

when I took any thing I felt nothing of it in my stomach. Nothing had its natural taste, I had a decided sensation of tingling and numbness in the mucous membranes of the mouth and the saliva which was very profuse, tasted salty, sour and putrid. While in this condition my nourishment consisted, in the morning, of a few small crackers soaked in cocoa; at noon, I took six to eight small English oysters and the same at night, and then I drank a small glass of champagne in very small sips, besides that I consumed during the day one pint of water and claret, with sugar.

All the medicines that I took, *Nux vomica*, *Phosphorus*, *Plumbum*, *Arsenic* and *Carbo veg.*, had no effect; *Arsenic* seemed at times to relieve very violent fever.

The consequence was great emaciation and, up to the 1st of December, a weakness which made it very evident that I was growing worse and would soon succumb to marasmus.

I did not grow worse on the 3d of December, I felt less debility and, for the first time during my illness, my urine became turbid and formed a sediment which continued to the middle of December.

This was the turning point and I now gained slowly both flesh and strength, while the developed paralytic symptoms diminished; but my hopes soon to recover were not realized, for at the end of the year a new ailment showed itself.

The sensation of numbness and tingling in the fingers and toes remaining after the diphtheria and which had increased but a little, became now much stronger, extended itself and was accompanied by motory paralysis.

January, 1864. Hands, forearms, feet, lower legs feel as if they were asleep, the same sensation less intense in the upper parts of the arms and legs. When these parts are touched, a burning and tingling pain; and when moving the hands and feet a sensation as if the nerves were exposed and covered by coarse felt. Hands and feet somewhat swollen (not œdematous), and they with the forearms and lower legs inclined to be cold and to perspire. I could neither walk nor stand, nor make the necessary use of my arms. I could not

sit down without help, nor lie down without being assisted, and my position had to be changed when I could endure it no more; the hands refused their service for eating and drinking, the appetite was better, but the stool sluggish. I did not feel what I touched, could not hold any thing, and dropped every thing I touched.

This helpless condition lasted during all January; I took *Nux vomica*, *Secale corn.*, *Cocculus* and *Rhus* during the first half of the month without any benefit. Later I dispensed with the use of all medicines. During February, while I took proper diet, I gained somewhat, and the improvement continued so that I could resume my practice in March. Some symptoms (those I had at first, numbness in finger-points, tingling and numbness in the toes) still continue while I write this, May 7th, but I hope they will soon leave.

Epicrise.—1. There is nothing exceptionable in naming diphtheria as we do exanthemas, as they resemble other things (measles, scarlatina, rash) according to the locality in which they appear, if it does not lead us into the error of looking upon the local affection as the ultimate consequence of the disease, and the point to be attacked by our therapeutic action.

The appearance of the local affection, in my case over twenty four hours after the beginning of the disease, and the serious consequences not to be explained by the diphtheritic local affection, prove with all certainty that the local affection was not the ultimate consequence of the diphtheria.

The diphtheria began with me by purely primary fever symptoms. The centres of the trophic nervous system were at first protopathically affected by the disease. *Ubi irritatio, ibi irritamentum.*

The ganglions of the trophic nervous system can only be attacked protopathically through an abnormal irritation in the arterial blood which communicates it to them, there is no other possibility, and such an abnormal irritation which is present in the arterial blood and circulates with it, can

only be a dynamic virulent irritation; because a mechanical irritation can neither be present everywhere in the arterial blood nor can it circulate with the blood. Out of this I draw the conclusion that the cause of the disease of diphtheria consists in a specific poison in the blood, and that the ultimate result of this is a blood poisoning; and this assertion is confirmed by the contagious eruptive diseases analogous to the diphtheria. The diphtheritic local affection is, therefore, the result and effect of the localized poison.

2. One of the primary effects of the cause of disease was in my case also a change in various nerves ascending from the periphery, which only further developed itself in the various nerves, not simultaneously, but after the disease, and showed itself as paralysis. I cannot, therefore, think with Eisenmann, who considers thrombosis to be the cause of paralysis, which frequently develops itself after diphtheria during the convalescence; because then the first indications of paralysis in the sensitive fibres of the affected nerves could not have preceded for weeks the further development and progress of the paralysis of the other nerve fibres. How it happens that the diphtheritic paralysis develops itself during the convalescence and that then, as in my case, eventually different parties of nerves consecutively become paralyzed remains a problem.

