Introduction

The morbid condition to which I have chosen as the subject of this investigation has attracted much attention of late years, and will probably continue to furnish material for much future discussion.

The interest that has been awakened may be accounted for in divers ways. I suppose no one is ignorant of the tendency to attribute the causes of many ailments to some faculty action or state of the nervous system, especially when examined by the more approved methods that reveal evidence of any organic disease.

In times of adversity, I think, that such a tendency is exaggerated in the minds of many, and is too often made to serve as a cloak for ignorance or as a pretense for unscientific and unnecessary treatment. But on the other hand there can be no greater than this.
...he has a notion in actual fact and that we are often right in rubbing the hirons system liable for many of the troubles complains seen in daily practice.

Dr. Goodall has recently published a little book called "The Common Nuisances" from which I take the following passages. Writing from the experience of his long medical experience as a hospital and consulting physician he says: "As year succeeds to year of life I become more impressed with the widely prevailing influence of the hirons element in the production and carriage of disease. And it is my own opinion that this influence is more all pervading than in former years. Verifying this with feeling conviction then forced upon me by the experience of some many years that the hirons system, one, their origin to a faulty action of the hirons system are by means frequent occurrence in practice.
than are ever patriotic, heart driven. Bright driven, in organic development of such that they are to be all human (P. 13). This is valuable testimony, for I am convinced that Brodhead's opinions are shared by many who cannot forbear to deplore his fine person extending a life, and our with perpetual life time.

Sincere and may one who carry the above conviction into the mind of the practitioner at a very early stage of his career? I think, I may add he is fortunate if such is the case.

Before proceeding further let me define more clearly the nature of the remarks above referred to.

Dr. Goodall says on this point:

"All titles and dignities lead one and I want to prevent the heart the element in decline to you as it has prevented it to me in that proclamation does too well allow of any other than the lower general"
deficient. I am sure that I have been the most galling thing but that is inviting you to bitter to
latter. Comprehended by that name I found to save to build your
vision to massage chewing. I
to what to do. In some of these
my kingdom are sick or sick
an asthmatic anginapectoris
and the subject is all too
wide. I quite agree with Dr. Endocrine
at this point. The subject is ideal
all too wide. One in tri or hands
and quite beyond my power in
writing a thesis. I have no intention
of dealing with the great subject of the
heuristic elements in science as a whole.
I wish to amplify my attention
to that one particular aspect of it
how generally included under the term
"Neuroasthenia".

Such diseases as asthma and
angina pectoris are entirely excluded
from the horizon but the limits of my
discussion are not strictly confined to
this class. Were necesary.
Our generally prescribed as Crime in remodelling. Any attention was first especially drawn to the subject of hematemesis by the occurrence of a very interesting in my practice.

I am glad to say I was able to observe patient a good deal of good and since that time I have wandered far afield in the medical literature dealing with the subject. As was not long before I discovered that in a quarter for discussion hematemesis presented many interesting features.

Further consideration into distinguishing features of the foregut hematemesis due that Althing that much has the other to again and since in the a variety of this interesting condition at a great deal still remains of my interest but investigation. On the other place it cannot yet be said that hematemesis has gained for itself a distinctive and disputed place in our medicine.
Many of our standard text books on medicine have maintained it at all, and among those that do there exists a great diversity of opinion.

Under the headings "bilateral spinal hernia of the spine" or "hernia of the spine" we will be found a great deal of which is also found in the text dealing with neurasthenia in a word but three paragraphs are of no use to students who are not aware of the morbid condition of W2. Thus are in these cases merely symptoms.

They could not be blamed if they failed to recognize wherein the least fragment, the more interesting and neglectable hernia absence of modern times. (Beard).

The statement of the American physician quoted puts the cause of many with regard to neurasthenia.

Our hands have it is no known universally acceptable.

The mental attitude of the
various writers on haemasthemia is
entirely obscure displaying many
peculiarities of the scientific mind and
temperament.
I shall give them in clauses and
first as to the claim of haemasthemia
to be considered a distinct disease.
We have seen what Beccar Vio-
to, as one of the leading well known
writers on the subject.
It is not coming to many haemasthemia
or haemasthemia as a subject. I shall
have more to say about this later.
As present I can only say that
his views on the importance of the
subject and as a supporter of
the claim I shall bring forwarc
the late Prof. Charles.

On the preface to a work on Neurotic
A. M. Revillain of Paris 1891. the
great neurologist says: .. la haemasthemia
est la grande maladie au creux de
plus d'anneux et qu'il serait trés
très étrange et se contester ci
 vary qu'elle peut rénérer dans la
chirique. Further he adds, "Je le répète encore, lui-même malgré ces diversités d'origine, malgré ces difficultés relatives au sujet, il tient toujours à faire quelque modification. C'est le seul qui reste humain".

