbo veg.*; breath is hot to back of hand, *Phos.*; offensive, putrid breath, *Arnica*; very offensive breath, *Bapt.*; oppression of chest, and difficulty of —, with pleuritic stitches in chest, and harassing cough, with thick yellowish or reddish sputa, *Phos.*; anxious respiration, with strong heaving of the chest, *Opium*; wants of breath, anguish in chest as if pressed together, *Phos.*; embarrassed — from tension in stomach, *Merc.*; dyspnoea, *Lach.*; difficult, anxious — with sighing and hiccough, *Secale*; oppressed — with extreme prostration, *Ars.*; gasping — could not draw a full breath, *Bapt.*; sudden spells of suffocation, mostly in evening, lying down, with or without cough, *Ars.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*

Impending paralysis of lungs, *Nit. ac.*; cough ceases, the collected mucus cannot be expectorated, *Moschus*; rattling phlegm in wind-pipe, *Ars.*, *Phos.*;

cough ceases, the collecting secretions cause loud rattling breathing, *Carbo veg.*

Cough, suddenly changes from a loose one to a dry and hoarse one, with anxiousness and dyspnœa, *Spongia*; — hard, with stitching pain in chest, *Bry.*; a dry — and difficult breathing, *Lach.*; dry, short, hacking —, evening in bed, as if from roughness, or dryness in the larynx, *Bry.*; harassing — all night, no expectoration in the day-time, *Rhus tox.*; dry —, *Ars.*; and sorethroat from bronchial irritation, *Bell.*; with very little expectoration, makes them worse, *Rhus tox.*; hard —, with tightness in the chest, *Phos.*; — with pain in the head as if it would burst, *Phos.*; troublesome — which causes pain in the forepart of the chest, and wakes from sleep, *Phos.*; severe —, with pressing headache the whole day, *Phos.*

Phlegm, mucus in throat, neither able to swallow, nor to expectorate, *Bapt.*: rattling of — on chest, *Carbo veg.*; moist rales in bronchial tubes, audible at a distance, from infiltration of lungs, *Ant. tart.*: loose, rattling cough and breathing, *Nit. ac.*; in typhus with children, *Bell.*, *Bry.*; loose cough, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*; without expectoration, with pain and sense of excoriation in the chest, so that he fears to cough, *Phos.*; tenacious mucus from the throat, troublesome, *Apis.*

Sputa, tough, like gelatine, *Bry.*; — first transparent, then yellow colored, with or without impeded breathing, *Ant. tart.*; — transparent or thick,

yellowish, or reddish, *Phos.*; mucus yellow, red and transparent, hangs on the tongue, *Phos.*; — viscous, hangs on the lips, *Phos.*; — hard to expectorate, with cough, in convalescence, *Ars.*, *Seneg.*; catarrhal and pulmonary difficulties in the inflammatory stage, *Bry.*, *Phos.*; — copious in morning, *Bry.*; — streaked with blood, *Lach.*; frothy, bloody mucus, with violent, almost constant cough, *Kali carb.*; — brownish, bloody, with irregular pulse, *Nil. ac.*; — bloody, with severe cough, *Rhus tox.*; — slimy, bloody, *Lach.*; bloody froth with the —, cough excites bilious vomiting, *Carbo veg.*

Cough, in the evening, in bed, *Bry.*; worse from evening till midnight, *Phos.*

With cough, painful shocks in the head, *Calc. ost.*; pressing headache all day, *Phos.*; bursting pain in head, *Phos.*; sorethroat, *Bell.*; pain in epigastrium, *Bry.*; stitching pain in liver, *Bry.*; roughness and dryness in larynx, *Bry.*; dry cough, with difficult breathing, *Lach.*; after each cough, short breath, *Phos.*; tightness in chest, *Phos.*; pain in forepart of chest, *Phos.*; pleuritic stitches in side of chest, restless and anxious, *Bry.*; wakes from sleep, *Phos.*

Fever is increased by the cough, *Calc. ost.*

Chest, pressure in the lower part of —, *Phos.*; stitches in the left side, *Acon.*, *Bry.*; in lungs or pleura, with a dry cough, *Bry.*; pleuritic stitches when inhaling, *Arn.*; when coughing, *Bry.*; shoot-

ing pains in left side, worse in the evening and on motion, *Bry.*; constant tickling under the middle of the sternum, causing a hacking cough, worse from talking or moving, *Calc. ost.*; aggravation of thoracic pains by the least motion, or from breathing, *Spigelia*; inflammatory affection of lungs, with rattling cough and breathing, *Nit. ac.*; effused fluid in pleura after pleuritis, *Sulph.*; inflammation of lungs, or catarrh, especially during the commencement of infiltration, recognizable by the crepitation sound, *Sulph.*; infiltration of lower lobes, *Rhus tox.*; hepatization, *Phos.*

Bronchitis, *Bry.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus tox.*; whole process falls on the lungs, *Phos.*; if it does not succeed, *Bry.*, *Tart. em.* or *Nit. ac.* (*Jahr.*)

Pneumonia, *Phos.*; tuberculosis of lungs, *Kali carb.*

Pneumonic symptoms throw all the others into the shade; next to *Bry.* and *Rhus tox.*, *Phos.*; if the patient is tormented by a violent, racking cough, either dry, or with thick, yellow, tenacious sputa, spits as in pneumonia, *Lcah.*; lungs filled with blood, *Nit. ac.*

In *pneumo-typhus* *Apis*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Merc.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulph.*, with great rattling, dyspnoea, œdema pulmonalis, *Ant. tart.*

Œdema of lungs threatens during the mucous rale, *Ant. tart.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Phos.*

Paralysis of lungs threatened, *Ant. tart.*, *Nit. ac.*

Heart, pressure and anxiety, *Rhus tox.*; — palpitates, *Ign.*; during the aggravations preceding the miliary rash, fourteenth day, tremulous pulse, anxiety, restlessness, redness of the face, delirium, jerkings, especially in children; short, hacking cough; excessive diarrhœa, *Calc. ost.*; excited beating of —; anxiety, with tossing in bed; says but little, only complains of anxiety; says nothing, from weakness of body and mind; excess of sensibility to sounds, to talking and light; great indifference to all things, even to life; dull and weak in the head *Ars.*

Paralysis beginning, face and limbs grow cold, become covered with cold sweat; a picture of complete torpor of all vital functions (thus differing entirely from that *Ars.*, which is always associated with erethism), *Carbo veg.*

Slow action of heart, *Helleb.*; frequent and small beats, *Coccul.*

Circulation without energy; blood stagnates in the capillaries, causing cyanotic blueness of face, lips and tongue, *Carbo veg.*

Puls., very low, *Helleb.*; — weak, feeble, *Apis.*, *Ars.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Psorin.*, *Puls.*, *Verat.*; and intermitting, *Apis.*, *Verat.*; and quick, *Ars.*

Weak and irregular, *Hyos.*; — and frequent (sixth week), moving of limbs causes drawing pains along the spine, *Ferr. carb.*; — and very frequent.

irritated, without energy, 120 to 130, *Mur. ac.*; — and rapid, *Merc.*

Small, *Ars.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Colch.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Psorin.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Secale*, *Sulph.*, *Zincum*; — and frequent, *Colch.*; — weak and trembling, *Ars.*; — weak and intermitting, *Ars.*, *Zincum*; weak, and scarcely perceptible, *Zinc.*; — weak and quick, *Phos.*, *Rhus tox.*; — weak and contracted, *Colch.*, *Secale*; — weak, slow and intermitting, *Secale*; — and irregular, *Ars.*; — and thread-like, *Hyos.*; — and hardly perceptible, *Hyos.*, *Zincum*.

Weak and small, *Ars.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Psorin.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*; — small and frequent, *Lach.*, and intermitting, *Phos. ac.*; scarcely perceptible, *Carbo veg.*; — small and quick (130); *Psorin.*, *Sulph.*; almost suppressed, *Puls.*; and rapid, *Ars.*; and trembling, *Ars.*; and miserable, *Nuphar*.

Scarcely perceptible, *Carbo veg.*, *Hyos.*, *Zinc.* and quick, *Colch.*; and small, *Hyos.*; and frequent, *Zincum*; very frequent, *Camphor*.

Pulseless, *Ars.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Colch.*, *Iodium*; and unconscious, *Merc.*

Frequent, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Colchicum*, *Glonoine*, *Hyos.*, *Iodium*, *Lach.*, *Stram.*, *Zincum*; — and empty, *Ars.*; — large and hard, *Iodium*; — and small, *Ars.*, *Coccul.*, *Colch.*, *Zincum*; irritate, but without energy, *Mur. ac.*; — small and trembl-

ing, *Ars.*; and intermitting, *Zincum*; — small and weak, *Lach.*; and sunken, *Arnica*, and intermitting, *Phos. ac.*; scarcely perceptible, *Zincum*.

Accelerated and full, *Phos.*; —, over 100, *Ars.*, *Bapt.*, *Phos. ac.*; 110 to 130, without energy, *Mur. ac.*; 120 to 140 in the minute, *Bell.*, *Kali carb.*, *Lach.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*

Quick, *Ars.*, *Colch.*, *Psorin.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sulph.*, *Zincum*. —, weak and intermitting, *Ars.*; — and small, *Phos.*, *Rhus tox.*; —, weak and small, *Psorin.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*; — and thread-like, *Colch.* and trembling, *Ars.*, *Phos.*

Rapid, *Hyos.*, *Merc.*, and intermitting, *Hyos.*; and weak, *Merc.*; —, weak and small, *Ars.*

Intermitting, *Apis*, *Ars.*, *Hyos.*, *Kali carb.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Secale*, *Verat.*, *Zincum*; — and weak, *Apis*, *Ars.*; *Verat.*; — small and frequent, *Zincum*; — and weak, *Phos. ac.*; omitting every third beat, *Mur. ac.*

Slow, *Opium*, *Secale*; only 80, *Helleb.*; and full, *Bapt.*

Contracted, *Colch.*, *Secale*.

Hard, large, and frequent, *Iodium*; — and full, 98, *Bapt.*; carotids beat violently, *Bell.*, *Glonoine*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*

Full, *Opium*, *Phos.*; and accelerated, *Phos.*; 120, *Gels.*; — and quick, *Bapt.*; and slow, *Bapt.*, *Opium*; and hard, *Bapt.*

Empty, *Ars.* (See Imperceptible).

Changing frequently, *Apis, Bapt.*

Increasing by least motion, *Iodium.*

Outer chest, eruption of a pinkish-blue red color, extending over whole left side, *Stram.*; roséolar spots, *Ars., Hyos.*; petechiæ, *Bell.*

Rash, red, *Stram.*; white, *Valer.*; miliary eruption from neck to chest, then all over, *Phos. ac.*

Throbbing in the arteries of the throat, *Phos.*

Neck, stiff, *Bry.*; with pain in the bones after taking cold in a copious sweat, with pressing to forehead, *Nux mosch.*

Back, spine sensitive when fever is coming on, *Nux vom.*; pain in — *Colch.*; rending along spine from moving either hands or feet, *Ferrum*; loins and legs, as if bruised, and weak, after the slightest exertion, weakness, with inclination to lie down, *Nux mosch.*

Great heat of the trunk, with cold sweat on head and limbs, *Phos.*

Red rash, *Stram.*; miliary rash, beginning on the neck, *Phos. ac.*; petechiæ on neck, *Bell.*

Limbs.

Upper limbs, arm gets livid, and goes to sleep, *Kali carb.*

Hands, trembling, automatic motion of, — with coldness of the limbs, *Zincum*; — tremble violently when trying to lift, or move them, *Gels.*; — weak, *Ars.*; one — hot, the other cold, *Puls.*; cold sweat on —, *Carbo veg.*; on — and upper limbs, *Zincum.*

Fingers cold after drinking, *Tarax.*

Lower limbs, thighs, weariness, *Phos.*; weary, even while rising from long continued sitting, *Puls.*; — feel weak, *Ars.*; especially in recovery, they think they will have paralysis, *Selen.*; — tremble when trying to walk, *Gels.*; tearing in —, most unbearable when at rest, relieved by moving them (*Rhus tox.* did no good,) *Tarax.*; weak, evening or morning, sluggish, disposed to sweat, and trembles, *Carbo veg.*; attacks of jerking in — *Coccul.*; aching, and sense of deafness in —, *Bry.*; heaviness in — in the morning, with nausea, sinking and drowsiness. *Merc.*

Knees, weak, *Ars.*; while sitting, or in quick motion, *Phos.*

Feet, great heaviness of — *Coccul.*; weak, *Ars.*; cold — *Lyc.*, *Zincum*; all night, *Iodium*; cold sweat on — *Carbo veg.*

Toes, sores between, *Baryta*, *Sil.*

All the limbs, muscles, refuse to obey the will, *Gels.*; — trembling or jerking, *Coccul.*

Vanishing of power, like fainting, nearly losing his consciousness, *Sulph.*; numbness, *Secale.*; sluggish, more in the forenoon, with heaviness. *Phos.*; weak, *Secale*, *Verat.*; inclination to lie down, *Verat.*; heaviness, *Opium*; and weariness, *Bell.*; with numbness, *Secale*, especially of thighs, *Cinchona*; and of the whole body, with chilliness, *Puls.*; as if from extreme fatigue, *Arn.*; and pecu-

liar lassitude, with headache, white-coated tongue, loss of appetite, restless sleep, *Bry.*; and weak from morning to evening, *Sulph.*; and weariness, especially in the legs, on rising from sitting, *Bry.*

Great weariness, weakness in the evening, with depression of spirits, *Merc.*

Painfulness, extending from the elbows and knees, *Lach.*; severe pain in the limbs, *Rhus tox.*; severe rheumatic pains, worse in rest, somewhat ameliorated by moving and changing position, *Rhus tox.*; bruised feeling, *Bry.*, *Rhus tox.*; coldness of the limbs, *Zincum*; hands and feet, *Ars.*, *Colch.*, *Lyc.*; one hand and foot hot, the other side cold and red, evening and morning, *Puls.*; one foot hot, and the other cold *Lyc.*; limbs cold, covered with cold sweat, *Carbo veg.*

Motion: desire for frequent and constant movement, which gives temporary relief to the patient, pain better in motion, *Rhus tox.*; fidgety feet, *Zincum*; averse to effort, *Sulphur*; to all efforts of body and mind, *Cinchon.*; and dullness, *Ars.*; wants to lie quiet, *Bry.*; on rising from lying, vertigo, *Arn.*, *Nux vom.*; on raising head, vertigo, *Cinchona*; (see Head) on rising from sitting, loss of strength, the same at the beginning of walking, weary legs, *Bry.*; on moving, soreness in stomach, *Bry.*; on moving quickly, weakness of knees, *Phos.*

Walking, inordinate weariness from a short walk, can walk but a few minutes on account of

weakness, *Puls.*; even the least walk produces great fatigue and headache, *Phos.*

Pain in all the limbs, *Bry.*; aggravated, darting-tearing pains, *Bry.*

General aggravation of pains from motion, *Bell., Bry.*

In the suffering parts, shooting, or jerking, tearing pains, in the head, throat, chest, abdomen, etc., *Bry.*

From the least labor, weakness and exhaustion, with heat, rush of blood, and trembling, *Merc.*; on the least exertion, loss of strength, *Bry.*; after the slightest movement, immediately great weariness, *Nux vom.*; great weakness, *Merc.*; exhaustion, *Lach.*: he must sit down, *Coccul.*; fainting, *Coccul., Nit. ac.*; chilliness (in the early stage, *Nux vom.*; in the morning, *Calc. carb.*

Overestimates his strength, ventures to get up, and then sinks down on the floor, *Apis, Ars., Lyc., Nat. Mur.*; can only walk a few steps without support *Stram.*; unable to walk, sinks down after a few steps, *Ars.*

Every motion during the fever make the patient feel sick, *Fluor. ac.*; causes swelling, *Cinchona.*

After over-exertion of the body, *Rhus tox.*; of body and mind, *Cuprum.*

Restlessness, anxious to go from one bed to another, *Ars., Bell., Calc. ost., Cham., Cin., Hyos., Merc., Sepia, Rhus tox., Verat.*; turns from one place to another, *Ars., Hyos., Rhus tox.*; lying on

back, suddenly sits up, then lies down again, *Hyos.*; restless tossing about, *Apis, Bell., Canth., Rhus tox.*; continually changing position, *Ars., Bry., Cinchona, Rhus tox.*; she has no rest, day or night, *Sulph.*; great, — *Hyos., Rhus tox.*; and anxiety, manifesting itself in constantly moving head and limbs, while the trunk lies still, on account of too great weakness, *Ars.*

General restlessness, in the muscles, with vertigo, *Nux mosch.*; with dilated pupils, *Nux vom.*; all night, puts out hands, *Phos.*; in the evening, tosses hands about. *Phos. ac.*; constant inclination to stretch limbs, or change their position, *Cinchona*; can't lie long anywhere, *Bapt.*; wants to rise up, *Puls.*; great nervous restlessness, *Bapt.*; of body and limbs, *Camphor*; every position feels too hard, *Arn.*; feels better when lying down, *Bry.*; rest relieves colic, *Ars.*; weakness of the whole body, which compels lying down, *Arn., Merc., Puls.*; giddiness compels lying down, *Phos. ac.*

Standing : he can hardly stand erect, on account of great weakness; great weariness at nine o'clock, A. M., with heaviness in all the limbs, and almost an unconquerable inclination to sleep, *Coccul.*; he can not stand up, but only lie or sit; if he stands he has the greatest anxiety, with nausea and cold sweat on the forehead, *Verat. alb.*

After stooping, cannot rise *Rhus tox.*

Sitting : on sitting up he has nausea, *Puls.*; — knees weak. *Phos.*; stupid, as if drunk, on rising.

dizzy, as if he would fall forwards or backwards, *Rhus tox.* ; — giddiness, *Phos. ac.*

Lying : wants to lie down, *Coccul.* ; in one spot (in the beginning,) *Rhus tox.* ; strong desire to lie down, and considerable relief on doing so, *Nux vom.* ; sluggish, with constant desire to lie down or to sit, *Nux vom.* ; *Puls.* ; strong inclination to lie down, *Stram.* ; painful to lie on the left side, *Stram.*

Shooting pains, worse during rest, *Rhus tox.*

During rest, intolerable, tearing pains, only in the lower limbs, *Tarax.* ; in all the limbs, *Rhus tox.*

Positions, lies quiet, without any complaint, *Arn.* ; lying with head thrown back, *Bapt.* ; lying on back, *Ars.* ; *Lach.*, *Phosph.*, *Zincum* ; limbs drawn up, *Helleb.*, *Puls.* ; knees drawn up, *Ars.*, *Puls.* ; legs bent to belly, forearm stiffly bent on arms, *Bell.* ; eyes half open, abdomen sunk in, *Colch.*

Sliding down in bed, *Apis*, *Bapt.*, *Helleb.*, *Zincum* ; slips down to the bottom of the bed, *Ars.* ; into one heap, with moaning, *Mur. ac.*

Debility, quickly following the erethic stage, *Rhus tox.*

Weariness, *Cinchon.*, *Coccul.* ; — of limbs, *Stram.* ; — all over, feel as if they had overdone themselves, *Ars.* ; — in the whole body. *Puls.* ; — most in thighs, *Phos.* ; painful — the limbs, as if after a long walk, *Cinchon.* ; — as if after exertion, *Colch.* ; unconquerable — like intoxication, *Ophum* ; — as if after sickness, *Sulph.* ; always fatigued and weak, *Sulph.*

Weakness, *Camphor*, *Coccul.*, *Opium*, *Rhus tox.*, *Secale*, *Stram.*; — suddenly, in midst of the disease, *Chlorum*, *Nit. sp. d.*; frequent, sudden attacks of — *Phos.*; — sometimes more in the upper, sometimes in the lower limbs, *Secale*; — intolerable, with giving way of the knees, *Merc.*; in attempting to move, too weak to control his movements, *Gels.*; — of limbs, with trembling after every effort, *Sulph.*; — ready to fall, with heat, rush of blood, and trembling, *Merc.*; on getting up, sinks down to the floor, *Ars.*, *Apis*, *Nat. Mur.*; the greatest — especially in the legs, knees, feet and hands, which tremble, with inability to walk more than a few steps without sinking down, *Ars.*; universal — in the morning, as if after too little sleep, *Verat.*; — and anxiousness, with staggering, *Ars.*; with relaxation of body and mind. with insensibility, *Cinchona*; — with aversion to all external objects, persons and things, with drowsiness, *Opium*; — ready to fall, with inexpressible sense of illness in body and mind, which compels him to lie down, *Merc.*; — and exhaustion, with heat, rush of blood, trembling from the least labour, *Merc.*; — with strong disposition to sweat during movements and in sleep, *Cinch.*; — and sweat after fever, *Psorin.*, — with inclination to sleep, *Lach.*; — weariness and bruised soreness, which compels to lie down, and yet every position feels too hard, *Arn.*; — with sensibility of the surface, *Colch.*; — and great lassitude, *Bry.*; — with the vertigo, *Secale*.

