

ALLEGORY

SYMPTOMS

AND DISORDERS

By

L. SALZER, M.D.

Revised By

DR. N. K. BANERJEE, M.Sc., M.H.M.S.

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A REPERTORY
OF THE
PECULIAR SYMPTOMS
BASED ON
PERIODIC DRUG DISORDERS

By

L. SALZER, M.D.,

Author of 'Cholera', 'An Inductive Method of
Cure', etc.



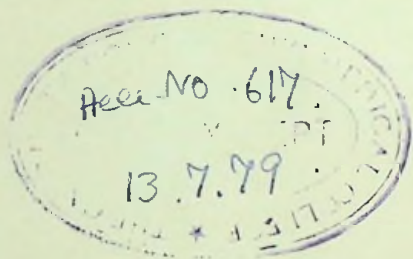
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

A COLLECTION of periodic morbid disturbances as having been caused in healthy persons by the use of drugs, may be of some interest to any one who has chosen the Science of Medicine as the subject of his study. It is, however, doubtful, whether the slightest practical use could ever be derived from such a collection, by the majority of medical practitioners of the present day. Not even for the purpose of Medical Jurisprudence could this collection of ours be made serviceable; for nine-tenths of the drug-symptoms recorded, are far from being absolute consequences of drug-action; they are, moreover, supposed to be contingent in their manifestation; they have been produced in certain individuals, while others, who might just as well have tried the very same drugs on themselves, might not have developed either the same, or even any similar, symptoms. The majority of the drug-disorders recorded in the following pages are then by no means pharmacognomic, that is to say, exclusively pointing to one single drug and no other as the originator of the disorder; and Medical Jurisprudence could hardly avail itself of the fruits of this collection of ours.

. It so happens, that the Homœopathic School of Medicine does know how to draw advantage from the administration of drugs, known to have produced contingent symptoms, to patients exhibiting a train of similar symptoms. To the Homœopathic practitioner, this volume, of which the first part is herewith presented, should then, according to what I know about the facts connected with the subject, be of great value. However, even to the

Homœopath, it is by no means immaterial whether a drug symptom be contingent or pharmacognomic.

In the Section of Periodic Drug Fevers,* there are two drugs to be found,—Quinine and Morphine—each of them giving rise to attacks of periodic fever; but while the pathogenesis of the first of these drugs is contingent as far as fever is concerned, the pathogenesis of the other is in this respect characteristic, in as much as it has been observed in a large number of men having fallen a prey to the pernicious habit of morphine-intoxication—men of various ages and constitutions, living under different conditions. Of Quinine, we read the following: “A person formerly aguish may very easily reproduce the paroxysm, with greater or less severity, by the untimely and improper use of Quinine.”†

Further on: “It is worthy of note, that some persons say that after taking Quinine for some time, the drug itself produces similar symptoms” (of malarial poison with its periodic agues).—And again: “I have heard intelligent natives ask not to have Quinine given to them, as “they did not wish to make the fever worse.”—These two last statements are taken from *Climate and Fevers of India*‡ by Dr., now Sir JOSEPH FAYRER; no mean authority on the subject. The Morphine periodic fever, on the other hand, constitutes, according to the observations of Dr. LOWENSTEIN,§ a part of a series of morbid phenomena that in their aggregate are known as Morphinism; the morphine-fever is then more than a mere contingent drug effect, it is to a large extent, moreover, an essential member of the morphine-pathogenesis, as affecting men otherwise in perfect health.

* Pages 42-47.

† Dr. Phillip's *Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vegetable Kingdom*. 1874. P. 448.

‡ Page 77 and p. 111.

§ See his Monograph on Morphinism. Berlin.

I shall quote here what I said on a previous occasion on the subject :

In how far Morphinism is associated with periodicity, we learn from the following observation, concerning individuals who have left off the habitual use of the drug. "After the severe symptoms of the period of abstinence have disappeared, and the patients seem to be convalescent, the whole of the symptoms suddenly break out again; this renewed outbreak has, however no further influence on the course of the case, and generally lasts only one or two days."*

In his later contribution, as recorded in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, the author says : "The intervals between the paroxysms show a pure apyrexia, the spleen is mostly enlarged, even to the size of a splenic tumor, after severe malarial intermittent. Alike to the latter we also find in the Morphin-fever a febris erratica, and from time to time, in perfectly irregular types, we meet chills with high temperature, heat and sweat. Sometimes morphium-intermittent appear in high-graded states of excitation and severe deliria." The author then describes a second form of morphium fever. "The patients complain, nearly daily, especially in the afternoon and evening, of chilliness, increased sensation of heat with only a moderate rise of temperature and excessive thirst, lasting sometimes a few hours, sometimes even as much as twelve hours."

While Morphine thus holds out a fair prospect to prove one of our Homœopathic remedies in intermittent fever, it offers at the same time another point of great interest in connection with the subject under discussion.

By the researches of KLEBS, TOMASSI-CRUDELLI and many others, it has been of late ascertained, almost be-

* Lowenstein's Monograph.

yond further question, that the occurrence of malarial fever is closely connected with the existence of lower organisms—spores or germs—in the blood of malarial patients. On the other hand, it is known that both Quinine and Morphine have the power of poisoning protozoa and infusoria. Dr. RINGER begins his article on Cinchona and its alkaliod, with the following words: "Salts of quinia are protoplasmic poisons, arresting amœboid and the allied movements of the white corpuscles; even weak solutions are highly poisonous to protozoa and infusoria (Binz) more so even than salts of Strychnia and Morphia.—Many believe even that the good Quinine may do in malarial fevers is owing to its capacity of destroying those malarial germs.—Of all the agencies then ever capable of producing paroxysms of intermittent fevers, or some similar disorder, one should have thought Quinine and Morphine to be the last. Yet there is the indisputable fact before us, that Quinine is a most potent agent to re-awaken the latent germs of malaria, and that Morphia is capable of producing paroxysms of intermittent fever in the healthy. Arsenic is another drug known to be a protoplasmic poison, and yet, a glance at the Section of Periodic Drug Fevers, will shew how fruitful this drug is, in producing periodic febrile attacks.

These are facts which are almost more interesting to the physiologist, than they are to us, Homœopaths. Are those Quinine and Morphine intermittents when produced in non-malarial climates, also characterised by the existence of *bacilli malariae*, or not? The answer to this question might throw some light upon such points concerning the etiology of malarial fevers, which are still more or less obscure. It is, for instance, yet doubtful whether the *bacillus* is the cause or the effect of malarial fevers. The morphium intermittent as produced in a healthy man living in a non-malarial region, that is to

say, where the bacillus is not to be found in the air, might help us to clear the doubt.

On a previous occasion,* I have drawn attention to the fact that there is, as it would appear, an antagonism between the chemical and dynamical effects of certain medicinal substances. We know for instance, that acids check the acid secretion of the gastric juice, while the alkalies promote it. Cases are on record where the stomach of cadavers victimised by arsenic-poisoning has withstood decomposition for a long time, although the destructive affinity of arsenic to the living tissue of the stomach is a well-ascertained fact. Dr. OZANON of Paris has observed that the pseudo-membrane of croup is best solved by Bromine. Allopaths have taken advantage of this fact, and have used the drug in croupy exudations of the larynx. While our provings on the healthy, made long before Dr. OZANON's observation, have shown that Bromine is apt to produce an inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane, ending with exudation of coagulable lymph, similar to that of croup. In fact, the use of the drug in our school in cases of croup is based upon those physiological provings. It would then appear that Quinine and Morphine represent two more examples of that strange pharmacodynamic antagonism in one and the same drug.

From Dr. LOWENSTEIN's Monograph we further learn that Morphine is capable of producing "intermittent neuralgia in various nerve-areas, supraorbital, intercostal and cardiac pains." Our colleagues of the olden school in using Morphia-injection in similar cases, have then often proceeded homœopathically without knowing it. This is so often done now-a-days that it would hardly be worth while to refer to it. In this particular instance, however, it would appear, that the ignorance was by no means a one-sided one;—we, Homœopaths, having been

* Homœopathy an Inductive Method of Cure. P. 163.

just as little aware of the fact as they themselves. In fact, while we remonstrated all along against their practice as mischievous, they have simply done what we ought not to have left undone long ago.

It is to be hoped that the above is not to be understood in the literal sense of the word. After what we have learnt about the pathogenetic effect of Morphine, the practice of using it as an anodyne in cases of idiopathic neuraglic affections, is so much the more condemnable, knowing as we do now, that the drug can only have the tendency of ultimately aggravating the evil. We have hitherto rejected it, because we said all along, it, at the best, only palliates, but does not cure. We know now better; we most emphatically reject it, because it palliates temporarily and tends to aggravate permanently. We fully understand now the words of HAHNEMANN, when he said of Opium, "Nothing has caused more positive evil after apparent good."

But beyond the physiological dose, there is the Homœopathic, curative dose and in thus applying the drug we may, and shall often, succeed in converting a deceptive agent of harmful palliation into one that gives permanent-relief.

Concerning the need of a collection of purely pathogenetic symptoms of such drug-disorders that have distinctly repeated themselves in one or many provers at certain intervals, and have thus established a distinct claim to be looked upon as periodic or paroxysmal—I can again do no better than repeat what I said on the subject at the British Homœopathic Congress, in the year 1882. Here it is.

There are so many ailments whose especial peculiarity it is to appear, disappear, and reappear, all, as it were, of their own accord, that we might almost be tempted to divide disease into two large classes, *viz.*, periodic and non-periodic.

Granting, for a moment, such a division, we should include in the first class all disorders characterised either by regular or irregular recurrence, so that periodical and paroxysmal disorders might be gathered together into one class. The range could yet be made wider if we included in it all those diseases which manifest, during their course, regular or irregular aggravations or ameliorations. And in order to make the category complete, we might further add to it all diseases marked by some intercurrent symptoms of a periodical or paroxysmal nature.

From a strictly pathological point of view, such a division could hardly meet with our approval. Intermittent fevers and syphilis would be classified in the same rank, because of the syphilitic bone pains which are regularly aggravated at night.

Yet it cannot be denied that periodic disorders, wherever met with and in whatever way they may manifest themselves, have something in common. If they are not to be classified under one pathological head, they deserve at least to be considered in their ensemble.

It might be said periodicity is, after all, only a symptom accompanying a certain diseased state: it is merely the rhythmical expression of the manner in which a certain disorder manifests itself, but it by no means constitutes a disorder in itself. This is true enough. But then it is not less true that periodicity characterises often most emphatically certain diseases, and seems to be interwoven with their very root. If it be only a symptom, it certainly is, in many cases, a most characteristic one, and as such, should, especially from the standpoint of therapeutics, not be slighted.

We may almost say that all disorders characterised by periodicity of any kind, are more or less of a chronic tendency; for there is no saying how often the cycle of appearance and disappearance might be repeated.

On the other hand, we find many chronic diseases

subject to all sorts of periodical and paroxysmal fluctuations, if left to themselves. We need only hear the history of such sufferers who, in despair of all medical aid, have, once for all, made up their minds to leave the evil alone.

If we look to our *Materia Medica*, we find that those drugs which HAHNEMANN considered particularly suitable in chronic diseases, are, as far as their pathogenesis is concerned, the richest in periodic symptoms.

Little as we know about the pathology of periodic diseases, it would appear that they take their starting point, in common with all other diseases, from certain physiological laws governing our organism. The temperature of our body is subject to a rhythmical oscillation every twenty-four hours; and a similar oscillation has been observed, corresponding to the seasons of the year. But a raise and fall of temperature means a rise and fall of the stream of life. The first conditions of periodicity are thus physiologically engrafted upon our economy.

Coming now to the large number of drugs which have, each of them in their own way, produced some periodical attacks in some of the provers, we find, to our great surprise, that there is yet for us a great deal to learn, and, what is more, a great deal to unlearn, with respect to the periodic symptoms they have yielded, and the therapeutic use we make of them.

HAHNEMANN has, from the very beginning of his provings, insisted that the time at which a certain symptom had repeatedly occurred, should not be lost sight of by the prover. He has thus shown us the way, how to meet periodic disorders. In our provings made since, we have followed his example, and have thus far acted according to the strict method of scientific experimentation. But when we come to gather the fruits of the large stock of knowledge we thereby gained, it would appear as if we had altogether left the path of sound and practical reason.

It is in our repertories that the treasures of our *Materia Medica* are stored up for therapeutic use: and it is just in these very repertories where the stumbling-block lies, touching our varied information about periodicity.

Suppose a prover while taking *chamomilla* had felt a toothache between four and five o'clock in the evening. He had never experienced a toothache before. What do we reasonably learn from that fact? That *chamomilla* is capable of producing toothache in the healthy. Do we learn at the same time from that single fact, that the *chamomilla*-toothache is produced, or is liable to be produced, between four and five o'clock in the evening? Decidedly not. After all, an event must occur at some time or other. Was it, then, quite useless on the part of the prover to have recorded the time at which his symptom occurred? By no means. Let him only go on recording exactly the time; the same symptom may repeat itself the next day, or any following day, just between four and five in the evening, and then his first record will be in so far useful to us, as it would be apt to show some periodic tendency of the symptom. Or there may be no repetition in his own case, but a fellow-prover might have experienced the same symptom at the same time, and such a coincidence in two provers would no less go to show a tendency of the symptom to occur at a certain particular time. But whenever neither the one nor the other is the case, then the symptom has its pathogenetic value as a symptom, but none whatever as to the time at which it had been recorded to have occurred.

If we look, however, to our repertories, we find that this consideration, so simple and evident, has been entirely disregarded. All the rubrics concerning time in those repertories are faulty from beginning to end, because they have been slavishly transferred from the *Materia Medica*, without any discrimination. Most of the drugs enumerated under the headings of time have not the slightest preten-

sion to periodicity. They stand there on the strength of one single occurrence in one single prover, at a certain stated time. And such being the case, they do more mischief than good; they mislead the inquiring practitioner.

There remains yet something to be said in connection with our subject, about alternating symptoms. We meet now and then with such cases. A man appears to suffer from two different diseases, as far as organopathy and pathology in general are concerned. He suffers for some time from some illness, which we will call A. Hardly has he got rid of it, then another disturbance, of quite another pathological character, makes its appearance in another organ; a disturbance which we will call B. A and B change in this way hands, to the despair of both the patient and the attending physician.

We are liable in such cases to recur to a double set of remedies, one of them corresponding to the disorder A, the other to the disorder B, alternating the respective remedies as the symptoms alter. It is thus a sort of therapeutic patchwork, the only merit of which consists in this, that it sometimes does succeed in benefiting the patient. A more precise study of the case may lead us to a remedy, which "covers" both groups of the symptoms A and B, and such a remedy would no doubt have more chance of success than the above combination.

Yet even then we shall often miss the case. For what does it, after all, mean, when we say a certain drug covers both groups of symptoms? It means that our drug has produced in some prover or provers the symptoms A, and in others the symptoms B. But to bring to bear a compilation of symptoms, as derived from different provers, upon a given pathological case, in order to establish the wanted similarity between drug-action and disease, is simply another attempt towards therapeutic patchwork. Again, we may, for all that, meet with success, but we must not wonder if we fail. Nearer we should be to the mark if we could

lay hold of a drug which had produced in one and the same prover both the disorders A and B, and the drug which stands nearer yet to our case would be that which had produced in one and the same prover the symptoms A and B in alternation. The rubric of alternation is, however, as yet, very sparingly cultivated, even in our best repertories.

To remedy all these shortcomings, which, I believe, have all along greatly marred the success of the Homœopathic treatment of periodic, or malarial, disorders, I have undertaken the task of publishing a collection of periodic drug-disorders, of which the present part as now offered to the reader and student, is the first instalment. The symptoms as recorded therein are for the most part carefully collected from Dr. ALLEN's Encyclopædia of *Pure Materia Medica*, which is, as its title implies, a record of the positive effects of drugs upon the healthy human organism. Symptoms not derived from the above source, when recorded, are accompanied by a note, stating where they have been derived from.

I avail myself here with pleasure of the opportunity to express my best thanks to my friend Dr. W. BUTCHER of Windsor, who, during my last stay in Europe, greatly assisted me in the work now before the reader; he did so in the midst of a large medical practice, often at the sacrifice of many a night's rest.

A movement is gaining ground in the Homœopathic School of Medicine, according to which all symptoms derived from provings of drugs attenuated beyond the 12th Decimal, are to be looked upon as doubtful. I hope to show in my forthcoming work on Vital Energy that there is no ground for such a proceeding on our part. Anyhow, symptoms which have at regular periodic intervals manifested themselves in a prover of perfect health, after having tested a drug, even above the 12th attenuation, should be, and have, in the following collection, been considered as genuine, beyond all further doubt.

GENERAL PAROXYSMAL DRUG-DISORDERS

Sudden prostration with coldness. *Apis*; *Camphor*.

——— indescribable weakness and nausea. *Arsen. hydrogenisatum*.

——— Weakness. *Digitalis*; *Graph.*; *Dulc.*; *Kali carb.*; *Lycopod.**

Rapid loss of strength with fever. *Crotalus*.

Sudden weakness, especially of the chest, she could hardly speak, (accompanied sometimes by a fluttering of the heart). *Spongia*.