3. The diphtheria reached its acme on the seventh day. It is not likely that this could have happened sooner, as it takes three or five days in lighter cases, and whether it would have taken place without the aid of medicines, or would have been a fatal case remains doubtful, as that depends on incalculable conditions; it is certain that my disease did not progress any further after I began to take the Arsenic, and ceased after taking it and for a few days in alternation with Carbo veg., and that these medicines may have been the cause of it. That Kali chlor. did not relieve me, is also acknowledged by the colleagues who prescribed it for me. Similar experiences have been made at Berlin during an epidemic there.

4. The burning of the diphtheritic ulcers with Nitrate of silver, which was considered necessary by my physicians, to prevent the ulceration from spreading into the larynx caused me much pain. I could not believe that I would obtain a corresponding benefit from it, because this was contrary to my scientific convictions; nevertheless I submitted to it in my dangerous condition under the advise of four colleagues in whom I had confidence.

My scientific conviction has since been strengthened by the experiences of an allopathic colleague on the North Sea, who observed, during an epidemic of diphtheria, that cauterization was more injurious than beneficial, because it favored the development of other ulcers in other places, and also by the experience of my friend Fieltz, who has seen very bad diphtheritic ulcers become cleaner and finally heal under the alternate use of Arsenic and Nux vomica.

5. The homœopathic remedies which I took for the paralysis, which gradually developed itself during convalescence from the diphtheria, proved to have exerted no favorable influence, and after these paralytic conditions had remained at their height, they gradually retrograded without any aid. Similar experiences have also been made under allopathic treatment. This confirms to me the opinion I have expressed above, "that the paralysis which develops itself during the the convalescence from diphtheria depends upon a material change of the respective nerves, which is, a remnant of the effects of the cause of the diphtheria, a residuum of the disease and therefore—as the main disease itself—can only be conquered by the effort of nature, and certainly is conquered *if it does not result in death!*"

Reviews and Deductions.—We shall understand Dr. Schneider's position perfectly, and shall be able to account for those singular statements if we read his *Hand Book*, of which he published the first and only volume in 1853. Dr. Schneider attempted to arrange the *Materia Medica* according to the physiological effects of the medicines, and tried to make the provings subservient to this mode of classification,

entirely forgetting that we have nothing to do with forms of diseases, but with characteristic symptoms.

Dr. Schneider relates that he had diphtheria, and for that disease he and his colleagues prescribed. In the symptoms, as related, we find nothing characteristic except that the diphtheritic spots and consequent ulceration began on the right side, and from there spread to the left side. None of the remedies taken had a similarity to the symptoms, they all and many more, and indeed almost every remedy, may cure a case of diphtheria provided its characteristic symptoms are similar to those of the patient. In this case, to judge from the few symptoms given, Belladonna should have been followed by Lachesis and the later followed by Lycopodium, on account of the direction the disease had taken, from the right to the left side, and not by medicine chosen for the pathological condition, which erroneous proceeding finally led to the administration of Kali chloricum in large doses, and produced only increased suffering instead of relief or a cure. Then Arsenic was taken in the sixth every two hours for many days, while the diphtheritic spots were touched by Nitrate of silver. From the relation of the case there appears no indication for either remedy, save that other cases of diphtheria had been reported to have been cured by one or the other of the two heroic medicines.—Nitrate of silver, as is often the case improved (dried up) the ulcers, but the bronchitis became worse, the disease extending where the cauterization could no longer molest it. The paralysis which now followed was plainly the effect of the repeated doses of Arsenic, and had nothing to do with the diphtheria; the first premonitory symptoms appeared soon after Arsenicum was beginning to show its effects, they developed themselves fourteen days later, and again ceased as is the case in all well conducted and good provings of medicines, returning after the lapse of twenty-one days; they were not affected by any medicine and ceased of their own accord; they disappeared in the reverse order in which they had appeared, and the symptoms remaining were the same as at first after taking Arsenic.

By comparing the effects of Arsenic as Hahnemann gives them in his *Chronic Diseases*, the symptoms 796, 803, 886, 892, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 979, 1020, 1021, 1024, 1025,* most certainly corroborate my views of the case.