Lassitude, the whole day, *Sulph.*; the whole body

sluggish, *Arn.* ; general relaxation, with great nervous weakness, *Phos.*

Debility, *Carbo veg.*, *Phos. ac.* ; — as if after severe sickness, *Nat. mur.* ; — and nervous prostration, *Bapt.* ; greatest debility, *Nit. sp. d.* ; with sliding down in bed, *Mur. ac.* ; with trembling of the whole body and coldness of the limbs, *Hyos.* ; — and weakness, with sleepiness in the afternoon, *Bell.*

Prostration : *Chlorum*, *Colch.*, *Gels.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Stram.*, *Verat.*, very great, — *Arn.* ; uttermost and overwhelming — *Ars.* ; lying in a state of stupid apathy, senses inactive, very taciturn, and insensible to every external impression, abdomen much distended, many gastric ailments, and stools involuntary, *Phos. ac.* ; — with inability to leave the bed, falling of the lower jaw and eyelids, *Ars.* ; exhaustion, *Rhus tox.* ; averse to every effort, even to speak, *Sulph.* ; — and anorexia, *Rhus tox.* ; — and emaciation, *Merc.* ; rapid, *Ars.*

Sense of internal illness, as of impending disease. *Cinchona* ; attacks as if body and mind were unstrung. *Merc.*

Sinking of strength, *Arn.*, *Hyos.* ; loss of strength. *Phos. ac.* ; rapidly, *Phos.*

Sinking of all the forces, *Cinchona*, *Rhus tox.* ; general and rapid, *Ars.*, *Phos.*, *Secale* ; sudden, *Colch.*, *Nux vom.*, *Verat.* ; in ten hours, he can hardly speak or walk, *Colch.* ; with muttering delirium, apathy, loss of sense, bluish redness of the face, and a feeble.

intermittent pulse, *Verat. alb.*; paralytic, even in sitting, but mostly when moving, *Nux vom.*, *Opium*; with disposition to sleep, *Verat.*; rapid sinking, dry tongue and skin, after bloody stools, *Ars.*; withered, bluish skin, *Carbo veg.*; sinking down exhausted, *Verat.*

Inexpressible sense of illness in body and mind. *Merc.*

Fainting, *Secale*, sudden, — *Bry.*, *Camphor.*, *Coccul.*, *Tarax.*; and vertigo with every attempt to leave the bed, *Opium*; — from bodily movement, with spasmodic distortion of the facial muscles, *Coccul.*; sense of illness and discomfort in the whole body, especially in the stomach, even in the open air, *Phos.*; faintness and fever and trembling, *Lach.*

Heaviness and dullness of body and mind, loathsome sensation of the whole body, with weakness of the joints, especially of the knees, while sitting, and in quick motion, *Phos.*

Weakness and weariness develop themselves, mostly as heaviness, *Puls.*

Lies speechless, with open eyes and stiff limbs. *Opium.*

Appears to feel almost nothing, to be almost immovable, and yet not quite paralyzed, *Nit. sp. d.*

All strength gone, settles down in the bed, paralysis threatens, *Ars.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Nit., ac.*, *Moschus*; nearly at the verge of the grave, *Nux mosch.* 200.

Debility as if the parts would be paralyzed, *Rhus tox.*

Paralysis of one or more parts, *Caust.*

Protracted convalescence, *Psorin.*

If the strength alone is still wanting, *Verat.*

Anxiety in the body, with disposition to tremble, *Nux mosch.*

Nervous tingling, lameness, *Acon.*

Cow walk (*gressus vaccinus*) *Lach.*

Staggering gait, with difficulty in walking direct to a given point, and anxious weakness, *Ars.*

Trembling, *Ars., Bell., Hyos., Ignatia, Lyc.;* — of limbs, *Ars.* and internal — with fever and faintness, evenings, *Lach.;* — weakness, *Puls.;* — of the body, with prostration, *Carbo veg.;* — with sense of weariness in the limbs (in the early stage,) *Bell.;* — of the whole body, or one or more of the limbs, *Stram.;* — after every effort, *Sulph.;* — of the part moved, in every effort, even of the protruded tongue, *Bell., Lach., Secale;* — and jerking of eyelids, muscles of face and limbs, fits of fainting from bodily movement, with spasmodic distortion of the facial muscles, *Coccul.;* — in the morning, with jerking of the limbs, *Phos.*

Motions : automatic — of muscles, *Camphor, Rhus tox.;* — of hands and feet, *Coccul., Rhus tox.;* involuntary — *Bell., Colch., Hyos., Rhus tox., Stram.;* constant odd — of limbs and body, *Stram.;* sudden

startings, *Canth.*; twitchings, the fourteenth day, *Colch.*; frequently raises or jerks the head from the pillow, *Stram.*

Jerking and turning of hands, *Opium*, violent — of the limbs, shaking whole body, awake or asleep, *Lyc.*; — of the limbs and tendons, debility and weariness of the whole body, *Hyos.*; — of the tendons, *Ignatia*; with pale face and cold hands, and small, hard, rapid pulse, *Bell.*

Subsultus tendinum, *Chlorum*, *Lyc.*, *Psorin.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Secale*, *Sulph.*, *Zincum*; violent, *Hyos.*

Clonic spasms, *Canth.*

Spasmodic motions, convulsions, *Hyos.*, *Ignatia*; convulsive motions of mouth or face, *Bell.*; intermittent convulsions every two or three hours, recur at the same hour, *Moschus.*

Clonic spasms of upper and lower limbs, with paralytic weakness, *Lauroc.*; clonic spasms, from spinal marrow, *Stram.*

No loss of consciousness with spasm, *Lauroc.*

Sleep.

Sleeplessness : with desire to sleep, *Bell.*; extreme prostration and sleepiness, but unable to sleep, *Merc.*; impossibility to sleep, though feeling very sleepy, *Opium*; great desire to sleep, but cannot, *Mur. ac.*

Sleepiness, unconquerable inclination to sleep, *Coccul.*, *Hyos.*; with weakness, *Cinchona*; he can

not prevent sleep when seated at work in the daytime, *Sulph.*; while answering a question, falls into a deep sleep before finishing, *Arn., Bapt., Hyos.*; — like coma, *Phos., Puls., Secale*; and stupid, *Gels.*; — in afternoon, *Bell.*; sudden — in the evening, cannot rouse herself from it, *Rhus tox.*; — through the whole day, *Bry.*; very weak and sleepy the whole day, *Sulph.*; often through the day compelled to sleep whole hours, *Puls.*; he must sleep all the time, *Bry.*; he sleeps on his chair, in a half-conscious state, *Verat.*; falls asleep while sitting, *Merc.*; if left alone, he sinks into slumber, *Helleb.*; — the whole day, with anxiety, restlessness, sadness, dry lips, and a constant desire to lie down, *Rhus tox.*

Great drowsiness, *Bell.*; slumbering all day, *Phos. ac.*

Slumber, with frightful dreams, changing into delirium, *Bell.*

Frightful, or imaginary visions, on closing the eyes, *Ars., Bell., Calc. ost., Sambuc.*; on going to sleep, delirium, *Ginseng.*

Uncommon sleepiness, as if from stupefaction of the head, *Nux vom.*

Great sleepiness, with giddiness, walks with the eyes shut, *Nux mosch.*

Sleepiness, with weakness in all the limbs, *Lach.*

Easily roused out of sleep, and soon is conscious, *Phos. ac.*

Gentle sleep, *Hyos.*

Constant slumbering, *Phos. ac.*

Too great disposition to sleep, which is too profound, slept twelve hours, and would longer, if not wakened, *Merc.*

Cannot go to sleep because she cannot get herself together, head feels scattered about, tosses about to get the pieces together, *Bapt.*

Uninterrupted sleep for three days, *Verat.*; like in a deep sleep, *Merc.*; deep sleep after delirium, *Secale.*

He cannot be roused, or only with great difficulty, *Opium*; continued profound sleep, *Verat.*

Sleep, with loose, rattling respiration, *Opium*; — with stertorous breathing, *Opium, Stram.*

Stupefying slumber the whole day, *Secale*; also at night, with increased thirst, *Opium*; deep and long continued sleep, *Secale.*

In stupifying sleep, stertor, especially during expiration. *Opium*; stupid sleep, with unconsciousness, *Opium.*

Restless, stupefying, dull sleep, with constant tossing about, *Puls.*

Lethargic slumbering, with murmurs and snoring, *Rhus tox.*

Comatose sleep, *Bapt., Colch.*; comatose slumbering, full of troubled and intermittent dreams, *Rhus tox.*; — with anxious delirium, *Bry.*

The night seems long and tedious, with comatose

slumbering, and dreams full of bustle and hurry, *Nux vom.*

Unconquerable coma vigil, *Coccul.*, *Hyos.*; with indistinct muttering, *Opium*; alternating at night with coma somnolentum, delirium, hot skin, and stupidity, *Opium*; with frequent starts, as if from fright, and one eye open, and the other closed, or half open, *Verat.*

Constant somnolence, may be roused, but not to full consciousness, *Helleb.*

Slumbers day and night, with murmuring delirium, *Phos. ac.*

Coma : *Coccul.*, *Verat. alb.*; constant, profound — *Psorin.*; profound, comatose sleep, with snoring (see *Opium.*) sometimes opening the eyes without moving, with wild look, *Bell.*; profoundest —, lying silent, immovable, insensible, a dreamy state, with drowsiness, and falling of the eyelids, restless sleep at night, *Nux mosch.*; irresistible sleep and complete —, with insensibility, heat, pulse and respiration as in health, *Opium.*

When spoken to, answers correctly, but soon relapses into stupor again, *Hyos.*

Sopor, *Ars.*, *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, *Opium*, *Phos.*, *Rhus tox.*; deep, *Coccul.*; could not be awakened, *Opium*; — and delirium, *Lyc.*; — and stupefaction, *Phos.*; stupid, soporous, comatose state, *Arnica*; with staring eyes, *Opium*; febris soporosa of children, heat, chewing motions, turning the occiput, or putting

their hands there, *Carbo veg.* 200, *Opium*; — with open eyes, *Lyc.*; fevers, with soporous condition, dry, black lips and tongue, and open mouth, *Phos.*; — lying on the back, tongue heavy, face sunken, lower jaw hanging down, pulse small, weak and frequent, *Lach.*; — threatens to terminate in paralysis of the brain, *Opium*.

Lies at night in bed without consciousness, with groans, cold sweat on the forehead, followed by weakness, *Bry.*

Great dullness of mind, with bodily weakness, *Lach.*

Complete insensibility, *Lach.*

Great anxiety and fearfulness, drives from the bed, springs out and calls for help on account of indescribable feeling of distress *Rhus tox.*

He springs out of bed delirious, in evening slumber, *Nux vom.*

Delirious phantasies on lying down, *Nux vom.*

Muttering and phantasies in sleep, *Nit. sp. d.*

Much muttering during the evening fever, *Lach.*; unintelligible muttering, *Puls.*; whimpering, at three o'clock, *Bry.*; moaning and whimpering, *Nux vom.*

Sleep with outcries, *Bry.*, *Hyos.*, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*; wakening, *Stram.*

Delirium at night, *Bry.*, *Lach.*, *Puls.*

Insensibility of the organs of touch, sight and smell, *Opium*.

Heaviness of the head, with dullness like lead in the occiput, with vertigo, *Lachesis*.

Distorted, open eyes, *Opium*; half open, *Opium*, *Sulphur*.

Nosebleed at night, *Bry.*, *Merc.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Verat.*; after midnight, *Rhus tox.*

Jerkings of the face, *Bry.*

Face red, swollen, with injected conjunctiva, *Bell.*; with dark brown face, *Stram.*

Distortion of the mouth, or movements like chewing, *Bry.*

Open mouth, *Rhus tox.*; half open mouth, red, puffy face, *Opium*; hanging of lower jaw, *Opium*.

Thirst, with frequent drinking, *Bry.*

Involuntary stools, *Bry.*

Involuntary evacuations of fæces and urine, *Arn.*

Suffocating night-mare, *Opium*.

Blowing, whistling expiration through the nose, *Nux vom.*; with very deep drawn respiration, *Stram.*; loud blowing, with in- and exhalation, *Arn.*

Respiration slow, heavy, and even intermittent, *Opium*.

Very short breath, *Rhus tox.*; with rapid pulse, oppressed and anxious respiration, *Opium*.

Snoring inspiration, as if the posterior nares were contracted, before midnight, *Nux vom.*

Suffocating snoring with the inspiration, *Bry.*

Snoring in sleep, *Sulph.*; and murmuring and picking at the bed-clothes, *Rhus tox.*

Whimpering, sighing, and moaning, *Opium*; whimpering, loud talking, loud blowing, in- and expiration, *Arn.*

Pulse slow, suppressed, *Opium*; first rapid and strong, then weak and intermitting, *Opium.*

Pulse, very small, rapid, and intermittent, weak, irregular, often intermitting, small, rapid, or hardly perceptible, *Stram.*; rapid and weak, *Opium.*

Paralytic sensation in all the limbs, *Rhus tox.*

Constant sliding down in bed, with groaning and moaning in sleep, and muttering and unconsciousness whilst awake, *Mur. ac.* (See Positions).

Sighing and jerks in sleep, which awake the patient, *Bell.*

Jerking of limbs, muscles of the face, and corners of mouth, *Opium.*

Constant slumber, with picking, *Hyos.*; touching surrounding objects, with half-open eyes, *Op.*

Shuddering from the slightest current of air, *Bell., Selen.*

Throwing off the bed-covering, because of heat, most in the palms of the hands, *Puls.*; he casts off the clothes because they are too tight, or too warm, yet he shivers as soon as he is uncovered, *Puls.*

Dry heat, *Bry.*; with pain in the part on which he has lain, as if the place had been too hard, *Phos.*; with dryness of the mouth, which impels him to drink, *Phos.*

Burning, — both internal and external, *Hyos.*; on palms of hands, *Puls.*

Sweat : quiet, sleep, with profuse sweat, *Hyos.*; night-sweats, *Hyos.*; — greasy, stiffens the linen. stains it yellow, *Lachesis*; or is offensive, *Merc.*; copious —, with itching of a miliary eruption, *Op.*

Dreams : troublesome, *Bapt.*, *Ign.*, full of phantasies and dreams in long continuing slumber, *Puls.*; extravagant — *Nux vom.*; delirious, anxious, — *Arn.*, *Hyos.*; and heaviness from the evening into the night, — which much affect the body, *Arn.*, wakes from, — with fright and outcries, *Bry.*, frightful —, *Ars.*, *Bell.*; is kept awake for fear of horrible visions, *Bry.*; — angry, as if bitten by a dog, and he cannot escape, as if he were haunted, of robbers, with frightened awaking and a fixed idea that the dream is true. *Verat.*; — frightful, *Arn.*; as if fell from a height, or as if he were not in his own home, and talking of distant villages, of shootings, of street robbers, *Merc.*; of animal biting, with outcries, and waking, with anxiety, *Phos.*; as if cut and hacked by soldiers, with desire to escape, *Bry.*; anxious every night, *Sulph.*; full of images, *Nux vom.*; with subsequent vomiting of green, tenacious slime, *Verat.*; sleep full of — and restless before midnight, irrational talk in

his sleep, like delirious dreams, *Sulph.*; frightful — and frequent waking, and never that state of quiet, profound coma, *Rhus tox.*; restless, with constant, heavy, — *Secale*; dreaming at night, *Bry.*, *Phos.*, *Rhus tox.*; restless sleep, with frightful — of being drowned, *Verat.*

Restless: from abdominal symptoms, *Nux mosch.*; — tossing at night in bed, *Sulph.*; — tossing, as if from great heat, *Puls.*; only snatches of Sleep, *Camphor*; sleepless, wandering mind, *Bapt.*; intolerable —, anxiety and discomfort at night in bed, with sleeplessness, *Merc.*; — with outcries and loud laughing, *Lyc.*; — with groaning and moaning, and frequent movements of the mouth, like chewing, *Bry.*; — disturbed sleep, with frequent turning, and throwing off the bed-covering, *Rhus tox.*; — throwing about in bed, *Puls.*; — at night, continual restless sleep and vomiting, *Bell.*

Sleeplessness: *Phos.*; with great restlessness, and tossing about the bed, *Ars.*; — from same idea rousing him from slumber, *Calc. ost.*; — from nervous excitability, *Hyos.*; utter — from over-activity of mind, *Calc. ost.*; — with strong desire to sleep, *Bell.*; — stupid, with phantasies of dragons, skeletons, horrible spirits, ghosts, in a state of half sleeping and waking, *Opium*; frightful imaginations prevent his sleeping in the evening, *Merc.*; — with restlessness and delirium, or incomplete visions and phantasies, *Opium*; — on account of various visions as soon as he falls in a doze,

Ignatia, Calc. ost.; — or constant sleep, with muttering, *Hyos.*; — with carbo-nitrogenoid constitutions, *Sulph.*

Waking : half awake, phantasies of headless bodies, and dead acquaintances, *Nux vom.*; waking suddenly from sleep, with start and fright, *Bell.*; — frequently as if from fright, or from wakefulness, with much tossing, *Merc.*; — from each sleep, with fright, as if from a terrifying dream, *Sulph.*; — in fright from the least noise, *Nux vom.*; — frequently from sensation of heat, *Phos.*; insensible, *Cinchon.*; stupefied, as if drunk, dizzy, staggering, *Phos.*; on going to sit up, giddy, has to lie down again, *Opium.*

When awaking, exceedingly cross, irritable, scolding, screaming, behaving disagreeably, *Lyc.*

After waking, anxious phantasies, as from ghosts, or his employments, from which he cannot at once free himself, *Sulphur.*

Waking delirium, *Bry.*; with loud outcries, *Stram.*; that which he has dreamed seems a reality, *Sulph., Nat. mur.*

On waking, whirling in the head, by which sleep is made more distressing than pleasant, *Merc.*; — weak, sluggish, drowsy lassitude, *Bry.*

After sleep : much exhausted, *Secale*; after morbid sleep, stammering, difficulty of moving the tongue, nausea, *Opium*; — aggravation of all the symptoms, *Lach.*

Sleeplike state, from which he emerges with consciousness and speech, *Merc.*; sleeps all the time, awakes conscious, but while awake, taciturn, apathetic, *Phos. ac.*

Sleep unrefreshing and full of dreams, *Arn.*; after sleep, weary as before, *Bry.*, *Nux vom.*; feels after light sleep as if he had not slept at all, *Puls.*; as if he had too little sleep, *Verat.*

Loss or interruption of sleep is followed by great loss of strength, *Coccul.*

At night : diarrhoea worse, *Puls.*; after midnight, dryness and thirst, *Rhus tox.*; at 3 A. M., nosebleed, *Bry.*; anxiety, *Kali carb.*; all symptoms worse about and soon after midnight, *Ars.*; after midnight, delirium, *Kali carb.*; worse after than before midnight, *Rhus tox.*; at night, delirium, *Bry.*

Morning : remission. *Rhus tox.*; delirium, *Bry.*; dry tongue, *Opium*, *Sulph.*; sudamina appear, *Merc.*

Afternoon, dryness and thirst, *Rhus tox.*; sleepy. *Bell.*

All day, heavy and weak, *Sulph.*

Evening aggravation, *Bry.*; frightful phantasies. *Cinch.*; delirious, *Bry.*; bleeding from the nose. *Phos.*, pale, sick aspect, *Phos.*; dry mouth, without thirst, *Nux mosch.*; fever and fainting, *Lach.*

Symptoms recur at the same hour, *Moschus.*

Cold and warmth : washing in cold water, relieves, *Fluor. ac.*; heat aggravates all the symptoms.