Sudden debility with dull pain around the heart and sensation of oppression. *Cuprum arsenicosum*.

Sudden, almost momentary, loss of power, with paleness of the face and sudden nausea, quickly coming and going. *Petroleum*.

Sudden collapse. *Phosphorus*.

——— falling to the ground with cries and convulsions. *Hyosciamus*.

——— falling to the ground without cry. *Hydrocyan. acid*; *Cuprum*.

——— emaciation. *Cort. tig.*; *Iod.*; *Phosph.*; *Secale corn.*; *Cuprum*.

He falls unconscious to the ground as if struck by lightning, has an involuntary stool and vomits. *Lachesis*. (*Apis*).

Symptoms come suddenly (the symptoms being of an epileptic or tetanic nature). *Benz. nitr.*

* Attacks of faintness, or faintlike weakness which are not characterised by suddenness are not noticed here.

Sudden feeling as if the circulation ceased, a tingling in the whole body extends into the tongue and the ends of the fingers and toes, with anxiety, then she feels deadly tired. *Baryta carb.*

Sudden and incessant change of the place of the pains, they are most constant only in the region of the heart. *Benzoic acid.*

All the pains extend from place to place and suddenly change about. *Nitri dulcis spiritus.; Aconite.*

Pains come and go suddenly and wander about. *Rhus. ven.; Palladium.*

Pains move suddenly from place to place, the pains are momentary, but frequently return; they are described as pulsative. Mostly within doors. *Polygonum.*

Sudden coming and going of the pains; they appear most frequently on the left side, generally last but a short time, and affect generally muscles and the joints, and not the bones. *Carbolic acid.*

Pains simultaneously felt in all parts of the body. *Agaricus.*

The pains are steady, dull, throbbing and boring; also sudden, sharp, stinging and pricking. *Merc. iod. flav.*

Sudden acute darting pains, evidently running along the single nerve branches, in almost every part of the body and limbs. *Gelseminum.*

Sudden intense pain so that he cried aloud and ran about, as if mad. *Secale corn.*

Sudden spasms associated with intense pain. *Strychn.*

Sudden inflammations. *Belladonna.*

The whole body swelled so rapidly that it was with difficulty she could be undressed. *Dulc.; Kali nitr.; Tarentula.*

When a pain occurred it came with its full force at once and so continued till it ceased, and was followed by

drowsiness and stupor. *Phytolacca*.

Pains appear suddenly, lasting four to five minutes, and then disappear just as suddenly. *Lycopodium*.

Sudden appearance and disappearance of all the pains (except the headache) lasting from half an hour to three hours. *Crotalus*.

Suddenly appearing and disappearing drawing pains in almost all parts of the body. *Nitr. acid.*

——— tearing pains. *Kali nitr.*

All the pains came suddenly, leaving more gradually (but very soon), except the pain in the face and shoulder. *Sepia*.

Sudden disappearance of the pains (in the evening). *Carbol. acid.*

Quick disappearance of the pain which was intense. *Calc. carb. (?)*

Sudden disappearance of pain when it had reached its highest degree, and instantly arising in its stead a pain in some other place. *Bellad.*; *Secale corn.*; *Crotal.*

Dull pressure in various small spots in the body, at first increasing, then suddenly decreasing. *Sulph. acid.*

The symptoms steadily increased in severity until they reached their acme, then as steadily decreased, without any remission or periodicity. *Tarentula.*; *Colocynth.*

Many pains, especially the pressive, drawing ones, begin slightly, increase slowly, become severe, and just as slowly disappear. *Stannum*.

Frequently recurring short attacks of great weakness. *Bellad.*; *Cham.*; *Lycop.*

Short attacks of exhaustion, especially of the lower extremities. *Chamomilla*.

Fits of weakness. *Arsenicum*.

Attacks of paralytic weakness with pain in the back. *Cocculus*.

Attack of prostration with faintness and total relaxation of all the limbs. *Camphor.*

Very frequent momentary attacks of faintness, even to sinking down, also with vertigo, followed by colic and griping in the bowels, as in diarrhœa, though he had an ordinary stool. *Carbo veg.**

Frequent loss of all strength with a trembling sensation. *Apis.*

Remission or even intermission of the symptoms, which may lead to a deceptive hope of recovery. *Ars. alb.; Carb. hydrog.; Plumb.; Digitalinum.*

After the severe symptoms of the period of abstinence have disappeared, and the patient seems to be convalescent, the whole of the symptoms unexpectedly plack out again. *Morphinum.*

* The symptoms usually intermit for some hours or a day, and then return in a diminished degree. *Oxal. acid.*

Late in producing its effect, the drug acts strongly; its action intermits and is renewed with increased vigor. *Magnes. sulph.*

The most violent symptoms appear within twenty or thirty minutes after taking the drug, and each one in a diminished degree. *Chamomilla.*

Primary and secondary symptoms frequently alternate. *Ignatia.*

Most of the nervous symptoms come suddenly and alternate frequently. *Agaricus.*

All the pains frequently repeat, jump from one part to another, remain nowhere very long, but return easily to the affected part. *Colocynth.*

All the pains alternate rapidly and frequently occur. *Crotalus.*

* For simple "attacks of faintness" see the usual Repertories.

Transient pain, complete intermission of ten minutes to an hour, and then another pain coming on. *Rumex*. Pains occurring every ten or twenty minutes with slow contraction of the limbs. *Sec. corn.*

Wandering, digging, pressing pains confined to a small spot, where they remain for a short time, but soon return. *Nux moschata*.

Nervous symptoms come on very irregularly. *Natrum hypochlorosum*. (*Liquor sodæ chlorata*.)

The pains continued to recur in varying degrees of severity during the first two weeks. *Origanum*. (The pains are rheumatic.)

Short but quickly returning attacks. *Carbon. sulph.*

At intervals, the symptoms which are always worse during rest, become aggravated. *Glonoin*.

From time to time tearing in almost every part of the body. *Arnica*.

Pains return frequently and jump from place to place. *Asafœtida*.

Transient drawing and tension in almost all the joints. *Bryonia*. (Drawing and tearing. *Pulsatilla*; *Kali bichrom.*)

Frequent recurrence of the symptoms during two years. *Viscum album*.

Slight drawing and jerking sensation in the whole body, especially in the joints, returning at indefinite periods. *Rhododendron*.

Occasional rheumatic attacks. *Kali bichrom.*

At one time weakness, at another sensation of vigor in the joints. *China*.

Wasting of the body in proportion to the recuperation of the mind. *Digitalis*.

If the mind is joyous the body is suffering and *vice versa*. *Platina*.

Constant change of symptoms, when a new one arises the earlier symptoms cease. *Sanguinaria*.

Symptoms appear in groups, aggravate in the evening and during rest. *Colocynth.*

Sometimes pain on right side, sometimes on left side, but rarely on both sides at once. *Bufo.*

Drawing pains in almost every part of the body, alternately first in one place and then in another. *Sulphur.*

Alternation of pain and local sensation of heat and cold. *Arundo mauritanica.*

Wandering rheumatism without swelling or fever, alternating with pains in internal organs. *China.*

Attacks of epilepsy alternate with paroxysms of apoplexy. *Hyosciamus.*

Alternation of convulsions and rage. *Stramonium.*

Strong convulsions alternating with great excitement of mind. *Stramonium.*

The torpor gave place at irregular intervals to severe convulsive fits. *Stramonium.*

Alternation of spasmodic contraction of the limbs and complete relaxation. *Opium.*

Alternation of contraction and relaxation of various muscles or group of muscles. *Lycopodium.*

Alternation of general convulsions with relaxation or paralysis. *Strychn.*

General twitching, especially violent in the arms alternating with opisthotonos. *Tarentula.*

Tremors alternating with violent convulsions. *Mercur.*

Convulsions alternating with stupor. *Agaricus.*

Convulsions followed by an apparently apoplectic state. *Juniperus virginiana.*

The (convulsive) movements were of a changing character, now resembling chorea, now hysteria, and after a little while tetanus, even to opisthotonos. *Bellad.*

At intervals he falls into a cataleptic state. *Cantharis.*

Alternation of unsteadiness and syncope. *Tart. emit.*

Either general restlessness or nausea. *Tart. emit.*

GENERAL PERIODIC DRUG-DISORDERS

Periodical feeling of weakness. *Ferrum*.

Daily at a certain hour (mostly in the evening), faintness.
Lycopod.

Almost every other hour frequent attacks of extreme weakness and insensibility. *Aconite*.

Frequent return at regular hours, of the pain and uneasiness, as in fever and ague. *Arsenic*.

Periodic return of pains. *Ferrum*.

There is marked periodicity in the symptoms. *Tarentula*.

Periodic return of the symptoms, often clock-like in its regularity. *Cedron*.

The attacks recur periodically. *Centaurea tagana*.

Obstinate periodical pains. *Secale corn*.

The symptoms subsequent to the bite assume a periodic character, with tendency of the cachectic symptoms to return. *Vipera*.

Convulsions occurring regularly. *Strychn*.

The most violent spasms seem to occur periodically, so that the recurrence of a new attack could be foreseen. *Secale corn*.

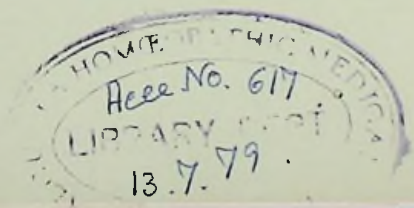
Periodical appearance of twitches and spasms, often associated with hallucinations. *Alcohol*.

Daily return of epileptic fits. *Arsenic*.

Better and worse on alternate days. *Thuja*; *Calc. carb.*;
Lycopus.

The medicine has begun a second round or course which has been longer; all the symptoms are more decided, distinct and prolonged than the first time, and the medicine seems to act more searchingly than in the first round, although the dose has not been repeated.
Physostigma.

In one or two days the attacks cease and then continue



again for a couple of days, so that a certain periodicity may be observed in the symptoms. *Anacardium*.

Complaints assume the form of intermittent fever. *Antim. oxid.*

Symptoms which repeat daily came later. *Palladium*.

The symptoms recur in an intermittent type, in one to three days and duplicate, appearing in the morning, forenoon, afternoon, before and after midnight, at the day of the occurrence. *Thuja*.

Every four days (later in the proving every two days) the symptoms seem to aggravate. *Dirca palustris*.

Most of the primary effects of large doses last five days, in one prover many of the symptoms returned after the second five days, and then disappeared for weeks. *Sabad.*

Every seven days the attacks (particular to the action of the drug on the prover) reappear, with the exception of the urinary symptoms. *Cantharis*.

In seven days' paroxysms; involuntary alternate extension and contraction of the muscles in different parts of the body, without pain and with full consciousness. *Lycopod.*

Appearance of the symptoms every 8 days. *Tellur.*

The spasms mostly returned on the ninth day, (in some other case after a month). *Secale corn.*

Return of the symptoms on the fourteenth day. *Chelid. maj.*

The symptoms seem to reappear after three weeks. *Magnesia carb.*

After the third week all the symptoms come on again; they appear more on the left side of the body. *Antim. crud.*

Thinks the symptoms return every four weeks, and continue about six days, and then remit. *Plantago*.

Some of the pains and the itching reappear after four weeks. *Ferr. magnet.*

The effects noticed the first few days and the original symptoms of the disease, for example, troubles with the digestion, &c., are for the most part repeated after from two to four weeks. *Carlsbad*.

The same symptoms (erysipelatous) appear every year about the same time. *Rhus ven.*; *Lachesis*; *Thuja*.

Periodic return of symptoms every year. *Crotal.*; *Lachesis* (and all other snake poisons).

In spring and fall the symptoms reappear or aggravate. *Robinia*.

DRUG-DISORDERS AGGRAVATED BY WEATHER.

With cold weather rheumatism occurs, leaving with the hot weather. *Calc. phosph.*

In winter rheumatic pains much more severe than in summer. *Kali bichrom.*

Especially at the beginning of the cold season rheumatic pains and pains in the bones. *Kali iod.*

Sufferings during cold weather, and the prevalence of north-western winds. *Rhus tox.*

Could not bear as well as usual the cold weather. *Formic acid.*

Cold, damp weather aggravates the symptoms. *Ledum.*

One marked symptom presented by all these patients (coming from the mercurial mines of Almaden, in Spain) is their susceptibility to cold; a current of air, a change of temperature, a cold or damp season, all aggravate and cause suffering.*

* Report of Dr. Paul Raymond, in *Le Progrès Médical* for December 6, 1884.

In moist cold weather frightfully severe pains about the joints (very strikingly resembling the chronic sufferings produced by alcoholism); the pains do not run in the course of the nerve, like neuralgia. nor are they exactly in the joints, like articular rheumatism, they seem to encircle the limb, the finger, immediately above or below a joint. *Chloralum*.

Aggravation of all the symptoms from great heat, great cold, and especially from stormy weather. *Tabacum*.
During low barometer and when the wind blows, the pains aggravate. *Tabacum*.

Damp weather aggravates the pains. *Curare*; *Colocynth*.
Dampness of air aggravates the rheumatic symptoms, especially at night. *Polyporus pinicola*.

Dampness and change of weather aggravate all the symptoms. *Tarentula*.

Worse in rainy weather. *Paeonia*.

Sensitiveness to change of weather. *Calc. carb.*; *Chamomilla*; *Cupr. acet.*; *Sulph.*; *Vipera*.

Every change of weather is felt by her in the head and limbs. *Silicea*.

Especially during change of weather, nervous. *Mercury*.

Sensitiveness of the skin to every change of temperature, especially cold air, drafts and the evening air; shivering easily runs through the whole body. *Lycopod*.

Almost all the symptoms reappear with rough weather. *Rhododendron*.

He experiences pain previous to change of weather. *Phosph.*; *Gastein*.

Stormy weather affects him; he feels already a restlessness in his blood a few days before. *Psorinum*.

Stormy weather makes him sick, and causes hæmorrhoidal troubles. *Psorinum*.

Exacerbation of all the symptoms in stormy weather. *Sarracenia*.

At the approach of a tempest a sort of a swoon.
Petroleum.

On the approach of and during a storm, he is violently affected; the powers are exhausted when walking, he cannot proceed, is obliged to be led, becomes very weak and sleepy, with heaviness and heat of the body.
Silicea.

She is very sensitive to the electricity of the atmosphere; it gives her painful feeling and low spirit. *Raphanus.*
About new moon, most of the symptoms make their appearance. *Silicea.*

GENERAL DRUG-DISORDERS OCCURRING IN THE MORNING

Early in the morning, most symptoms appear. *Alumina*.

Early in the morning symptoms aggravate. *Physostigma*.*

The symptoms remaining longest with the prover appear in the morning hours. *Calc. phosph.*

Most of the symptoms observed by the prover appeared in the morning. *Rhododendron*.

In the morning till 10 or 11 O'clock all symptoms worse. *Conium*.

Immediately after waking, pains renewed. *Ignatia*. (?)

From 2 to 4 A. M., all the symptoms, except the feeling of weakness in the epigastric region, aggravated. *Podophyllum*.

Symptoms aggravate in the morning. *Tarentula*.

The symptoms most frequently occur early in the morning on waking. *Verat. vir.*

Some symptoms appear every morning. *Erygeron*.

Morning and evening, all the symptoms worse. *Kali cyanat.*; *Curare*; *Guaiaicum*; *Ranunculus bulb.*

Symptoms occur especially in the morning and in the evening and are frequently caused by damp weather. *Nitri dulc. spir.*

Most symptoms appear to be aggravated, morning and evening. *Sanguin. Can.*

In the morning before breakfast (and at 6 in the evening), almost all symptoms worse. *Lactic acid.*

* *Physostigma*-symptoms seem to aggravate early in the morning, towards noon, and in the evening.

From morning till evening the symptoms aggravate.
Robinia.

The patient feels worse in the morning of one day and
in the afternoon of the next. *Eupat. perf.*

TREMBLING IN THE MORNING

Trembling of hands in the morning. *Alcohol.*

In the morning trembling over the whole body. *Ars. alb.;*
Baryta carb.

Tremors generally worse in the morning. *Mercur.*

Tremulous sensation over the whole body in the morning.
Nux vom.

PAINS, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS

In the morning the muscular stiffness is increased and
extends to the arm and forearm which are painful
when moved. *Ars. alb.*

Morning and evening painful cramps, doubly painful in
the cold air. *Bufo.*

Every morning on awaking, sharp pains all over the body
and aching pains across the shoulders and back of the
neck. *Ars. alb.*

Especially in the morning when rising, before she begins
to move about, intense bone-pain here and there.
*Silicea.**

Early in the morning, rheumatic symptoms worse.
Dioscorea.

After sleep always so stiff, and feeling of being bruised
sometimes that he could scarcely move. *Lachesis.*

In the morning in bed, pain in all the joints, as from a
heavy weight pressing upon them, disappearing on
rising. *China.*

* Generally the pains of *Silicea* are aggravated by motion.

