

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF VERMONT.—This society held its (adjourned) eleventh annual meeting at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Wednesday, January 17th, 1866, at ten o'clock, a.m.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and are as follows:

*President*, G. E. E. Sparhawk, M.D., Gaysville; *Vice-President*, C. W. Scott, M.D., Lyndon; *Recording Secretary*, M. L. Scott, M.D., Bradford; *Corresponding Secretary*, M. G. Houghton, M.D., St. Johnsbury; *Treasurer*, H. W. Hunter, M.D., St. Johnsbury; *Auditor*, C. H. Chamberlin, M.D., Barre.

The committees on high potencies made a very full report, and an animated discussion followed.

Dr. C. W. Scott reported a case of leprosy, of 35 years standing, cured with *Lachesis* 1000.

Dr. M. G. Houghton reported a very interesting case of diphtheria, successfully treated with *Merc. sol.* 200 and *Lycopodium* 200.

Dr. Sparhawk reported a case of syphilis, cured with *Nitric acid* 200.

Dr. M. L. Scott reported a case of syphilis, with well defined chancre, cured with one dose of *Merc. sol.* 200.

Dr. Richardson reported a case of leprosy, accompanied by chills and severe burning in the feet, cured with *Arsenicum* 5000.

A lively discussion on the subject of alternating remedies was had, and the practice condemned by nearly every one of the members present.

The society now numbers forty members.

Adjourned to meet at the State House, Mountpelier, Wednesday and Thursday, June 6th and 7th, 1866. M. L. SCOTT, *Recording Secretary*.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ERIE Co.—The regular quarterly meeting of this society was held at the office of Drs. Wright and Hoxsie, in the City of Buffalo, on Wednesday evening, April 4th, 1866.

Dr. J. A. Compton, of Whites Corners, and Dr. G. C. Hibbard, of Springville, were admitted to membership.

A report was received from Dr. C. W. Scott, of Lyndon, Vt., of a case of psoriasis, of thirty-five years standing, cured with *Lachesis* 1000.

Dr. C. W. Boyce, of Auburn, N. Y., also sent an interesting account of the Epidemics of Cayuga Co., N. Y., during 1865.

An extract from the Clinical Record of Dr. Carroll Dunham, of New York, relating the cure of a fibrous hæmorrhoidal tumor with *Sulphur* 200 was read.

Dr. Martin, a member of the society, then read a dissertation on the treatment of whooping cough. After which the society adjourned to meet Thursday evening, April 19th, at half-past seven o'clock, at the office of Drs. Wright and Hoxsie.

H. N. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

ERRATA.—On page 343 (April number), fifteenth line from the top, for "wet-like membrane" read *web-like* membrane. On the same page, the twentieth line, for "the first three months" read for the first three *hours*.

THE

AMERICAN

## HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW.

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VALEDICTORY.

With the present number, which completes the sixth volume, the publication of the AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW will be, for the present, suspended. The Editors anticipate full occupation in the labors which will devolve upon them by reason of their connection with the Homœopathic Publication Society, the plan and purposes of which have already been laid before the readers of the REVIEW. They abandon, for a time, the field of journalism, with the less reluctance, in as much as they have had the pleasure of welcoming within the past year no less than three new homœopathic periodicals, which promise to be ably conducted and well-supported and to supply to the profession every need within the compass of a medical journal, quite as well, to say the very least, as this REVIEW could aspire to do.

In another part of this number will be found a historical sketch of the REVIEW. We propose here a word only upon the spirit in which we have aimed to conduct the discussion of those points of doctrine and practice which are distinctive of Homœopathy.

That we have labored by theoretical argument and by the practical method of clinical reports to explain and enforce the

necessity of strictly individualizing cases; of studying the characteristics of remedies, as they are found most frequently in apparently trifling subjective symptoms, or in the conditions and concomitants of symptoms; of adhering to the single remedy, eschewing alternation and every form of polypharmacy; of seeking to give in each case the smallest dose of medicine that was competent to effect a cure—of this direction of our labors these volumes bear witness.

But by as much as these points of doctrine are peculiar to Homœopathy, by so much do they sound strangely in the ears of those who are trained in allopathic schools.