Iodium ; relieves icy coldness of body, *Lachn.* ; weariness, as if from overheated, air, *Verat.* ; external warmth is unbearable, warm sensation, as if in an overheated room, or as if hot air were blowing on one, which excites headache, *Puls.*

External heat is intolerable, causing a sense of heat with distress, uncovering, however, is followed immediately by a chill at the early stage, *Puls.*

Uncover themselves, *Bell.* ; desire to throw off the covers, *Fluor. ac.* ; would not be covered up, *Secale* ; desire to be covered, with dry heat, or with sweat, *Rhus tox.*

Immoderate sensibility to the open air, *Nux vom.*, *Secale.*

Temperature, sunken, *Coccul.* ; collapse with it, *Camphor* ; quickly decreasing, most on limbs, *Camphor.*

Chilliness and coldness : coldness, and no other symptoms, *Lyc.* ; — of the whole body, especially the feet and hands, would not be covered, *Secale* ; with cold sweat upon the hands, feet and face, *Verat. vir.* ; clammy, cold skin, *Camphor.* ; covered with clammy, cold skin, *Camphor.* ; covered with clammy sweat, *Rhus tox.* ; skin cool, heat internal, face flushes, *Iodium* ; sweat on one side, coldness of the other, *Puls.* ; shiverings, *Bapt.* ; — and heaviness of body, *Puls.* ; violent chill, each time after eating or drinking, *Tarax.* ; — all day, *Bapt.* ; — with soreness of the whole body, *Bapt.* ; — with sighing, *Ypecac.*

begins with chills, headache, and backache, pain in the limbs, *Bapt.*; chill and fever, simultaneous, with soreness of the flesh, *Bapt.*; chills alternating with heat, moist skin, *Bapt.*

Fever and heat : temperature of the body not high, and even all over, *Phos. ac.*; burning heat, *Ars.*; increased warmth, *Stram.*; moderate warmth of skin, *Helleb.*, skin dry and warm, *Mur. ac.*; and clammy, *Phos. ac.*; dry skin, burning hot, *Phos. ac.*; biting hot, *Bell.*; burning of the skin while laying the hand on any part of the body, *Hyos.*; local heat, *Calc. ost.*; heat only on one side, *Puls.*; heat at night, *Bapt.*; heat worse in the afternoon, *Lach.*; heat and delirium on going to sleep, *Ginseng.*; burning fever, with somnolency and delirium, *Lachn.*; sensation of heat in body, most in head, *Bry.*, *Rhus tox.*; fever, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks in the evening, *Ars.*; and brilliant eyes, *Lachn.*; heat intense, with raw mouth, *Arum triph.*; heat and thirst, *Bry.*, *Rhus tox.*; heat, without desire to drink, *Hyos.*; burning and vomiting, *Cham.*; anxious and restless, with burning, as if hot water were flowing through the veins, or with throbbing in the head, and desire to throw off the bed-covers, *Ars.*; trunk hot, but limbs cold, *Colch.*; skin normal temperature, *Helleb.*; mostly dry, with increased temperature, *Mur. ac.*; hot and dry, *Gels.*; dry skin burns, *Puls.*; dry or clammy, *Phos. ac.*; heat all over, with sweating, most in the evening, in bed, or during the day, with pale face, *Verat.*; skin dry,

Colch.; and burning, *Apis*: like parchment, and pungent, hot, *Ars.*

Sweat: cold, *Carb. v.*, *Verat.*: — on whole body *Verat.*; — all over, *Camphor*; — on forehead, *Coccul.*; — on forehead only, *Verat.*; — in face. *Bell.*; — mostly on face and forehead, *Sec.*; — only on head and trunk, *Verat.*; — on hands *Cocc.*; — on hands, feet and face, *Carbo. veg.*; — with trembling of the whole body, *Puls.*; — cold and clammy, *Ars.*; hot — on the face, *Rhus tox.*; inclination to perspire, with very hot skin, *Bell.*; disposed to much — *Carb. v.*; — profuse, whole body bathed in it, *Stram.*; — general and profuse, *Secale*: profuse — *Phos. ac.*, and stupor, *Kali carb.*, — with desire to be magnetized, *Silic.*; — clammy, partial, *Apis*; — sticky, constant, *Phos. ac.*, and cold, *Ars.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Secale*, *Verat.*; frequent —, *Bapt.*; copious, debilitating —, *Merc.*; critical sweat on forehead and face, *Bapt.*; acid — at night, preceded by thirst, with pressing drawing in the head towards the end of the sweating, followed by confusion of the head; *Bry.*

Sour sweat at noon, and sour diarrhœa in daytime, *Rhus tox.*; — most in afternoon and in upper part of body, *Fluor. ac.*; — makes patient thirsty, *Iodium*; — without thirst, *Rhus tox.*, *Sambuc.*, *Sepia*, *Verat. alb.*

Fetid sweat, *Bapt.*; offensive and sour, *Ars.*, and breath offensive, *Arn.*; a cadaverous smell scents the whole atmosphere, *Ars.*

Great disposition to sweat, *Colch.*; during the day, *Puls.*; gentle sweating, during which he wishes to be covered, *Rhus tox.*; anxious sweat, preventing sleep, with sighing, short cough and pressure in chest, *Bry.*

In sleep, *Cinch.*, in bed in the morning, *Rhus tox.*; nocturnal, also continued, mostly in a long sleep, *Verat.*

With great weakness and stupidity, *Hyos.*

From the head to the epigastrium, *Secale.*

On one side, on the right side of the face, or on one side of body, either the right or left, *Puls.*

Over the whole body, except the head, *Rhus tox.*; moist skin all over, *Bry.*

With the rash, *Stram.*

Suppressed sweat, *Colch.*

Sweat did not relieve, *Laches.*, *Merc.*, *Phos.*; children, with great dryness followed by hot sweat, without relief; not *Merc.*, but *Stram.*

Long lasting sweat in convalescence, *Psorin.*

Gets bed-sores on parts sweating, *Fluor. ac.*

Directions : complaints, which go from above downwards, *Selen.*, commencing below and spreading upwards, *Fluor. ac.*, *Guaco.*

Periodicity : fever comes on by short periods, *Bell.*, *Calc.*

Sensations : neuralgic pains leave suddenly, *Phos.* ; exalted irritability of all the organs, *Bell.* ; sensation as of lead in the veins, worse when sitting, *Merc.* ; stiffness (in the beginning), *Bry.*

Rheumatic pains— *Bry., Camphor, Rhus tox.*
The more rheumatic pains in beginning, the more we may expect abdominal localization. The patient will call pains rheumatic, but they are nervous and decrease when thinking about it. *Camphor.* (Jahr).

Dull, pressive, or stitching, tearing pains, worse from motion and opening the eyes, *Bry.*

Shooting pains in one or the other part of body, whilst the part is at rest, *Rhus tox.*

Pains throbbing, *Bry.*

Tissues : throbbing in veins ; they enlarge here and there, *Iodium* ; bleeding from the beginning, *Nit. ac.* ; hæmorrhages, *Alum. p. s., Ars., Bry., Carbo veg., Cinch., Nit. ac., Phosph., Rhus tox., Sulph. ac.*

Exhaustion from loss of fluids, *Cinch.,* anæmia ; *Chin., Sulph.*

Little or no affection of mucous membranes of intestines, *Helleb., Mur. ac.*

Acrid ichorous discharge from nose, excoriating mucous membranes, *alæ nasi* and upper lip, making them raw and sore, *Arum. triph.*

Soreness in all the bones, *Puls.* ; aching in bones and back, *Bapt.*

Want of firmness in all the joints, *Bry.*; the joints seem too weak to carry the body, *Carbo veg.*; weakness of joints, *Phos.*

Relaxation of the muscles with exhaustion from the slightest exertion, *Laches.*; muscles relaxed, with waxy skin, *Verat.*

Trifling loss of flesh, *Helleb.*

Emaciation, *Ars., Colch., Merc., Opium*; extreme. *Nuphar*; rapid. *Secale.*

Fetor of breath, sweat, urine and fæcal discharges. *Bapt.*

Putrid decomposition of fluids, *Rhus tox.*; great prostration with disposition in the fluids to decompose, *Bapt.*; no signs of putrid dissolution, *Helleb.*

Touch : sensibility of the surface, *Colch., Hamam.*; bed-covering cause pain, *Lach., Sulph.*; when touched. pain in hypogastrium, abdomen and loins, *Phos.*

Sensitive to pressure on stomach, *Ars., Phos.*; on abdomen. *Phos.*

Dullness and bruised pains in the limbs, *Lach.*; with sensation as if bruised, lasting the whole night. *Puls.*; bruised soreness, every position feels too hard. *Arn.*

Bluish red spots on the parts which the patient lies upon. *Phos. ac.*

Decubitus, on the sacrum and trochanter, *Zinc.*; bedsores. *Arn., Ars., Carb. veg., Cinchon., Fluor. ac.,*

Moschus., *Nux vom.*, *Phos. ac.*; gangrenous, like sphacelus, *Carb. veg.*

Skin : small transparent vesicles filled with watery fluid, appearing in the morning on various parts of the body (*sudamina*), *Merc.*

White rash, *Apis*, *Lach.*, *Mur. ac.*; in beginning *Bry.*; white miliary rash, *Ars.*; with anxiety in the region of the heart, *Bry.*

Red rash, *Phos.*; insufficient, *Lyc.*; scattered, *Phos. ac.*; red miliary spots on chest and back, *Cinch.*; after stupefaction of the head, dullness of vision, beclouding of all the senses, the rash appears on the back, with sweating, *Stram.*

Repeated breaking out with short frequent breathing, *Ars.*

Miliaria purulenta with anasarca, *Sulphur.*

Miliary rash, *Rhus tox.*, on the trunk, *Phos.*, about the neck, then back, then chest, gradually all over, lastly upon the feet, *Phos. ac.*

Lenticular red spots with small vesicles in the centre, *Rhus tox.*

Numerous roseolar spots, *Rhus tox.*

Exanthem delayed, and on the fourteenth day, fever again rising, with new symptoms of cerebral irritation, twitchings, delirium, frightful visions or great anguish (whether diarrhœa is present or not, *Calc. ostr.*

Bluish spots, *Nux mosch.*; extravasation under the epidermis, *Ars.*

Ecchymosis, *Carb. veg.*, *Phos. ac.*; on trunk, *Arn.*, *Phos.*; ecchymotic spots here and there, *Carb. veg.*

Large purple spots on the body, particularly on the feet, *Secale*.

Red spots like flea-bites, or blood-stains, or petechiæ, on chest, abdomen, face and neck, *Bell*.

An eruption like flea-bites, *Puls*.

Petechiæ, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Secale*, *Rhus tox.*, *Stram.*; small shining, star-shaped, on the face, throat and chest, *Stram.*; with great weakness, even to the loss of all strength, *Rhus tox*.

After sudamina and petechiæ have appeared, and no diarrhœa set in, *Bry*.

Icteroid color of the skin, *Merc.*; waxy, pale, pale as wax, *Rhus tox*. (See face).

Jaundice with diarrhœa, *Leptan*.

Skin cool, bluish, *Carb. veg.*; relaxed, pale, *Phos. ac.*; wrinkled, *Verat.*; small, red, itching spots here and there on the body, *Opium*.

Ulcerations, *Bapt.*; boils, *Merc*.

Decubitus. (See touch).

Constitutions : at the very onset all further progress may be cut off, in persons inclined to grow fat by *Calc. ostr.*; weak, debilitated individuals, old age, or children, *Ars*.

In cholera time, *Cuprum*, *Sulphur*, *Verat*.

Other drugs : after abuse of Calomel, *Nit. ac.* ; after Opium, *Helleb.* ; after abuse of Chlorum, *Nit. ac.*, — *Merc.*, *Sulphur*, — *Calc.*, *Lyc.* ; — *Bry.*, *Mur. ac.*

Camphor in cases like *Carb. veg.*, but symptoms more rapid.

Bry. and *Rhus tox.* rarely in alternation, but *Rhus tox.* and *Nux vom.*, *Bry.* and *Puls.* (Benninghausen) Of course not without being indicated by the changing symptoms.

When *Rhus tox.* or *Bry.* are insufficient in catarrhal or pneumonic symptoms, compare *Bhos.*

If *Nit. ac.* be insufficient in bleeding from anus, the symptoms may have been more for *Mur. ac.*, also *Ars.* or *Phos.* (Gross' *Materia Medica Comparativa.*) *Alum. p. s.*, may be the only resort.

When *Rhus tox.* or *Ars.* are insufficient in cases of great prostration, compare *Mur. ac.*, after it *Carb. veg.*

In hepatic affections, after *Bry.*, *Lach.*, and *Lyc.* had failed, *Merc.* was given with success.

Model Cures.

In the war-typhus of 1813 to 1814, where in the *first* stage of the fever *Rhus tox.* or *Bry.* (never in alternation), in the *second* stage *Hyos.*, in the twelfth centesimal, answered so well, that from 183 cases only one, an old person, died. There sometimes occurred a *third* stage, a sort of lethargy of the sensorium, a kind of half paralysis of the mental

organs. The patient remained lying indolently without sleeping or speaking ; he scarcely answered whatever might have been done to induce him to do so ; he appeared to hear, without understanding what was said or without allowing it to make any impression on him (the few words he said, he whispered ; but not irrelevantly) ; he appeared to feel almost nothing and to be almost immovable, and yet not quite paralyzed. In this case *Sweet Spirit of Nitre* was useful. It must be so old, that it no longer reddens the cork. One drop is to be shaken up with an ounce of water and given by teaspoonfuls so as to be consumed in the four and twenty hours. In the course of a few days that state passed into health and activity. (Samuel Hahnemann's Lesser Writings, p. 634).

An extreme case. Great thirst, but fluids caused pain and gurgled through the intestines, making a noise as in an empty cask. *Hydroc. ac.* (Haynel).

In prevailing fever, with sopor. No complaint except thirst. On lifting the head dullness and vertigo, had to lie down, *Opium.* (Wm. Gross.).

The patient lies in an unconscious state, with both arms lying stretched out by the side of the body ; now and then starts up suddenly as if mad, and strikes about him ; with screaming, tossing to and fro, or even clonic spasms. All in consequence of erosions and ulcers of inner organs, i. e. the intestinal canal, or an inflammatory condition of the membranes of the brain, *Canthar.* (Wm. Gross.).

Typhoid fever with the greatest indifference, putrid breath, and red spots like suggillations on the body, *Arn.*

An elderly man given up with a typhoid fever, suddenly took a change for the better after *Plumbum* 30, not only because many of his (altogether objective) symptoms were similar to it, but he had been an opium-eater for years. After consciousness came back, he turned yellow all over, his appetite came back and he recovered fully. (C. Hg.).

Relapse in third week ; sudden stupor and speechlessness with a brown parched tongue as hard as a board, teeth and gums covered with a brown mucus, on the nose dried up hard crusts. *Rhus tox.*, in water, a teaspoonful every two or three hours ; followed by recovery within three days. (Jahr).

Malignant ship-fever ; ninth day ; lying on his back unconscious ; eyes wide open, glaring, fixed on the ceiling ; pupils dilated ; cheeks red and hot ; mouth wide open ; jaw hanging down ; lips and tongue dry, black, cracked ; picking of bed-coverings ; pulse 200. Involuntary urination at night, on the sheets a large deposit of red sand, like brickdust. *Lyc.* 200 in half a tumbler of water a spoonful every two hours ; after six or eight hours, eyes and mouth closed, sleep and sweat and full recovery. (A. Lippe).

Violent delirium with severe pains in the limbs, great weakness, dry tongue (red or black) ; dry, brown or black lips ; heat and redness of the cheeks, carphologia, pulse quick and small, lethargic slumbering, with murmurs and snoring, *Rhus tox.* (Wells.).

Large purple spots on the body, particularly on the feet ; body cold, especially the feet and hands, and would not be covered up ; cold perspiration, mostly on the face and forehead ; copious vomiting

of greatly degenerated thick bile, mixed with tenacious bilious mucus ; this bilious matter was badly mixed with black bile, mucus, degenerated substance, etc., — it was a *horrible* mixture ; would vomit about a quart at a time, *Secale corn.* high. (Guernsey and Lippe).

In case of ship-fever, apparently sinking, quick fluttering pulse, could hardly move, *Iris vers.* (Guern.)

Tongue dry and brown. *Thirst for large quantities.* Delirium at night. *Desire to get out of bed and go home.* *Talking about business of the past few weeks.* *Bry. 200, 2000.* (J. B. Bell).

Much headache. Dreaming and *talking in his sleep about business of the past few weeks.* Thinks about it in day-time. *Bry. 200, 2000.* (J. B. Bell).

Violent subsultus tendinum. *When spoken to answers correctly, but quickly relapses into stupor.* *Hyos. 200,* in twenty-four hours. A Young man, third week of typhoid fever. (J. B. Bell).

Third week violent and almost constant cough ; expectorates bloody frothy mucus. Stupor, profuse sweat. Involuntary stool. Pulse 120 to 140. Tongue clean on tip, pointed. *Pale watery swelling in a little bag over the eyes.* *Kali carb. 200.* (J. B. Bell).

Entire unconsciousness like a deep sleep, mouth open and filled with a slimy mucus. Deathly appearance. Breathing rapid and labored. Pulse feeble and rapid. Whole body bathed in profuse perspiration which did not relieve. Urine passed unconsciously in bed, leaving a whitish sediment on the parts, legs and sheets, where it passed. *Merc. sol. 6m.* (Bell).

SYMPTOMATIC INDICATIONS.

OF

TYPHOID FEVER

(DR. P. P. WELLS.)