After sound sleep, arms feel sore in the morning. *Nux vom.*

Especially in the morning every spot in the body is painful when taken hold of, as if bruised, or as if suppurating especially in the pit of the stomach. *Bryonia.*

Shooting pains all over the body and in the limbs, especially between her shoulders, at the anterior angles of the scapulæ; worse in the morning, and before getting up. *Natrum hypochlorosum (Liquor sodæ chlorata.)*

VARIOUS MORNING COMPLAINTS

In the morning on waking, a beating of the arteries of the head and of all parts of the body. *Belladonna.*

In the morning puffiness of the whole body, better in the afternoon. *Natrum carb.*

WEAKNESS, LASSITUDE, ETC.

Early in the morning, weariness. *Agaricus; Byron.; Caps.; Antim. sulph.; Colch.; Lycop.; Con.; Petrol.; Sepia; Phosph.; Phosph. ac.; Plumb.; Staphys.; Strontiana; Aurum; Carbo an.; (?) Silic.; Tilia; Bufo; Sulph.*

After breakfast, fainting fits. *Bufo.*

In the morning great weakness and stretching of limbs. *Carbo veg.*

Faint and unrefreshed when rising in the morning; feels stronger during the day. *Carbo veg.*

In the morning when in bed, excessive weariness. *Petrol.*

Every morning feeling of weakness as if he be attacked by a fit of vertigo. *Kali carb.*

In the morning on rising, weakness of the whole body, especially in the arms and feet. *Lachesis.*

Every morning weakness, in the beginning rather physical prostration, sleepiness; afterwards rather mental prostration. *Lachesis.**

General loss of power in the body, as if he had not slept enough, with an otherwise active mind, in the morning. *Verat. alb.*

Feeling of heaviness in the body and weariness in the lower limbs in the morning. *Zinc.*

Weariness, without sleepiness, in the morning, all the limbs are sore as if bruised, and as if there were no strength in them. *Staphisagria.*

At 9 A. M. and 10 P. M., feeling of weakness (especially in the groins). *Physostigma.*

In the morning she was constantly weary, and seemed to have had no sleep, with aching in all the bones, especially bruised feeling in the legs. *Prunus spinosa.*

Especially in the morning, great physical and mental exhaustion. *Lachesis.*

In the morning in sleep, a decided sensation of weakness; on waking, general sick-feeling, vertigo, feeling of lead in the occiput, can scarcely raise the head from the pillow; all the joints seem sprained; pressure in the small of the back, and fulness of the abdomen; after half an hour, every thing disappears; afterwards, repeated in less degree. *Lachesis.*

Morning after rising (and often also in the evening), very weak with throbbing of the heart. *Lachesis.*

In the morning after a good sleep, he is more weary than in the evening on lying down. *Magnes. carb.*

Especially morning and evening, and after moving about, great exhaustion and weariness. *Mercerialis.*

In the morning, weariness, especially of the lower extremities. *Mur. ac.*

In the morning before rising from bed, feeling of great weakness, disappearing after rising. *Natr. mur.*

* Another prover reports to be physically prostrated and mentally indolent in the morning.

In the morning after rising, greater weariness than in the evening on going to bed. *Nux vom.*

On rising in the morning, does not feel quite well, he dreads to rise, as if exhausted by a long walk; it disappears after rising. *Nux vom.*

On waking, languor, increasing after rising. *Rhus tox.; Bryon.*

In the morning after rising, feeling of discomfort over whole body, disappearing on moving about. *Pulsat.*

Every morning after rising from bed, attacks of general weakness. *Petiveria.*

In the morning after rising, till 10 O'clock, very much exhausted. *Nitr. ac. (?)*

Early in the morning, very tired, pain as from bruises in the head and all the limbs. *Aurum.**

Early in the morning, very weak. *Aurum.*

On awaking in the morning, feeling of fatigue (after heavy sleep in the night) followed by drowsiness in the forenoon. *Podophyllum.*

Great exhaustion in the morning, on waking from a deep sleep, so that the confused and sleepy condition continues after rising from bed. *Calc. carb.*

Awakes several mornings in a state of restlessness and anxiety. *Lycop.*

MORNING-AMELIORATION

Towards morning, improvement. *Ailanthus.*

Better after rising, till noon, and from 4 to 6 P. M. *Merc. iod. flav.*

She feels a great deal better in the morning. *Psorinum.*

She feels better in the morning. *Zinc.*

* This feeling of lassitude and pain, disappeared in some provers after rising; in others it caused a desire to lie down again.

GENERAL DRUG-DISORDERS OCCURRING IN THE FORENOON

Aggravation between 10 or 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. *Picric ac.*
During the forenoon, continual restlessness; desire to
move about, not knowing where to go or what to do.

Cimicifuga.

Every day, about 10 A. M., head commences to ache, with
severe aching pain in the back, but more especially
in the legs; this would gradually increase until 3 P. M.,
when the pains in the legs were so severe that I had
to lie down to get relief, with this there was great
despondency and weakness; from 3 to 5 P. M., it
would gradually pass away, and all the evening I
would feel perfectly well. *Polyporus pinicola.*

Nervous symptoms commencing after 9 O'clock each day,
not very strongly marked the first day, but getting
worse and worse each day. *Lilium.*

The primary action, particularly the pain in the joint,
the weakness and drowsiness, seemed to be especially
violent in the last hours of the forenoon. *Sabadilla.*

Pale, dizzy, as if fainting, two forenoons in succession.
Staphisagria.

Worse in the forenoon. *Stramon.*

The spasms generally occurred in the forenoon. *Secale
corn.*

Symptoms in general aggravate in the forenoon. *Kali
bichrom.*

In the forenoon, general weakness, even to sinking down.
Carbo anim.

FORENOON-AMELIORATION

Better after rising, till noon, and from 4 to 6 P. M. *Merc.
iod. flav.*

From 11 to 12 A. M., pains cease. *Rumex*.

Some symptoms disappear from 9 to 12 A. M. *Guaiacum*.

GENERAL DRUG-DISORDERS OCCURRING
AT NOON

Towards noon, general prostration. *Carbo veget.**

Symptoms worse from noon till 4 P. M., and again from

6 P. M. till rising in the morning. *Merc. iod. flav.*

Symptoms worse at noon. *Paeonia; Physostigma*.

Symptoms still return, especially marked about 12 to 1

P. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. *Sepia*.

* At noon after eating, the symptoms generally returned.

Chelidon. majus.

Most of the symptoms appear after dinner (which takes

place in Germany about noon), and in the evening.

Zinc.

At noon and in the evening, the pain always commences

when eating, and lasts as long as he continues to eat.

Phosphorus.

At noon, the symptoms reappear. *Argent. met.*

In the middle of the day, nervous excitement. *Bryonia*.

At noon, a peculiar uneasiness and excitement of the

nervous system. *Sulphur*.

* This symptom has often been verified by me in practice, and has served me to differentiate between *Carbo vegetabilis* and *animalis*, the latter having aggravation in the forenoon, while the former has aggravation at noon and afternoon, as seen from this and the following section.

GENERAL AFTERNOON DISORDERS

In the afternoon, general aggravation, especially the symptoms of the mucous membrane. *Aloes*.

During the afternoon, severe aches and pains in various parts of the body with severe stitches in the sides, especially the posterior portion of the right side, aggravated by the lightest motion. *Badiaga*.

Every afternoon, the whole body trembled from uneasiness and anxiety; it seems to him as though he had committed a great crime, this terminated by violent weeping, even in the street, in the presence of strangers. *Carbo veget*.

Muscular lameness and soreness had become quite general, affecting chiefly, however, the lower limbs, in the afternoon. *Myrica*.

For many afternoons, she is seized with weakness and anxiety, she knows not how to comfort herself, what to do with herself; this state leaves her in the evening. *Ammon. carb*.

Most of the symptoms appear after dinner (which is generally taken in Germany, where Hahnemann's provings were made, at noon or a little afterwards) and in the evening. *Zinc*.

Symptoms appear to be most prominent after dinner, from 2-30 to 3. *Gratiola*.

The symptoms appear particularly in the afternoon and evening. *Tarentula*.

Afternoon and evening, many symptoms reappear. *Rhododendron*.

The pains are worse after three O'clock both in the afternoon and night. *Thuja*.

Exacerbation of all the symptoms, about midnight and 3 P. M. *Sarracenia*.

During the afternoon, all symptoms aggravated by mental work. *Fagopyrum*.

In the afternoon, many symptoms occur. *Lachesis*.

In the afternoon, general aggravation. *Eridyction Californica*; *Spigelia*; *Senecio*.

In the afternoon, the pains are generally felt. *Aconitum lycotonum*.*

In the afternoon, about 3 O'clock, the symptoms generally seemed intensified. *Indium*.

From 3 to 6 P. M., daily aggravation of symptoms. *Fagopyrum*.

At 4 P.M., generally very weak and weary. *Manganum*.

Her symptoms are aggravated at 4 P. M., at 8 O'clock she feels better but weak. *Lycopodium*.

From 4 to 6 P. M., aggravation of symptoms. *Saponinum*.

From about 5 P. M. to 8 A. M., all symptoms aggravate. *Lil. tigr.*

In the afternoon, great excitement. *Bryonia*.

In the afternoon, great weariness. *Bryonia*.

In the afternoon, lassitude. *Colocynth*.

In the afternoon, debility. (In one prover, accompanied by increase of warmth in the whole body and heat in the palms of the hand). *Argent. nitr.*

Every afternoon, great faintness and constant yawning. *Aurum*.

Every afternoon, about 5 or 6, is attended with great weakness. *Merc. sol.*

Weakness and sleepiness every afternoon, from 2 to 3. *Sulph.*

Weak and prostrated, in the afternoon. *Sulph.*

* This is not the case with *Aconite* generally used in the Homoeopathic school.

AFTERNOON-AMELIORATION

Afternoon and evening, often quite well (of catarrhal symptoms). *Cepa*.

Better from 4 to 6 p. m., and after rising till noon. *Merc. iod. flav.*

Most of the symptoms cease in the afternoon, after eating, also at night, after supper. *Phosph.*

Pulsatilla symptoms rarely arise about 4 p. m.

GENERAL DRUG-DISORDERS OCCURRING IN THE EVENING

In the evening, especially before going to bed, *subsultus tendinum*. *Alcohol*.

Tremors worse in the evening, when he is fatigued. *Plumbum*.

Every evening, 7 O'clock, strange uneasiness, which rouses the child from its slumber, it tosses about in bed and screams, until it falls into a sound sleep towards 10 O'clock. During the uneasiness, the head feels bloated and burning; next morning, the face is covered with spots, as if scarlatina would break out. *Ammon. carb.*

During the evening, uneasy, restless; could confine himself to nothing; wanted to be moving from place to place. *Baptisia; Merc. sol.; Rumex*.

In the evening, great uneasiness, especially in the limbs, he was unable to lie still. *Calc. carb.*

Every evening, spasms with delirium, alternating with quiet humor, wildness and outbreaks of rage, with inclination to bite. *Crocus sat.*

In the evening, in bed, a great internal restlessness through the whole body, every particle trembles and is in a vibratory action. *Eupion*.

Especially in the evening and at night, often waking from sleep—lameness and stiffness with spasmodic restlessness in the muscles and tendons. *Hypericum*.

At 8 P. M., extreme restlessness begins, lasting all night till morning. *Merc. sol.*

Pinching here and there, in the whole body, worse in the evening. *Kali iod.*

Especially in the evening and the night, pulling in all the muscles. *Copaiba.*

Evening air is unbearable to her; her feet become heavy, the external air is unpleasant to her, and every part of her body becomes sore. *Ammon. carb.*

The evening air distressed him. *Merc. sol.*

Noticed especially in the evening as it became dark, painful paralytic sensation about the ligaments of the joints as in the commencement of a paroxysm of the intermittent fever, with chilliness. *Pulsatilla.*

Sharp, cramp-like jerking pain becomes firmly situated close to those parts of the body which bend (to neck, elbows and hip) and especially occurs in the evening and during rest; it is not in the joints but only near them, and seems to prefer the extensors rather than the flexors, and also to be worse in the morning. *Lactuca.*

In the evening from 5 O'clock, the pains are aggravated while lying down, but not in bed; the nights were free from pain, except on waking, which however was not caused by the pains; the warmth of the bed also did not aggravate the pain. *Ledum.*

As soon as he went to bed in the evening, the pains recommenced and banished sleep. *Merc. sol.*

In the evening and night in bed, in the morning on awaking, the pains are aggravated. *Cubeb.*

In the evening, frequent sharp pains darting from one part to another. *Dioscor.*

The principal time of the *Pulsatilla* symptoms is in the evening; next to this, the hours until midnight. *Pulsatilla* symptoms more rarely arise about 4 P. M.*

*This is an exact translation from the original German of Hahnemann. Allen's translation of this passage is faulty and misleading. L. S.

- In the evening, symptoms appear particularly. *Aloes*; *Alumina*; *Dulcam.*; *Helleb. nigra*; *Aster. rub.*; *Ledum*; *Pallad.*; *Sumbul*; *Verat. vir.*; *Zinc.*
- In the evening, symptoms aggravate. *Natr. sulph.*; *Kali nitr.*; *Lachesis*; (in one prover) *Hyos. (?)*; *Nitr. ac.*; *Plat. (?)*
- In the evening and night, the symptoms are particularly apt to appear. *Gambogia.*
- From evening till midnight, all the symptoms aggravate. *Bromine.*
- Towards evening and during night till 4 A. M., all symptoms aggravate. *Ethusa*; *Phosph.*; *Sepia*; *Thuja.*
- Most of the symptoms appear to be aggravated, evening and morning. *Sanguin. Canad.*
- In the evening, symptoms aggravate, often connected with weariness of lower limbs. *Colocynth*; *Physostigma.*
- Towards evening and on lying down, symptoms aggravate; amelioration on motion and on rising. *Ptelea trifoliata.*
- Paralysis of the whole body, in all the joints, worse on attempting to rise after sitting, and in the evening. *Rhus tox.*
- In the evening in bed, as soon as she closes the eyes, uneasiness. *Magnes. mur.*
- Symptoms still return, especially marked between 12 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M. *Sepia.*
- In the evening, a general feeling of fatigue which increased to a very distressing degree. *Ars. alb.*; *Berberis*; *Bryon.*; *Colocynth*; *Ignat.*; *Manganum.* (Especially after a meal) *Bufo.* (With faintness and nausea) *Asar. Europ.* (With sick feeling) *Causiticum.* (With cardiac depression and nausea) *Lycopus.*
- Evening and morning, great lassitude, also heaviness in limbs. *Ammon. carb.* (And chilliness) *Calc. carb.*
- Symptoms appear in groups and were aggravated in the evening. *Colocynth.*

The symptoms are especially violent every other evening.
Pulsatilla.

EVENING-AMELIORATION

Evening (and afternoon) all catarrhal symptoms and pain better. *Cepa*.

In the evening, symptoms disappear, with the exception of confusion in the head, and head symptoms in general. *Chelidon*.

After 9 p. m., the pains in the joints, &c., diminish gradually, and are not at all felt during the night. *Ledum*.

Evening amelioration of all pains. *Kali bichrom*.

In the evening, all symptoms disappear, except distension of the abdomen. *Asafoetida*.

GENERAL NIGHT DISORDERS

Tossing about, anxiety at night. *Ars. alb*.

At night, very restless, feverish, must walk about. *Acon*.

In the fore part of the night, restless. *Podophyl*.

At night, very restless, continually wakes, urinates frequently, and drinks very much. *Calend*.

At night, he can get no quiet position; he cannot lie still a moment. *Caust.*; *Lycopod.*; *Cimicifuga*; *Ignat.*; (with grinding of teeth. now and then convulsions) *Bellad.*; *Rhus tox.*; *Phosph.*; *Merc. sol*.

At night, it seemed as if something forced him out of bed.
Rhus tox.

At night, he could lie only on the back. *Rhus tox*.

Lying on the left side at night causes anxiety. *Phosph*.

Nightly nervousness. *Argent. nitr*.

At night, a kind of restless prostration. *Canthar*.

Towards night, general want of tone and life in all functions. *Piper methyst*.

Always more miserable at bed time. *Pulsat. nut.*

At night, everything rocks within him as in a ship.
Baryta carb.

When waking in the night, burning in all the veins.
Ars. alb.

At night, during sleep, the pains are felt. *Ars. alb.*

Before midnight, the pain awakes him. *Ars. alb.*

At night, when awaking, there is anxiety, dyspnoea and sweat. *Alumina.*

Just after falling asleep, the pains became more violent and he awoke. *Merc. sol.*

Tremors preventing sleep at night. *Merc. sol.*

As soon as he went to bed in the evening, the pains recommenced and banished sleep. *Merc. sol.*

Severe pains all over, worse at night. *Mercurius.*

Nightly drawing pains in the head and extremities.
Mercurius.

Exostosis, especially on the tibia, swelling and sensitiveness of the periosteum, especially aggravated at night, by the warmth of the bed, and in cold damp weather, thunder-storms, &c. *Mercurius.*

Nightly burrowing pains in the bones. *Manganum.*

Especially at night, bone-pains. *Curare.*

Distressing, burning and boring pains in the bones, which at night became intolerable and almost prevented sleep; the pains were especially severe in the bones of the skull, palate and nasal bones and in the teeth.
Phosph.