The narrative of Dr. Schneider is exceedingly instructive, and although we much lament his long protracted and unnecessary suffering, we may learn from it,

1. That the pathological condition does not indicate the curative remedy.
2. That cauterization only destroys the product of the disease and does not cure.
3. That crude drugs if not homœopathically chosen do not cure (Kali chloricum).
4. That the symptoms caused by long repeated doses of a remedy will cease of themselves, like those of a proving on the healthy.
5. That the diphtheritic patches are only a product of the disease, not the disease itself.
6. That the paralysis was not a remnant of the disease, but the result of a remedy.
7. That we must follow strictly the practical rules of Hahnemann if we expect to cure successfully, and we cannot set them aside or improve on them.

* As many of our readers may be unable to turn to the original of Hahnemann's provings of Arsenic for the purpose of making the comparison which Dr. Lippe suggests, we give a translation of these symptoms:

796. The hands are stiff and without feeling.
 803. Strong creeping in the hands at night.
 886. Numb pains in the right foot; when sitting she is able to raise it high up with the aid of the hands.
 892. Swelling of the feet.
 955. Sinking of the forces.
 956. General debility, especially in the legs, which are scarcely able to be moved.
 957. The forces continue to sink.
 958. Debility, as one suffered from want of force, through lack of nutriment.
 959. The power of the hands and feet is as if lost to him; they are tremulous, early in the morning.
 979. Emaciation.
 1020. As if paralyzed in all the extremities; he can not step aright.
 1021. Paralysis, could not walk any more.
 1024. Paralysis of the lower extremities.
 1025. Paralysis of the lower extremities, with loss of sensibility. [Eds.

COFFEA IN ODONTALGIA.

BY T. C. FANNING, M. D., TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

March 6th, 1863. Mrs. A., called at my office for some medicine for her daughter Mrs. B., who was suffering from toothache. Gave her Chamomilla²⁰⁰, to be dissolved in half a tumbler of water and a teaspoonful taken in one or two hours, according to the severity of the pain.

8th. I was called to see Mrs. B. and found that the Chamomilla had rather aggravated than relieved the pain. I found her a young woman, aged 26 years, with dark hair, dark eyes, rather dark complexion and lively, cheerful disposition. Some days previously she had had a number of teeth filled, which was followed by odontalgia and facial neuralgia, the pain being of an indescribable character, throughout the jaws and face, worse when lying down and at night, and only relieved by holding cold water in the mouth, the relief ceasing so soon as the water became warm. She had been similarly affected after having teeth filled, each year about the same season for three years. Prescribed Merc. sol.²⁰⁰ to be taken in the same way that the Chamomilla was taken.

9th. No effect was observed from the Mercury. Gave Pulsatilla in the same manner. Mrs. A. asked me if I could not give her daughter something to make her sleep, as the pain prevented her from sleeping at all. Thinking that Coffea might relieve the nervous excitability which was present and enable her to sleep, especially as she did not use coffee as a beverage, I gave some pellets of Coffea²⁰⁰ to be dissolved as the others had been and a teaspoonful taken every half hour for two hours after going to bed, if the pain should not be relieved by the Pulsatilla before that time. No effect was observed from Pulsatilla, but after the second dose of Coffea she slept nearly twelve hours, awoke free from pain and had no return of it.

Surprised at the entire removal of the pain by Coffea, I searched the *Materia Medica* (Trinks) for any indications of

relief of any symptom by cold applications, but found none either in the proving or clinical records of Coffea.

Fear of offering something to the profession which might be considered of no value, or, on the other hand, be known to every one but myself, prevented me from sending a report of this case to the REVIEW, until Dr. Hale's cases appeared. It then occurred to me that I might, without impropriety in reporting the case, urge others to learn wisdom from my experience and never hesitate to report a case in which a single remedy has evidently removed any well defined symptom or condition, which may or may not appear in the proving and has not already been abundantly verified clinically. As, in this instance, the first report will doubtless frequently elicit another to corroborate it. Such reports are especially desirable at this time when Dr. Hering is preparing his *Materia Medica* for publication, and every true Homœopathician should consider it a duty, as well as privilege, to contribute any thing in his power to the perfection of that work.

POISONING BY PHOSPHORUS.*

BY E. R. HEATH, M. D., PALMYRA, N. Y.