The modern literature of typhoid fever is not scanty; the sum of patient observation devoted to the disease by modern physicians has been somewhat commensurate with the importance of the subject; the results gathered have settled much that but recently was requisite to an intelligent understanding of the subject. Its history, etiology, pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis, and prognosis have been ably treated, and the works of Louis, Bretonneau, Andral, Chomel, Cloquet, Cruveilhier, and others, among the French; and Schœnlein, Rokitansky, Skoda, Virchow, Canstatt, Griesinger, and many others, among the Germans; Graves, of Ireland; Smith, of England; and Bartlett, of our own country, have left but little to be desired in these elements of a complete knowledge of the disease. So much of intelligent thought and labor could not but yield its fruits, and if these have not been all that a benevolent hope might have expected, they have at least been such as all can rejoice in, so far as they have contributed to establish the truth of this most important subject. They should not be undervalued by any student however plainly he may see, after passing over their careful handling of these elements, that these labourers and

writers have seemed to stop just where he could have wished them to have gone on, *i.e.*, to the discovery and establishment of a system of cure equally worthy of their genius, and his respect and confidence. As to the elements named, they have left little to the domain of doubt; as to a system of cure, they have left little else. In the present paper, therefore, we propose to accept these elements as they have been presented by received authorities, only protesting against what is believed to be a great error in the department of pathology which stands directly in the way of all improvement in the therapeutics of the disease. We refer to that teaching which puts effects in the place of causes; which regards the *products* of morbid action as the disease itself; and views local deposits and changes of tissue as the sum of the evil with which we have to do, instead of considering them, as it should, only as the *partial results* of that sum of the modified action of the vital forces which alone constitute the disease. To regard the peculiar state of *Peyer's patches*, so generally found in dissections after death from typhoid fever, as the disease itself, is scarcely more wise or philosophic than to exalt the sordes on the teeth or the cracks on the tongue or lips to this dignity. All are alike merely results of the state which for convenience we have so named. If the science of pathology is to either aid or control our therapeutics (it has been declared its province to do both by some), then a view so restricted and erroneous as that here alluded to must be followed by disaster to the progress of therapeutics toward the perfection hoped for, and for which all

profess to strive. A partial pathology can not be followed by perfection in therapeutics—nor a false pathology by safety in practice. Hence the fact, otherwise surprising though true, that the mortality of this fever has been scarcely if at all diminished by the combined labors of all these great lights in medical science. They have given much labor, observation, and thought to the subject, and the result of all has been the fact that certain changes are usually wrought in *Peyer's patches* during the progress of the fever, and this has been abundantly proved by autopsies—enough to prove anything they are capable of proving, and the other fact, that a peculiar eruption appears on the skin of patients, supposed to be significant of this fever and peculiar to its second stage. Beyond these two facts it is not certain that any addition has been made to the knowledge of its pathology possessed by their predecessors, and these are not material helps to the discovery of a system of successful therapeutics. It is not quite discovered without previous reference to the law of cure, and the existence of such a law they all ignored. The only possible result followed: their patients and the patients of their followers continued to die.

Homœopathy claims to have discovered a better system—a system founded on law—on law which the Almighty made a part of man's being when he created the first of the race and made him subject to disease. It claims for this system a better success than can come from any other not founded on law: it promises to all who apply it in practice a success just equal to the precision of the compliance with

the requirements of this law, and promises success to no others. To the "doers of the law" only is it pledged; not to those who only swear by its name. The application of this law to the treatment of TYPHOID FEVER is the object of the present paper.

The first duty of the physician in attempting this treatment, is a *thorough examination of all the elements of his case*. This cannot be too strongly insisted on or too carefully performed. In no other disease is this so important, though it is indifferent in none. Having honestly discharged this duty, and ascertained not only that he has the fever to combat, but all the elements it now reveals, let him consider them well and carefully before he decides on his first prescription, and be *positively sure* that it is *right*, before he ventures on the first dose, for no subsequent effort in the case is of equal importance. If the first prescription be wrong, no subsequent pains may be sufficient to remedy the consequences of the blunder. A confusion of the case from this source has often been realized which no skill could remove. If the *first prescription be right all the subsequent course is comparatively easy*. If wrong, there is only vexation, difficulty, and anxiety before the physician, and to the patient and his friends, it is too likely, there is only a certain fearful looking for of pain, danger, and death. Let it never be forgotten that *time* here is of no account, if the question be of time or a wrong prescription. Let whatever of time the case may require for accuracy be given to it, no matter to what extent, for it is infinitely better for the patient that we do nothing than

that we do wrong. When the younger Bœmminghausen won his great and perhaps unparalleled success in the treatment of this fever with a single remedy, he recognized and practiced this principle. He made sure of the accuracy of his *first* prescription, and then he fully recognized and obeyed the second essential rule of successful practice, *viz.* :

Having found the right remedy, keep to it—*change it for no other but for the strongest reason*. Let no impatience for more speedy results, nor that honest and honourable desire to do better, which all right-minded practitioners must feel and which is likely to be especially active with the young, tempt to do wrong by an unwise change of remedy. If the first be right, to change it for another will most likely be to give one less appropriate, and the result will too often cause bitter regret. The writer was years in learning the importance of this rule of practice, and the memory of the experiences from which it was derived is mixed with much that is painful, which he has now no doubt a better practice might have avoided.

In treating typhoid fever it should be constantly borne in mind that it is not often that the disease can be crushed at the first blow. It may require patient and protracted watching and care before the looked for amendment appears, but however long these may have been, the *time* furnishes no reason for substituting another remedy for that in use, this having been selected because its pathogenesis was most similar to the characteristic elements of the case. And now, whatever the time of its adminis-

ration may have been, it is only to give place to a successor for a similar reason, greater resemblance to the elements of the case. Examples of both acute and chronic diseases are constantly met in practice which require medication for a longer or shorter period, according to the nature of the given case, before amendment becomes apparent, though the prescription may have been most accurate. Such cases are more frequent among typhoid fevers than other acute diseases. They call for the most careful revision of prescriptions, but never for a change of remedy except for the reason given above. Success in such cases only follows a steady adherence to that which has thus been ascertained to be the right. When, as sometimes happens in this fever, this period of what may be called latent medication is protracted days or even weeks, and the course recommended requires more than common firmness and the exhibition of much of that quality called *nerve*, there can be no doubt but that he who has not these qualities, or is unwilling to use them, is not fit for the responsible duty of treating such cases.

And further, if emulous of the best success, having selected the best remedy, we are not to be tempted into giving another less appropriate with it, expecting thereby to add anything to the curative effect of the principal remedy, or by this resort to excite a second and independent curative process by the power of the supplemental remedy, and so by this to add to the sum of the curative effect which can be realized in a given time. This too common resort of *alternating remedies*, as it is called, rarely admis-

ible in the treatment of this fever, though it is feared it is not seldom practised. So it is far from being necessary or in any way beneficial, as a rule; hence the writer has no hesitation in declaring it positively mischievous. The practice has with many become a habit, with so many, indeed, that it may be regarded as a fashion. Entered upon in the first instance with no very definite idea of principle involved in it, and repeated without reflection, repetitions come almost as a matter of course in every prescription, for whatever disease. Against this as a general mode of practice we protest, it being without the support of any principle, uncalled for by any necessity of an intelligent practice, and, as often witnessed, is nothing else than a violation of that most necessary and wholesome law of our school which limits prescriptions to a single drug at a time. The giving of two in succession at the short intervals which are too common, is in nothing better, so far as a compliance with this law is concerned, than giving both from the same glass at the same time. Against this as a practice in the fever under consideration we protest, as against a method almost always extremely pernicious and not unfrequently fatal. The exceptions are so few that it certainly can and ought to be entirely discarded. It is certain that this view is not in accordance with the current practice, and therefore not with the current judgment of the day. But it is confidently believed to be true, notwithstanding. That its truth is not more generally perceived is explained by the power of habit, and perhaps in some cases of prejudice. Let us look at the matter a moment :

What is the reason for giving any remedy in any disease? What but the resemblance of its pathogenesis to the elements of the case under treatment? This resemblance is found and the remedy is given, and is it not equal to the demands of the case? The promulgation of the homœopathic law was accompanied by the declaration of its sufficiency. Has intelligent experience falsified that declaration? If so the whole of Homœopathy falls to the ground, and its advocates are no better than self-deceivers or the deceivers of others, and its practitioners are under a delusion more dark and dangerous than that which gives confidence to the advocates of the school they oppose. If the one drug so selected be sufficient, then the second is in no way called for. If it be not equal to the cure, then it is submitted that this fact is a call rather for a revision of the prescription than for the administration of a second drug in connection with it, probably no better chosen. But it may be said, and often has been, that cases occur where there is great difficulty in finding the required resemblance between the drug and the disease. This is true, but what then? The practice of Homœopathy is not easy. It never has been. It was never adapted to the demands of the lovers of ease. Such persons have nothing to do with it. If they *honestly* attempt to have, it will be only a trouble to them. But do persons who plead the above difficulty as an excuse for the practice under consideration pretend that the difficulty is lessened by the duty of finding *two* similars instead of *one*? Or is it that before the difficulty, it being so great, they feel justified in:

abandoning allegiance to the homœopathic law, and in attempting to accomplish by *two* remedies which are dis-similar to the disease what the law declares can only be accomplished by *one* which is similar? Can two remedies which are not in curative relation to the disease. *i. e.*, are dissimilar, do more good than one which is similar? Is there in all that is known of disease and drug action, and of the law of curing, any reason for believing that such a practice can be in the slightest degree beneficial? It is confidently believed that it is generally entered upon without thought and that it is wholly unprofitable.

There is another *habit* of practice, too freely indulged, against which in this connection it is our duty also to protest, because in the treatment of this fever it has been often followed, and ever will be, by the gravest mischief. The allusion is to giving *Aconite* without discrimination to all cases of acute attack where there is a hot skin, thirst, restlessness, and a quick pulse. To give *Aconite* as a matter of course, where there are only these elements of fever, is no better than sheer empiricism, and has for its defence no better reason than the current popular notion that *Aconite is good for fever*, which, if by it be meant that it is good for all cases of fever, is only, like many other popular notions, merely a popular falsehood. It is only "good" for fevers which present symptoms like its pathogenesis, which typhoid does not. In the early stage of typhoid, it is just the remedy to do more mischief, when out of place, than any other. This follows from the inevitable law of drug action. The state of the patient

is, with the rarest exceptions, just the opposite of that to which *Aconite* is appropriate, and therefore the drug is antipathic, and consequently intensifies the evil it was given to control. This objection to *Aconite* applies with most force to its use in cases which occur in dense and crowded populations, or which have resulted from whatever protracted exposure to influences and circumstances that depress the vital forces. The fever to which *Aconite* is related is one of exalted action, never of depressed. Indeed, it is nearly limited to cases based on *local irritations or inflammations*, with tendency to *fibrinous deposit*. In these cases even its usefulness is confined to the stage of deposit, or that of irritation, which immediately precedes it. For example, in pneumonia, after the deposit of fibrin, *Aconite* is no longer of the least service. It has been given in such cases a thousand times, because there was still high fever, and *Aconite* is *par excellence* the remedy for this, but a thousand times it has here disappointed us all, because of our failure to appreciate the relationship here asserted.

It is our duty also to protest against giving *Bryonia* or *Rhus tox.* in the early stage, or in any stage of this fever, merely because it is typhoid, and because these remedies chanced to be once in curative relation to an epidemic of historic celebrity. This, of course, can be no reason for continuing their use in epidemics to which they sustain no such relation, or in sporadic cases for any other reason than that their pathogenesis is more like the symptoms of the case to be treated than the pathogenesis of any other drugs. Above all, we protest against

their ever being given, as they have been too often, in alternation, for this, in addition to the reasons given above, that the conditions to which the one is appropriate is just the opposite to that of the other, and never the same.

The foregoing practical rules, it will be observed, are partly positive—care in the *first* examination and analysis of a case, precision in the *first* prescription, and adherence to this remedy when once decided on — and partly negative. We are not to alternate remedies, and we are to avoid *Acon.* in the first stage, with very rare exceptions (no one but a madman would think of giving it in a subsequent stage), and are neither to give nor alternate *Bry.* and *Rhus* because it is typhoid fever. With these rules before us, having complied with the first requirement, how shall we proceed to attain the exactitude required by the second? In the first place, we are to discriminate between symptoms which are of controlling importance in the decision of the question of remedy and those which are not. How? By taking chiefly into consideration those symptoms which are indicative of a peculiar condition, and giving to those which are of less significance a secondary place in the account. Thus, the peculiar character of the patient's mind and disposition, as to delirium, stupidity, irascibility, etc., are far more significant of the condition of the brain than mere pain in the head, however severe; and the characteristics of the intestinal evacuations than pains in those organs. The pains are common to all cases — are generic — the peculiarities above specified are

those which individualize the case, and therefore are its characteristics; it is not to be forgotten that these are here and always the decisive symptoms in the selection of remedies.

We will suppose the case to be in the first stage of the attack, what symptoms shall we be likely to meet? We will present, presently, the group given by Prof. Griesinger, of Tübingen, in Virchow's *Handbuch der Speciellen Pathologie und Therapie*, 2te Band, 2te Abtheil., s. 130, as one of the latest and best pictures from the writers of the old school of the phenomena of this stage. We do this, not because it is perfect for the purpose of a homœopathic prescription, but as, when taken in connection with translated symptoms of our *Materia Medica*, furnishing a convenient opportunity to answer, in part, the often-repeated declaration of opponents of our school, that the phenomena of diseased action do not find a parallel in those of drug action. In this statement of the symptoms of the first stage of typhoid fever the author had no reference to any record of our *Materia Medica*, he simply intended to give a representative picture of the disease; the parallel symptoms of the *Materia Medica* were on the record long before Griesinger wrote. There was, therefore, no collusion. It is given also because of its *representative character*, *i.e.*, it presents the symptoms the most important, as the author understands them: and the most frequently met in his practice, *i.e.*, belonging to the greatest number of cases, thus furnishing a convenient opportunity, not only to present an answer to an oft-repeated and

groundless objection, but also the proper method of dealing with a record of symptoms where a prescription is to be made. It also demonstrates the truth of the principle, already stated, when having to speak of *Acon.*, that remedies related to depressed vital force are those from which we shall find our curative, even in this first stage. Of these *Ars.* is certainly one of the chief. It is rare that a record of symptoms in practice can afford an opportunity for a more perfect compliance with the demands of the law of cure than these of Griesinger, when met by *Ars.**

But cases in practice are not constituted according to the models of the text-books. The symptoms of each case, while presenting generalities sufficiently like these, show also special symptoms or combinations by which it is characterized and which constitute it an individuality. And in this individuality the case must be studied, and to this the remedy adapted by the law of similars. Typhoid fever, in its earliest existence, chiefly attacks and modifies the functions of the brain and of the organs of the digestive apparatus. In its early stage these modifications are the proper objects of most careful study. It is in the functions of these organs that the fever, for the most part, makes its existence known, and in these it is to be combated. In the study of cases at the bed-side, it will be found, that early in the history of the attack a preponderance of important symptoms has shown itself in one or

*For the parallel of Griesinger and *Ars.* see the symptoms of *Ars.* and Griesinger to be given hereafter.

the other of these spheres, which marks the first step in the analysis of the case, and that which decides whether the remedy is to be found in the class of drugs which attack the brain by preference, of which *Belladonna* may, for convenience, be received as the representative; or in the class which by similar preference attacks the digestive apparatus, represented by *Arsenicum*; or if the case be mixed, i. e., the two systems about equally affected, in the class of drugs equally related to both, of which *Bryonia* may stand as a type. Where cases are marked with strong cerebral or abdominal preponderance, this classification may help somewhat to find the right remedy. But as cases in practice will not make themselves up in models for our convenience, it is to be understood that in this analysis we only contemplate *preponderance*, all cases being more or less mixed in their cerebral and abdominal manifestations.

In this paper we propose to examine the relations of *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Opium*, and *Stram.* to typhoid fevers with predominant cerebral symptoms. After the symptoms have been presented in groups it will be easy for the student to perceive the resemblances and difference of the different groups, and from these differences to decide on the selection of either which may be appropriate to his case.

Belladonna.—Trembling with sense of weariness in the limbs (in the early stage). Heaviness and weariness in the limbs; great debility, and general weakness with sleepiness in the afternoon; exalted irritability of all the organs; congestive tendency of

the blood to the head; red spots like flea bites, or like blood stains, or petechiæ, on the chest, abdomen, face, and neck.* Great drowsiness; profound comatose sleep with snoring (see *Opium*); sometimes opening the eyes, without moving, with wild look. Jerking of the tendons, with pale face and cold hands, and small, hard, rapid pulse. Sleeplessness with strong desire to sleep; sudden waking from sleep with start and fright; sighing and jerks in sleep which wake the patient; frightful visions on closing the eyes to sleep; anxious and frightful dreams; shudderings from the slightest current of air; face red, swollen, with injected conjunctiva. Furious delirium with violent pain in the forehead. The patient suddenly springs from the bed, or attempts to. He is timid and fearful and suspicious, and desires to run away (in a later stage); reluctant to answer questions or to speak; increased sensibility of all the senses; is quarrelsome, and strikes, bites, and spits on his attendants. The patient sings, laughs, and talks loud in his delirium. He is completely insensible as if in a dream, he neither sees nor hears. Illusions of the senses and imagination; he has visions of beauty or terror; the delirium is violent with staring of the eyes; it is also loquacious, or perhaps muttering. (The violent and loud is more frequent with this drug). He talks of dogs, wolves, cattle, soldiers, battles, and

*If this reminds the homœopathist of the "lenticular rose-spots" of Louis, he is not therefore to exalt the importance of this symptom into decisive authority in the selection of this drug, because this writer made it a pathognomonic of this fever.

of going home. Vertigo with anxiety, and glimmering before the eyes; throbbing of the carotid and temporal arteries, and also in the forehead. The pains in the head are increased by the movement of the eyes; the eyes are prominent, red, staring, sparkling, brilliant, distorted, or affected by spasmodic motions. The pupils are either contracted or greatly dilated and immovable, or the eyes may be dull and without expression. Deafness; burning heat and redness of the face; distortion of the mouth; dry and cracked lips, or they are dark red and dry; dryness of the mouth and throat extending from the fauces into the nose. Tongue red, hot, dry, and cracked; it is red on the margin and white in the centre; trembling of the tongue: paralytic weakness of the organs of speech (*Lach.*); heaviness of the tongue; difficult stammering speech, as if drunk; difficult speech from difficulty of respiration, and great debility. The above are the symptoms of *Belladonna* which brings it into relation to typhoid fever. It will be at once seen that for the most part they are referable to a modified state of the brain, and that the drug is by them related to both the early and later stage of the disease.

Hyoscyamus.— Jerking of the limbs and tendons; debility and weariness of the whole body; uncommon sinking of strength; universal debility with trembling of the whole body and coldness of the extremities; burning of the skin while laying the hand on any part of the body. Uncontrollable disposition to sleep; continued profound sleep; gentle sleep; quiet sleep with profuse perspiration; coma vigil; sleeplessness from nervous

excitability ; perspiration in sleep ; suffocating snoring with the inspiration ; carphologia ; waking with outcries ; anxious dreams ; burning heat, both external and internal. Pulse small and weak ; small and thready ; rapid and intermittent ; very small, hardly perceptible ; weak and irregular. Sweating with great weakness and stupidity ; insensible stupidity, which is conscious of no want except thirst. Entire loss of consciousness, and of the functions of the organs of the senses ; does not recognize relatives or friends ; illusions of the imagination and senses. Delirium with the fever, which is continued while awake, and which sees persons who are not and have not been present. Indistinct and muttering loquacity ; muttering with picking of the bed-clothes ; inability to think, the thoughts cannot be directed or controlled ; vacant staring at surrounding objects, with apparent entire self-forgetfulness. Vertigo, like drunkenness. Dull pain at the base of the brain, in the forehead, and especially in the membranes of the brain. Heaviness of the head, with sense of empty confusion, and severe pain. Stupefying pressure in the forehead, which passes into shootings or tearings (on the left side). Eyes sparkling and red ; prominent and convulsed ; distorted and staring ; staring at surrounding objects ; weak, dull, without lustre ; squinting ; pupils either much contracted or dilated ; deafness ; offensive smell from the mouth : tongue red, hard, dry, and clean or coated brown. Burning dryness of the tongue and lips, which look like burnt leather. Paralysis of the tongue. Embarrassed, indistinct speech ; answers no

questions ; loss of speech and all sensibility ; distension of the abdomen with pain on pressure, tympanitic distension ; watery diarrhœa ; involuntary and unnoticed stools in bed. Paralysis of the sphincter ani ; suppressed secretion of urine ; retention of urine ; involuntary urination ; paralysis of the bladder.