Especially at night, the dampness of the air aggravates greatly the rheumatic symptoms. *Poliporus pinicola.*

The pains come on at night, in the first days of the provings, and are on the left side, extending backward to the body and head. *Plantago.*

At night, the pains are generally worse, they frequently drive one to the border of distraction, not unfrequently with unquenchable thirst and redness of the cheeks,

also with hot sweat on the head even in the hair ; the pains generally seem intolerable and not to be endured. *Chamomilla*.

All the symptoms were aggravated at night, and particularly by lying in bed ; they compelled him frequently to rise and walk about the house : daylight finds him worn out and exhausted. *Plumb*.

Gnawing, burning pains in the flesh, worse at night, permitting no sleep. *Secale corn.**

The most violent spasms occurred in the night. *Secale cor*. Jerking through the whole body, at night, during sleep, and at noon. *Zinc*.

On going to bed, cramps, formication in all the limbs, neuralgic pains causing anguish and preventing sleep. *Bufo*.

When going to sleep, startings in the muscles, and shocks through the feet. *Allium sat*.

At night, especially on stretching out the legs and toes, cramps are felt in these parts. *Bufo*.

At night, the sticking pains appear for the most part, or are then worse. *Gambogia*.

Epileptic fits very often occur at night. *Curare*.

At night, epileptic fit about new moon, first the body becomes stretched, afterwards it is jerked into the air, but without a cry and without biting the tongue. *Silicea*.

Symptoms are particularly apt to occur in the evening, and at night. *Gambogia*.

At night, pains aggravate. *Cuprum ; Hep. sulph. ; Kali iod. ; Manganum ; Mancinella ; Natr. sulph. ; Nitrum (?) ; Sepia*.

At night, many symptoms appear. *Merc. iod. flav*.

Towards midnight, symptoms aggravated. *Naja trip*.

* This is just the kind of pains which most practitioners would consider as characteristic of *Arsenic*.

Worse after sleep, at night. *Pæonia*.

At night, from 11 to 12, all symptoms appear worse.

Conium mac.

In the morning, at two or three O'clock, the pains occur, so that he is unable to remain lying, and is worse than during the day while moving about. *Kali carb.*

Exacerbation of all the symptoms about midnight, and at 3 P. M. *Sararcen.*

Pains are worse, after three O'clock, both in the afternoon and at night. *Thuja.*

NIGHT-AMELIORATION

At night, all symptoms ameliorate. *Angustura.*

At night, a great number of symptoms disappear. *Alumina.*

There are some provers who reported amelioration of pain at night. *Plumbum.*

PAROXYSMAL FEBRILE MOVEMENTS

Sudden coldness crept over him. *Arsen.*

Suddenly cold sensation in the left side of the back, as if he had been dashed with cold water, lasting a long time. *Crocus.*

Violent febrile chills for several days. *Carboneum oxygenisatum.*

Repeated shaking chills, so that the patient seems to be affected with an intermittent fever. *Cupr. acet.*

Several attacks of chilliness. *Digitalinum.*

Febrile paroxysms, first shivering, then chilliness, without thirst. *Ipec.*

Sense of cold, at times in one place, at times in another. *Arnica.*

Alternation of chilliness and diarrhœa ; chilliness from one diarrhœa-like stool to another ; flushing of heat, especially at the face, during stool. *Merc. sol.*

Alternately, very hot and very cold hands and feet. *Phytolacca.*

Sometimes her feet are icy-cold, again burning hot. Local sensations of cold or heat alternate with the pain. *Arundo Mauritanica.*

Alternation of heat in the pit of the stomach with coldness. *Lachesis.*

Heat in the head alternates with chilliness in the lower limbs. *Sepia.*

Chill and depression suddenly alternating with a reactionary warmth. *Camph.* (Hahnemann).

Alternating generation of heat and chilliness, not perceptible to the external touch. *Merc. sol.*

Alternating attacks of chill and heat and *vice versa*, in various forms : either heat and cold in succession, or heat of certain parts with general rigors at the same time, form a prominent feature in the fever caused by *Aconite*.

Rapid alternation of heat and cold. *Arsen. alb.*

Alternate heat and coldness in different parts of the body. *Arundo Mauritanica; Solanum nigrum; Colchic.; Carlsbad; Sep.; Silic.; Alumina.*

Frequent variation of temperature, now glowing heat, now cold over the back. *Atropinum.* (In the back) *Verat. alb.*

Repeated attacks of chilliness and shivering in the back, with the usual general warmth of the body. *Coffea.*

Febrile condition, with alternation of chill and heat. *Iodium.*

Now heat, now coldness (the whole night); *Aconite; Angustura; Baryta carb.*

Alternation of heat and cold, rising like waves from the lower part of the body. *Bufo.*

Very hot, then very cold. *Arsen. alb.*

Either she feels too cold (and nevertheless is not cold to the touch), or else she is too warm (and nevertheless is not warm to the touch), except perhaps in the palms of the hands. *Arsen. alb.*

The fever shows itself at one time by an effervescence of the blood, at another by an icy-coldness of the whole body, so much so that it has been compared to the action of an intermittent fever. (From breathing the dust of the Cinchona bark by the workers in Quinine factories, according to Chevalier's report.)

Chilliness and heat, alternately, from time to time, with vertigo, constant anxiety and qualmishness. *Verat. alb.*

Constant alternation of coldness and heat in various parts; at one time the hands were cold, at another warm; at one time the lower leg, at another the thigh, was cold, at another, warm; at one time the forehead was cold and the cheeks hot, etc., or (in the evening) flying shiverings with burning in the cheeks. *Chamom.*

Constant alternations of chilliness and heat: she is constantly attacked by great heat of the feet rising up through the whole body, with sensation as though blood rushed into the face; but she was rather pale than red. After a few minutes, again creepings of icy-coldness from the head down to the feet, and the heat momentarily disappeared. These attacks appeared several times, during the day. *Cocculus.*

Febrile paroxysms: frequent thrills throughout the body, as when one warms himself by the fire in cold weather, after which he became so weak that he was obliged to lie down; all without thirst or sweat. *Cocculus.**

* Alternation and short duration of opposite febrile movements, all of them marked by reduced vital energy, is characteristic of the *Cocculus* fever. (*Heinigke.*)

Directly after the chill, comes a flying heat and pricking in the skin, rapidly followed by perspiration, which at times is profuse, and lasting even from 12 to 24 hours. *Gelsemium*.

After one to several hours, chilliness subsides, general heat supervenes, mostly about the head and face, with full pulse, from 80 to 100. *Gelsemium*.

Want of life, like an internal coldness; heat almost constantly alternating with chilliness, pale looks with blue rings around the eyes; with dread of heat in the cold, and dread of cold in the heat. *Sulph*.

Frequent recurring fits of shuddering, passing off quickly, without immediate heat or thirst afterwards. Sometime afterwards sudden heat, especially in the face; feels as if hot breath came out of his nose. The fits of shuddering recur 8 or 10 times; paroxysms of heat less frequent but longer lasting. *Sabadilla*.

Alternation of burning internal heat and cold feeling externally. *Sabadilla*.

Alternate chilliness and heat, with great redness and heat of the face. *Lycopod*.

Chilliness internally, with heat of the face and burning sensation in the cheeks. *Merc. sol*.

Alternate chilliness and heat, the latter with photophobia. *Hep. sulph*.

In frequent paroxysms (commencing early in the morning), bitter taste in the mouth, then chill with thirst, then much heat with interrupted sleep. *Hep. sulph*.

Frequent attacks of fever, followed by chill and heat with bloated red face, and thirst during the chill and the heat; the intervals, when there is no febrile movement, last about half an hour. *Ammon. mur*.

Several attacks of fever with thirst, coldness in the hands and feet, followed by heat of the pale face, and especially heat of the hands and feet, with cutting colic. *Cina*.

Fever for several days, more constant when not in bed, chilliness over the whole body without thirst; cold hands, with internal burning heat and dulness of the head, great sleepiness, heaviness and weakness of the feet and stiffness of the hollow of the knees; after lying down in bed, immediate heat and perspiration all over, also without thirst. *Helleb. nig.*

Always either chilly, or in sweat. *Causticum.*

Febrile attacks of chill and sweat, throughout the whole day, intermingled with a persistent sensation of heat and redness of the face, alternating with a little thirst. *China.*

Frequent shaking chills, often with chattering of the teeth, at various times, especially in the open air, lasting an hour; frequently followed by warm perspiration for a quarter of an hour, with a feeling of relief. *Merc. cor.*

Alternation of cold clammy skin with febrile heat. *Doryphora.*

Chill—hiccup—sweat—hiccup. *Ars. alb.*

Coldness of the body and dryness of the skin alternate with cold sweats. *Ars. alb.*

Alternations of chill and heat, great exhaustion, vertigo, night-sweats, fantasies, oppression of the chest with coated tongue, anorexia; earthy, yellow sunken face, and great prostration. *Carlsbad.*

Alternation of coldness and heat, followed by profuse sweat. *Cyclamen.*

Sudden alternations of heat and chill; chills generally followed by general heat and sweat over the whole body, without thirst, either in the cold or hot stage, (mostly with confusion of the head). *Bellad.*

For several days, chill and heat, mostly shaking chills, followed by general dry heat; a little sweat only, early in the morning. *Ammon. carb.*

After one to several hours, chilliness subsides, general

heat supervenes, mostly about the head and face, with full pulse, from 80 to 100. *Gelseminum*.*

Several attacks, in the morning, during the day, and especially in the evening; at first, much thirst, then, after sometime, shivering, lingering heat, without thirst, during which he desires to be covered; at times, transient perspiration. *Lachesis*. (These attacks lasted for several weeks, and were at last relieved by *China*.)

After an access of insanity, general chill, severe shaking, horripilation, chattering of the teeth, compressive headache, burning thirst, with fear of drinking water, after which he craves. After a new attack of insanity, the chill and yawning of the preceding fever repeated. *Tarentula*.

Rigors were amongst the first symptoms noticed; chills began in the lumbar region and spread over the whole body, aggravated by the slightest draft of cold air; coldness of the whole body; increase of artificial heat produced chilliness; could not keep warm, though sitting beside a hot stove almost constantly. *Tarentula*.

Shivering, horripilation and general shaking, in coldness, yawning, violent thirst, with need of stretching; compressive headache; symptoms like the first stage of intermittent, lasting one hour, followed by pain in the heart, as if it would jump out of its place; pain in the left arm, followed by muscular weakness, heat and cough; fever with a scorching heat, intense thirst, pain in the left arm, dryness of the mouth, oppression, panting and dyspnœa. *Tarentula*.

Fever paroxysms begin with chill and heat and end with sweat. *Ammon. mur.*

Unaccountably feverish, first hot then cold. *Calc. carb.*
Burning heat through the whole body, alternating with

* In most cases, perspiration follows the febrile reaction, and continues from a few minutes to several hours. *Gelseminum*.

intense coldness that causes trembling and shaking, and repeats several times; feet constantly cold. *Tarentula*.

Sensation of heat alternating with flushes of chilliness, over the whole back. *Carlsbad*.

Whole surface of the body feels hot and dry with occasional chill, principally up and down the back as if ague would come on. *Baptisia*.

Frequent paroxysms of fever, consisting of general flushes of heat and frequent recurring chilliness and shivering (especially over the face, back, chest, and arms). *Merc. sol.*

Paroxysms of heat with great anxiety as from compression in the chest, without thirst, alternating with a sensation of coldness over the whole body, and great prostration. *Merc. sol.*

Chilliness and heat alternating with faintness, nausea, pain in the right temple, redness of the eyeballs, dry and red tongue, and thirst for cold water. *Zingiber*.

Alternate heat and chill, hot and cold sweat, while a dull, incessant ache pervades the bones and joints. *Opium*. *

* The above symptom is taken from a report of Dr. Shearer, as published in the *North China Herald*, June 28, 1883, concerning opium-eaters who try to break the habit. The following is the report in full. "Amongst the first symptoms attendant on breaking off the habit are: a constant propensity to yawn, gape, and stretch, together with languor and general uneasiness. Loss of appetite and a sense of constriction or cramp in the stomach come on, the mouth and throat become dry, and there is frequent sneezing. As the hours go on, shudders run through the frame with alternating heats and chills, hot and cold sweats, while a dull incessant ache pervades the bones and joints. Then follows a host of indescribable sensations, burning, tingling, twitching, that seem to run immediately underneath the surface of the skin, and prompt one to cry out for relief, or strike or clutch the nearest object in one's agony. The brain is excited and irritable, and the head aches and throbs as if it would burst. Sleep there is none, and one will go for ten or twelve days and

Burning heat, suddenly alternating with chilliness, and shuddering, at short intervals. *Sanguinaria*.

Sudden burning heat of the cheeks, with cold forehead, without thirst. *Sabad*.

Heat and perspiration at times, alternating with chilliness. *Raphanus*.

Almost uninterrupted heat of the whole body, with redness of the face, and sweat of the head and body; after the heat, chilliness and coldness with deadness of the hands, lasting four days. *Sepia*.

FLUSHES OF HEAT

Sudden flushes of heat, red face, and cold hands. *Euphrasia*.

Flushing heat, in the face, with febrile shivering of the body. *Sulph*.

Sudden and frequent congestion to the head, with anxiety, followed by rigor over the back, often repeated. *Aconite*.

Flushes of heat and cold, across the shoulders. *Phosph*.

Sudden warmth over the whole body, speedily disappearing, followed by weakness of all the parts. *Digitalis*.

Flushes of heat (all over the body). *Iod*. With redness of face, and fever all over. *Oleum jecor. asel*.

Flushes over the whole body, as if perspiration would break out. *Ferrum**; *Glonoin*.

nights without, so far as one can judge, a single moment's loss of consciousness. The strength is reduced to the lowest point, and the least exertion induces panting and distress. But this only lasts for a time. Unaided by medicine, these symptoms last for twenty or thirty days, gradually abating, and then die away".

**Ferrum*, like *Chloral*, has face flushed—but there are no "flushes" towards the face; the flushes are over the whole body, like the flushes of *Iod*.

- Frequent short attacks of flushes of heat, during the day. *Cepa*; *Clemat.*; *Nitr. ac.*; *Sanguin.*; *Silic.* (Especially in the evening, with slight febrile restlessness and burning heat in the palms. *Phosph.*)
- Sudden dry heat, on every motion and every noise. *Bryonia.*
- Every quarter of an hour, heat in the face and over the whole body. *Ambra gris.*
- Frequently alternating attacks of general heat, followed by sudden flushes of heat over the whole body. *Ignatia.*
- Violent rising of heat to the head, every five minutes. *Sepia.*
- Flushing of the face. *Amyl. nit.*; *Glon.*; *Baptis.**
- Sudden attack of general heat, as if hot water had been dashed upon her, accompanied by sad mood, weeping, and despair of life in general. *Calc. carb.*
- Frequent flushes of heat in the head, without subsequent sweat. *Magnes. carb.*
- Sudden attacks of heat, while sitting, sometimes with anxiety. *Graphites.*
- Flushes of heat over the whole body or some particular part of the body (head, face, down the arms, along the sciatic nerve, from chest or pit of stomach to head, &c.). *Glonoin.*
- Frequent rising of heat from the abdomen to the head, with burning in the cheeks. *Lycopod.*
- Orgasm of blood, rising of heat from the chest to the face and head, with heat and redness of the face, especially the cheeks. *Tilia.*
- Great uneasiness and orgasm of blood. *Sulph.*
- Heat as from orgasm of blood, with sensitiveness of the throat. *Lachesis.*

* *Chloral* would apparently deserve a place amongst the drugs above mentioned; but under the action of *Chloral* the face is flushed—there are no flushings.

The whole side of the body upon which he lies is painful, as if ulcerating, with intolerable thirst and frequent flushes of heat in the head. *Silic.*

After even slight motion of the body, she became weak with orgasm of blood in the chest, the face became hot and the body began to glow, the vessels were hard, and distended, and her breath left her; only after resting a long time, she recovered. *Spongia.*

Heat of the stomach, and an unpleasant feeling throughout the whole body, as if feverish; soreness and languidness of the limbs, indigestion, eructation. Heat in stomach worse before, better after, eating. *Ferrum.*

Several attacks of heat with anxiety, daily; pain in the præcordial region; weeping and inconsolable, she longed to die on the spot. *Spongia.*

Frequent orgasm of blood, with (at times) violent palpitation, or, paroxysms of anxious heat. *Phosph.**

Intense heat in the head, and great orgasm of blood. *Calc. carb.*

Frequent rush of blood to the face, and painful fulness of the whole right half of the body and the lower extremities. *Limulus.*

Febrile attacks, from time to time. *Iod.; Sulph. ac.*

Frequently recurring sensation of heat in the head, with external heat and redness of the face, alternating with paleness. *Magnes. carb.*

Frequently recurring heat of the whole body, with great redness of the face. *Magnes. carb.*

General heat alternates with crampy pain in the chest. *Lachmanthes.*

Heat of the head alternating with diarrhœa. *Bellad.*

Face, at times, a little flushed, at times, of a livid hue. *Glonoin.*

* Thinking very intensely, is likely to bring on a sensation of heat, as if dashed with hot water. *Phos.*

FLUSHES OF HEAT WITH SWEAT

Paroxysms of flushings of heat, with moisture of the hands, frequently during the day. *Nitr. ac.*

Sudden heat, with sweat and anxious palpitation of the heart. *Alumina.*

Suddenly, head and face very warm; this warmth extends over the whole body, is most intense in the region of the stomach and bowels, and accompanied by sweat. *Aconitum.*

Attacks of flushes of heat, as if hot water were poured on one, with redness of the face, sweat of the whole body, and anxiety without thirst, yet without dryness of throat. *Sepia.*

Frequent flushes in the face and the whole body, followed by perspiration. *Ammon. mur.; Silic.; Petrol.*

Flushes in the face and head followed by perspiration. *Zingiber.*

Flushes of heat over the whole body, accompanied by perspiration. *Alcohol; Acet. ac.; Oxal. ac.; Spongia.*

In those instances in which sweating took place, the face became flushed and was most marked when the perspiration was greatest; the flush involved the cheeks and the ears, but soon passed away, and was succeeded by pallor. *Jaborandi.*

Alternation of dry skin with perspiration. *Apis; Daphne Indica.*

PAROXYSMAL SWEAT

Suddenly occurring and as quickly disappearing, general sweat. *Bellad.*

Frequent momentary sweat, over the whole body, without any heat. *Hep. sulph.*

Transient perspiration, between the attacks of the fever. *Lachesis.*

Much disposition to sweat, sometimes hot, sometimes cold, particularly in the hands and feet. *Sepia*.