Opposed to this decided opinion, 9.8 and 8.6, I have to add, the editor of his work, in his "Description des Eruptions, Plague et Famine, 1771, p. 1048, 1819, became familiar to apply the term Neurasthenie to conditions of weakness of the nervous system. The use of the word has brought with it a tendency to regard the conditions thus described as a definite disease. Both have been written about it. And it has been classified into numerous classes, according to the character of the symptoms that are present, and the cause that gives rise to it. Dr. is convenient to be able to designate the condition by the word mixture of two, and there is no more justificatior of an
regarding neurasthenia as a definite
malady, or a disease due to a definite
initial process, or even as an affective
characteristic by a well marked group
of symptoms than there is for adopting
a similar course with regard to ability
among general diseases. Neurasthenia,
induced and may cause a large
proportion of the functional diseases
of the nervous system and the neurasthenic
patient seek advice there are, in many
cases, symptoms of some disturbance.
Sufficiency of rest in character toring the case into one of specific
category. Moreover, the exception has
furnished material for the exercise
of an infinitesimal amount of viatic
legitimacy in a vast, chaotic process
of elaborate description and
multiple classification. Like other
general terms, it has a tendency to
blind investigation and to prevent
the thorough study and the clues
discriminations of the nature of its also dis
terior alike for the progress of the disease
And the treatment of disease. "It will
first be seen what radically opposed
view are held with regard to the
condition under discussion.

Some writers refer to the subject
with the discharge or suppuration. Thus,
Dr. Theodore Zinsser in his work "Lethargie der Speicheldruse.
Therapeut. Fortsch., 1893, makes use of the
expression "wandering." After giving some of
the symptoms associated with the
heightened temperature, he calls attention
to the supreme value of education in
such cases. He says "besonders der
Anlaß durch feine oder eigene Beziehungen erwachsen,
keinen bei die eigentümliche Drusenfunktion
zu allen Leistungsfähigkeit führen.
Sie kann ihn eben zu einem für
das Leben haltlosen Tatze machen"
(...). These facts have been
very astonishing. It is a fact that
these are now known to be
highly dangerous. The "Sciatic pain"
with its febrile symptoms...
America was zu machen geschaffen. Es ist nicht wohl möglich die gedrängte Bied ein dem zu geben 20 an nicht den Autor in der Willen. Kennen die neuropathischen Konsultation sich zeigen.

This is dogmatism in the true German style. Dr. presents a view of neurasthenia which is not shared by any other writer that I have seen. As opposed to this narrow conception, some authors assign to the term "neurasthenia" a significance much wider than has been claimed for it by its originators. Thus Dr. Rudolph Ortle (Die Neurasthenie. Wien Leipzig 1885) regards it as a symptom of widespread nervous degeneration. Ortle gives a truly remarkable picture of the role played by neurasthenia in the constitution of man and woman. While nature has her dreams among her - Bathile, Augustus Freiherr Alexander, Anachin, Frederick
William of Orange, Napoleon, Fidel Castro, and Hitler. To this latter cause one can trace some of the most dreadful crimes in history. The duty of an artist is to disagree with the views that are also held by those that are held in the world of art and literature.

I may add that Amadis was a type procurable in Romance Literature, dealing with hermetics. The Author might encourage the more cautious student.

In the course of my reading, I saw to have detected Mycner and a certain trailing in some writers, as if the Subject Sarmozce or Quackery.

This is genuine for such a quality in the yoke that bares yoke to one hermetics as they do on no other ill that yoke to hear to.

A Ship's Reference in the Law Journal, especially in the country wise, prove to the number of advertisements. Austria to the Subject of herself.
each another and the appliances and
resolutions adapt to its cure. is
astonishing. Mr. Weston is a good
example of an inspector during his
authorous manner to this class of
patients.
I feel bound to say that I think
one reason for this is to be found in
the unsatisfactory position often
left by the regular profession in
dealing with these cases.

From the point of view of both
diagnosis and treatment. I think there
is room for improvement.