We have not forgotten that all medical men, save a few recently, have been brought up at the feet of allopathic Gamaliels, as, indeed, was our own case. It would be unreasonable to expect that a physician should pass, by one step and by virtue of one experiment, from a belief in Allopathy to the full measure of a Homœopathician. The conversion, to be worth anything, must be gradual and the change must be one of many successive steps. The readers of the *Review* must have comprised all degrees of minds, from that of the enquiring Allopath to that of the convinced and enthusiastic expert in Homœopathy. And it was reasonable to expect, as we did, that every exposition would meet with criticism and enquiry of a kind appropriate to the mental condition of each degree of readers. It has been our aim to satisfy this kind of criticism and so to elucidate, by argument and by clinical example, each position assumed by us, as both to stimulate our readers to experiment and to show enquirers how these experiments should be instituted and conducted.

In a labor of this kind, denunciation and dogmatism are wholly out of place. And in so far as we have indulged in either, just so far have we failed to execute aright the task we had assumed.

Surveying now the field we are about to leave, we find, both in this country and in England, a large body of anxious resolute investigators busily at work on these very points of doctrine and practice to which we have given our labor.

On all sides come up demands for a *Materia Medica* which shall give us trustworthy characteristic symptoms of remedies. Subjective symptoms are receiving some share of the attention to which their great value entitles them. The subject of alternation is being reviewed in a broad and liberal spirit. The style of clinical reports has greatly improved. And whereas, ten years ago, to advocate the use of high potencies in any way was to expose oneself to serious suspicions of unsound judgment, now these potencies are being extensively used and experimented with on all sides and, as a first fruit, we have already a few generalizations from the practical standpoint, tending to show that, in diseases of certain organs a high potency is required, while, in diseases of other organs, low potencies of the same remedy are alone efficacious. These generalizations may not endure the test of a longer experience, but the spirit in which they are made and received is the only one from which we can look for progress in our school.

We presume to claim no instrumentality in this change of spirit, method and opinion among Homœopathicians. We simply note the fact with earnest rejoicings, and bid our colleagues God speed and farewell!

#### CHOLERA, AS TREATED BY DR. RUBINI.\*

BY DR. BAYES.

In the last number of our *Review*, we alluded to Dr. Rubini's success in the treatment of the Asiatic cholera in Naples, during the epidemics of 1854-5, and during that of the past year. We pointed out that he claims to have cured every case which has come under his care—a statement so unique and extraordinary and one having so important a bearing upon the present health-crisis, now that we are again threatened with the irruption of this dreaded disease, that it

\* From the *London Monthly Homœopathic Review*, June, 1866.

is our duty to examine critically the basis of testimony upon which it rests.

We have before us Dr. Rubini's pamphlet,\* in which he details his method of treatment, its success, and the certificates of men in authority as to the truth of his statements.

In his preface, Dr. Rubini says, that he wishes to "impress on the mind of every one the assurance that cholera is readily curable by one single remedy, provided it is administered in the earliest stage of the invasion of the disease. This most simple remedy is the *saturated alcoholic spirits of camphor*. If a man will only provide himself with this remedy, and carry it about with him when he leaves his house, he may thus quietly and securely go about his affairs and fear nothing. The rapid cure, in a few hours, wrought by me in 377 cases, without a single death, has firmly convinced me that Camphor is the specific against cholera, and that it will, with certainty, cure the disease. This experience gives me the right to affirm that this malady is little to be feared."

The author then proceeds to point out that cholera has yielded to no other remedy, and that it kills seventy out of every hundred patients attacked when they are subjected to the ordinary treatment, or rather by the conflicting treatments, adopted by the allopathic schools. He further shows that cholera kills ten out of every one hundred patients even when treated by homœopathic physicians, if they trust to any other remedy than Camphor alone. He claims Camphor, then, as the *sole specific against cholera*. Hahnemann, he says, "first proposed Camphor, and he and all the Homœopaths who have since recommended its use, assert that Camphor corresponds with the stage of *invasion* alone; but that, on the appearance of the vomiting and diarrhœa, we must prescribe other medicines to check the progress of the disease, and finally cure it. My own experience has led me, on the other hand, to know that Camphor preserves from and cures this otherwise lethal disease throughout all its stages,

\* *Statistica Omiopatica dei Colerici curati colla sola Canfora, Negli anni, 1854, 1855. Napoli Stamperia e Cartiere del Fibreno.*

and the documentary evidence which I have annexed proves the truth of my views."