Having just prepared some tincture of Phosphorus, I took five drops about five o'clock in the afternoon. Thinking no more about it, I finished my business for the day and retired about ten, p.m., but was unable to sleep. The desire to sleep was very great but I could not find a comfortable position. Felt an uneasiness accompanied by drowsiness which was unusual. My mind was greatly oppressed with melancholy. Tears would start without cause. A feeling of dread, as if awaiting something terrible, yet unable to resist or move, overcame me. Sometimes it seemed as if I was beginning

* Read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Cayuga, N. Y., September 13th, 1864.

to bloat, and then I could hear a multitude of voices saying, in high glee, "fill him up a little more and he will burst," followed by demoniacal laughter which made the cold chills run over me. Darting, cutting pains gave me much distress, starting from one point and flashing over the whole abdominal region, each one having a separate starting point.—I imagined myself an Aurora Borealis, and could distinctly hear voices shouting, "beautiful! oh, was that not splendid!" as the pains became more severe and lasting. Soon, however, the agony became so great that it threw off in a measure the stupor that clouded my senses.

Springing from the bed I hastily attired myself and set down to collect my scattered and various thoughts. My fingers were all thumbs; I felt a numbness of the whole body accompanied by a pricking sensation, as being encompassed by innumerable needles that just touched and, on the slightest motion, entered my body, at first severe then followed by vibrations of less distinctness. My throat felt dry and parched; it seemed as if a flame of fire was passing through me. Rising, I attempted to walk; my feet and limbs seemed swollen and glued to the floor. The slightest motion caused great pain. With great exertion I reached the vessel; the moment the bowels began to move the pains assumed the form of cramps. The passages were like the scrapings of intestines and almost constant, attended with tenesmus for upwards of two hours, at the end of which time I lay down upon the bed weak, sore and almost helpless.

Abdomen sore, but not tender to the touch; thirst intolerable; drink did not quench it, but caused drops of cold clammy sweat to exude from the pores of the skin the moment that water entered the stomach. My wants were numerous and changeable; my lungs felt clogged up; dyspnoea troublesome; pleuritic pains through the thorax extending into the throat and down the right arm; vertigo; cephalalgia; sense of suffocation and *involuntary passages on the least motion*. Urine suppressed with a constant desire to urinate. I lay in this condition for nearly eight hours when

the passages changed to mucus and mucus mixed with blood and slime, still involuntary. The muscles became flabby; the skin dry and wrinkled; tongue coated with a thick fur, dark centre and red edges; sordes on the teeth; breath offensive, even to myself; at no time was I free from pain; could not extend my limbs but lay with them drawn up; motions involuntary and uncertain as one attacked with palsey. The exertion or an attempt to move my arms, hands, or even turn myself produced great prostration; countenance peritonitic.

At the end of twelve hours, passages began to become periodical at every half hour and then every hour, still involuntary with tenesmus at least an hour after each passage when they became as far apart as two hours. The rectum lost its sensibility; the sphincter became paralyzed, and I had a slight prolapsus ani after each passage. About six, p.m., or eighteen hours after I began to be troubled, the passages of urine became frequent, copious, scalding, high colored with a strong ammoniacal odor. Dull heavy pain in the region of the kidneys. After this the symptoms began to abate. Appetite ravenous but the smallest quantity of food, the moment it entered the stomach produced vomiting and passages from both bowels and bladder. My mind now became very clear. I could remember with the utmost distinctness my past life. Orations delivered during college days, I could rehearse word for word and tell the day and circumstances attending their delivery. Lectures I had heard years before came before my mind. As the darkness of night began to enclose the earth, my peace was disturbed by the most frightful visions and thoughts. Constant fear of death, with an almost uncontrollable desire to commit suicide.—Pulse intermittent, thready and varying from 53 to 135.

During the night I was compelled to use the vessel a number of times, making my calculations to have a passage every two hours, as they were involuntary the moment any thing entered the rectum. This condition lasted me for two days, obliging me to go to stool as often as every three hours. The next morning, about thirty hours, I dressed myself with

difficulty and went to my office. I was as weak as one suffering from a long and severe fit of sickness. I then took eight pellets of Camphor^o; this being the first I had taken, the attack being so sudden and prostrating, I was not able to help myself to medicine or call assistance.

During the whole time the passages were odorless, except a slight mouldy smell. At the expiration of three days the pains seemed to leave my bowels and settle in my joints, producing a crackling noise on motion. Every time I went from a warm room into the open air my bowels would move. Could eat but little food, as a few mouthfuls satisfied my ravenous appetite. I was not able to assume an upright posture while walking or endure much fatigue for some time, nor did I become free from the effects for more than two months. I regained my strength very slowly and could eat nothing but the most easily digestible food. Spiced food and pastry invariably producing looseness of the bowels.