Lachesis.— Painful weariness of the limbs, extending from the elbows and knees ; relaxation of the muscles, with exhaustion from the slightest exertion. Weakness, with inclination to sleep ; dullness and bruised pains in the limbs ; trembling of the limbs, and internal trembling, with fever and faintness, evenings. Sleepiness with weakness in all the limbs ; great dullness of mind with bodily weakness ; complete insensibility ; delirium at night ; much muttering during the evening fever ; heaviness of the head, with dullness, like lead in the occiput, with vertigo. Throbbing in the head from every movement ; congestion to the head ; heat in the head. Eyes weak and dull or distorted ; sensibility to light ; deafness ; very sensitive to sound ; rushing and thunderings in the ears ; during the coma ; dryness of the mouth, with thirst or constant desire to drink. Dryness of the tongue ; black ; as if stiff, with difficult motion while swallowing ; paralysis with difficult protrusion of the tongue ; difficult speech with heaviness of the tongue ; nasal, indistinct speech ; pain in the epigastrium on pressure ; distension of the abdomen, also hard, with gurgling and rumbling in the bowels before the diarrhœa.

Opium — Unconquerable weariness, or weariness

ness like intoxication; uneasiness with sense of illness of both body and mind; heaviness of the limbs; weakness, with aversion to all external objects, persons, and things with drowsiness, silly stupidity, sadness, and weakened memory. Great prostration and depression of spirits; weakness, with inability for any work; marked sinking of strength, with inability to move himself, with want of tone in the solids of the body. Fainting and vertigo with every attempt to leave the bed; emaciation of the body; small, red, itching spots, here and there on the body; coma vigil, with indistinct muttering. Stupefying slumber also at night, with increased thirst; tongue almost clean, with hard, bright red edges, and cracked lips. Irresistible sleep and complete coma, with insensibility: heat, pulse and respiration natural. Constant slumber with carphologia, and touching surrounding objects, with half-opened eyes. Profound sleep with loose, rattling respiration. Stupid sleep with unconsciousness; stupid, comatose sleep, with stertorous breathing; half-open mouth; distorted, open eyes; red, puffy face; hanging of the lower jaw; respiration slow, heavy, or even intermittent; pulse slow or suppressed; jerkings of the limbs and muscles of the face and corners of the mouth; sleeplessness, with restlessness and delirium, or with incomplete visions and phantasies. Impossibility to sleep, though feeling very sleepy; nocturnal alternation of coma vigil and coma somnolentum, with delirium, hot skin, and stupidity; stupid sleeplessness with phantasies of dragons, skeletons, horrible spirits, ghosts, in a state of half-sleeping and waking. After morbid sleep stammering; diffi-

culty of moving the tongue ; nausea ; anxious and frightful dreams.

In stupefying sleep, stertor, especially during *expiration* ; whimpering, sighing, and moaning ; suffocating nightmare ; pulse first rapid and strong, then weak and intermitting ; rapid and weak, with rapid, oppressed, and anxious respiration : copious perspiration with itching miliary eruption, with insensibility of the organs of touch, sight, and smell. He sits in silence, absorbed in himself ; loss of consciousness ; dullness of the senses, with heavy eyes and extreme weakness ; perfect loss of consciousness and insensibility with relaxation of the muscles. He neither knows his relatives nor the most familiar objects ; dullness and stupidity of the intellect and all the senses ; stupid insensibility to both pain and pleasure ; imbecility ; stupidity of the senses, with watery eyes ; anxious respiration, with strong heaving of the chest ; slow comprehension of ideas ; internal dullness, as if sleepy and drunk : sensibility entirely benumbed. Delirium : visions ; frightful phantasies of mice, scorpions, etc., with desire to run away. Delirious talk of ghost, devils, spirits, which he says surround his bed and afflict him. Delirious muttering of cold occurrences, with open eyes, and recognizes what is said to him only as if after a dream ; furious delirium. In his delirious fancies the patient does not believe he is in his own house. Heaviness of the head ; great heaviness of the occiput, like lead, so that the head constantly falls backward. Inability to hold up the head ; throbbing of the arteries of the brain ; congestion of the head ; eyes open and turned

upward ; staring and unusually bright ; glassy, prominent, immovable, expressionless, like one dying. Stares on surrounding objects, with watery eyes, without comprehending what occurs or recognizing his relatives ; pupils contracted, dilated, or immovable ; insensibility of the iris to light ; ringing and rushing sounds in the ears ; stupid aspect, with relaxed and hanging facial muscles and lower lip ; distended nostrils, and difficult raising of the upper eyelids ; distortion of the mouth ; convulsive trembling of the facial muscles, lips, and tongue. Tongue dry, without thirst, especially in the morning ; black tongue ; paralysis of the tongue ; difficult speech, can only speak loud with great effort. Stammering ; distension of the abdomen ; hard, with tension and pain from pressure. Tympanites ; diarrhœa, extremely offensive or watery ; involuntary stools ; retention of urine, as if from a closing of the bladder or a loss of its power. Respiration slow, deep-drawn, and sighing ; stertorous, deep-drawn, with loose rattling or loud and difficult ; interrupted intermittent, with moaning.

Stramonium.— Trembling of the whole body, or one or more of the limbs ; weariness of the limbs, great weakness, prostration, strong inclination to lie down ; can only walk a few steps without support ; red miliary spots on the chest and back ; small, shining, star-shaped petechiæ on the face, throat, and chest. Profound sleep with stertorous breathing, or with very deep-drawn respiration with great effort : coma, with loose rattling respiration, with dark, brown face ; waking with loud outcries ; pulse weak, irregular, often intermittent, small, rapid, or hardly

perceptible; very small, rapid and intermittent, imperceptible. He is fearful and excited; desires to run away; believes he is always alone and is terrified; strikes his attendants, with fearful outcries; great disposition to bite and tear everything with his teeth, even his own limbs; sudden alternations of laughing, singing, and weeping. Loss of consciousness; imbecility; stupefaction of the senses; he takes no notice of what occurs; neither sees nor hears nor recognizes his relatives; insensible to external impressions; speaks to he absent as if they were present, and calls inanimate objects by the name of persons, while he takes no notice of his attendants. Illusions, as if his body were cut into in the middle; as if all surrounding objects were very, very small, while he himself is very large and elevated on high; believes he sees a great company of people about him, and grasps at them. Frightful objects are constantly before the imagination while his expression is that of fear or terror; believes he sees dogs, cats, rabbits, approaching him from all around. and that he sees ghosts. Delirium: loquacious; mild; terrified; many wonderful phantasies; muttering cries, even to hoarseness and complete loss of voice and speech. Dullness in the head: it is difficult to think; sensation of weakness and lightness in the head; stupefaction of the head with dullness of vision; beclouding of all the senses, after which a red rash (rothe friesels) on the back, with sweating. Staring of the eyes with sleepy aspect; eyes dull and weak; pupil dilated and immovable; with contraction of the pupil, all things appear much smaller and further removed than they really are.

Deafness ; illusions of hearing ; distortion of the face as if from pain ; lips trembling ; dryness of the lips. The whole inner mouth as if raw ; great dryness of the mouth, so that food tastes like straw ; dryness of the tongue and mouth, or only of the palate ; tongue dry and rough ; paralysis of the tongue, or trembling when protruding it ; the organs of speech as if paralyzed, with lisping and stammerings ; constant mutterings ; cries till the speech is lost or he becomes hoarse ; complete inability to swallow because of dryness of the throat ; sensibility of the abdomen to pressure ; blackish diarrhœa every hour ; stools smell like carrion ; suppressed secretion of urine ; retention of urine ; copious involuntary discharge of urine.

The above are the symptoms by which these powerful drugs are related to typhoid fever as curatives. In each are symptoms often met in all stages of disease. Consequently they may be given with confidence whenever their administration is a compliance with the demands of the law of cure. A careless reading of this record may leave the impression that the symptoms of each are little more than a repetition of those of the other. A careful study will show that each has its distinctive character, and it should be well-understood that their successful application in practise depends on the recognition and appreciation of this. It is not the plan of this paper to go into a comparison of resemblances and differences of the symptoms of these drugs in detail, though it is earnestly recommended to each student to do this for himself, and to master the subject thoroughly, for by doing this he will

have gone far toward making himself master of one of the most dangerous forms of this most dangerous disease. Let him compare the debility, trembling, exhaustion, weariness, and their associated concomitants, of each, so like to these elements of the first stage of the fever, and see wherein each differs from the rest, and he has found the index to its right selection in practice in this stage. So of the symptoms of sleep ; intellect ; fever, pulse, sweating, etc. ; head, mouth, tongue, and speech, abdomen, stool, urine, and respiration.

We only propose now an allusion to a few of the relationships of these remedies to the fever and to each other, of a general kind, with the hope of facilitating the selection of the right at the bedside of the sick. The first remark we have to make on the class of cases under consideration is that they present two forms for practical observation and treatment — one of excitement, the other of depression ; the first characterized by more or less of violence of delirium, varying in degree from raging madness to quiet visions and mutterings, which just remove cases from the second class, the characteristic of which is *stupidity*. It will be at once seen, if the symptoms of the medicines given above are studied with a little attention, that they vary also in their effects on the organism, as cases of fever do in practice, in the elements of violence and depression : and by a comparison of the symptoms of the remedies given, it will be found that in the manifestation of *violence* they stand in the following order : *Bell., Stram., Hyos., Op., Lach.* :

Bell. being more strongly marked than any other drug; *Stram.* less, but more than *Hyos.*, while with *Op.* and *Lach.* this manifestation is but slight. From *Bell.* the delirium is loud, talkative, positive; the anger is demonstrative, and strikes, bites, and tears; *Stram.* is similar, but less in degree; *Hyos.* is still more mild, while *Op.*, if it rises above the stupid, is still more gentle.

In the second class of cases, marked by *stupidity*, the order in which these remedies stand related is reserved, except as to *Lach.*, which is still in the last place. They stand *Op.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*, *Bell.*, *Lach.* The stupor of *Op.* is complete. The patient is not to be roused, or only with great difficulty, and to his great annoyance, and even then he comprehends nothing, and immediately falls again into the same unconscious state as before, while at the same time he shows symptoms like the other characteristics of this drug, in the respiration, diarrhoea (watery and offensive), etc. That of *Hyos.*, while it involves loss of consciousness, from which he can be roused with something less of difficulty than from that of *Op.*, does not recognize his relatives or attendants, but soon falls into a gentle though deep sleep, which is likely to be attended with more or less spasmodic symptoms, as jerkings of the limbs, etc., and also with a diarrhoea quite different from that of *Op.*, *i. e.*, yellow, watery, copious, painless, and but slightly if at all offensive. That from *Stram.* differs from both. The lost consciousness and stupefaction are in large part from the entire occupation of the patient with the visions and

images of his delirium, which for the time seem to entirely divert attention from impressions of the senses. The difference between this drug and *Bell.* is one of degree, in part, the visions of *Bell.* being more vivid, with less of spasmodic action than *Hyos.*, and the absence of the characteristic diarrhœa, while it may be attended by its own, which is watery, somewhat profuse, and preceded by a copious sweating. The diarrhœa of *Stram.* is blackish and watery.

Typhoid fever, characterized by predominant abdominal affection, is met by *Ars.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Chin.*, *Colch.*, *Merc.*, *Nux mos.*, *Secale*, and *Sulphur*. As in the cerebral variety, we propose to group the symptoms of these remedies, and then to ascertain, as far as we may be able, the points which enable us in practice to put each in its place. In the case of *Ars.*, the desire to give the parallel of the group of Griesinger's symptoms with those of the *Materia Medica*, and also the group by which this drug is related to the fever, entire, will compel a few repetitions. It is hoped the interest of the parallel, and the desirableness of the group entire, will be sufficient to excuse this. The comparison of the symptoms from these two sources is as follows :

SYMPTOMS FROM GRIESINGER

The febrile symptoms of the patient are aggravated in the evening.

Weakness and prostration are earlier developed and greater than in most other attacks of acute diseases. Very many patients, from the outset, can hardly keep upon their feet.

ARSENICUM.

Appearance of the symptoms evenings after lying down.

Universal and sudden sinking of the forces. Great weakness, especially in the legs, knees, and feet, on the least attempt at walking, with inability to walk even a few steps without sinking down, or with inability to leave the bed.

SYMPTOMS FROM GRIESINGER.

Dull pain in the forehead, occiput, in the whole head; confusion in the head, vertigo, humming in the ears, intolerance of light.

Sleeplessness, or sleep disturbed by heavy dreams.

Complete loss of appetite, with thirst and bad taste in the mouth, pappy and bitter; the tongue is coated and red at the point and edges.

In the first days there is for the most part constipation, though cases occur where there are fluid stools from the beginning.

Pains in the abdomen are, in this stage, for the most part in the epigastrium.

Pulse frequent, full and soft, and sometimes undulating,

The skin hot and dry; sweating is the exception in this stage.

Urine scanty, dark.

Single or repeated bleedings from the nose.

An increased volume of the spleen is easily detected. Cough and symptoms of bronchial catarrh in many cases.

[The above are Griesinger's symptoms of the first week, in the order in which they occur on this stage. He proceeds to say that the fever increases in intensity the

ARSENICUM.

Great heaviness in the head, with humming in the ears; stupefying pain in the forehead. Great intolerance of light; vertigo with headache.

Sleeplessness with restlessness and tossing. Many heavy dreams; frightful and anxious dreams.

Complete loss of appetite with severe thirst; bitter, salty, sour, and putrid taste in the mouth; tongue coated white, or red and dry, brown or blackish. (A later stage.) Constipation with pain in the abdomen. Watery and slimy diarrhoea, with great weakness.

Pains of the severest kind in the epigastrium, with great sensibility to pressure.

Pulse quick, frequent, weak, and intermitting.

Heat of skin for the most part dry and burning. Anxious, nocturnal heat, also dry and without thirst.

Urine diminished, with burning.

Copious bleedings from the nose.

Spleen swollen and painful (also in fever). Dryness and burning in the larynx; cough short, dry, deep, fatiguing, with dry excoriation in chest, and expectoration scanty, frothy, and difficult. [A tolerable picture of "acute bronchial catarrh."]

SYMPTOMS FROM GRIESINGER.

ARSENICUM.

second week, and the above symptoms are mostly aggravated.]

The confusion of the head (*eingenommenheit*) is increased till it becomes now a peculiar stupidity.

Speech hesitating and difficult.

Hearing somewhat weakened.

The evening exacerbation brings great restlessness; the night, a moderate delirium.

The mouth and tongue become dry, the latter brown-coated.

Rose-red spots, towards the close of the second week, on the chest and abdomen.

Loss of sensation, consciousness, and speech. He lies senseless, voice stammering and inarticulate. Dullness and weakness of the understanding and senses.

Speech hesitating and slow.

Difficult hearing, as if the ears were stopped.

Night in bed, restless and tossing, with heat, and extravagant, delirious imaginations.

Great dryness and dry sensation of the mouth and also of the tongue. Tongue brown or blackish.

Miliary rash. Red scorbutic spots.

From the above symptoms and their counterpart, it will be seen that *Ars.* has no second place of importance in the list of the curatives of this fever, especially in its first stage. This will be still more apparent after a careful study of the following :

Anxious weakness, absent-mindedness, staggering gait, with difficulty in walking direct to a given point. General and rapid sinking of the forces. The greatest weakness, especially in the legs, knees, feet, and hands, which tremble, with inability to walk more than a few steps without sinking down. Prostration, with inability to leave the bed ; with falling of the lower jaw and eyelids. Emaciation.

Petechiæ. Dullness and aversion to all movement ; after each disturbance he sleeps again immediately. Sleeplessness with great restlessness and tossing about the bed ; sleep is restless and disturbed. Anxious heat and restlessness, with burning as if hot water were flowing through the veins, or with throbbing in the head, and desire to throw off the covering of the bed. Carphologia ; anxious and frightful dreams ; cold, sticky perspiration, or sour and offensive. Pulse excited, frequent, empty ; or quick, weak, and intermitting ; small, weak, and rapid ; small and irregular. Pulseless, with excited beating of the heart ; anxiety with tossing in the bed ; speaks but little, only complains of anxiety ; says nothing, from weakness of body and mind ; excess of sensibility to sounds, to talking and light ; great indifference to all things, even to life ; dull and weak in the head. Delirium. Loss of sensibility — of consciousness — of speech. Delirium, with open eyes ; raving, with pain in the head, anxiety, noises before the ears, great restlessness, loss of speech, trembling, and anxious sweating. Stupefying pain in the head, mostly in the forehead, with rushing sounds in the ears. Eyes dull, lustreless, prominent, staring, and turned upward ; staring, wild expression ; contracted pupils. Deafness ; ringing in the ears and also in the head. Lips dry and cracked ; lips and tongue dry and blackish. Tongue red and dry ; cracked and trembling : as if burnt ; tastes nothing ; great dryness and great sensation of dryness of the tongue, with excessive thirst, though he drinks but little at a time. Thirst for acids, or

or brandy, or cold water. Great sensibility of the stomach to external pressure; swelling of the spleen, which is painful to pressure; swelling of the abdomen, also excessive. Rolling and gurgling in the abdomen, as if from much flatulence. Putrid, offensive flatus; involuntary and unnoticed stool. Diarrhœa with colic pains: with great weakness; yellow, watery, and small; greenish, dark brown, with the offensiveness of foul ulcers; putrid; black, burning, excoriating, stools, with restlessness and colic. Involuntary urination; diminished urine, which is burning; very turbid; greenish, dark brown, turbid when passed, and does not become clear on standing. Oppressed respiration with extreme prostration.

Carbo vegetabilis.—Weakness, especially of the legs, in the evening; or in the morning, with sluggishness, and disposition to perspiration and trembling of the limbs. Trembling of the body, with prostration. Debility as if after a severe sickness; the joints seem too weak to carry the body; pulse weak, or entirely pulseless; disposition to great perspiration. The mind is sluggish, with inability to think; ideas move slowly and constantly around one object, with confusion of the head (*eingenommenheit*), as if bound fast. Vertigo the whole day; whirling, while moving, especially the head; heaviness of the head, like lead; in the forehead, with dull pain. Heaviness and immobility of the tongue, with difficult speech; heat and dryness of the tip of the tongue; great sensibility of the region of the stomach to pressure; distension of the abdomen, as if from flatulence, especially in the afternoon; constant distension with copious escape of

flatus; rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen, fermentation in the bowels, with subsequent stool like diarrhœa and discharge of putrid flatus; involuntary stools which are offensive like carrion; urine turbid and reddish; dark colored; strong smelling.