"Resting solely upon facts, I assert that cholera observed by me in 1854-55 was not absolutely contagious; that Camphor is a *certain specific* as a *preservative* against the invasion of the disease; and that it *cures it* during the *early* and during all the *successive stages*, and fosters the force of reaction which nature places in man."

Dr. Rubini proceeds to divide his method into three parts.

1st. The process of preparing the Spirits of camphor.

2d. The method of prescribing it as a preventive agent.

3d. The mode of administering it as a curative agent.

Dr. Rubini thinks that the reason why Camphor has proved of less service in the hands of other physicians than it has done in his, is from the insufficient strength of the Spirits of camphor in ordinary use. He says that the spirits of wine of commerce is very seldom sufficiently pure for the preparation of homœopathic medicines, and advises that it should be redistilled until it is of sufficient strength and purity to dissolve and hold in solution its own weight of Camphor. This forms the completely saturated Spirits of camphor advised by Dr. Rubini. A pound of alcohol should be distilled till it is so much over-proof as to dissolve a pound of Camphor. All weaker Spirits of camphor Dr. Rubini thinks of little or no service. Hence the ordinary Spirits of camphor of the London Pharmacopœia or that of our Homœopathic Pharmacopœia (which contains one part of Camphor in five parts of spirits of wine) he considers worthless.

2d. "*The preventive method.* When this scourge of epidemic cholera is in any locality, let those who are in good health (while living in accordance with their usual habits) take every day five drops of the saturated Spirits of camphor upon a small lump of sugar, and repeat the dose three or four times a day. Let them avoid spices, aromatic herbs, coffee, tea, spirituous liquors, strong perfumes, medicated tooth powder, etc. By these simple means many families were preserved from cholera, and many of my friends and patients both

in the city and surrounding country. I had few casualties to visit in my private practice, which is very extensive."

3d. "The *curative method*. Two or three doses of saturated Spirits of camphor, of five drops each, administered every quarter of an hour, sufficed for a speedy cure."

Dr. Rubini was twice attacked himself, owing to excessive fatigue and depression, and very speedily cured himself by these means. The sudden invasion of the disease (when a man is over fatigued, or over excited, or depressed in cholera times) renders it desirable that every one should carry about with him a few little pieces of loaf sugar and a little bottle of Camphor, so that he may take a dose whenever he gets a *quælm* or pain at the pit of the stomach.

"When a man is seized with cholera, he should at once lie down, be well wrapped up in blankets, and take every five minutes four drops of the saturated tincture of Camphor. In very severe cases, the dose ought to be increased to from five to twenty drops every five minutes. In the case of a man of advanced age, accustomed to take wine and spirits, where the drug given in drops had no effect, give a small coffee-spoonful every five minutes, and in a very short time the coveted reaction will occur. Ordinarily in two, three or four hours the reactionary fever will set in, with abundant perspiration, and then cure will follow."

"By these simple means alone, two hundred cholera patients were cured in the Royal Almshouse in 1854. Of these fifteen were especially severe cases, but I did not lose one. All the two hundred were saved from the scythe of death and quickly cured. By these simple means alone, in 1855, eleven infirm persons in the Royal Poorhouse, and one hundred and sixty-six soldiers of the 3d Swiss Regiment, were very speedily cured. The first seventeen cholera patients in this regiment sent to the Military Hospital of Trinita were treated allopathically, and fifteen out of the seventeen died. The one hundred and sixty-six treated by Camphor in the infirmary of the regiment were all cured."

"Of these patients many suffered, for a longer or shorter

time, with *bilious diarrhœa*; but one or two doses a day, of two drops of saturated tincture of Camphor, sufficed to cure this unpleasant symptom."

"Some also had relapses from abuse of food or other causes, but Camphor completed their cure."

Dr. Rubini allowed his patients to drink cold water in small quantities at short intervals. Then, when the reactionary fever passed off, he allowed a little light broth and farinaceous diet to restore the strength.

Dr. Rubini meets the objection that has been raised by some, that so large doses of Camphor, as those used by him, are not *homœopathic*, by pointing out that all medicines prescribed upon the *law of similars* are homœopathic, no matter what dose is used. He shows that a disease, of an extremely acute and transient character, such as cholera, is to be met *homœopathically* by a remedy whose action also is very powerful and very evanescent.