Attendance on the one-patient affair
is not. General of the lack of such
treatment has commenced the hand. It
is common for these articles
patients to present themselves to
be treated for some of the
many symptoms of their trouble.
While the general condition or all these
depend is often not diagnosed.
I may recall one or two.
The patient was a woman. She was attending a special hospital for
this class having been originally taken
the idea that she was suffering from
some internal disorder. It was found
that she was not the case, her gen-
eral condition was uninteresting in the
least. Cachexia, Flatulence, Diarrhea
various sort of aches and pains mental
as well as physical. Convinced as I was that it
was a case of neurasthenia and I was
convinced to be that the treatment must
be new. The one patient later was a strange.
Every prescription in the hospital
pharmacy shown to have been
handled together with the other bridge
tries and with greater together formed
a modest little daughter very eloquent
ly of the present treatment.
Appetite in each great increase was
unfortunately patient had presented
herself with some great ache or pain.
and had received a prescription according
but the general condition of neurasthenia
remained all the while acutely.
Instructed.—On the occasion of my chance visit, I arrived with a
long catalogue of its details. It would be much if belief were not
so frail. And I supposed it was
his last, but there was no
cancer had it be transferred to a general
hospital.

The second case was that
of a man who came to the hospital
in a state of great nervous excitement.
It had been overworked for a long
time and was now close attendance.
He was very excitable, pale, and
tagged and complained of feeling
altogether miserable. On examination
he was to find the cause of such a state discovered.

The man was a kitchen cook.

In the course of examination, it was
that mixture he felt an almost
dreadful impulse to use the
razor on his customers for
other purposes than shaving.

The disposition of his condition
was made into the treatment.
Believing his most inadequate, he went away with a tonic prescription and some vague advice to travel and cheer up generally.

As a working man he could not lose his work so that travel was out of the question.

There are two types of insane patients; a thinking patient should be treated as any other patient. I have seen many others, I think they are to be pitied.

It is not uncommon to observe from the occassion of homicidal, suicidal incapacitation and to have a patient in mental depression has proceeded to such cruel, delusional patients away from the wards and to a simple prescription over to the 'lunatic asylum'.

The natural result of such a course is to drive them into the arms of the quacks, for often finding that they derive no benefit from the regular hospitals, they are only too
readily caught by his advertisement.

As a case to the last press, were the

symptoms are clearly described

but the express purpose of catching

their eye.

I can see the difficulty of treating

such patients satisfactorily in

a public hospital and under present

conditions, it is in some cases quite

impossible. But at any rate, it is

always possible to explain clearly

to the patient the nature of his

trouble and the measure(s) he

thinks can carry out for the best state

of his health, and above all his

mind should be dissuaded of the

idea that his chief reliance should

be placed in any medicine or

prescription.

I have been very forcibly struck

in the case of neuro-asthenia in

the extreme diminishing way in

the disorder makes its first approach.

Ruskin says on this point.
"Necroanalysis may exist for some time before the patient is aware that he is necroanalytic, the errors and known things, and types of the source, may begin to fade. While yet the true remains cerebral acting and not but the vital to progress from above downwards, or the law of origin. attracts some of the brain branches in the trunk; through the sub of the brain the cove is the true anxiety of being sick." As a rule patients do not seek advice at the early stage of their trouble, but heartbreak, if the practitioner has a clear picture in his mind of the condition, he will of a complex opportunity for treating it long before in his book. The true cause is a chronic cove.

The main point is to begin the general conclusion and not over this ii: treating local of pain. But it is with respect to two key points that mistakes are more.
commonly made both in hospital and private practice.

Many people labor under the idea that neurasthenia is a gynecological complaint confined to the rich and held to do them no special ill. It can occur in the working classes.

This is an error. The disorder is not so common with the latter, because as a rule they are more fit. Their nervous systems are not being subjected to strain or over-work, nor to pleasure.

But it is true and if I have read and write, my work has been greatly influenced by the closeness of all classes.

This is not to be wondered at in an age where the strain and competition of life are so great and persistent.

There are very few men and women in any active sphere of life who can take a daily burden of work to discharge, so many properties to their strength that labor
may be regarded as a blessing.

But where there is the end? The
pursuit of pleasure or the promptings
of ambition are too often responsible
for introducing evil into Rashleigh's
otherwise fine conception of a happy
lot. This is an age of exertion,
and the rule for more people is to
work at high pressure.

The causes for the increasing prevalence
of the habit to devote excessive
energy towards abundant study
are the Sociologist as well as the
physician. - The former professes
to investigate the relations of the
human being as a factor in the
great Social Commonwealth and to
trace the influence brought to bear
on the human organism under the
varying conditions of its environment.

Dr. is the physician, moreover
to find that ill us, too often are
inseparably linked up with Crime
law and custom having no
permanent validity, but depending
of the ever shifting condition of human progress.

By common consent the latter part of the 19th Century is regarded as a period of transition and therefore of doubt and dissipation.

Large sections of human society are confronted with their lot and striving with generous energy to better it. The strife between the haves and the have-nots is bitter while the haves of each are all too often the haves of the haves.