Cold sweat alternately, on different parts of the body.
Conium.

Chilliness alternates with perspiration. *Saccharum album*.*

Cold clammy perspiration, of an intermittent nature.
Cuprum arsen.

PAROXYSMAL DRUG FEVERS

Intermittent fever, returning frequently during the day, at indefinite periods; first, general heat with sweat in the face, violent thirst and bitterness of the mouth, then chill with general coldness even in the face, with inclination to vomit, pressure in the forehead, extending into the temple; during the heat, vertigo, as if he would fall. *Sepia*.

Fever paroxysms, with burning pain and formication, † all over the body. *Arundo Maur*.

Fever paroxysms, with nausea, coldness, thirst, pain in the bowels, and salivation. *Arundo Maur*.

The typhus-like fever, with extreme restlessness alternating with stupor. *Ars. alb*.

Febrile attacks. *Jalapa*.

Attack of actual fever (in one prover, this febrile attack resembled rheumatic fever). *Eucalyptus*.

Repeated attacks of fever, with pain in the shoulders and nape of the neck. *Ars. alb*.

* See p. 56.

† In women, formication begins in the loins and rises to the face, where it is succeeded by perspiration.

PERIODIC DRUG-FEVERS

In some cases, the intermittent fever appears like a *febris erratica*; there occur, at indefinite times, attacks of chilliness, heat and sweat. *Morphinum*.

Hectic fever. *Cuprum*; *Merc.*; *Plumb*.

Hectic fever, with emaciation, cough, night-sweats, diarrhœa, dyspnœa, and troublesome swellings of the feet and legs. *Ac. ac.* (?)

Daily repeated chills, with sensation of a heavy dragging up of the abdomen when walking and standing. *Carbon. oxygen*.

Coldness of the feet, every day (often associated with oppression of the chest); at times, painfully cold; after which, heat sometimes follows. *Lachesis*.

Shivering over the whole day, with hot face and cold hands, without thirst—repeated after 24 hours. *Hyos*.

Quotidian intermittent fever, which returns every day, at the same time. *Cactus*.

Daily, at the same hour, chill, followed by heat. *China*.

Quotidian ague, sometimes tertian. *Ars. alb*.

Violent shivering with yawnings, as in intermittent fever, which she had ten years before; with this the head is confused, drawing in the left tibia down to the ankle, whereby the foot becomes quite cold; this is repeated every other day, as chilliness with cold feet. *Bromium*.

Every other day, chills. *Merc. sulph*.

Usually tertian, or sometimes quotidian, type of intermittent fever, sometimes anticipating, sometimes postponing; patient complains that at the time when the fever usually occurs, he feels uncomfortable, exhausted; with the febrile paroxysms are associated neuralgic pains in various nerve-area (supraorbital, inter-

costal, and cardiac pains); spleen enlarged; after the paroxysm a sediment is noticed in the urine. In the more violent forms of intermittents, delirium occurs during the height of the fever; in this delirium patient cannot be kept in bed, and is excited even to raving; great exhaustion and prostration follow the fever and continue into the apyrexia. *Morphinum*.

Anticipating type of tertian intermittent fever. The fever returned four times, receding two hours each time and lasting two hours. Chill passed down the back and around the abdomen. *Ol. jec. as.*

Postponing chills. *Kissingen*.

Tertian fever. *Baryta mur.*

Swelling of the whole body, face, abdomen, legs and the arms down to the wrist-joints, without thirst, but with great shortness of breath lasting three weeks; fever every second or third day, chill and heat alternating, coming on at irregular hours, even at night, the heat accompanied with sweat all over. *Sepia*.*

She had three attacks of intermittent fever; the first in November, lasting three days; the second in December, lasting seven days, and the third from the 14th to the 16th of January. The symptoms of the attack were as follow: Between 8-30 and 9 A.M., after getting out of bed, chilly with chattering of teeth, nails and lips blue, sometimes sickness on waking, bad taste in the mouth, desire for much cold drink, pulse feeble, wanted to lie down, and be quiet and wrapped up, breath offensive, tongue brown; this lasted till 1 P.M., then fever came on. During the fever, there was full pulse, frontal pain, not much thirst, especially hot to touch on abdomen, with pain there, feet and hands

* The above symptoms give us a fair picture of *Berry-Berry*—a disease common in various parts of India. Study in connexion with *Sepia*; *Dulcam.*; *Kali nit.*; *Natr. hypochloros.*; *Tarentula*; and (according to Hering) *Nur mosch.*

cold objectively, could not bear the least draught, breath offensive, tongue brown; this lasted till 4 or 5 P.M., she then seemed well for one or two hours. Then about 6 P.M., she was slightly chilly, till about 8 P.M. Then there was heat again, could not sleep, had bad dreams; could not sleep after 3 A.M. She was losing flesh very fast and getting very weak. The second attack was the most severe, and the third (which occurred after she had been removed to another room, free from the arsenical wall-paper) was the slightest. *Arsenic.*

Regular intermittent form of fever (in one woman who had taken an infusion of matches). *Phosphorus.*

Quotidian or tertian fever, in the forenoon or towards evening, preceded or not by chilliness. *Centaurea tagan.*

Every third day, repeated tearings over the whole body, with chills all over the body. *Anacard.*

Every seven days, fever and ague. *Ammon. mur.*

After the lapse of 5 weeks, disagreeable feeling of chilliness returning. *Antim. crud.*

Complaints assume the form of intermittent fever. *Antim. ox.*

Paroxysms similar to intermittent fever, repeated, at first, every two weeks, and then, every month, finally remaining away for a year; the paroxysm lasted from half an hour to two hours, consisting of shivering of the limbs, ending with perspiration. *Strychn.*

Intermittent fever seems very prevalent amongst the workers in nearly all the mines and factories, as reported by nearly all observers; but whether due to Mercury or local causes, is uncertain. *Mercury.**

* Allopaths are in the habit of prescribing some mercurial preparation prior to administration of quinine, in cases of intermittents. The mercury is prescribed on the ground of some vague speculation, with which we can have nothing to do. Experience seems however to show, that quinine manifests its antiperiodic virtues better when

One of the men who escaped salivation suffered from intermittent fever. *Mercury*.

The reactionary fever after the poisoning assumed the type of an intermittent. *Vipera*.

A person formerly aguish may very easily reproduce the paroxysm, with greater or less severity, by the untimely and improper use of *Quinine*.

(Phillip's Mat. Med. and Therapeutics. Vegetable Kingdom. 1874. P. 448.)

It is worthy of note, that some persons say that after taking *Quinine* for some time, the drug itself produces similar symptoms (of malarial poisoning with its periodic agues).*

I have heard intelligent natives ask not to have *Quinine* given to them, as 'they did not wish to make the fever worse.' †

Occasionally, some fever. *Cuprum*.

Daily fever. *Conium*.

Daily fever, at the same hour, with very short breath. *Cina*.

Paroxysms of fever, returning at the same hour, every day. *Ars. alb*.

Quotidian or tertian, remittent or intermittent, rather postponing than anticipating. *Gambogia*.

Intermittent fever, quotidian, tertian, quartan. *Podophyl*.

Quartan fever, with constant diarrhoea at the days free from fever. *Iod*.

Quotidian febrile state, consisting in increased heat, frequent pulse, heat in the palms of the hands, and desire of lying down all the time, with aggravated ideas about his disease. *Tarentula*.

The fever persisted for a few days with an irregular type,

preceded by mercury. May it not be that Mercury is in a rough way homœopathic to intermittents and paves the way to the quinine?

* Climate and Fevers of India. By Dr. J. Fayrer, London. Churchill. 1882. P. 77.

† Ibid. P. 111.

and necessitated the employment of antiperiodics.
Vipera.

Fever recurs for several days, sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the evening. *Verat. alb.*

Fever, continued or intermittent, quotidian, tertian or quartan, always with great prostration. *Robinia.*

Tertian fever, with general painful weariness, great hunger and urgent thirst. *Bufo. (?)*

Quartan fever, with intense heat and violent delirium.
Bufo. (?)

Intermittent fever, every one, two, or three days, irregular in type. *Saccharum album.*

From another prover, rather oversensitive to the effects of white sugar, as commonly used, we have a description of the fever, which was invariably caused in him, whenever he took sugar: *chill* commencing in the small of the back, and spreading thence up and down; severe headache, and occasional vomiting; *fever*, followed by headache, morbid hunger, and a hectic flush on the cheeks; *no sweat*, except when weakened by repeated attacks; before and during the paroxysm the burning in stomach and back was simply intolerable; no thirst.

Fever of a remittent type, and sometimes with brain symptoms. *Rhus tox.; Alstonia constricta.**

Constant fever of a remittent type, reaching its highest point in the evening of the eighth day, when the pulse was exceedingly small and soft. *Phosphor.*

Fever of an adynamic intermittent type, (such as I have frequently witnessed in Peshawar on the north-west frontier of India) with considerable prostration during these seven days. *Strychn.*

In this way (*viz.*, by administration to healthy men $\frac{1}{4}$ grain doses of arsenious acid) can be produced, in healthy persons, attacks of remittent fever, though not

* According to the unpublished provings of Dr. Bepin Behari Moitra, late of the Chandney Hospital.

such rigors as those of true fever, but only flushing heat, disappearing and returning, and chiefly felt in præcordial region, whence it passes to the rest of the body, and is especially felt in forehead and eyebrows. Such accessions terminate sometimes in partial or general sweats, and at other times merely in a moist state of the skin. *Arsen.*

Regularly recurring perspiration. *Strychn.; Ant. crud.*

PERIODIC MORNING DRUG-FEVER

CHILL

Weak and chilly, in the morning. *Verat. alb.*

In the morning, she feels chilly while in bed; chilliness continues the whole forenoon. *Arn. mont.**

Morning when in bed, he has a feeling of cold on the right side on which he is lying. *Arn. mont. (?)*

At 5 A.M., in bed, chilliness. *Bovista.*

From 6 to 9 A.M., chilliness, cold to the touch externally, with griping in the abdomen, without subsequent heat and without thirst. *Bovista.*

Several mornings in succession about 8 A.M., shivering for one hour and a half. *Conium.*

On rising from bed in the morning, chilliness, which was preceded by sweat at about midnight. *Hep. sulph.*

In the morning in bed, chilliness. *Graphites.*

For several days commencing in the morning, general, shaking chills with gooseflesh; painful sensitiveness of the external head to touch and motion; drawing tearing in the limbs, and frequent sticking in the joints, especially of the elbows and shoulders, without thirst. *Helleb. nig.*

From morning till evening, chilliness for 4 days. *Magnes. carb.*

Chilliness in the morning after rising, for several days in succession. *Nux vom.*

In the morning, sensation of chilliness on the back and limbs, with painfulness of the skin as if it had been frozen, and a sensation of falling asleep in the limbs, like that caused by cold water. *Nux vom.*

* *Arnica* has: when waking from sleep (day or night) he feels an internal continued chilliness, without ever having any shivering.

In the forenoon before nine, chilliness, ice-cold hands and blue nails (he was obliged to lie down); lasting till noon. After the chilliness, thirst, followed by heaviness of the head, throbbing pain in the occiput, and heat of the face, with usual warmth of the rest of the body, lasting till 3 P.M.; in the evening, felt well; at night, profuse sweat, especially at the abdomen. After the heat, nausea, Quotidian attack. *Dros.*

Chill on rising; chill preceded by a miliary eruption, most copiously developed on the forehead and face; during chill, great hunger; and food taken was speedily vomited; intolerable pain in the back and neck and hip-joint; in the hot stage, urgent thirst with muttering delirium. Miliary rash becomes dark, almost of a livid colour. This group of symptoms repeated itself daily for a fortnight. *Ailanthus.*

Every day at 9 A. M., febrile shivering down the back, with some nausea, without subsequent heat. *Magnes. carb.*
At 4 A. M., severe attack of cough, with shivering, lasting for hours. *Anacardium.*

Morning chills—sweat in the evening. *Phosph.**

In the morning and evening, chill and internal chilliness; it constantly seems as though one would freeze even in a warm room. *Pulsat.*

Morning and evening, chilliness. *Chlorum. (?)*

Fever with shaking chill, especially in the morning. *Sarracenia.*

Chilliness, every morning after rising. † *Spigelia.*

Chilliness without thirst, every morning. *Thuja.*

Febrile chill with thirst, in the morning. *Verat. alb.*

In the morning, first chilliness, afterwards heat. *Arnica.*

In the morning after waking, chilliness, sometimes with slight heat between the attacks of chilliness; this continues till after midday, when it is followed by an

* As a rule, *Phosphorus* has rather pronounced evening chills.

† The chills extend from the feet upward.

increased warmth, especially in the head, with symptoms of impending coryza, especially moisture of the nose and sneezing. *Berberis*.

In the morning, coldness with shuddering, in the afternoon, general heat and thirst. *Copaiba*.

In the morning, chilliness, heat throughout the rest of the day, but no perspiration. *Eupat. perf.*

In the morning, the paroxysm of fever generally commences, thirst several hours before the chill, which continues during the chill and heat. *Eupat. perf.*

Especially morning and evening, (on going to sleep) persistent icy-coldness of the feet, mostly with heat of the face, violent beating of the heart, and apprehensiveness. *Natr. carb.*

PERIODIC MORNING-HEAT

In the morning, the febrile symptoms occur more particularly and are accompanied with great malaise and tendency to delirium, which ceases during the sweat. *Æthusa*.

In the morning especially, dry hot skin, lasting till mid-day. *Ailanthus. (?)*

In the morning after waking, dry heat over the body. *Arnica*.

For several mornings on waking, after restless nights, orgasm of blood. *Calc. carb.*

In the morning, troublesome heat in the palms of the hands. *Carb. an.*

In the morning, glowing heat in the face. *Crocus; Sepia*. He gets very hot in the face, in the morning; pale face in the evening. *Sepia*.

Violent dry heat in the head, with glowing face, in the morning on waking. *Sulph.*

In the forenoon, in others in the morning, heat in the head. *Bryonia*.

In morning in bed, sensation of general heat with thirst, whereby he does not wish to be uncovered. *Ignatia*.

About 3 A. M., heat all over. *Ignatia*.

Especially in the morning, increased warmth. *Mephitis*.

Very early in the morning, heat in the soles of the feet; he tries to cover them, because cold causes intolerable pain. *Nux. vom.*

Fever, every day in the morning. *Thuja*.

Fever, especially in the morning on waking, in the evening when going to bed, and during the night. *Kali iod.*

Morning till evening, fever. *Robinia*.

Febrile heat, every morning about 9 O'clock, and in the afternoon about 5, lasting about an hour, with deep yawning, excessive thirst, headache and pulsation in the abdomen. *Kali carb.*

Anxious heat, from 4 to 5 A. M. and from 5 to 6 P. M. *Sepia*.

Dry heat, in the morning in bed. *Sulph.*

The night fever abates in the morning. *Aconite*.

MORNING-SWEAT

Morning-sweat, over the whole body. *Am. carb.*; *Coloc.*; *Natr. mur.*; *Silic.*; *Calc. carb.*; *Lycop.*; *Nux vom.*; *Phosp. ac.*; *Nitr. ac.*; *Ferrum*; *Magnes. carb.*; *Acet. ac.*; *Pimpinella*; *Cale. acet.*; *Tilia*; *Pulsat.*; *Rhus tox.*; *Senecio*.

Morning-sweat, over the whole body, from the time he wakes to the time he rises. *Ars. alb.*

Towards morning, general sweat with only the ordinary warmth of the body. *Helleb. nig.*

Sweat, especially towards morning, but also during the night. *Chelid. majus*; *Kali iod.*

Every morning, he perspires; if he falls asleep, a second time, and if he then rises, he is so weary and exhausted, that he would rather lie down again. *Ignatia*.