After such extremely large doses of Camphor, some unpleasant symptoms occasionally remain; these may be speedily removed by a cup of black coffee, or a few drops of tincture of Opium.

The pamphlet concludes with the publication of certain documents, signed by the authorities, in confirmation of Dr. Rubini's statement, that the three hundred and seventy-seven cases treated by him were true cases of cholera. The following is a translation:

## No. 1.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROYAL ALMSHOUSE, AND OF THE HOSPICE, AND OF THE UNITED ESTABLISHMENTS.

I, the undersigned Commandant of the above-named Hospice, hereby certify, that of the body of men placed under my care, composed of 1,268 individuals of every age, from the 27th of last July (1854) to the present time, there were two hundred individuals attacked by the prevailing disease of cholera; of these there were fifteen in whom the disease was terribly severe, who, although they had passed into the last stage, were all perfectly cured by the treatment by Camphor alone, suggested to me by the homœopathic professor, Dr. Rocco Rubini; there was not one single case of death.

I further certify that Dr. Rubini not only daily visited those that were attacked, but that when his aid was often sought hurriedly, even during the

night, he gave his immediate attention, and all this he offered *gratuitously*. In proof of the above statements, I give these presents.

Naples, September 11th, 1854.

V. B.

Il Generale Governatore,

PUCCI.

(Here is the seal.)

Il Maggiore Commandante,

NICOLA FORNI.

(Here is the seal.)

No. 2.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROYAL ALMSHOUSE, AND OF THE HOSPICE, AND OF THE REUNITED ESTABLISHMENTS.

I, the undersigned Commandant of the above-named House, hereby certify, that by the help of the homœopathic method of cure with the saturated Spirits of Camphor, prescribed by Dr. Rocco Rubini, eleven individuals were rescued from the cholera epidemic just ceased, which, during the months of September, October and November appeared in the establishment for the male sex, and of these none died. In corroboration of which I give these presents for the use of those interested.

Naples, February 10th, 1856.

Visto il Generale Governatore,

PUCCI.

Il Capitano Commandante,

CARDO SODERO.

(Here is the seal.)

No. 3.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROYAL ALMSHOUSE, AND OF THE HOSPICE AND REUNITED ESTABLISHMENTS.

General Secretariat, Naples, September 30th, 1854.

SIR,—The generous assistance so prodigally bestowed by yourself, from sentiments of the purest philanthropy, to the male inmates of the Royal House during the invasion of the cholera, constitutes a trophy of glory that will not be overlooked by the Author of our being, and the whole force of human praise is wholly inefficacious for its amplification.

So often as it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to crown with the happiest results your christian charity, in not having permitted that any of the two hundred patients under your care should have succumbed to the disease, to me, to whom is committed the care of this recluse family whom I represent, there only remains the duty to present to you this attestation of the sentiment of gratitude in the name and on the part of this same family, and to manifest to you on my side the sentiments of my highest consideration.

To DR. ROCCO RUBINI,

Professor of Homœopathic Medicine, Naples.

General Commandante,

FILIPPO RUCCI.

No. 4.

COMMAND OF THE SWISS REGIMENT OF WOLFF, No. 3.

No. 1149.

Naples, November 2d, 1855.

SIR,—When several cases of cholera, some of which were very severe, manifested themselves among the soldiers of my regiment, I expressed to Canon

Schwertfeger, my chaplain, my desire to make your acquaintance, in order to request you kindly to visit the invalids in the quarters of my regiment, and to treat them in accordance with your highly reputed method. You, Sir, had the goodness to attend to my request, and to come *gratuitously* every day to treat those of my poor soldiers who were sick of the cholera.

God, the remunerator of charity, has crowned your every labor with full success. All my sick soldiers recovered, and so also did Knussli of the second Cacciatori, of whose recovery little hope was entertained; he now feels himself in perfect convalescence. Therefore, not wishing to trespass on your valuable time, I write to beg that you will not further inconvenience yourself to come now every day to the quarters; but if this disease should again show itself, I shall then again request your most effectual and admirable assistance for the soldiers dependent on me.

Receive this document, Sir, as a certificate of service rendered, and as an attestation of my great esteem and gratitude.

To DR. RUBINI.

Colonel, EDUARDO WOLFF.

(Here is the seal.)

No. 5 being merely a private note of thanks, accompanying the following statistical statement, we omit.

No. 6.

THIRD SWISS REGIMENT OF WOLFF.