TELLURIUM.

BY C. HERING, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Continued from page 174.)

11. Dr. J. W. Metcalf took one grain of the third trituration of the precipitated Tellurium, in dust form, prepared by Dr. Genth, August 14th, 1851, at five, p.m. After fifteen minutes, drawing, cramp-like pain, as it appears, in the supinator longus of the left arm, just below the bend of the elbow, and lasts half an hour. General warm sweat over the whole body, when sitting, while writing. The afternoon was cool, and a pleasant sea breeze swept through the room.—Fine, sticking prickling in various parts of the skin, the whole afternoon and evening, very annoying; it compels him immediately to rub the spots. Nine, p.m., a second grain.

August 15th. 6.30, a.m., a third grain; 10.30, a.m., a fourth grain. Already at 10.20, a.m., the fine sticking prick-

ling came again; like flea-stings, here and there, during the whole day. Although no more Tellurium was taken, this itching sticking continued and became at many times very annoying, especially during repose. Not until after several weeks did it gradually vanish.

24th. The ninth day after the last dose, there appeared on a small spot on the forehead a ring-worm (*herpes circinatus*) just above the external angle of the right eye about a half inch above the brow. The prover does not remember ever having a similar affection. It was at first a small group of round vesicles upon a red areola. The vesicles dried up into small scabs and extended gradually at the external circumference; it itched and pricked but little.

31st. The spot is now completely circular, a half inch in diameter, consists of a ring of larger or smaller vesicles upon a red base which surrounds an areola apparently deeper,* a red, desquamating spot without vesicles. It itches but little and produces thin white scales which detach themselves. The urine is acid, in smaller quantity, 17½ ounces in twenty-four hours, dark red, sp. gr. 1030.

September 1st. The itching stinging became very troublesome, continued the whole evening and wandered over the entire body. A similar herpes to that on the forehead, appeared with intolerable itching on the left side between the last rib and the crista illii; it forms about three quarters of a circle and is not so regular as that on the forehead.

2d. The urine the same as before, 22½ oz., during the day. The analysis gives:

Fluids	930.10		
Solids	69.90	therefore almost	$\frac{1}{12}$.
Urea,	30.06	37	3
Uric acid,80	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Incombustible salts,	19.40	24	2
Organic constituents,	19.64	24	2

* The Areola (Hof.) means here the spot encircled by the eruption; otherwise it is like the halo around the moon, that what encircles the eruption.

The coloring matters were in very marked excess; hydrochloric acid produced striking changes of color.

25th. During the last week, the sixth from the first dose, the sticking pain in the skin was much less; but it was followed by a constant itching upon the scalp which compelled him to continually scratch it. This itching seems to come from an eruption; very small fine vesicles upon small and somewhat reddened spots, dry up within a few days and leave little white scales behind. This eruption is most frequent on the occiput, in the nape, at the margin of the hair, behind the ears, and on the posterior surface of the conchæ. The itching has been constant for a week past and very annoying, and seems disposed to continue. The ring-worm on the forehead is diminishing; the ring has several open spots, is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. But exactly above it another has appeared just like it, but smaller.

October 1st. The eruption on the head is almost gone; the itching has well nigh ceased; the first ring-worm on the forehead has disappeared, save that the skin where it was is still a little red. That on the side has also gone. But the second one on the forehead is still on the increase and forms about two-thirds of a circle. Now and then, though seldom, stitches in the skin. The urine is normal.

8th. The herpetic spots have all vanished; no [further symptoms.

12. Tellurium was given with good results in several cases of ring-worm. Only one of these cases is here given.

March 26th, 1852. P., a boy, three years old, lay on his mother's lap when I saw him, was very restless with great heat of the skin and full pulse; complained of thirst and headache; the whole body was covered with ring-worm, consisting of red elevated rings which were very distinctly marked, especially on the lower extremities. These spots appeared the evening before for the first time, the child having been ailing for a few days previously. The vesicles are very distinctly perceptible, even on a cursory observation. The rings intersect one another at the most various angles

and are in many places so close that the circular form can hardly be appreciated. I gave Tellurium⁹ in water, a teaspoonful every two hours.