China.— Sense of internal illness, as of impending disease; painful weariness in the limbs, as if after a long walk, or exhaustion from loss of fluids, with constant inclination to stretch them or change their position. Heaviness in all the limbs, especially of the thighs; aversion to all efforts of body or mind; weakness, with relaxation of body and mind; with insensibility; he can hardly hold the head erect, and falls asleep; weariness; aversion to movement. Great weakness with strong disposition to perspiration during movements and in sleep; great sinking of the forces: unconquerable disposition to sleep, with weakness: frightful phantasies, in the evening, in bed, with frightened starts on closing the eyes to sleep; anxiety on waking from frightful dreams; insensibility on waking, or vertigo, which is increased by raising the head; indifference and apathy; taciturnity; obstinate silence, will answer nothing; angry, querrelsome disposition; nervous irritability, with depression of spirits, and intolerance of all impressions on the senses, especially of noises; slow movement of ideas, and also of the power of comprehension. Vertigo, with nausea and subsequent heat; heaviness of the head, with increasing vertigo, mornings, or waking, with weakness of the limbs; pupils much contracted or dilated and insensible to light; countenance pale and sunken; hippocratic; with sharp nose, and hollow eyes

with dark circles around them, with insensibility and indifference. Lips dry, hard, and cracked; blackish lips; blackish tongue; cracked; as if raw or burnt. Swelling and hardness of the spleen; pains in the abdomen as if there would be diarrhœa; distension of the abdomen, with pains and diarrhœa; with hardness and pain; with constant tension; in the morning, tympanites. Rumbling in the bowels, especially in the upper part of the abdomen; thin stools like diarrhœa; yellow, watery; slimy, involuntary, thin, and yellow; blackish; with the respiration rattling, and moaning sounds in the chest, and loud sounds through the nose.

Colchicum.— Great weakness and sensibility of the surface; weakness, as if after exertion. If the patient be raised up the head falls constantly backward and the mouth opens to the widest extent. Sudden sinking of the forces, so that in ten hours he can hardly speak or walk; cadaverous aspect and extreme prostration; emaciation; lying on the back, comatose; eyes half open; respiration audible and accelerated; hands and feet cold; trunk hot and extremities cold; skin dry; sweating; suppressed cutaneous transpiration; forehead covered with cold sweat. Pulse small and contracted; quick and hardly perceptible; small and frequent; quick and thready; pulseless. Delirium with cephalalgia; intellect beclouded though he gives correct answers to questions; unless questioned he says nothing of his condition, which does not seem to him dangerous. Perceptions entirely lost; he is unconscious; carphologia; eyes hollow, staring, and sunken; pupils

is ready to fall, with inexpressible sense of illness in body and mind, which compels him to lie down. General exhaustion of forces, with emaciation; small, transparent vesicles filled with watery fluid, appearing in the morning on various parts of the body (Sudamina). Too great disposition to sleep, which is too profound; he slept twelve hours and would longer if not waked; with extreme prostration and sleepiness, he is unable to sleep; frequent waking, as if from fright or from wakefulness, with much tossing; intolerable restlessness, anxiety, and discomfort at night in bed, with sleeplessness; on waking, whirling in the head, by which sleep is made more distressing than pleasant; frightful dreams, as if he fell from a height, or as if he were not in his own home, and talking of distant villages; of shootings; of street robbers; frightful imaginations prevent his sleeping, in the evening. Great perspiration at night, also it is greasy, stiffens the linen, stains it yellow, or is offensive. Great indifference, so that he takes no notice of anything; has no desire to live, wishes rather to die, with indifference to the most loved objects. Loss of thought for the moment; insensibility, so that he knows not where he is; loss of consciousness and speech, with pulselessness, with cadaverous aspect, while the natural heat of the body is retained, and he is in a sleep-like state, from which he emerges with consciousness and speech. Vertigo while lying on the back, like whirling and weakness (*weichlich*), better when lying on the side. As if the head were bound with a band, with pressure. Pressing head-

ache in the occiput, or outward pressure in the forehead, with pain in the bone over the eyebrows, especially when touched. Dullness of the eyes ; pupils dilated ; deafness. The ears as if stopped, with rushing sounds. Bleeding from the nose, in sleep. Pains in the corners of the mouth as if cut ; excoriation and cracks in the corners of the mouth ; ulceration of the corners of the mouth, with pains as of excoriation. Spongy gums, separating and easy bleeding ; bleeding of the gums on the slightest touch. Tongue very rough ; brown or blackish painful, as if chapped and burning ; dry and hard. Great thirst day and night for cold drinks, especially for water. Great sensibility of the stomach and epigastrium to touch ; fullness of the epigastrium with tension, and embarrassed respiration. Distension of the abdomen, with hardness or with painful sensibility to touch ; rumbling in the bowels after every drinking, or before every stool ; stools dark-green and frothy ; brownish, soft, floating on the water ; pitch-like, sticky ; urine offensive, first clear, then white as if mixed with chalk.

Nux mos.— General restlessness in the muscles, with vertigo ; anxiety in the body with disposition to trembling. Pain in the neck, bones, and generally as if after taking cold in copious perspiration, with pressing to the forehead. Loins and legs as if bruised and weak ; after the slightest exertion weakness with inclination to lie down. Bluish spots on the skin. Great sleepiness with giddiness, as if drunk, so that she does not know where she is, and walks with the eyes shut. The profoundest

coma, lying silent, immovable; insensible; a dreamy state, with drowsiness, and falling of the eyelids; restless sleep at night. Absent-minded and insensible, as if intoxicated; insensibility and giddy vanishing of thought; slow movement of ideas, he dwells long on his answer before giving it, and often he answers not at all. Delirium and stupidity; frantic drunkenness; drunkenness, also with staggering, or indolence, or heaviness in the head, and pain first in the forehead then in the occiput. Dryness of the mouth, tongue, and throat, with fullness of the stomach and loss of appetite; in the evenings, so great that the tongue sticks to the roof of the mouth, yet without thirst. Distension of the abdomen as if from flatulence; tension of the abdomen, with restless sleep, or heaviness in the upper part of the abdomen. Rumbling, rolling, and gurgling in the bowels; discharge of fetid flatus; watery stool instead of flatus, after a previous constipation and hard stool; colliquative, putrid diarrhœa. Urine scanty, very high-colored, and clear.

Secale corn — Great general weakness, or sometimes more in the upper and sometimes in the lower extremities. Heaviness of the limbs with numbness; weakness of the limbs; rapid sinking of the forces; fainting; great trembling of the part moved in every effort, even of the protruded tongue. Rapid emaciation; petechiæ; great inclination to sleep, like coma; deep sleep and long continued; stupefying slumber the whole day; sleep at night is restless with heavy dreams; after sleep is much exhausted. Pulse small and contracted (zusam-

menegezogen), slow, small, and intermitting. Sweating from the head to the epigastrium ; profuse and general ; cold and also sticky. Depression of spirits constant, with timidity ; great indifference to everything. Delirium bland or violent, like mental aberration, followed by vomiting and this by deep sleep ; after the delirium still greater vertigo, like intoxication, with sense of lassitude and weakness ; the boy understands nothing, and answers no questions ; continued stupidity with dilated pupils ; difficulty of thought and speech ; diminished sight and hearing, or entire loss of these senses ; confusion (*wuestheit*) and stupefaction of the mind ; drunken vertigo, staggering and inability to stand erect. Distortion of the eyes, with pupils nearly closed ; rolling of the eyes ; eyes wild and wandering ; staring of the eyes ; squinting ; pupils either much contracted or dilated. Deafness, with humming and rushing sounds in the ears. Bleeding from the nose. Face sunken, hippocratic, pale, and expression dull. Dryness of the mouth, with thirst ; tongue discolored, brown, or comparatively black ; speech difficult, weak, indistinct, or stammering ; slow and weak, as if the organs had an impediment to overcome. Dryness of the throat. Painful sensibility of the stomach and epigastrium ; abdomen distended, tense, hard, and painful if pressed ; painful diarrhœa ; with great sinking of the forces ; putrid, extremely offensive, colliquative diarrhœa ; involuntary diarrhœa. Suppression of the urinary secretion ; anxious and difficult respiration, also with sighing and hiccough ; loss of speech and subsultus.

Sulphur.— Very heavy and weak in the limbs from morning to evening ; lassitude the whole day ; vanishing of the power of the arms and legs, like fainting ; he was near losing his consciousness. Always fatigued and weak ; weary, as if after sickness ; much prostrated, weak, and averse to effort, even to speaking ; weakness of the limbs, with trembling after every effort. Very weak and sleepy the whole day ; unconquerable sleepiness in the daytime ; even when seated at work he cannot prevent sleep. Restless tossing at night in bed ; restless at night, he wakes from each sleep with fright, as if from a terrifying dream, and after waking anxious phantasies, as from ghosts, or his employments, from which he cannot at once free himself. Restless sleep ; full of dreams ; before midnight, irrational talk in his sleep like delirious dreams. That which he has dreamed seems to him a reality. Snoring in his sleep ; sleep with half-open eyes ; unintelligible mutterings in sleep : frightful and anxious dreams every night. She has no rest day or night. Great absence of mind : he cannot fix his attention on present objects or manage his affairs. Indolence of body and mind, and through the day is averse to employment or movement ; in the evening he is averse to work, pleasure, speech, and movement ; he is extremely uncomfortable and knows not what is the matter with him ; he is dull in his senses, stupid and embarrassed, and avoids moving about. When spoken to, he is as if wakened from a dream, he appears silly, and can only comprehend and answer after great effort ; he can

not bring two ideas into connection, and is as if weak in his intellect ; great dullness and vacuity ; sensation of fullness and heaviness in the head ; heaviness in the vertex ; pupils contracted ; increased sensibility of hearing ; every sound annoys him. Dryness of both ears, which rapidly disappears ; bleeding from the nose for seven days. He cannot endure no odors ; pale, sickly aspect, as if after long illness, with great uneasiness ; sunken eyes with blue circles around them ; dryness of the lips ; cracked lips ; trembling of the lips ; brown mucus is deposited on the teeth ; bleeding from the teeth and gums. Offensive smell from the mouth morning and evening ; tongue very dry in the morning. The stomach is very sensitive to touch, even the bed covering causes pain. The region of the liver is sensitive to touch ; distension of the abdomen ; swelling and hardness of the abdomen in the evening ; tension, of the abdomen, as if from pent-up flatus ; rumbling, rolling, gurgling, grumbling in the bowels ; much flatus ; offensive flatus ; diarrhoea like water every half hour, each after grumbling in the bowels, without pain. He has six discharges like diarrhoea, then he faints ; first he had heat and warm sweat, then cold on the face and feet, with white tongue ; frequent and frothy diarrhoea, with tenesmus, even at night. After the stool great prostration ; urine scanty ; dark brown urine ; the urine becomes turbid after standing an hour ; very offensive urine.

These are the principal symptoms by which the above medicines are related to typhoid fever. As

to *Nux mos.* and *Secale*, the brain symptoms are so considerable as to make it perhaps a little doubtful whether they would not be more properly considered in connection with the mixed group. They have been presented here because of the importance of the *character* of their abdominal symptoms, rather than of their great number, and because the fevers to which they are appropriate are dangerous chiefly through the progress of these symptoms.

Arsenic is second in importance to no drug in the treatment of this fever. This is true if we have reference to the proportion of cases calling for its administration, or the grave character of those in which it is often found curative. It is not, however, to be given without due discrimination, if we would avoid evil from its use. In the first place, from the symptoms above given, it is quite apparent the cases requiring *Ars.* are characterized by *anxiety* and not by *coma*. Though the patient may "fall asleep again immediately after being roused", his sleep is not comatose.

Restlessness and nervous erethism are also marked features of these symptoms of *Ars.*, and consequently of the fevers to which it is applicable, especially in the first stage. In these elements it stands alone among the group of drugs related to the typhoid state. It is rare that *Ars.* is appropriate to the treatment of any acute disease when the prevailing disposition is to a quiet repose, and never in the early stage of this fever. In a later stage, the patient may be *quiet*, and yet be a proper subject for *Ars.*, but the quiet is that of exhausted

vital force, which is rather tending to dissolution than healthy repose. He may in this stage be insensible, but this is from exhausted brain power, coincident with the loss of power and function in all the other organs of the body, and not from congestive coma. And even here, if roused, there is so much of the characteristic anxiety and restlessness as the patient has power to show. In relation to the *diarrhœa* of the cases which call for *Ars.*, it may be remarked that this element is likely to be developed early in the history of the case, and each discharge to be followed by marked increase of the exhaustion. The discharges are decidedly offensive. The swollen abdomen has not the tense, tympanitic character of that produced by *China*. It is softer, though full, and gives out more frequent and marked sounds of moving flatus and liquid in the intestines. The flatus with *China* is pent up, and the noises from its transit are less. In a late stage of the fever, if sinking, threatening dissolution occurs, *Ars.* is one of our chief reliances. In cases showing the characteristic anxiety and restlessness, with cold, sticky perspiration; rapid, small, and weak pulse; or large, soft, and slow, *Ars.* will often succeed in arresting the downward progress of the cases of sinking indiscriminately. It is not often indicated in cases where body and mind are quiet. When the exhaustion has been preceded by hæmorrhage, or great loss of fluids, as by serious *diarrhœa*, *China* will be preferable, but then the characteristic restlessness and anxiety of *Ars.* will be wanting. If, in the absence of these, and after pro-

tracted illness, the sinking be sudden and characterized by coldness or cold perspiration over the whole body, or only on the trunk, with slow, small, and soft pulse, *Verat.* is indicated. If the exhaustion be very great, with coma and loose rattling respiration, cold perspiration on the extremities and face, pulse small and weak, or the patient is even pulseless, *Carbo veg.* is better. These cases require the most careful individualization, and comparison of their symptoms with those of the drug, before selecting the remedy, for there is not likely to be time for the correction of a mistake if this be made at the first effort. Where the exhaustion is from progressing decomposition of the blood, this process is more likely to be arrested by *Lachesis*.

Colchium, if rightly applied, will be found a remedy of considerable value. A cursory glance at the symptoms given above is all that is required to see its true position in the group in which we have placed it. Its almost entire want of brain symptoms places it next to *Ars.*, if it be not even less characterized by these than that remedy; while in its abdominal symptoms it much resembles *China*. It may be regarded as occupying ground between these two. If we met with the tympanitic distension of the abdomen so characteristic of *China*, with watery diarrhoea and exhausted forces with even a greater freedom of intellect than with *Ars.*, with the absence of the anxiety and restlessness so characteristic of this last, we have a case that just calls for *Colch.* and for no other drug; and if not given too freely, it will not disappoint our hopes of success.

The symptoms of *Sulphur* here given are worthy of study. In the general symptoms there is little disclosed, except debility, to connect the drug with the typhoid state. This is certainly very like what is often met in the *early* stage of this fever. So of the sleep and dreams. The mental symptoms are rather such as are likely to result from a certain degree of general loss of vital forces, in which the brain as a part of a whole participates, than such as indicate any special invasion of this organ. With this the head symptoms are in full accordance. The organs of sense appear in a state of erethism from participation in the same general condition. But a cursory glance at the symptoms of the alimentary tract and its associate organs is sufficient to disclose that here is a strong resemblance to the phenomena developed by the grave forms of the fever in the same sphere. Those of the lips, mouth, teeth, stomach, abdomen, and stool are quite worthy of notice.

But *Sulphur* has a wider range of relationship to the treatment of this fever than that of simple resemblance to its symptoms found in the above record. This exists in its antagonism to chronic miasms called by Hahnemann, in one word, *psora* (and which the reader may call by a better name if he has one), so likely to become active during the invasion of any severe attack of acute disease, and in this fever more than in any other, increasing greatly the difficulty of the cure, and often rendering this impossible, till after the use of remedies specifically antagonistic to these miasms. Among the remedies so related, *Sulph.* stands pre-eminent. In

such cases as resist the action of the drug whose symptoms on the healthy are most like those of the fever, after a proper trial (and many such cases there are), there need be no hesitation in giving a single dose of this remedy, which will often be followed by a remarkable change in the state of the patient for the better. This use of the *anti-psoric*, to meet the demand of the complex nature of the case, is not to be confounded with nor raised as an excuse for that "alternation of remedies" against which we have protested in this paper. In this permitted and beneficial use of an *anti-psoric*, supplementary to the leading curative of the case, and that "alternation," there is nothing in common except both involve the use of two drugs. These two courses are entirely different both in principle and result. This complex condition of the fever has also often been successfully met by a remedy but little known to many practitioners, it is believed, but which nevertheless has great value in just this class of cases. The reference is to *Psorinum*.

In illustration of the action of these two remedies, the following case, which occurred in the practice of the writer some years since, may serve. The patient was a girl, ten years of age, light complexion, slender form, temperament mixed nervous and lymphatic, the mother of whom had suffered from often repeated attacks of facial erysipelas, while the father would be at once classed with the scrofulous by those who use the term. There was in the early stage no notable characteristic, except the great rapidity with which the case reached the state usually

met in the last stage of the severer forms of the fever. On the sixth day, through an uninterrupted downward course, the patient had come to utter insensibility; constant profound coma or lying with staring eyes: involuntary and unnoticed evacuations into the bed of both urine and fæces; subsultus: when the eyes were open, reaching after objects in the air and picking at the bedclothes; entire loss of hearing, and apparently of sight; intestinal evacuations, liquid, brownish, and extremely offensive; pulse small, weak, quick, and 130 per minute. In this alarming state of things, in accordance with the advice of my friend, Dr. A. F. Haynel, the patient got four globules of *Psorin* 30. In twelve hours, having had no other dose and no other medicine, she answered questions loudly put, the diarrhoea was less frequent. Pulse 120 per minute. The dose was permitted to act and the improvement to progress till the end of forty eight hours, when she fell again into insensibility and involuntary evacuations, with an increase of the remaining symptoms, though they were slighter than before the dose of *Psor.* was taken. She now got *Sulphur*, third trituration, half grain. The amendment which followed was prompt, the convalescence rapid and complete. The patient required and got no other dose and no other medicine. There can hardly be a doubt that in this case, if there had been a continued reliance on and use of what seemed to be the appropriate remedy in this case, regardless of the psoric complication, it would have speedily reached a fatal termination. Whether the cure is to be referred to the action of these two drugs

solely, or whether by extinguishing the psoric element the case became amenable to, and came under the power of the remedies previously employed is a question on which opinions may differ. The recovery was rapid, complete, and unexpected.

The third variety of typhoid fever, that in which neither the cerebral nor abdominal symptoms can be said to preponderate much, and of which we have presented *Bryonia* as the drug representative, may require *Arn.*, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus tox.*, or *Verat*. The following are symptoms of these drugs, the likeness of which may be met in our practical dealing with this class of cases :

Arnica.— Great heaviness of the limbs, as if from extreme fatigue ; weakness, weariness, and bruised soreness, which compels to lie down ; lassitude and sluggishness in the whole body ; general sinking of the forces. Sleep unrefreshing and full of dreams. In sleep, whimpering, loud talking, loud blowing (*schniebendes*) in and expirations ; involuntary evacuations of *æces* and urine ; anxious and heavy dreams from the evening into the night, which much affect the body ; frightful dreams. Sits as if in thought, yet thinks of nothing, like a waking dream ; forgets the word while speaking ; loss of consciousness ; delirium ; stupefying confusion of the head, like a heaviness in the forehead ; vertigo while raising or moving the head. Pupils contracted, with beclouding of the head. Bleeding from the nose. Lips dry, as if parched by thirst. Dryness of the mouth, with great thirst. Putrid smell from the mouth. Distension and hardness of the

abdomen. Brown or white diarrhœa; diarrhœa at night, with pressure in the abdomen as if from gas; with distension of the abdomen before the stool; with rumbling in the abdomen during the stool.