Nearly every morning, sweat with thirst. *Magnes. mur.*

Every morning, sour sweat all over, with great weakness of the limbs, for the first hour afterwards. *Iod.*

Began to perspire, after 5 A.M. *Nux vom.*

Every morning, perspiration all over, exhausting him. *Phosphorus.*

Towards morning, perspiration and feeling of anxiety. *Phosph.*

During the sleep in the morning, sweat, disappearing after waking. *Pulsat.*

Sweat, every morning in bed after waking. *Sepia.*

Sweat, in the morning after waking, continues all day, makes him weak in the evening. *Sepia.*

Sleep heavy, exhausting, every night, with sweat in the morning. *Hypericum.*

Profuse perspiration, after 4 A.M. every morning. *Stannum.*

Morning-sweat always after waking, about 6 or 7 O'clock. *Sulph.*

Profuse sweat at waking, 5-30 A.M. *Sepia.*

When remaining in bed after 6 O'clock, begins to perspire. *Alumina.*

Especially in the morning in bed, debilitating, sour, sweat. *Bufo ; Lycop.*

Sourish night-sweats, five mornings in succession. *Sepia.*

In the morning on waking, general biting, itching perspiration. *Paris quadrif.*

Morning-sweat, mostly on lower part of the body. *Sepia.*

Every morning, profuse sweat of the feet. *Pulsat.*

Sweat on both thighs, in the morning. *Rhus tox. (?)*

Morning-sweat, on the joints. *Ammon. carb.*

Morning-sweat, only on the face. *Ars. alb.*

Early in the morning, sweat (profuse over the whole body, or solely about the head). *Hep. sulph.*

Every morning in bed, sweat on the neck. *Euphorbium*.

Every morning in bed, sweat on the sternum. *Graphites*.

Morning-sweat, mostly, on the neck, nape of the neck and forehead. *Stannum*.

Profuse perspiration in the morning, only on itching parts. *Sulph*.

In the morning, the paralysed parts are often covered with a copious viscous perspiration. *Plumbum*.

Towards morning, cold, sweaty feet. *Mercur*.

Towards and in the morning, sweat on single parts. *Calc. phosph*.

Morning and night-sweats. *Ammon. mur.*; *Ant. tart.*; *Argent. nitr*.

Every other morning, general warm sweat. *Antim. crud*.

In the morning at daybreak, perspiration, till towards noon, on alternate mornings, and each time preceded by headache. *Ferrum*.

Sweat, especially upon the chest, every morning, from 5 to 6 for 8 days in succession. *Bovista*.

Morning-perspiration, particularly on the body and occiput. *Ferr. magnet*.

PERIODIC FORENOON DRUG-FEVER

CHILL

In the forenoon, much thirst, an hour after chill over the back. *Angustura*.

From noon, and at times appearing earlier, till evening, febrile chill with gooseflesh.* *Carduus benedictus*.

Chilliness, in the forenoon. *Antim. crud.*; *Sarsap.*; *Graph.*
Usually about 10 A. M., lasting from half an hour to an hour, chilliness, in the back, with cold hands and blue nails, sometimes the coldness extends into the arms. *Conium mac.*

Shivering, several forenoons, about 10 O'clock, with coldness in the hands, deadness of the fingers, and insensibility of their tips. *Stannum*.

Intermittent fever, especially in the forenoon. *Guarea*.†

In the forenoon, lassitude and great chilliness, in the afternoon, shaking chilliness in the back. *Alumina*.(?)

Before midday and the evening, horripilation. *Allium sativa*.

At 11 A. M., chill, in the evening at 6, heat. *Carbo veg.*
Daily at 10 A. M., febrile chill, but gradually recurring later. Head constantly hot during febrile chill, great heat of head and face in the afternoon. *Kissingen*.

At 9-15 A. M., frequent chilliness in the back with cold hands. *Ledum*.

Chilliness for an hour, at 10 A. M., followed by rest till 3 P. M., then heat in the head and the hands, for two hours, with thirst. *Sulph.*

Fever, every forenoon; internal chilliness, worse daily,

* Paralytic like heaviness of the limbs, worse during the fever.

† The *Guarea* symptoms as they are quoted in Allen's Encyclopædia from Dr. Petoz's Record, contain both pathogenetic and clinical symptoms.

with vertigo as if the head would sink down, without thirst; followed by such great weakness, that he could no longer go upstairs, with perspiration day and night only on the head, which was puffy. *Sulph.*

Till 11 A.M., I am always very cold; from 12 to 2 P.M., excessively hot; from 3 to 4 P. M., again cold, and before bedtime, hot once more. *Sulph.*

The whole forenoon, shuddering over the whole body which passed into a febrile chill with gooseflesh and coldness, the head being hot and the hands cold. *Argent. nitr.*

FORENOON-HEAT

From 11 A. M. to 12 or 1 O'clock, hectic fever every day. *Argent. met.*

In the forenoon, (in other provers, in the morning), heat in the head. *Bryonia.*

From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., external heat. *Canthar.*

At 11 A. M. or thereabout, heat and redness of face in patches. *Natr. mur.*

Fever, usually occurring from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., or from midnight to 8 A. M., without being preceded by perceptible cold. Sweat, little. *Silicea.*

Great heat of the face and hands with prostration and hypochondriac mood for several forenoons. *Vux mosch.*

Flushes of heat, every day after breakfast. *Thuja.*

Every forenoon, or every other forenoon, heat, preceded or not by chilliness. *Centaura tag.*

FORENOON-SWEAT

There is not a single remedy in our *Materia Medica* which had produced a periodic forenoon-sweat, and only one remedy that had produced partial periodic noon-sweat, as may be seen from the following :

Unusual perspiration of the feet, not offensive, so that by 6 P.M., he had to dry his stockings; this was repeated for several days, beginning at noon. *Lactic acid*.

PERIODIC NOON DRUG-FEVER

CHILL.

About noon, chills along the spine, and with them a sensation of heat and increased lethargy: the hands and feet were not cold, but rather hot, as also was the head. The chills appeared in the upper part of the spine, close to the occiput, and extended downwards to the extreme end of the coccyx, but did not radiate from the spine. Warmth dissipated them for a time. Neither motion or open air affected them. About 5 P.M., the chills subsided, no sweat followed, but profound sleepiness set in, a sleepiness so intense, that the prover retired three hours earlier than was his custom. He did not fall asleep, however, but lay enchanted by a vivid imagination. At 10 O'clock, the prover became restless, felt the bed burning hot, the legs and back ached, and the brain seemed too large for the skull; about midnight he noticed that the palms of the hands, the lower parts of the abdomen and the inner sides of the thighs were bathed with perspiration. These febrile attacks continued regularly

* As far back as 1876, in a paper contributed to the World's Homœopathic Convention, held at Philadelphia, I recommended *Argent. nitr.* in malarial cachexia and in cirrhosis of the liver of malarial origin. Since then I have learnt that physiological experiments on animals with the above-mentioned salt gave rise to a shrunken liver with increase of connective tissue both in the liver and in the kidneys. (See *Lancet*, July 22, 1882.) And now we learn besides that a regular intermittent fever has been produced in man by the use of the salt.

for six consecutive days. *Argent. nit.** (*Hahnemannian Monthly*, July 1883.)

At noon again, occurred the usual shivering as if after exposure to a draft of air, with blueness of the nails, and gooseskin, at first on the outside of both arms, then on the back down to the sacrum, and lastly on the abdomen, when he felt as if he were stroked across with something cold. It was lessened by the heat of fire and increased by movement, and was accompanied by the following symptoms: weariness, paleness of the face which has a suffering expression, pain in the middle of the upper arms and of the thighs and legs as if the bones were broken, and pains shooting through the outside of the feet. All these symptoms did not interfere with the prover's appetite, on the contrary, he ate his food with relish. *Sulph.*

Between 12 and 1, coldness, chilliness, sleepiness; at 3-30, heat, fever and headache; an hour later, fever and headache begin to disappear. *Ferr. iod.*

NOON-HEAT

About noon, uncommon burning in hand and feet.
Ammon. carb.

Every day about noon, sudden heat of the head and redness of the face, with considerable obstruction of vision, and great thirst, lasting an hour. *Bellad.*

Every forenoon at 11 O'clock, paroxysm of fever without thirst and without previous chill, lasting one hour; she felt hot and was hot to touch, with red face, followed by anxiety and slight sweat, especially on the hand and feet and on the face, for four days in succession. (Previous to menstruation.) *Calc. carb. (?)*

From noon till evening, fever with violent heat about the head, dark redness of the face, and thirst: headache set in half an hour before the heat. *Silic.*

Periodic Noon Drug-Fever

At noon (after eating), glowing hot cheeks, with cold hands and feet without shivering, recurring at the same time, for two days. *Capsicum*.

Fever commencing at noon, becomes quite severe at 3 P. M. *Ferr. iod.*

During the midday rest, great heat of the face, with throbbing in the cheeks and forehead; the whole face looked brownish-red; after resting a little, the heat of the face disappeared, but the headache remained, with frequent urging to urinate, till the next noon. *Kreos.*

Attack of fever, at noon. *Spiranthes*. *

* This drug requires further study.

PERIODIC AFTERNOON DRUG-FEVER

CHILL

- In the afternoon, continued chilliness with external heat and red face. *Ars. alb.*
- In the afternoon, extremities and face cool, towards 5 P.M., cold. *Ars. alb.*
- In the afternoon, fever; shuddering about the head with stretching and drawing in the limbs, followed by chilliness and goose-skin; in the evening, fever; and till 9, heat over the body, especially the face, without sweat; cold hands and feet. *Ars. alb.*
- Every afternoon, shivering down the back, which seems to commence in the chest. *Carbo anim.*
- In the afternoon, shivering more frequent. *Æthusa.*
- Chilliness, always coming on in the afternoon, and lasting till late into the night, with slight general weakness and heaviness of the limbs. *Coc. cact.*
- Every afternoon, chilliness for two hours, with cold hands and dryness of the mouth. *Petrol.*
- In the afternoon, chilly, must go to bed (this is succeeded in one prover by heat and sweat). *Ferrum.*
- In the afternoon, chilliness (then some heat), then profuse cold sweat, all without any thirst. *Gelsem.*
- In the afternoon, fever; chilliness and coldness with blue nails, for four hours, followed by general heat and burning of the hands, with thirst, without subsequent sweat. *Nitric ac.*
- Febrile chill, in the afternoon, lasting an hour, followed by heat all over, lasting a quarter of an hour, afterwards general perspiration for two hours; thirst neither during chill nor heat. *Nitr. acid.*
- Every afternoon, coldness and weakness. *Phosph.*
- Repeated shivering, in the afternoon; in the evening, general burning heat and violent thirst, frightful start-

ing up preventing sleep; pain like wandering labor-pains; painfulness of the whole body, so that she would not turn over in bed, and watery diarrhoea. *Pulsatilla*.

During the afternoon, great coldness of the lower extremities. *Rumex*.

Nearly daily, especially in the afternoon and evening, the patients complain of chilliness, increased sensation of heat, with only a moderate rise of temperature, and excessive thirst, lasting, sometimes only for four hours, sometimes even for 12 hours. *Morphia* (Dr. Lævinstein. *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*. No. 6, 1880.).

Worse, in the afternoon, constant coldness, as if cold water were dashed over her. *Baryta carb.*

Especially in the afternoon, at night, and after meals, chills. *Sarracenia*.

Distressing sensation of chilliness, in the afternoon, especially in the arms. *Silicea*.

Short chill, every afternoon, followed by heat and thirst, with cold feet and sweat on the face and hand; dry cough at night as soon as he got into bed. *Sulph.*

Especially in the afternoon and at night, alternate coldness and heat, or shivering followed by heat, once or twice a day, or every two days. *Bellad.*

Afternoon, every second day, coldness with thirst and sleep, followed, on waking, by heat with pressive pain in the inguinal region, without subsequent sweat. *Borax*.

At 1 P. M. and somewhat later, each day, fever, consisting only of chilliness. *Canthar.*

Chilliness, every afternoon about 1 O'clock, with hot ears and hands. *Pulsat.*

At two O'clock after dinner, shuddering preceded by headache, left side. *Chlorum*.

At 3 O'clock every afternoon, chilliness with hunger, the chilliness increased after a meal. *Ars. alb.*

At 3 P. M., severe chill (3 P. M. was the time when his

headache was usually worse), beginning with yawning, discomfort, anxiety and chilliness, accompanied by oppression of the chest, pain in the neck and drawing in the upper extremities, increased frontal headache. After a two hours' chill, came a moderate heat, which lasted till 8 P. M., with hot dry mouth, during which the patient fell asleep: at first, frequent startings during the unrefreshing sleep, but after midnight, he became quiet. *Arsen. hydrogenisatum.*

At 3 P. M., shivering, with or without thirst, without subsequent heat. *Angustura.*

Every afternoon at 3 O'clock, chilly: she shudders, worse in warmth; the chills run down the back: hands feel as if dead: feverish hot after about an hour, with a hoarse cough; heat of the cheeks and hands without thirst: ceases gradually, but she feels heavy and prostrate. *Apis.*

Every afternoon, from 3 O'clock till evening, chilliness, increasing progressively without any subsequent heat or thirst. *Lycopod.*

Internal shivering, with great thirst (in another prover, without thirst), without subsequent heat, about 3 P. M., for several days. *Staphisagr.*

Horripilation between the shoulder-blades, sometimes between 3 or 4 P. M., or in the evening. *Sarracenia.*

At about 4 P. M., chilliness, incessant yawning, nausea, inclination to vomit, chilliness starting from the back and extending over the whole body, with coldness of the hands and feet, no sweat, no thirst, but heat which was confined to the face, the chill lasted two hours and a half and ended with excessive weakness and weariness of the feet, inclination to sleep, and drawing in the wrist and fingers of both hands. *Lycopod.*

About 4 P. M., chill without thirst (preceded however by thirst about 2 P. M.), coldness of the face and hands, with anxiety and oppression of the chest: afterwards,

lying down, and drawing pains in the back extending to the occiput and thence to the temples and crown of the head; three hours afterwards, heat of the body, without the thirst; the skin was burning hot, there was sweat only on the face trickling down in large drops like pearls; sleepiness without sleep; full of restlessness; the next morning sweat over the whole body. *Pulsatilla*.

Every afternoon, from 4 till going to sleep, chilliness extending up the back. *Magnes. carb.*

At 5 P. M., violent chilliness, especially of back and feet, after half an hour sweat without thirst. *Alumina*.

Every afternoon at 5 O'clock, the shuddering returned, *Arsen. alb.*

AFTERNOON-HEAT

In the afternoon, constant heat increased by the slightest motion, it affects the head especially. *Antim. tart.*

In the afternoon, heat in the hands and in the head. *Berberis*.

Daily, in the afternoon, fever. *Chelid.*; *Cina*; *Stram.*

Every afternoon, heat followed by increased sweat and deep sleep. *Cina*.

In the afternoon, frequently repeated flushes of heat. *Colchicum*.

Several afternoons, dry heat all over the body, as if perspiration would break out. *Natr. sulph.*

Afternoon and evening (during menstruation), heat and orgasm in the head, with heat and perspiration of the whole body. *Magnes. mur.*

In the afternoon, fever; heat, without previous chill. *Phosph.*

In the afternoon, the heat and many abdominal symptoms worse. *Phytolacca*.

Every afternoon from 1 to 6, attack of heat. *Sepia*.

Heat about the head, increased every afternoon and evening. *Santoninum*.

Flushes every afternoon, headache. *Natr. phosph.*

Fever, beginning in the afternoon and lasting all night. *Sarracen.* (?)

Heat of the body, every afternoon, without thirst, with cold fever. *Squilla*.

Febrile paroxysms, during afternoon, consisting of heat and frightful thirst, very short breath. *Silicea*.

For the first three afternoons, the body feels warm. *Angustura*.

In the afternoon, heat over the whole body, without thirst, with sensation of dryness of the skin, though with some perspiration on the face. *Ignatia*.

At 2 P. M., feverish, much heat in head and face, with heavy headache and pain in eyes, throbbing in the temples. *Physostigma*.

After dinner, a sort of fever, alternate heat and chilliness, sweat on the head from 1 to 4 P. M., then headache which left a pain in the nape of the neck. *Sepia*. (This was for two days preceded by pain in the region of the navel, mucous discharge from rectum, and congestion of blood to the chest.)

Fever recurred for 4 to 5 days regularly, between 2 and 3 P. M., gradually subsiding between 8 and 9. *Sanguinaria Canad.*

In the afternoon, the fever returned, commencing about noon, becoming quite severe at 3 P. M. The skin was not very dry, but warm and hot; at 4 P. M., the fever disappeared and the pulse decreased, the skin began to be moist, but there was no very profuse perspiration, except on the forehead. *Ferr. iod.*

At 3 P. M., rather warm, feverish, but not thirsty. *Ferrum*.*

* One prover records: Heat with perspiration, after chills, at 3 P. M.

Quotidian fever, commencing at 2 or 3 p. m. and continuing into the night, burning heat accompanied by partial and transient chills, incoherent speech, great prostration, and often paralysis of the limbs. *Curare*.
Fever, every afternoon from 3 to 6. *Nitrogenium oxygenisatum*.

Every afternoon at 4 p. m. heat in the face, with nausea, and heaviness in the whole body: eating relieves. *Anacard*.