27th. Every thing had disappeared, but the skin was still rough. The child is no longer hot and restless and makes no complaint. After a few days the patient was playing about as usual, and from that time continued well. *Dr. Metcalf.**

13. Dr. Carroll Dunham, New York. The preparation used was the fourth centesimal trituration, prepared from some of the third trituration procured in 1852, from Bœricke and Tafel, and stated by them to be part of a specimen received by them from Dr. C. Hering, and the same which Dr. Metcalf used in his proving.

The original records of this proving were sent, some years ago, to a former Secretary of the New York State Society and, unfortunately, lost by him. The following is a summary (from memory and a few imperfect notes) of the most striking effects. The statements of the time at which the symptoms followed the doses taking in the proving and of the order in which the symptoms occurred, must be regarded as only approximately accurate. The symptoms, it is believed, accurately stated.

A grain of the fourth trituration was taken every night on retiring for about five days; nothing more for three months.

About fifteen or twenty days after the first dose, the left ear began to itch, burn and swell. There were aching and throbbing pains in the external meatus, and, in the course of three or four days, there was a *copious watery* discharge from the ear, smelling like *fish pickle*.

This discharge was acrid and caused a vesicular eruption on the lower lappet of the ear and on the neck, wherever it touched the skin. The inflammation of the ear, generally, was not vesicular. The color was a bluish red, and the *ear had the appearance of being infiltrated with water*.

* What is stated at second hand in *Hirschel's Archiv*. 1, 121, concerning Metcalf's experiments, must be corrected by the above in particulars which to us are very essential.

This eruption which was very troublesome from its itching and burning, and from the copious, offensive and acrid discharge, lasted for a long time; if memory be not in error, nearly three months.

During the second month of the proving, the spine, from the last cervical to about the fifth dorsal vertebræ, became very sensitive and the seat of a peculiar sense of irritation which made the prover dread having the part touched or even approached. This dread was disproportioned to the actual sensibility of the part when pressed or rudely touched, for this sensibility was not really very great.

From the vertebræ before mentioned, a peculiar irritation seemed to radiate upwards into the neck outwards into the shoulders, and forwards through the thorax to the sternum.

The distress caused by this sensation was aggravated by fatigue, but only partially relieved by repose. It was great and very annoying and lasted, as I remember, nearly two months.

On two subsequent provings with the same preparation, made within two years after the above, the same symptoms, substantially, were reproduced.

14. Cures with Tellurium³⁰ by Dr. Carroll Dunham.

I have given the thirtieth potency of Tellurium in at least six cases of swelling, eruption and discharge from the ear, resembling the symptoms obtained in the above proving and attended by more or less deafness.

The curative action was very marked and rapid, no other remedy being needed to complete the cure.

In one case of spinal irritation the symptoms of which resembled the above, Tellurium was given with good effect.

15. Cures by Dr. P. P. Wells, of New York; Dr. Wells, to whom Dr. Dunham's proving was shown about the time it was made, has given Tellurium³⁰ with satisfactory results in several cases of ear-affection resembling those described in the proving.

(To be continued.)

ALOES.

(Translated from Hering's *Amerikanische Arzneipruefungen*.)

BY T. F. ALLEN, M. D., NEW YORK.

(Continued from page, 180.)

Intestinal Evacuation, continued:

- . On passing water in the morning, a second, at eleven in the forenoon, a third stool with flatulence; the third day.
- . After waking, at three o'clock, a copious, thin pappy stool without straining.
- 760. At seven o'clock, a third stool with straining; when he thought he had finished still more came. At eleven in the forenoon, a fourth stool; the fourth day.
- . At five in the morning a regular stool, with passage of urine; the fifth day.
- . 3. On rising hasty, urging to stool; with continued rumbling in the abdomen; sputtering with the stool; the second day.
- . *Every time on passing urine, the feeling as if some thin stool would escape with it; the third day.*
- . The afternoon stool, small, little soft pieces, with flatulence; the third day.
- 765. *The stool passes without his needing to make any exertion, it falls, as it were, out of the intestines; third day.*
- . Only one stool, in the morning; urine normal; fourth day.
- . Urgency to stool in the afternoon and evening, at nine in the evening a second indolent passage; the fifth day.
- . Urgency to stool at times in the evening, which he can overcome; the sixth day.
- . *With the stool, there is always the feeling as if still more were at hand; the sixth day.*
- 770. Two movements of the bowels; the eighth day.
- . A stool at two o'clock in the night, solid, toward the end pappy, diarrhœic; the tenth day.
- . After a remission from two o'clock at night until the