A detailed statement of the individuals of the above-named regiment treated in the hospital, as shown in the margin, and in the infirmary of the regiment, during the cholera beginning on September 30th, 1855.

(Here follow the names of 183 soldiers attacked by cholera.)

Colonel Commanding the Regiment, EDUARDO WOLFF.

Naples, December, 1855.

Among the above-mentioned one hundred and eighty-three individuals noted in the present list as struck down with cholera, *seventeen were sent into the Military Hospital of the Trinity, of whom only two had the good fortune to recover.*

The remainder, then, were treated in the infirmary of the corps by the homœopathic method of Dr. Rubini, that is to say with the saturated alcoholic tincture of Camphor, who were all suffering, more or less severely, with the disease, and were all cured. Among the number I would specially mark Knussli Gaspere (page two, line twenty), who not only passed through every stage of this disease, but, in addition, suffered from typhus, and who, nevertheless, was perfectly cured by this method, and remains in a perfect state of health.

The Colonel Commandant of the Regiment,

Naples, December 16th, 1855.

EDUARDO WOLFF.

(Here is the seal.)

On the last page of the pamphlet is a tabular statement, showing that four other physicians, who adopted this method, met with equal success. Dr. Sabatini treated twenty-seven

cases; Dr. Salutanzi, fifty-six; Dr. Spitelli, eighty; Dr. Ricci, one; and every case was cured.

We have deemed it our duty to place this method of treatment of *cholera* by *Camphor alone*, its numerical results, and the corroborative testimony by which these results are verified, fully before the English members of our profession.\* It will also be remembered, that in addition to the five hundred and forty-one cases treated during the years 1854-5, Dr. Rubini has treated fifty-one during 1865 with an equally brilliant result.

We think that the evidence here adduced has a sufficiently wide basis, including as it does five hundred and ninety-two cases, all of which recovered, and resting upon such unexceptional testimony will justify our repeating the treatment experimentally, if the cholera, which now threatens us, should become epidemic. The treatment here proposed has the advantage of extreme simplicity, ease of application, and of perfect safety.

### HOOPING COUGH.

BY DR. C. VON BENNINGHAUSEN, MUNSTER.

(Continued from page 370.)

**Chamomilla.**—A hollow suffocating cough, resembling Hooping Cough, provoked by tickling in the chest, throat, larynx and supra-sternal fossa, at *night without*, in the *day time with*, a scanty, tenacious, mucous expectoration of a bitter or offensive taste.

**Aggravations.**—At night. By ill-nature. By anger. By crying and weeping. By talking. By eating. By drinking coffee. By talking cold. By cold air. During the preva-

\* Dr. Vernon Bell has born his own personal testimony to the high professional moral worth of Dr. Rubini, and expressed his own most perfect faith in the exactitude and integrity of the statements contained in his pamphlet.

lence of dry east and north winds.\* In the open air, especially if it be windy. During sleep. (Relieved by becoming warm in bed.)

**Concomitants.**—Great restlessness and anxious tossing. Irritable whimpering. Violent crying and screaming. Aversion to music. Rush of blood to the head. Inflammation of the eyes (until they bleed). Rolling of the eyes. Redness of one cheek. Twitching of the facial muscles. Hot clammy sweat of the forehead. Frothing at the mouth. Dryness in the throat. Dark, inflammatory redness of the fauces. Constant thirst. Sour or bitter vomiting. Sour vomiting of mucus and of drink. Pains in abdomen with intolerance of touch. Green curdled diarrhoea. Diarrhoea of undigested matters. Fluent coryza. Attacks of dyspnoea. Dyspnoea as if seated in the supra-sternal fossa. Burning and stinging pain in the larynx. Rattling of mucus, purring and wheezing in the trachea. Hoarseness. Tickling and stinging pain in the supra-sternal fossa. Oppression of the chest. Burning, stinging pain and bursting feeling in the chest. Opisthotonos. Emaciation. Jerkings and convulsions, Oversensitiveness of the nerves. The child desires to be always carried. Yawning and stretching. Coma with groaning and starting. Sleeplessness from anxiety. Restless sleep, with weeping, crying and tossing. Shivering with internal heat. Burning heat with sour sweat.

Like the preceding remedy (Causticum) applicable only in the first stage, but then, likewise, when the symptoms correspond exactly, it exerts by reason of its special appropriateness to affections of children, the happiest effects.