At 4 p. m., general dry heat, with a full, hard pulse (ears cold). *Chelid*.

Between 3 and 4 p. m., heat, with headache, great thirst, pulse 100, scanty and dark urine, uneasy night. *Clematis*.

Heat and perspiration over the whole body, from 4 to 5 p. m., followed by chilliness, during and after the heat thirst. *Stannum*.

Heat of the face, every afternoon from 5 to 9. *Sulph.*

At 5 p. m., burning heat in the palms of hands and soles of feet, extending thence up, and over all the limbs, with general restlessness, greatly increasing, in the evening and after going to bed, with constant searching for a cold place in bed. *Lil. tigr.*

AFTERNOON-SWEAT

In the afternoon, profuse, sour, offensive perspiration. *Fluor ac.*

In the afternoon and evening, sweat of the feet most profuse. *Graphites*.

Every afternoon, hands sweat very much. *Iod.*

Especially in the afternoon, inclined to sweat on the slightest exertion, with a feeling of anxiety. *Berberis*.

PERIODIC EVENING DRUG-FEVER

CHILL

In the evening, attacks of chilliness, frequently accompanied by hairs standing on end, blue hands and nails, chattering of teeth and shaking: sometimes these symptoms are followed by nightly heat, and by sweat in the morning. *Ammon. carb.*

Towards evening, frequent chilliness continuing until going to bed. *Ammon. carb.*

In the evening, after lying down, and as often as she awakes, chilliness. *Ammon. mur.*

In the evening, chilliness, with or without thirst, sometimes preceded by thirst. *Ammon. mur.*

Every evening, feverish chill, without thirst and without subsequent heat. *Agaric. musc.*

Frequent repetition of chills, in the evening, or alternations of chill and heat. *Alumina.*

Becomes chilly, at sunset. *Ignatia.*

Mostly in the evening, chilliness. *Arnica.*

In the evening, attack of chilliness lasting 5 minutes, and again in the morning on waking. *Arsen. alb.*

Every evening, rigors followed by heat. *Ars. alb.*

In the evening, coldness of the hands and feet and even about the abdomen. *Ars. alb.*

Towards evening, fever: chilliness, with drowsiness and disagreeable sick feeling through the whole body as after a paroxysm of fever: after midnight, profuse sweat on the thighs. *Ars. alb.*

In the evening, coldness of various parts of the body. *Aurum.*

From 7 to 10 P. M. (for 8 days) fever, commencing with chilliness in the back, the first day with thirst: no heat or sweat afterwards: every time, with violent drawing pain in the abdomen. *Bovista.*

In the evening, chilliness lasting the whole night. *Bovista*.
Hot and red cheeks, with chill all over, goose-flesh and
thirst. *Bryonia*.

After lying down, chilliness in bed. *Bryon*.

Evening chill. *Calc. carb. and caust.*; *Petrol.*; *Manganum*;
Magnes. mur.; *Nitr. ac.*; *Phellandrium aquat.*; *Phosph.*;
Pulsat.; *Sepia*; *Kali iod. and nitr.*; *Sabina*; *Cyclamen*;
Chelidon.

About 6 or 7 P. M., shivering, thirst, anxiety, uneasiness,
loss of senses and intolerance of noise (this was pre-
ceded the first day (?) by general heat and sweat with-
out thirst, of a few hours' duration). *Capsicum*.

In the evening when in bed, chilliness followed by sweat
during sleep. *Carbo anim*.

In the evening before going to sleep, shivering, with
weariness and flushes of heat. *Carbo veget*.

In the evening, very cold hands and feet. *Carbo veget*.

Towards evening, chilliness, hopeless despondent mood,
pain in the chest and great sleepiness. *Ant. tart*.

In the evening in bed (for 8 days in succession) wide
awake, cannot fall asleep for an hour; this symptom is
accompanied by frequent shiverings, especially over
the whole of the left side upon which he does not lie,
or by sexual desire with erection, when getting warm,
which makes him yet more awake; this repeated it-
self after five weeks. *Antim. crud*.

Especially in the evening, flushing of the face, and cold
hands and feet. *Aconite*.

Towards evening, burning heat in the head and face,
with redness of the cheeks and outward pressing
headache; at the same time, rigor over the whole
body, and thirst. *Aconite*.

Towards 6 P. M., (next day a precisely similar attack at
5 P. M.) chilliness quickly followed by severe frontal
headache, extending into both the parietal regions,
red eyes, itching of the eyelids internally and exter-

nally, icy-coldness of the hands and of *the tip of the nose* even at the height of the febrile reaction, while the rest of the face was red and burning hot. *Cedron.*

At 8 P. M., chills, cramps in limbs, palpitation, thirst for cold water. *Cedron.*

Feverish paroxysms, every day in some provers and every other day in others, towards 8 O'clock P. M., preceded by depressed spirit, dulness of the senses, and pressive headache at noon; cramps, then contracting and tearing pains in the upper and lower extremities, with a cold sensation in the hands and feet; mouth dry; great thirst, and desire for cold water; chills and shivering, sometimes very strong shivering of the whole body; palpitation of the heart and hurried respiration; pulse weak and oppressed. These symptoms lasted for one or two hours, varied much in intensity; they were followed by a sensation of dry heat and then by a profuse perspiration, full and quick pulse with animated red face. Cold and pale in the apyrexia; thirst and desire for warm drinks. *Cedron.*

The evening paroxysm of fever returns (stronger on one day, weaker on another), during more than three successive weeks after leaving off the medicine. *Cedron.*

In the evening, he is always chilly, without any thirst; he longs to be near the stove. *Natr. sulph.*

Chill for 1 hour, in the evening, without subsequent heat. *Sarsap.*

Evening fever, every day: chilliness followed by heat. *Lycopod.**

Every evening, chilliness when in bed until midnight; after midnight, he feels warm and hot: early in the morning, sour-smelling sweat. *Lycop.*

At 6 P. M., chilliness starting from the back, with a feeling, as if water were spurted over the back, with stupe-

* The *Lycopod.* evening-chilliness starts as a rule from the back.

lying sleep, followed by uneasy sleep, tearing in the limbs, nausea, inclination to vomit, uninterrupted yawning. *Lycop.*

Every evening, before going to sleep, chill, stitches here and there, in the sides of the chest, abdomen, and in the limbs, sometimes so violent that she started, pain under the sternum at every inspiration, and itching of the arms and legs with little pimples. *Silic.**

Cold feet, every evening. *Petrol.*

At 6 or 7 O'clock every evening, violent chilliness without any subsequent heat. *Hep. sulph.*

Especially in the evening, always with chilliness, trembling in all the limbs, the chilliness does not disappear even in a warm room. *Cocculus Ind.*

Every evening, the child complains of coldness for half an hour. *Graphites.*

Daily intermittent fever, shaking chill in the evening, followed after an hour by heat of the face and cold feet, without subsequent sweat. *Graphites.*

Several evenings, feverish, shivers in the back. *Graphites.* Chilliness, always on lying down in the evening, perspiration every morning. *Helleb. nigr.*

In the evening, shaking chill, with redness of the face. *Ignatia.*

Several evenings, great chilliness as in fever, without thirst. *Kali carb.*

Daily at 6 P. M., first febrile chill for an hour with thirst, then heat without thirst, with profuse, fluent coryza, followed by slight perspiration during a natural sleep; on the subsequent morning, scraping in the throat, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, and agglutination of the left eye. *Kali carb.*

About 6 P. M. (postponing at the 3rd and 4th day till

* This group of symptoms is preceded by sweat, sometimes very profuse, in the morning, nausea, heaviness, and weariness in the limbs.

8 P. M.), chill followed by, or alternating with, heat.
Antim. tart.

Every evening on going to bed, creeping chills down the back. *Lil. tigr.*

About 5 to 6 P. M. vomiting with retching, excessive nausea, great anguish in the pit of the stomach, and external heat mingled with shivering, followed by sweat with chilliness. *Digitalis.*

Two evenings in succession, chilliness with thirst. *Natr. mur.*

In the evening after lying down, violent chill and sleep for an hour, followed by heat, with headache, roaring in the ears, and nausea. *Nux vom.*

Towards 6 P. M., chilliness with intercurrent attacks of heat. *Nux vom.*

Every evening, chill, accompanied by an attack of acid vomiting and purging for six hours, with spasmodic pain in the region of the navel. *Oleum jecoris aselli.*

Towards evening (or always worse towards evening), chilliness even when close to the fire; the head is affected and giddy, thirst, redness of the face, and soft frequent pulse above 100. While in bed, external heat with internal chilliness; at last the heat increased, the skin became hot and dry, pulse frequently without thirst; after midnight, the skin became gradually moist, and sweat broke out on the chest, abdomen and head. After two O'clock, sleep with confused dreams; in the next morning, tongue coated, head dull, face pale, and always on rising there is a stitch extending through the head from below upwards.
Plumbum.

From the evening till midnight, feet icy-cold. *Psorinum.*

In the evening as it becomes dark, painful paralytic sensation about the ligaments of the joints as in the commencement of a paroxysm of intermittent fever, with chilliness. *Pulsatilla.*

In the evening and at night, the hand and foot on one side are cold, on the other side, hot. *Pulsat.*

Very violent chill, in the evening, with external coldness without shivering and without thirst; in the morning a sensation of heat as if sweat would break out (which does not), without thirst and without external heat, though with hot hand and aversion to uncovering. *Pulsat.*

At about 8 or 9 O'clock, general chill with burning in bed, sweat till midnight. *Ratanhia.*

In the evening, chilliness and heat; the face seemed very hot, though the cheeks were cold to the touch and pale; the breath came very hot from the mouth, two afternoons in succession. *Rhus tox.*

About 5 p. m., stretching of the limbs, shivering over the whole body, with much thirst, cold hands, heat and redness of the face; also again in the evening in bed, shivering; in the morning, perspiration over the whole body, with pressure in the temples. *Rhus tox.*

In the evening before going to sleep, sensation of chilliness in the back and in the posterior portion of the arms, extending down to the hips, several times, as if he were wrapped in cloth dipped in ice-cold water, for 20 minutes, after which she became warm; after the second attack, swelling of the left tendon of Achilles. *Berberis.*

In the evening, chilliness, disappearing after lying down. *Kali nitr.*

In the evening, violent chill, especially in the shoulders. *Silic.; Sarracen.*

Chilliness in the throat 3 or 4 times, in the evening, for 5 days. *Sepia.*

Very cold feet, in the evening, mainly in bed, after this had passed off, cold hands. *Sepia.*

Feverish attacks, mostly in the evening, consisting of coldness, troubles in the abdomen. *Aran. diad.*

In the evening, weary, and sleepiness in all the limbs, with chilliness. *Calc. carb.*

Frequent alternations of chill and heat, in the evening; dry heat in the face, without redness, with chilliness; after the heat, still more violent chill, cold creeping over the whole body: profuse perspiration during sleep; towards morning after waking, he falls asleep again. *Phosph. ac.*

Chilliness, every evening before going to sleep, perspiration, sometimes very profuse, every morning. *Silicea.*
The legs as far as the knees and the feet icy-cold, in the evening. *Silicea.*

Icy-cold feet, during the day, but at night in bed, burning heat of the feet and hands, with drawing pain in the limbs as far as the knees. *Silic.*

Chilliness, every evening; in the bed great warmth, and sour perspiration in the morning. *Sulph.*

Chilliness for two hours, every evening at 8 O'clock without heat, but afterwards on waking at night, heat without thirst. *Sulph.*

Shiverings in the evening, followed by heat of the face and hands, with thirst. (In another prover, shivering without subsequent heat.) *Sulph.*

Chilliness with headache, in the evening, disappearing after lying down. *Sulph.*

Chilliness in the back, in the evening, without subsequent heat. *Sulph.*

Coldness of the feet, especially in the evening. *Sulph.*

Heat in the face, during the day, then every evening about 5 or 6, chilliness for half an hour, followed by heat all over, for an hour. *Sulph.*

Chilliness, every evening from 6 to 7-30, with excessive heat of the body, dryness of the mouth and thirst. *Thuja.*

Shaking chill, with pale sunken face, weak, rapid and irregular pulse, often with nausea and vomiting; at

last the pulse became large and full with general heat; red face puffed, followed by very restless sleep with distressing dreams and exhaustion, followed at last by copious sweat. The whole attack usually lasted from 8 to 10 hours, generally began at the end of a day's work, continued throughout the night, and ceased in the morning, so that the man was able to return to work (of zinc-melting). *Zinc.*

At 6 P.M. every other day, chilliness, with weariness of the thighs, and bruised feeling. *Ars. alb.*

Every other day in the evening, shivering with thirst, followed by very violent dry heat, so that she believed that fiery sparks were darting before her eyes, followed by a little sweat at night. *Carbo anim.*

Quotidian or tertian evening-fever. *Cedron.*

Every other day towards evening, chill over the whole body, without any thirst, with want of appetite; sleeplessness and restless tossing about in bed. *Alumina.*

Every other evening, chills commenced at 7; they caused him to start high up in his bed, without any consecutive heat or sweat. *Lycopod.*

In one case (of the many febrile attacks occurring amongst the workers in Quinine factories, as a consequence of the inhaled cinchona bark-dust) the fever assumed a tertian type and was cured by *Salicin.* There was another similar case which ceased (either spontaneously, or) under the treatment of a weak Quinine-solution. (Heinigke's *Materia Medica.*)

EVENING-HEAT

Evening fever. *Ambra gris.; Argent. nitr.; Ars. alb.; Asarum Europ.; Calc. carb.; Causticum; Fagopyrum; Kali nitr.; Petrol.; Sabina; Stram.; Zinc.*

Evening exacerbation of fever. *Acon.; Alcohol.*

Towards evening, burning heat in head and face, redness of cheeks with out-pressing headache, at the same time rigor of the whole body. *Acon.*

Towards evening, dry heat in the face with anxiety. *Aconite.*

For many evenings, heat in the face and lobules. *Silic.*

From 5 to 6, flushes of heat in the face, burning hot hands, dry tongue and agitated breath. *Petroleum.*

Her face became very red, every evening, with feverish heat. *Pulsatilla.*

Every evening, glowing heat of one or the other cheek, lasting two hours, without thirst. *Phosph.*

From 5 to 9 P.M., burning heat in the face with glowing redness, great dryness in the mouth, and great thirst, pressive headache, and vibration before the eyes, causing vertigo, lachrymation. *Platinum.*

At 5 P.M., head hot, feeling of fulness. *Sepia.*

Burning heat in the face, towards evening. *Eupion.*

Violent heat in the head, three evenings in succession. *Zinc.*

Increased warmth of the cheeks and body, with pressive confused headache in the temples and sides of the forehead, towards evening, for three days in succession. *Angustura.*

Every evening about 7 P.M. (after sunset) heat, commencing in the head, where it is mostly felt, lasting till noon next day; hands and feet continually hot, but worse in the evening, the heat is better in open air. *Sepia.*

Face much heated, in the evening, with heat in the head. *Sepia.*

Great heat in the head with heat of the forehead, redness of the face, slight general heat, worse in the evening, with much thirst. *Stannum.*

Heat in the head, in the evening, with cold feet. *Sulph.*

Flushes of heat over the cheeks for two hours, several times in the evening, the pulse being 60, with feeling of dryness in the tongue, without thirst and without previous chilliness. *Valeriana*.

Attacks of flushes of heat, especially in the evening, with slight febrile restlessness and burning heat in the palms. *Phosph*.

Every evening, feverish, hot palms and hot nape. *Laches*. Especially in the evening, very hot hands and feet, with frequent violent tearing in the latter; she does not know where to put her feet in order to find a cool spot. *Lachesis*.

In the evening, heat in hands and feet. *Ledum*.

In the evening, heat in the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, and in the face, immediately after lying down (with thirst), afterwards sweat. Fourth evening, heat without thirst. *Ammon. mur*.

Towards evening, heat of the ears, and hot red tip of the nose. *Capsicum*.

In the evening, stinging heat over the whole body, with thirst. *All. cepa*.

Immediately after lying down in the evening, sensation of heat. *Bryon*.

Quotidian evening fever, with great depression. *Bufo*.

Towards evening, orgasm of blood with great sexual excitement. *Clemat*.

For several evenings, dry heat with thirst, followed by colic and headache. *Silic*.

Every evening throughout the night, dry heat with headache on the vertex and in the nape of the neck, lasting till noon. *Graphites*.

Every evening, violent fever, with loss of appetite and headache; internal chill with external heat: the febrile heat lasted all night. *Laches*.

From 4 P.M., throughout the night, (three evenings in succession) burning febrile heat, with almost unquench-

able thirst, distressing headache and slight delirium.
Hep. sulph.