Bryonia.— Great and general weakness on waking from sleep; with sluggishness, lassitude, and drowsiness; he feels better when lying down. Loss of strength on the least exertion, especially after rising from sitting and at the beginning of walking, and with want of firmness in all the joints. Weariness and heaviness in all the limbs, especially the legs, and on rising from sitting. Great sleepiness through the whole day; he must sleep all the time; comatose sleep with anxious delirium, or with dry heat, jerkings of the face, and involuntary stools. At night, in bed, he lies without consciousness, with groans, cold sweat on the forehead, followed by weakness; thirst, with frequent drinking; delirium on waking from sleep. In sleep, whimpering, at three o'clock A. M.; distortion of the mouth or movements like chewing; involuntary stools; anxious dreams, with waking with fright and outcries; frightful, delirious dreams, as if cut and hacked by soldiers, with desire to escape. Wakes weary and unrefreshed; anxious perspiration, which prevents sleep, with sighing, short cough, and pressure on the chest. Acid sweating at night, preceded by thirst, with pressing drawing in the head toward the end of the sweating, followed by confusion of the head. Inclination to escape from the bed; disposed to be timid and fearful; dejected, debilitated, with aversion to thought; irritable, peevish, and easily offended. Debility of

the mind, with vanishing of the thought, like fainting; dullness of the head, with difficulty of thinking and great forgetfulness; delirium, especially at night; or in the morning, upon business affairs, with disposition to run away; in the evening, with hasty speech, imagining he is under control of strangers, and desires to go home. Stupefaction of the head; feeling of drunkenness, with desire to lie down, or with rush of blood to the head; great heaviness of the head, also with pressure in the brain, and desire to lie down; fullness of the head with vertigo; throbbing in the head, in the forehead and occiput, worse when moving. The pains in the head are increased by moving or opening the eyes. Bleeding of the nose, especially at three o'clock A. M. or after rising; daily, for many days; in sleep. Face pale; yellow; heat of the face, especially in the evening, also with burning and redness, especially of the cheeks. Dryness of the mouth with great thirst, or also without thirst. Tongue dry, rough, or dark colored. Indistinct speech from dryness in the throat. Violent thirst day and night, does not drink often, but much at a time; thirst for cold drinks; for wine, for coffee, or acids. The least pressure on the stomach is insupportable; excoriating pain in the epigastrium from touch and cough. Pain in the abdomen, as if there would be diarrhœa; distension of the abdomen; rumbling sounds in the abdomen, especially in the evening in bed or at night. Diarrhœa every three hours with sudden and almost involuntary discharge; with weakness, which compels to lie down, especially in the morning or at night, with burning in

the anus ; offensive, like putrid cheese ; pain in the abdomen before the diarrhœa. Dry, short, hacking cough, evening in bed, as if from roughness or dryness in the larynx.

Cocculus.— Attacks of jerkings of the muscles, especially of the lower limbs. Trembling of all the limbs. He can hardly stand erect on account of great weakness ; great weariness at nine o'clock A. M., with heaviness in all the limbs and almost an unconquerable inclination to sleep. Indolence (trægheit), and he sits in silence. Wants to lie down. Faintings, also especially from bodily movement, with spasmodic distortion of the facial muscles. The greatest weakness. After the slightest exertion he must sit down. The least effort, or interruption of sleep, is followed by great loss of strength. Unconquerable coma vigil. Coma. The greatest irritability ; can endure neither noise nor contradiction. Dullness in the head, also with cold sweat in the forehead and hands. Vertigo, like drunkenness, with dullness in the forehead, as if a board were before the head ; whirling vertigo when rising up in bed, with nausea, compelling to lie down again. Pupils contracted or greatly dilated. Dryness of the mouth at night. Tongue rough, and also dry, with whitish yellow coating. Great distension of the abdomen. Rumbling in the intestines. Frequent urination in small quantities.

Nux vomica.— Great weariness also immediately upon the slightest movement. Great inclination to lie down or to sit. Sudden sinking of the forces. Sudden, paralytic loss of strength, even in sitting, but most when moving. Immoderate sensibility to

the open air. Uncommon sleepiness, as if from stupefaction of the head. The night seems long and tedious, with comatose slumbering and dreams full of bustle and hurry. In sleep: wakes in fright from the least noise; moaning and whimpering; blowing (*schniebendes*), whistling expiration through the nose; snoring inspiration, as if the posterior nares were contracted, before midnight; delirious phantasies on lying down; half waking, sad phantasies of the headless bodies of dead acquaintances; in an evening slumber he springs delirious out of bed; dreams full of frightful images; delirious and extravagant dreams; wakes as weary as when he slept. Chill on the slightest movement. Restlessness, with dilated pupils. Increased sensibility to all impressions. Sounds, talking, odors, and light are insupportable. Silence as if averse to everything. Stupefaction of the head; drunkenness and beclouding of the head; vertigo, with obscured vision and ringing in the ears; vertigo, as if in the brain there were a whirling in a circle, with momentary loss of consciousness; vertigo on rising from lying on the back, with obscured vision. Heaviness in the head in the morning with drunken vertigo. Bruised pain in the head, as if compressed. Throbbing in the vertex on endeavouring to fix the attention on an object. Contraction of the pupils; dilated pupils, with slow respiration. Continued bleeding from the nose. Dryness of the nose. Offensive smell from the mouth, putrid, like carrion; dryness of the mouth also, only of the forepart, and especially of the tip of the tongue, or in the morning, as if from the use of spirituous drinks the evening be-

fore. Tongue black and cracked, with deep red edges; brownish tongue. Inability to speak loud; while speaking, sensation as if the tongue were too thick. Food is without taste. Thirst, especially in the evening, with disgust for water. Great sensibility of the stomach and epigastrium to pressure. Distension of the epigastrium, with painful sensitiveness to touch. Pain in the abdomen as if all were raw; distension of the abdomen immediately after drinking. Frequent, small, diarrhoea like stools, which are excoriating to the external parts; diarrhoea putrid, watery, with cutting and drawing pains in the abdomen and loins, extending to the thighs.

Phosphorus.— Sluggishness of the limbs, more in the forenoon, with heaviness; heaviness and dullness of body and mind; loathsome (widriges) sensation of the whole body, with weakness of the joints, especially of the knees, while sitting and in quick motion. Sense of illness and discomfort in the whole body, especially in the stomach, even in the open air; general relaxation, with great nervous weakness; weariness in the whole body, especially in thighs; frequent sudden attacks of great weakness; walking affects him much, even the least walk produces great fatigue and headache; loss of all strength; trembling in the morning with jerking of the limbs. Great sleepiness, like coma; stupefied, as if drunk; dizzy, staggering, on waking from sleep; frequent waking from sensation of heat; dry heat with pain in the part on which he has lain, as if the place had been too hard; great heat with dryness of the mouth, which impels him to drink; constant dreaming, with great

restlessness at night; dreams of animals biting, with outcries, and waking with anxiety. Pulse accelerated, full, weak, and small; throbbing in the arteries of the throat. Increased sensibility of the senses, especially of hearing and smell. Indifference to everything, even the most loved child. Slow movement of ideas; absence of ideas; delirious phantasies in slumber and waking, as if she were on a distant island, had great occupation, was a lady of rank, etc.; as if stupid and disconcerted (*verduetz*) for many days; he cannot comprehend any idea, with headache; painful stupidity on waking in the morning; vertigo, with confusion (*eingenomenheit*) and stupidity of the head as if he would lose his senses. Throbbing in the top, left side, or back of the head; in the temples often for a half hour; humming and buzzing in the head almost the whole day. Frequent and copious bleedings from the nose; copious bleeding in the evening. Sick, pale aspect, especially in the evening; hollow, sunken eyes, with blue circles, and pale, or earth-colored, sunken countenance, dingy colored, hippocratic face. Dry lips, with dryness of the palate. Bleeding of the gums from the slightest touch. Intolerable dryness of the mouth, sticky, with great thirst, which is not relieved by drinking. Tongue as if coated with a skin; as if burnt and rough at the tip; dryness of the tongue. Dryness of the throat, which hardly permits swallowing. Constant thirst for water. Pain as from excoriation, or as if inflamed in the hypogastrium, especially when touched, with weakness; sensibility of the abdomen below the navel when pressed on; distension of the abdomen, with pain as

if bruised, in this part and in the loins, when touched ; extreme sensibility of the abdomen ; tension of the abdomen from accumulated gas, though much is discharged ; hardness of the abdomen, with much flatulence ; very full, tense, and hard abdomen. Rumbling in the bowels, also painful, as if there would be diarrhoea ; very offensive flatus. Diarrhoea — black, gray, involuntary. Urine of strong ammoniacal odor, turbid, which deposits a white sediment ; sharp, disgusting smelling urine, like the smell of violet roots. Dry cough, with pain in the head as if it would burst ; severe cough, with pressing headache the whole day ; troublesome cough which causes pain in the forepart of the chest and wakes from sleep ; loose cough without expectoration, with pain and sense of excoriation in the chest, so that he fears to cough. Shortness of the breath, also with vertigo, or with great anxiety (beklemmung), or also after each cough ; anguish in the chest, as if pressed together, with want of breath ; pressure on the lower part of the chest.

Pulsatilla.— Sluggishness (trægheit), with constant desire to sit or lie down. Heaviness of the whole body, sometimes great especially of the arms and legs, with chilliness. Inordinate weariness from a short walk. Weariness of the legs even while rising from long-continued sitting. Weakness of the whole body which compels lying down ; can walk but a few minutes on account of weakness, and is often through the day compelled to sleep whole hours. Trembling weakness. (The weakness and weariness of *Puls.* develop themselves mostly as

heaviness.) Light sleep, with the feeling on waking that he has not slept at all ; restless, stupefying, dull sleep, with constant tossing about ; slumbering long continued, full of phantasies and dreams ; great restlessness and tossing in the bed, as if from great heat, or throwing off of the bed covering because of heat, with heat of the palms of the hands ; he casts off the clothes because they are too tight or too warm, yet he shivers as soon as he is uncovered. External warmth is unsupportable ; warm sensation, as if in an overheated room, or as if hot air were blowing on one, which excites headache. Heat of one hand with coldness of the other ; heat of the hand and foot of one side, with coldness and redness of the other, evening and night. Pulse quick and small ; weak and almost suppressed. Great disposition to perspiration during the day ; on the right side of the face ; on one side of the body, either the right or the left, cold perspiration with trembling of the whole body. He falters and hesitates in his speech, and only answers with indignation. Unconsciousness, he knows neither where he is nor what he does ; dullness, like a want of memory ; great difficulty in speaking, to use right expressions ; fixed ideas ; when he has once grasped a thought, it cleaves to him and will not vanish ; great crowd of changing ideas ; nocturnal delirium ; violent delirium with loss of consciousness ; terrific visions, with fear and desire to hide or run away ; dullness of the head with heaviness ; confusion of the head with vertigo when moving ; dullness of the head, with bruised pain in the forehead ; vertigo, like

drunkenness ; vertigo so that he cannot rightly comprehend an idea ; heaviness of the head, so that he has difficulty in raising it ; heaviness of the head with intolerance of light. Pain in the head as if the brain were torn, in the morning, on waking, and after. Pupils first contracted then dilated. Deafness, as if the ears were stopped ; with rushing sound, like the wind. Cracked lips. Putrid smell from the mouth, morning and night ; foul smelling slime covers the mouth in the morning on waking, with dryness of the mouth and throat ; tongue as if burnt and insensible ; cracked, with gray coating. Throbbing in epigastrium and stomach. Rumbling (knurren) in the bowels, also with diarrhœic stools and pinching and grasping pains in bowels. Watery diarrhœa, especially at night ; unconscious stools at night, in sleep. Red urine ; dark red, without sediment ; brown, also with burning ; brownish red.

Rush toxicodendron.—Great weakness in the whole body ; with sensation as if bruised, lasting the whole night ; with constant desire to sit or lie down, with soreness in all the bones ; will lie down, sitting does not suffice ; on sitting up he has nausea. Petechiæ, with great weakness, even to the loss of all strength ; lenticular red spots with small vesicles in the centre. Sleepiness the whole day, with anxiety, restlessness, sadness, dry lips, and a constant desire to lie down ; sudden sleepiness in the evening, so that she cannot rouse herself from it ; paralytic sensation (lahmigheit) in all the limbs ; constant comatose slumbering (schlammersucht), full of troubled and inter-

mittent dreaming; snoring, murmuring, and picking at the bedclothes; restless, disturbed sleep, with frequent turning and throwing off the bed covering; great restlessness at night in bed; great anxiety and fearfulness, which drives one from the bed; he must spring out and call for help, on account of indescribable feeling of distress; in sleep, open mouth; very short breath. Violent delirium, with severe pains in the limbs, great weakness, dry tongue (red or black); dry, brown, or black lips; heat and redness of the cheeks, carphologia, pulse quick and small, lethargic slumbering, with murmurs and snoring. (The above group is clinical, not pathogenetic.) Sweating over the whole body, or only on the face, which is hot; in bed, in the morning, over the whole body except the head, gentle sweating, during which he wishes to be covered. Great anxiety, with pressure in the heart and tearing pains in the loins: with sinking of all the forces, more after than before midnight. Absent-minded, as if absorbed in thought, and yet a want of ideas; illusions of the phantasy and visions; delirium, also loquacious; prostration of the mind, he cannot bring two thoughts together, as if quite stupid; thought is difficult, and he is averse to speaking; slow movement of ideas; cannot remember the most recent occurrence; weakness in the head; if he turns he loses his consciousness for the movement, and after stooping he cannot rise; while sitting, stupid, as if drunk, on rising, dizzy, as if he would fall forward or backward: head is stupid and dull; confusion of the head; stupid weakness of the head; vertigo, as if drunk, and as if he would fall, after rising from

the bed. Headache when opening the eyes, when waking from sleep, as if the brain were torn, as if after a brandy debauch, worse when moving the eyes, then in the occiput, as if the cerebellum were bruised, and outward pressure in the temples ; as if the two sides of the head were pressed together. Great sensibility of the scalp to touch, like a boil. Bleeding of the nose at night, in the morning, sense of dryness or actual dryness in the mouth, with severe thirst not relieved by drinking, afternoons and after midnight. Tongue not coated but very dry, with desire for drink ; dry and hard, red or brown tongue. Repugnance to all ingesta ; he tastes neither food nor drink. Distension of the abdomen, in the region of the naval, with severe pinchings ; painful, with pain as if from pent up gas ; very offensive flatus. Diarrhœa, sudden, thin, yellow, frothy, almost without fœtor or preceding colic, but the discharge is involuntary, as if from paralysis of the sphincter ; nocturnal, with severe colic, which disappears after the discharge, or with headache and pain in all the limbs ; involuntary stools, especially at night in sleep.

Veratrum.—Weakness in all the limbs ; inclination to lie down ; weariness ; as if after long walking ; weakness as if from overheated air ; he sinks down exhausted ; universal weakness in the morning, as if after too little sleep ; sudden sinking of the forces with disposition to sleep ; he cannot stand up but only lie or sit ; if he stands he has the greatest anxiety, with nausea and cold sweat on the forehead. He sleeps on his chair, in a half conscious

state ; stupefying sleep, like coma vigil (*wache schlummersucht*), with frequent starts as if from fright, and one eye open and the other closed or half open ; uninterrupted sleep for three days ; sleep too profound ; frightful dreams, with subsequent vomiting of green, tenacious slime ; angry dreams ; anxious, as if bitten by a dog and he cannot escape ; as if he were haunted of robbers, with frightened waking, and a fixed idea that the dream is true. General heat with sweating, especially in the evening in bed, or during the day, with pale face. Great thirst for cold drinks ; afternoon and evening, cold sweat on the whole body, or only on the head and trunk, or only on the forehead ; cold and sticky ; nocturnal, also continued, and especially in a long sleep. Great indifference, with a kind of insensibility which impels to rubbing the forehead. Silence. He is averse to speaking, and his voice is light and weak ; he permits no one to speak to him. He remembers events only as dreams ; almost entire loss of mind ; delirium, also violent ; mild, with entire coldness of the body, open eyes, laughing expression, with talking of religious things, of fulfilling vows, prayers, and the impression that he is elsewhere than at home. Heaviness of the head, during which all things seem to whirl in a circle. Pupils either contracted or dilated. Deafness in one or both ears as if stopped. Bleeding from the nose, or only from the right side, or at night in sleep. Face pale, cold, cadaverous, with sharpened nose and sunken cheeks ; blue circles round the eyes ; dark red face, also with heat ; redness of one cheek

and paleness of the other; they are alternately red and pale. Lips dry, black, and cracked. Dryness of the mouth, also with thirst. Tongue red and swollen; dry, blackish, and cracked. Loss of speech, stuttering. Black vomiting, also of black bile and blood, after previous bile and mucus. Great sensitiveness of the abdomen to touch; distension, with hardness; rumbling as if there would be diarrhoea. Nocturnal diarrhoea; copious; with pain during and after the stool; with chill; with tense abdomen; greenish watery with mixed flocks; brown, blackish; unnoticed thin stools when flatus escapes; sense of weakness in the abdomen, like fainting, before the stools; during the stool great weakness, paleness of the face, and cold sweat on the forehead. Involuntary discharge of urine.

The above are the groups of symptoms which the respective drugs produce on the healthy, analogues of which may be met in cases of this fever. It will, of course, be seen at a glance that many of them, perhaps a majority, are like symptoms only found in the early stage of attacks, when, unfortunately, the patient and his friends still hope for recovery without recourse to professional aid. The abundance of resources here evinced with which to meet the beginnings of the invasion cannot but cause regret that they should be so often suffered to pass into the stage of full development, before they become subjects of professional treatment; and the more because, if, as is too likely to be the case, the patient has been exposed to domestic medication, he has most certainly been damaged. The

weariness, debility, dullness of mind, restlessness, want of repose, disturbed sleep, bad dreams, vertigo, headache, pains in the limbs, chilliness, etc., are often not suspected as indicative of any important ailment, still the case has passed to other and graver symptoms, which declare the establishment of a process which is only too likely now to progress against whatever medication, through the other stages of the disease, to recovery or a fatal termination, determined by the intensity of the action of the morbid poison, the constitution of the individual attacked, or the right or wrong employment of remedial agents. That this early stage of the fever is so often allowed to pass without proper attention unquestionably accounts for much of the mortality which results from its unchecked progress. The complete picture of this stage in the symptoms of many of the medicines here given is an assurance to the careful practitioner that, by the timely use of that drug the action of which is most like the symptoms of his case, he may often be able to cut the disease short and secure a convalescence without the suffering or danger which are necessarily met in the course of its full development. Some of the medicines, symptoms of which we have here given, can but rarely be called for in any other stage. This is true of *Arnica*, and to a considerable extent of *Bryonia*, *Nux vomica*, and *Pulsatilla*. *Arnica* has but few symptoms like those met in the later stages of the fever, such as loss of consciousness, delirium, bleeding from the nose, distension of the abdomen, and diarrhœa, while there are very many quite

common in the initiatory stage. The range of *Bryonia* is much wider. While it has many symptoms of the early attack, it has also very many common to all stages of the fever. As in other diseases which call for this drug, so in this, the patient seeks entire repose, for all his sufferings are increased by motion. It is never to be overlooked in cases where the lungs are invaded in progress of the fever, especially where there are, with the cough, stitching pains in the chest and pressure on the middle of the sternum, like a weight, with oppressed and anxious respiration. Its place is probably in the early stage of this invasion, before the lung is fully hepatized, after which there is no doubt *Phos.*, *Sulph.* or *Lach.* will be found better remedies ; which of these is to be determined by the general symptoms of the case. It may be doubted whether *Bryonia* is ever called for in the last stage of these cases where stupidity has passed into unconsciousness, the evacuations are unnoticed, and there is carphologia, extreme prostration, etc.