**China.**—Hoarse Hooping Cough, excited by tickling in the trachea, or as if by vapor of Sulphur; in the *night* and *morning without* expectoration; in the *day* and *evening with* an expectoration of pus, mixed with dark coagulated blood,

\* In Germany the East and North-East winds are *dry* winds, corresponding to our West and North-West winds.

or of tenacious mucus, having a flat, saltish or sour taste, or more rarely a repulsive sweetish taste.

*Aggravations.*—Evenings, and also after midnight and in the early morning; less in the afternoon from two to four o'clock. From vexation; laughing; speaking for a long time; eating and drinking. From lying with the head low. From gently touching the throat. From taking cold. From exposure to a current of air. In damp cold weather. On awaking from sleep. From losses of animal fluids of whatever kind.

*Concomitants.*—Anxiety. Overexcitability. Crying. Apathy and indifference. Scheming. Congestion of the head. Bursting headache. Scalp sensitive to gentle touch. The head sinks backwards when an upright position is assumed. Paleness of the face. Sunken face with hollow eyes. Lips dry and with a black coating. All food has a bitter taste. Inability to digest the evening meal. Retching. Vomiting of blood or bile. Pains in liver and spleen. Diarrhœa of watery mucus, or of undigested food. Involuntary stools. Dry nasal catarrh, with much sneezing. Respiration. Wheezing, crowing and snoring sound. Difficult inspiration and rapid expiration. Dyspnœa. Attacks of suffocation. Oppression of the chest. Inclination to deep respiration. Soreness in the larynx and in the trachea. Husky, deep, voice. Hoarseness. Pressure and stitching in the chest. Threatening paralysis of the lungs. Palpitation of the heart. Pains in the sternum. Quaking pains in the scapula. Stitches in the back and in the shoulder. Sweat across the back and in the nape of the neck. Great weakness, with trembling. Emaciation. Orgasm of blood. Oversensitiveness of all the nerves. Numbness of all parts of the body on which one lies. Sleeplessness on account of crowding thoughts. Snoring. Coldness of the body, with heat of the face. Thirst increased during the sweat.

Indicated only in the last stage and when paralysis of the lungs threatens to set in, as well as when great exhaustion has resulted from loss of animal fluids of whatever kind. In such circumstances as these, it often acts with almost magical effect.

*Cina.*—True Hooping Cough, in violent, periodically recurring paroxysms, excited by a sensation as if down were in the throat, and by a quantity of adherent mucus in the throat; in the *morning without*, in the *evening with* an expectoration of a whitish slimy, rarely somewhat bloody, almost tasteless substance which is detached with difficulty.

*Aggravations.*—Morning and evening; in the night the paroxysms are less frequent. By drinking. Deep inspiration. By walking in the open air. By pressure upon the larynx. By running. By reading and writing. By lying upon the *right* side. By cold air. By yawning. On awaking from sleep. By eating pepper. After loss of animal fluids and by helminthiasis.

*Concomitants.*—*Before* the attack. Dread. Blue rings around the eyes. Itching in the nose, causing the patient to bore the nose with the finger. Ravenous hunger. Belly ache. Pappy diarrhœa, with ascarides and lumbricoides. Itching of the anus. Sneezing with piercing pain in the temples. Fluent nasal catarrh with purulent mucus. Much mucus in the trachea, with hoarseness. *During* the attack. Loss of consciousness. Lacrymation. Dilated pupils. Pale face. Cold sweat of the forehead. Bleeding from the mouth and nose. Involuntary discharge of urine. Interrupted, crowing respiration. Want of breath. Dyspnœa. Attacks of suffocation. Shocks in the trachea. Hoarseness. Spasms of the chest. Twitching of the fingers. Tonic spasms of the legs. Jerkings in the limbs. Rigidity of the body. Starting in sleep. *After* the attack. Whimpering and crying, especially when touched. Epistaxis with burning in the nose. Vomiting of food. Vomiting of bile. Vomiting of mucus with lumbricoides. Difficult deglutition of liquids. Clucking in the abdomen. Diarrhœa after drinking. Audible clucking in the throat down to the abdomen. Clucking in the thorax. The thorax seems too narrow. Burning, piercing, and soreness in the chest. Epileptic attacks with consciousness. Sleeplessness with restlessness, weeping and crying.