For several evenings in succession, feverish heat an hour and a half, accompanied by headache. *Ammon. carb.*
Towards 8 P.M., feverish paroxysms every day (in some provers, every other day) preceded by depressed spirits, dulness of the senses, and pressive headache at noon; cramps, then contracting and tearing pain in the upper and lower extremities, with a cold sensation in the hands and feet; mouth dry, great thirst and desire for cold water; chills and shivering, sometimes very strong; palpitation of the heart and hurried respiration, pulse weak and oppressed, followed by a sensation of dry heat, and then of profuse perspiration, full and quick pulse, with animated red face, cold and pale in the apyrexia, thirst and desire for warm (in some, for cold) drinks and discharge of large quantities of pale urine. *Cedron.*

At 6 O'clock in the evening, paroxysms of fever, great heat about the head with cold feet and absence of thirst, intolerable headache, with pressure from within outward, burning in the eyes, dryness in the nose, and a burning hot sensation in the nose when taking an inspiration, feeling of debility and a bruised pain in all the limbs, and weariness of the mind; restless, almost sleepless nights, owing to vivid dreams and dry heat of the body: during his morning slumber a general sweat broke out which alleviated his sufferings. This paroxysm of fever returned the two following evenings, but in a lesser degree. *Rhodod.*

In the evening, between 5 and 6 and especially after lying down, burning heat over the whole body, especially violent in the head, with internal shivering and chilliness without thirst; when he desires to drink, the water becomes repugnant to him, and he is able to drink only a little at a time. *Helleb. nigr.*

Three evenings in succession, great restlessness with pressive headache and feverish heat. *Ruta*.

Evening heat with coryza alternating with cold. *Cepa*.

Especially in the evening, feverish as after taking cold, with heat in the face, tongue and mouth feel burnt and dry, without thirst, drinks only a small quantity of water; restlessness in all the limbs so that he cannot hold them still: the next day the tongue is coated. *Cepa*.

In the evening after dinner, she has a slight feverish attack; she is cold and hot; she becomes nervous; pain in the throat as if there were something there to bring up, and when hawking she feels a smarting and afterwards a sweet taste. *Raphanus*.

Dry heat and thirst for several evenings, followed by pain in the abdomen and head. *Silic*.

Towards 6 O'clock, fever as yesterday, with want of appetite, followed by increased pain in the abdomen. *Antim. tart*.

Febrile paroxysm, every evening, burning heat, drinks very frequently but little, with frequent urging to stool, and at night frequent emission of scanty brown urine. *Lycopod*.

In the evening, sudden flushes of heat. *Natr. sulph*.

At 7 P.M., fever; little chill, considerable heat, sweat more or less. *Elaps*.

In the evening, disagreeable warmth over the whole body (another prover describes a similar feeling as agreeable) with perspiration. *Laches*.

From 6 to 12 P.M., fever with redness of the face. *Lachnanthes*.

In the evening, (for the first five days) the patient had a moderate, but regular elevation of temperature. *Phosphor*.

In the evening, dry heat of the body with distended

veins and burning hands that seek out cold places.

Pulsat.

In the evening, flushes of heat, then itching. *Sepia.*

From 4 to 5 A.M. and from 5 to 6 P.M., anxious heat.

Sepia.

At 11 A.M., for several days, chill, in the evening at 6, heat. *Carbo. veget.*

In the evening, heat with anxiety. *Hypericum.*

Daily, in the evening, febrile paroxysm, first heat then chilliness. *Lycopod.*

At 6, heat, must lie down till 10, then sweat, and after the sweat thirst, for 4 days (this has been preceded by coldness immediately after eating). *Borax.*

In the evening and at night, the heat increases with tendency to sweat. *Berberis.*

EVENING-SWEAT

From evening till morning, profuse general sweat. *Sepia.*

For several evenings, a glutinous, annoying perspiration, with itching here and there. *Fluor. acid.*

Every second or fourth evening, profuse perspiration on the head and back, lasting three quarters of an hour.

Mur. ac.

PERIODIC NIGHT DRUG-FEVER

CHILL

Before midnight, quotidian fever. *Arundo Maurit.*

At 10 O'clock in the evening, violent internal chilliness for a quarter of an hour. *Petrol.*

Every night after an hour's sleep, was awakened by chilliness over the whole body, with drawing in the limbs, without subsequent heat. *Phosph. ac.*

Every night on going to bed, creeping chills down the back, for a month. *Lilium tigr.*

Every morning about 3 O'clock, great chilliness, accompanied by languor, headache and great dyspnœa, followed by great heat and thirst, and terminated by profuse perspiration. *Natr. mur.*

3 A.M., violent chill, then profuse sweat all over except the head, which is warm only. *Thuja.**

Chilliness at night; he cannot get warm, least of all his feet, nor can he fall asleep. *Ammon. carb.*

At night in bed, the upper parts of the body were hot, the limbs were cold and only gradually became warm, towards morning. *Carbo anim.*

At night in bed especially, chill repeatedly down the spine and all over. *Canchelago.*

At night in bed especially, shivers down the back. *Allium cepa.*

In the night, the testes feel cold (to others, not subjectively). *Agnus cast.*

Chilliness at night in bed, especially in the abdomen. *Sulph.*

Chilliness, in his sleep, on awaking he is immediately warm again. *Ammon. carb.*

* Some of the drug-fevers occurring late in the night will be found under the rubric of "Morning".

- As often as she awakes in the night, chilliness. *Caut.*
(Without thirst) *Ammon. mur.*
- Extreme restlessness and frequent awaking with chilliness.
Kali iod.; Silic. (With inability to collect his senses)
Staphisagria.
- At night, chilliness, preventing him from sleep. *Ambra
gris.; Canthar.*
- Febrile chilliness, at night, during which the skin was moist
but cold. *Thuja.*
- At night, on lying down, shuddering. *Aconite.*
- At night, obstinate coldness. *Bufo; Calc. carb.; Carbo
veget.; Sepia; Sulph.*
- Throughout the night, chilliness; in the morning, chilliness
with nausea on the least motion. *Eupat. perfol. (?)*
- For several nights, violent shaking chills, with looseness
of the bowels, followed by great heat and perspiration
all over. *Phosph.*
- At night, much thirst, (often awaking him from sleep)
restlessness, chilliness, and heat. *Aconite.*
- Alternation of warmth with chilliness, during the night.
Angustura; Baryta carb.
- At night, febrile chill, succeeded quickly by heat of the
body, with frequent micturition and lassitude of the
limbs; on the following night, two attacks of the same
kind, with vertigo and thirst. *Bellad.*
- At the night of the 14th (of the proving), a rigor, follow-
ed by an excessively copious perspiration, sleeplessness;
the following night, another rigor, followed by dry
hot skin and perspiration. *Aconite.*
- At night, she (being generally chilly) suffers excessively
from rigors followed by heat and profuse perspira-
tion: as the rigors come on, and during their con-
tinuance, her languor is excessive and the headache
and dyspnoea almost indescribable. *Nat. mur.*
- Nightly febrile attack: before the chill, intolerable draw-
ing pains through the thighs and legs that obliged him

to alternately draw them up and stretch them out.
 " *Nux vom.*

Intense chilliness, at night, followed by heat and profuse sweat. *Carboneum sulphuratum.*

During the nightly fever, especially during the chill, increase of pain. *Hep. sulph.*

BEFORE-MIDNIGHT-HEAT

Before midnight, fever. *Cadmium sulph.*; *Verat. alb.*

Before midnight, heat, anxiety (in one case merely heat of the feet) after midnight, sweat. *Magnes. mur.*

Heat increased till about midnight; skin dry, pulse frequent, without thirst; after midnight, the skin became gradually moist until sweat broke out on the chest, abdomen and head; after two O'clock, sleep with confused dreams. On the next morning, tongue coated, face pale, head dull, and always on rising there is a stitch extending through the head from below upwards. *Plumb.*

Anxiety and heat do not permit him to fall asleep. before midnight, for many days. *Ars. alb.*

MIDNIGHT-HEAT

About midnight, dry heat. *Elaps.*

The intermittent fever of *Silicea* has little sweat (nor severe rigor either) usually occurring from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., or from midnight to 8 A.M.

AFTER-MIDNIGHT-HEAT

At 2 O'clock at night, fever, increased warmth over the whole body, sweat in the face and on the feet, and

tension in hypochondria and hypogastrium, producing colicky pains and feeling of anxiety. *Ars. alb.*

After midnight, feeling of heat and anxiety with inclination to uncover herself. *Ars. alb.*

At 2 A.M., heat without thirst, disappears in the morning, worse again after breakfast. *Cepa.*

Sometimes from 2 to 3 A.M., vascular excitement. *Gastein.* He wakes after midnight, with heat over the whole body and violent thirst; the pulse is full, soft, accelerated; afterwards sweat over the whole body, especially on the forehead. *Ranunculus sceler.*

NIGHT-HEAT

Heat at night. *Agar. musc.; Aurant. am.; Bryon.; Carbon. sulph.; Colch.; Graphites; Ignat.; Lachesis; Spiranthes.*

The whole night, heat, restlessness, pulsation in head hindering sleep. *Ars. alb.*

The whole night, dry heat, with sleeplessness, anxiety, and restlessness, and whenever she puts her hand out of bed, coldness, chilliness and thirst. *Baryta carb.*

Much orgasm of blood, with many dreams and restless sleep (especially during menstruation). *Calc. carb.; Oleum jecor. as.*

At night, internal heat, especially in the hands and feet, with dry tongue in the morning without thirst, with external heat in the head. *Calc. carb.*

At night, excessive orgasm of blood: he imagines the blood will burst his veins and heart. *Ammon. carb.* (With throbbing in all the vessels) *Silic.* (With prevention of sleep). *Sepia.*

At night, great internal heat, so that he could scarcely remain in bed, with great dread of the slightest exposure. *Magnes. carb.*

Especially at night, febrile attacks. *Merc. sol.*

Night heat, without thirst and sweat. *Ars. alb.*

Sensation of heat at night, without thirst. *Pulsat.*

At night, heat (without thirst) with frequent awaking.

Phosph. (With hot breath from the mouth, though there was no dryness of the mouth) *Coffea cruda.*

Intolerable sensation of heat, at night, without perspiration, causing restless tossing about, inability to sleep.

Pulsat.

At night, heat and thirst without severe chill and without being followed by sweat. *Carbo anim.*

At night, excessive heat with thirst. *Arundo Maur.*

Febrile heat, all night, with violent thirst and rattling respiration. *Silic.*

Only in the night, heat, and in the morning after rising, more internally; the hands are always dry and rough, the mouth is dry and sticky; moderate thirst, a desire for succulent food; no sweat. Every day, for two weeks. *Sabadilla.*

Night and morning, febrile paroxysm. *Kali bich.*

At night, internal heat with thirst and frequent awaking.

Magnes. mur.

At night, febrile heat and sweat with ravenous hunger that could not be appeased, followed by chilliness, with chattering of the teeth and external coldness; after the chill internal heat, especially in the hands, with constant external coldness. *Phosph.*

At night in bed, the head and upper part of the body were hot, but the limbs were cold and only gradually became warm towards morning. *Carbo anim.*

At night, warmth in the head, genitals and legs. *Mephitis.*

At night, the blood seems hot, especially in the hands.

Nitr. ac.

Every night, heat in the palms of the hands. *Ol. jec. as.*

At night, feeling of heat in the whole body, especially in the palms of the hands. *Sulph.*

Heat of the feet, with burning sensation in the evening in bed, so that she was obliged to uncover them for several hours, followed by uneasiness, itching and crawling in them, so that he was obliged to rub them. *Sulph.*

Cold feet became warm, at night. *Silic.*

Heat over the whole body frequently woke her at night; no perspiration; excessive thirst caused by dryness low down in the throat. *Nitr. ac.*

Frequent wakings, during the night, during some of which there were flushes of heat and desire to throw off the bed-cloth, when the thermometer was below zero. *Actæa rac.*

At night sensation of heat, with restless sleep. *Lachesis.*

NIGHT-SWEAT

Sweat, at night. *Act. racem.; Ambra gris.; Angust.; Anthrakokali; Ars. alb.; Borax; Bellad.; Bryon.; Cupr.; Helleb. nig.; Iod.; Kali. carb.; Magnes. carb.; Merc. iod. rub.; Merc. sol.; Natr. carb. and mur.; Ol. jec. as.; Phosph.; Sarracen.; Silic.; Sulph.*

As soon as he gets warm in bed, sweat, accompanied by chilliness. *Argent. nitr.*

Evening in bed, immediately after lying down, sweat. *Asarum Europ.*

Night-sweat, especially before midnight, with cold limbs. *Calc. carb.**

As soon as he closes his eyes, he breaks out into an excessive sweat. *Carbo. anim.* (Even during the day while dozing) *Conium.*

As soon as he falls asleep at night, an agreeable warm

* *Calc. carb.* produces also: Sweat frequently breaking out during the day (on the slightest motion, in one prover).

perspiration broke out on all parts that were covered, which disappeared on waking. This was frequently repeated at night. *Thuja*.

Always slight sweat, before going to bed. *Sepia*.*
Every evening an hour and a half after lying down, perspiration. *Merc. sol.*

After lying in bed for one or two hours in the evening, there is first cold perspiration of the feet before they become warm. *Mur. ac.*

Before midnight, perspiration with dry cough. *Mur. ac.*

At night, commencing at midnight, sweat: afterwards chilliness in bed and after rising every morning. *Hep. s.*

About midnight, sweat (especially on the back). *Hep. s.*

About midnight, frequent perspiration during slumber. *Ferrum.*

About midnight, profuse perspiration commencing at the head and most profuse on the chest. *Phosph. ac.*

Sweat of the odour of bad eggs, towards midnight. *Staphisagria.*

Perspiration after midnight, for several nights. *Staphisagria.*

Sometimes towards midnight, some sweat. *Bryon.*

After midnight, sweat and thirst. *Magnes. mur.*

Sweat, every night after midnight, mostly on the chest. *Lycopod.*

After midnight, general perspiration. *Ambra gris.; Baryta carb.*

During sleep after midnight, perspiration, lasting till morning. *Phosphorus.*

Sweat, after midnight. *Nux vom.*

After midnight, profuse sweat awaking her. *Berberis.*

After 3 A.M., profuse night-sweat. *Bryon.*

From 3 A.M., till towards morning, perspiration over the whole body. *Mercurialis.*

**Sepia* has also: Sweat of lower limbs during the day.

Much sweat, during sleep, especially on the head. *Sepia*.
The patient sweats profusely, especially on the back and neck, when he sleeps. *China*.

During the night-sleep, restless, with much perspiration.
Opium; *Sulph*.

Sweat, all over, on waking from sleep. (Dry heat while asleep) *Sambucus nigr*.

Every time after sleeping, (even in the day) very tormenting, pouring sweat, followed by great exhaustion.
Antim. ox.

At night during sleep, sweat, disappearing on waking.
Euphras.

No perspiration, during sleep at night, otherwise constant perspiration, even during the midday nap. *Natr. mur*.

At night, profuse sweat, with frequent waking; on waking the sweat ceases, and returns on falling asleep. *Cham*.

Awakened in the night, by sweat on some parts of the body. *Calc. phosph*.

Profuse sweat, at night, without feeling weak afterwards.
Bellad.; *Samb. nigr*. (And without thirst) *Natr. sulph*.

Nocturnal sweats, with weariness. *Ferrum*.

Every night, profuse sweat, with want of appetite and debility, as if he were threatened with consumption.
Silicea.

Exhausting night-sweats. *Baryta carb.*; *Mercury*.*

For several nights, copious, general warm sweats; exhaustion towards morning, followed, on several succeeding mornings, by perspiration only on the breast on the side not lain upon, and in the axilla. *Benzinum*.

Every night (and early in the morning), sweats, and is then quite hot. *Ammon. carb*.

Slow fever with night-sweat. *Acet. ac*.

Night-sweat, all night, with heat, cannot bear uncovering.
Zinc.

* The perspirations consequent upon *Mercury* are prevalent at night, though there is a disposition to sweat day and night.

Night-sweat, profuse offensive. *Carbo anim.* (And sour-smelling) *Graphites*.

Profuse, sour-smelling night-sweat. *Caut.*; *Hep. sulph.*; *Nux vom.*; *Sepia*; *Thuja*.

Profuse night-sweats, staining the cloths yellow, as if saturated with oil. *Thuja*.

At night, fatty, oily perspiration, making the linen stiff. *Merc. sol.*

Cold and bloody sweat, especially at night. *Curare*.
(Houat's Provings.)

Night-sweat, cold on chest, back and thighs. *Sepia*.

Profuse perspiration, at night, with coldness on the forehead and neck. *Lycopod.*

In the night, sweat only on the face. *Drosera*.

Night-sweat, especially about the neck. *Rhus tox.*

Night-sweat, especially on the trunk. *Silic.*

Night-sweat, especially in the region of the loins. *Silic.*

Sweat, at night, only on the trunk, not on the limbs. *Lycopod.*

Sweat, only on the limbs, at night. *Conium.* (?)

Night-sweat, from above downwards to middle of calf. *Sepia*.

Nightly sweat of the genital organs. *Bellad.*

Nightly sweat of the scrotum. *Silic.*

During the night, copious sweat, especially about the legs. *Agar. musc.*

During the night, profuse sweat about lower limbs, especially about knees. *Ars. alb.*

Sweating about the knee, at night. *Sulph.*

Night-sweat, mostly on the feet. *Nitr. ac.*

Night-sweat, over the lower body, especially lower extremities. *Zinc.*

Sweat, every other night. *Nitr. ox.*; *Sepia*.

At night, perspiration with catarrh and cough. *Lachesis*.

In nightly paroxysms, perspiration with vomiting of bile. *Lachesis*.

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