Cocculus is also especially related to the early stage of the fever, and likewise to that of convalescence. For the relief of the great debility which is often so oppressive, and sometimes protracted, in the convalescent stage, this is often one of the very best remedies. The class of cases to which it is appropriate in either stage is sufficiently obvious after only a cursory attention to the symptoms here given.

Nux vomica has many symptoms of the early

stage of the fever and also of the second. Its use must be nearly if not entirely limited to these stages. In the early stage, if there be chilliness on the slightest movement, dryness of the front of the mouth and tip of the tongue, intolerance of impressions on the external senses, all of which seem much exaggerated, great sensitiveness to the open air, thirst, with aversion to water, there need be no doubt as to the propriety of giving this remedy or of its beneficial action. It is also characterized by a strong want to lie down and a considerable relief to the sufferer on doing so. In the second stage it is in place, if with these symptoms there be the condition of the mouth and abdomen given above, with the characteristic diarrhœa.

Phosphorus has symptoms of the first stage—that of attack—but its great importance is in the second and latter stages, in the treatment of which it often happens there can be found no proper substitute for it. This is especially likely to be the case in the fevers which attack violently both the intestines and the lungs. (See the symptoms of the abdomen, cough, and respiration). It is invaluable in those cases of congestion of the lungs where the organs are already to a greater or less extent hepatized and are on the eve of degenerating into abscess. In such cases it can give place to no remedy whatever. *Lach.* or *Sulphur* may be rather called for, if there be in the solidified lung tissue no disposition to deposit pus. We expect on a future occasion to call attention again to *Lachesis* as an agent for procuring the absorption of deposits by inflammation into the pulmonary tissue.

Its efficacy in such cases is not surpassed even by *Sulphur* itself.

Pulsatilla.—This is appropriate to the stage of attack. It will be noticed the symptoms are marked by intolerance of external heat, by sensation of heat which distresses and causes the rejection of covering, the removal of which is followed by chill; heat of one side, or heat of one side with coldness of the other; perspiration on one side of the face or body; heaviness of the head with intolerance of light. It has also important relations to the later stages and to the severer forms of the fever. This is obvious from the fixed ideas, violent delirium, frightful visions, desire to escape, and from the symptoms of the abdomen and diarrhœa. It has succeeded in rescuing patients from the utmost danger, in these stages, in the experience of the writer, and he feels to recommend it to the careful consideration of his readers in the treatment of cases characterized by the above symptoms.

Rhus toxicodendron has been much used in the treatment of this fever, and not always with success, because there has not always been a clear perception of the elements by which it is related to the fever as a curative. When they are wanting its use must be either nugatory or mischievous, and most likely the latter, whatever its success may have been in other cases. There can be no greater folly than giving this or any other drug, in this or any other disease, merely because it is recommended in some of the repertories, or because it has been found specific in some epidemics called, for convenience sake,

by the same name. It cannot be too often or too strongly impressed on the mind of the prescriber that the *only* true basis of a prescription is the similarity of the elements of the individual case to the characteristics of the drug. Where this similarity exists there need be no hesitation in the use of the drug in whatever stage of the disease. These remarks are made because it is believed *Rhus* has been prescribed in the treatment of this fever out of its place oftener than any other drug, except perhaps *Bryonia*.

The case of typhoid fever which calls for *Rhus* is characterized by desire for frequent or constant movement, which seems to give a temporary relief to the patient. The anxiety of *Rhus* is of the body, and not of body and mind, and is in some degree mitigated by the movements. The delirium is likely to be demonstrative and loquacious, but it lacks the extent of violence which belongs to *Belladonna* and also the characteristics of delirium of that drug. Mental operations are difficult and slow, he is stupid. The sleep is restless, disturbed, anxious, with frightful dreams, with frequent waking, and never that of quiet, profound coma. The nearest approach to this is a comatose slumbering, with snoring, murmuring, picking at the bedclothes, and dreams. The patient desires to be covered while sweating; want of memory. Headache when opening the eyes. Bleeding of the nose *especially after midnight*. The state of the abdomen and diarrhoea are peculiar, and need not be confounded with that which belongs to any other drug. It is not to be forgotten that this remedy is

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not called for in any case when the patient is comforted by complete and continued repose— in this, as has been remarked, it being the exact opposite of *Bryonia*.

Veratrum is rarely called for the attacking stage of the fever. It belongs rather to that of great prostration, cold sweating, coma, with a diarrhœa which is quite characteristic. There can hardly be a mistake in its use if the above symptoms are carefully attended to.



A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER

Definition.—It is a specific infectious disease caused by *Bacillus Typhosus* of Eberth, clinically characterized by a distinctive pyrexia, abdominal disturbance, rose-coloured eruptions, enlargement of spleen, tenderness of the abdomen particularly at the right iliac region with gurgling feeling. Anatomically it is characterised by hyperplasia and ulceration of the agglutinated lymphatic glands (Peyers' patches) of the intestines, swelling of the mesenteric glands and other morbid changes in the different organs. The liver, the gall-bladder, the kidneys and the intestines are the channels of elimination of the bacilli.

Etiology.— The disease is caused by the entrance of the *Bacillus Typhosus* into the human body chiefly through the gastro-intestinal tract by food or drink which have been previously contaminated by the stool and urine of an affected individual.

Typhoid occurs in all parts of the world. In India it is more common in the months of August, September and October, but in Bengal throughout the year. It is common amongst the younger folk. After thirty years the chances are less and it is rare after fifty. One attack usually gives immunity though second or third attacks are known, even ending in

death. Defective sanitation, fatigue and exhaustion are predisposing factors.

Spread of the disease may be direct or indirect. Drinking water contaminated by sewage water is the most common source of infection especially in the cities. Milk is often contaminated by polluted water by the dealers, endangering children, babies and even infants, if the milk is not carefully boiled. Vegetables grown in dirty places are liable to carry the infection in the house of the consumers, especially those that are eaten uncooked. Shell-fish, oyster, carb, etc., are considered to be its carriers. Used syringes and bed-pans are also liable to spread the disease. Mild and undiagnosed cases are liable to spread the disease by their urine and stool. The convalescent patient continues to pass the bacilli for a considerable period than usually suspected: thus they are sources of danger.

The Bacillus Typhosus.—It is a flagellated, rod-shaped motile organism 3 μ in length. It grows best at blood-heat, *i.e.* 100°F. but is killed on boiling and exposure for fifteen minutes to 140°F. destroys it. Freezing temperature stops its activity but it recovers again on application of heat. Butter-milk and broth are suitable culture media. The toxins are mainly extra-cellular. Injection of toxin to healthy persons produces typhoid septicæmia without intestinal lesions.

Pathology.—*Intestine.*—The Peyer's patches or the agglutinated lymphatic nodules of the small intestine are red and swollen. The solitary follicles undergo the same change; this usually occurs about

the tenth day. They necrose and ulcers are formed ; the base of the ulcer is smooth and the edges are undermined. The depth of the ulcers varies, may reach the muscular coat or the peritoneum or even perforate. If in the process a blood-vessel gets eroded, hæmorrhage results. In due course the ulcers heal, leaving cicatrices, but contracture, due to typhoid ulcer, does not occur. The ulcers are most abundant about the last part of the ileum. The large intestine or the jejunum is rarely affected.

The mesenteric glands may also suffer. Spleen and liver may undergo parenchymatous degeneration while gall-bladder affection leads to cholecystitis. Kidneys may suffer from cloudy swelling or parenchymatous degeneration. Cystitis is also found.

Heart shows fatty degeneration. Endo-carditis is rare. Arteries may suffer specially the coronary and peripheral vessels.

Larynx may be ulcerated ; the cartilages may erode. Hypostatic congestion of the lungs leading to broncho-pneumonia is common, but lobar-pneumonia is less common.

Bones may suffer as a sequel. Osteo-periostitis, e.g., of the tibia, vertebræ or the flat bones of the cranium may be caused either primarily by typhoid bacillus or secondarily by other organisms chiefly tubercle bacillus. Nerves may be affected chiefly as a sequel.

Symptoms — The incubation period is ten to twenty days, average twelve days. The onset is insidious with lassitude, general malaise, loss of appetite, headache and sometimes epistaxis. The

patient may not take to bed for two or three days. The temperature gradually rises day by day, in the so-called "stair-case" manner, *e.g.*, rising two degrees in the evening and falling by one in the morning. Usually there is a fall of temperature in the morning and rise in the evening.

First Week.— In most cases but not in all, the temperature rises steadily with *slight morning remission*, and the pulse is rapid, full, of low tension and often dicrotic. The tongue gets a coating of white fur which gradually thickens leaving red margins at the edges and at the tip. The abdomen may be slightly tumid and tender on pressure, especially at the right iliac fossa with a gurgling sensation. The bowels are usually constipated but looseness may happen. There is usually no delirium unless the fever is very high. The earlier the delirium occurs the worse is the case. By the end of the first week the spleen is palpable and the rose-spots may appear at this stage. But typical rashes, so much spoken of by the western authors, are not found in this country. They appear on the abdomen and chest. Bronchitis may occur during this week.

Second Week.— It is the week of aggravation in a moderately severe or severe type of the disease. The fever, which had slight fall of temperature in the morning, now becomes almost continued, remaining 104°F. or 105°F. The pulse is rapid and gradually loses its dicrotism. Though rapid, the pulse is comparatively slow in proportion to the height of the temperature, which is a special feature. The headache disappears but mental torpor and dul-

ness supervene. The face is dull and without signs of emotion. The lips are dry, and become cracked ; sordes appear. The tongue is moist unless it is a severe case. If diarrhœa be present it increases. Retention of urine may occur. In severe cases death may occur in this week due to toxæmia or hæmorrhage or perforation. In mild cases the temperature abates and complete remission occurs on the fourteenth day.

Third Week.— In favourable cases the severity of the symptoms abate. The temperature shows marked remissions of two or three degrees in twenty-four hours. Weakness and emaciation are marked. In bad cases severe diarrhœa and other abdominal symptoms appear ; lung and heart complications may supervene. Delirium, tremor, perforation and hæmorrhage from the intestines are special dangers.

Fourth Week.— In most cases convalescence sets in. The temperature becomes normal or sub-normal, the tongue clears up, appetite returns, and the sordes on the lips and teeth clean away.

Unfavourable signs of this stage are : Increased weakness and prostration, rapid and feeble pulse, stupor, low muttering delirium, subsultus tendinum, carphologia, tympanites, involuntary passage of urine and fæces and signs of impending heart-failure.

Fifth and Sixth Weeks.— May be attained in protracted cases ; so that with the amelioration of other symptoms the temperature does not reach normal level until the forty-first day. Even then after four or five days recrudescence or relapse may occur.

Relapse is the repetition of the original fever and other symptoms but usually of a milder nature. But it has been noticed that the milder the original attack, the severer is the relapse and *vice versa*. The duration is usually two weeks. There may be more than one relapse.

Gastro-intestinal.— Stomatitis and Thrush may occur in the mouth. Constipation is more frequently found than diarrhoea, the latter being more dangerous, because it is exhausting. Intestinal hæmorrhage occurs in about 6% per cent. of cases. It occurs about the end of the third week and is known by (a) abrupt fall in temperature; (b) quick and thready pulse; (c) sinking sensation; (d) fall of blood-pressure with an initial rise. It is often followed by melæna, if the patient survives, but sometimes death occurs before blood appears in the stool. The hæmorrhage occurs usually from the lower part of the ileum and is red in colour, but if it is retained longer it becomes tarry in colour. Perforation occurs in about five per cent. If the patient survives peritonitis occurs. Perforation occurs within one foot from the end of the ileum and is indicated by (a) chilly feeling; (b) a localised tenderness at the right iliac fossa; and (c) pain and immobility of the abdominal wall leading to rigidity and retraction. With peritonitis leucocytosis occurs, the polynuclear leucocytes being increased. Other less common complications are acute cholecystitis, suppurative cholangitis, appendicitis, etc.

Respiratory system.— Bronchitis is common. Hypostatic congestion of the lungs is met with

in the old. Lobar pneumonia is not uncommon especially at the third or fourth week. Abscess and gangrene and pneumo-thorax may occur.

Circulatory System.— Leucopenia is the rule; leucocytosis indicates some inflammatory process somewhere. A short sharp first sound with a rapid heart indicates myocarditis. The pulse in typhoid is comparatively slow in relation to the temperature. It is often 120—125 per minute. Femoral thrombosis may occur leading to gangrene of the lower limbs.

Nervous System.— Delirium is usually of various types. In drunkards the delirium may have the character of delirium tremens. Subsultus tendinum, carphologia and unconsciousness occur in severe and protracted cases. Loss of mental balance, aphasia, multiple neuritis and paralysis may be the sequelæ.

Generative System.— Orchitis and prostatitis in the male and vulvitis and mastitis in the female may occur.

Bones and Joints.— Periostitis of the tibia, femur, vertebræ and other bones may occur. Sometimes the flat cranial bones are necrosed leading to serious results.

Urinary System.— Nephritis is not common. Cystitis may occur in the old. Albuminuria of febrile nature often occurs. Bacilluria causing turbid opalescent urine may be due to Typhoid or Colon Bacillus. Retention of urine is fairly common but suppression is rare. Polyuria is favourable.

Skin.—Boils and abscesses may occur. Bed

sore is a troublesome complication which usually appears in the sacrum, scapulæ and heels.

Diagnosis.—The gradual step-like rise of temperature, the insidious onset, headache, dicrotic pulse and comparatively slow pulse-rate, bowel disturbance, a gurgling sensation and tenderness on pressure at the right iliac fossa, the furred tongue with red tip and edges, the slightly enlarged spleen and the rose spots when present are the chief diagnostic points. These are helped and confirmed by other laboratory methods, *viz.*, culture of blood, urine and stool; the agglutination or Widal Test of the blood and the Diazo-reaction of the urine. The last test of urine, though significant of this disease, also occurs in other diseases like measles, typhus, scarlet fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis and erysipelas.

Widal's Test.— Consists in adding pure and fresh culture of typhoid bacillus to the blood serum of an individual. If the bacilli, which are motile, lose their motility and clump together, *i.e.*, agglutinate, the test is said to be positive, *i.e.*, the serum is considered to be of an individual suffering from typhoid fever. Agglutination of 1 in 50 in one hour is considered to be standard of the positive test.

Prognosis.— Death-rate in private practice is less than in hospital, the former being 5 to 12 per cent. while the latter 17 per cent. Children below ten years of age tolerate better than adults. But in infants it is very fatal. In the old, fatty, alcoholic and debilitated it is serious. Early delirium, subsultus tendinum, persistent diarrhœa, tympanites and incon-

tinence of urine and fæces are unfavorable signs. Perforation is very serious as mentioned before. Hæmorrhage in the intestine is serious, though many survive, if it is not followed by perforation. Meningitis, Pneumonia, Nephritis, Embolism and Thrombosis of the pulmonary vessels are dangerous complications.

Prophylaxis.— Isolation and strict disinfection should be the first principle in preventing the spread of the disease.

Dishes and utensils used by the patient should be separate and should be washed and boiled each time after use. Thermometer should be dipped in strong anti-septic lotions, specially when used in mouth or rectum. Bed-pans, urinals, rectal syringes or tubes should not be used in other cases, unless they are boiled or scalded. Linen soiled with stool or urine must be boiled or soaked in 1 in 20 carbolic lotion for at least two hours before sending to the laundry. Stool, urine, and if possible vomit and sputum, must be carefully sterilised by strong anti-septics before throwing into the drain. Blanket, mattresses and pillows must be destroyed by burning or put in steam sterilizer.

Convalescent subjects should not be allowed to work in the preparation of food (as in ships) or in dairy farms.

Efficient inspection of the supply of drinking water and the drainage works are very important factors in the prevention of the occurrence of the disease.

Green vegetables from filthy places should never

be eaten raw. Crabs, oysters, prawns and shell fishes should be thoroughly cooked before eating.

General Treatment.— The main factors in the treatment of typhoid are careful nursing and a well regulated diet. The patient should be put to bed as early as possible in a well-ventilated room. All unnecessary furniture should be removed. The nurse should record daily (1) the total quantity of urine; (2) number and nature of motions; (3) the quantity of food taken; (4) the temperature, pulse and respiration and (5) anything of special interest. As a rule purgatives should be avoided, the evacuation may be made by glycerine enema every third or fourth day.

Diet.— Plenty of boiled cooled water may be given to allay the thirst in small quantity at a time, so that accumulation may not occur in the stomach setting up vomiting. This should be done at regular intervals even in unconscious patients, who will never ask for it. Aerated water is harmful.

Diet should be strictly fluid, milk should be the mainstay mixed with thinly prepared "pearl barley" water. The stool should be watched daily so that the appearance of milk in the form of curds should be the indication to stop milk for two or three days. Fruit juices are beneficial, especially of pomegranate, orange, pineapple and grape, when looseness of bowels is not present. Green cocoanut (*dab*) water is both food and drink. Some quantity of albumen water, glucose solution or sugar of milk (half to one ounce in a pint) are soothing and invigorating. Carbohydrates should replace proteins as far as possible,

provided there be no flatulence. Whey, butter milk (*ghole*), and barley water are useful in diarrhœa.

Solid food should not be given till twelve days have passed from the cessation of the fever. Relapses are more common from errors in diet, and solid food is responsible for most of the perforation and hæmorrhagic complications.

The bed should be neither too soft nor too hard. The mattress should be covered by an oil cloth or rubber cloth, over which a bedsheet be placed and a second half sheet at the buttock which can be removed easily when soiled or wet. The bed pan or the urinal should be used in the recumbent position and the hips should be wiped with alcohol and dusted with borated talc powders after each motion. The mouth should be cleaned every morning and evening carefully with lukewarm water. The patient may be sponged every other day with tepid water and parts which are liable to bed-sore, like the shoulder blades, hips, etc., should be daily wiped with spirit (alcohol) and dusted with anti-septic powders. The patient should never be kept in the same position and must be turned to prevent bed-sores and hypostatic congestion of the lungs.

Hydrotherapy.—Of all diseases treatment by water is most suited in typhoid. It may be done by several ways.

(1) *Ice bag on the head.*—For an adult an ice bag, No. 10, is suitable. It should be filled by pieces of ice. After filling the bag, air within should be let out, so that when placed on the head it will be flat and occupy a larger space. It should be kept in position;

changing the contents as required, till the temperature comes below 102°F . Apply again when the temperature goes above 103°F . The application in most cases will bring down the temperature and prevent many further mischief, especially complicating the nervous system.

(2) *Sponging*.—Towels rung out moderately of water may be used in wiping the body gently, quickly and without disturbing much. The water may be tepid, cold or ice cold. Tepid water is more suitable in this country. Cold water and still more ice cold water is liable to depress the heart, in some cases alarmingly. The time should not exceed fifteen to twenty minutes. In weak patients, this should better be done part by part, (one limb at a time, giving interval of rest for a while and finally the body).