The restraining influences of religion and custom on authority are weakening while the moral tides of the individual man transform in the pursuit of ambition and pleasure is more seducing than ever. They hatred - made all scientifically grasp - as 'expressing justice'. Are very prevalent write with the ever way we, we are taught to regard as a blessing is by things regarded as a burden to be borne with stoicism if possible.
In no means with gratitude.

Travelers tell us that savage races do not suffer from neurasthenic diseases and it seems that a skilful treatment is more or less indispensable for us as we call civilization.

Thus, the physical environment of America has influences for evil in the development of nervous diseases so that the American type.

We are told in America where climate and climate have had a great deal to do in modifying the original Slavonic type.

The American are essentially a nervous people, so much so that Beare wrote a book on that very subject and claimed neurasthenia as a distinctly American disease.

But physical conditions alone are not responsible for the large increase of nervous disorders in our time. We are the General Others and States of existence that we have seek for the true cause.
mentally, morally and physically greater demands are made on the organism than was the case in former times. While the environment has become correspondingly complex and artificial.

It is easy to understand why a disease of cerebral origin should be called it. It resembles fatigue of the brain, at least in its essential characteristics. So many common nervous diseases.

It is not possible to say exactly how much nervous exhaustion may be attributed to neurasthenia, but that it is responsible for a great deal of it I think there can be no question.

Dr. Enders' little book shows that very well though he does not consider neurasthenia the hard to ultimate the disease, it is the neurasthenia of other writers.

Looked at from the examiner's point of view of its anatomy, etiology, diagnosis, treatment, neurasthenia appears to me to be a condition
lacks of more general inquiry and recognition than it has yet received.

In fact, any study which will enable us to grasp more clearly than before the element in disease denoted as the nervous element, to us to have a value of its own.

If the think of the emotionally diverse attitudes of members of the profession towards these cases, Big man whose than as of the higher literate. Another spoke, then as speaking, morally responsible for their degraded condition of no scientific literate. Further, he has lesser patients to hark to the yore. I am of the patients live, with another absence, in sympathy more honorable than it is indicative.

But, nature attitude it adopted the great yoke. I am in that an increasing number of them - homes are coming to the attention
member of the profession suffering from this dire ailment, and highly expecting to Obtain relief from them. After weighing this matter carefully, I managed to come to the conclusion that it might be interesting to look into the whole subject of Hysterothriasis and by consulting the records published thereon to ascertain if possible how the position it at present occupies in the great catalogue of diseases. Since Hauy published his book of Sirens &c. in 1865 a very large literature has grown up on the subject.

I have little at present to look into this and have consulted French, German, Polish, Arabic, and Chinese books as well as those in our own language.

In the matter of the history of Hysterothriasis I also worked through some of the old authorities to see how given their description agreed with the picture of the disease.
A brief explanation of the text:

1. I have quoted largely from
   the works of modern authors.
2. I have had opportunities of seeing
   various editions of
   early English and of
   conversing with
   Englishmen gradually into
   the more serious and direct
   stage.
3. It is not easy for me to recall
   what has been written in America
   during the years, in order to
   judge of the earlier cases.
4. I was not called upon to
   judge any of these cases.
5. At that time, there was not in the
   profession, such as is well known
   among us as to their state and the
   tendency I have at the time are
   not without value to the world.
6. But if I cannot add very much
   original matter of my own on
   this interesting subject, I can all
   over.
Angina much as has been observed by others, and I think that is the chief hindrance to the study of the condition in its present moment.

If by careful observation he can assign to the condition definite causes and a definite group of symptoms to go by, the able arriver at accurate conclusions as to its essential nature, it is most important to establish the pathological identity of angina and otherwise undefined angina. And ignorance will lead to mistakes in the future as they have in the past.

I am convinced that many cases are actually made by making with their patients the sorts of cases they have been driven to describe.

I am prepared by taking into account the direct order remarks I now proceed to its consideration.
Neurasthenia.

Definition - History - Nature of the Disease.

The word "Neurasthenia" was first coined by an American physician, Dr. Beard, of New York. Dr. Beard, of Greek Origin (νεύρα - a nerve - ανασθενής - a dejected) and literally translated means lack of nerve strength.

On the preface to his book on "Nervous Exhaustion" (1880) Dr. Beard says - "I first wrote a paper on this subject based on the study of thirty cases prepared in 1868. It was read before the N.Y. Medical Dental Alumni, and was published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, April 1869. Subsequently appointed to the position of Chief of Nervous Affections, this was as far as I know, the first systematic treatise on Neurasthenia ever published."

The word thus introduced has gradually made its way into modern
"the term has taken possession of medical thought in every country
to an extent not, as far as I am aware, in medicine.
(Pompey). To reach this point has
required some twenty years or so, and though the term is now
ubiquously used in particular states
or medical conditions. If it was
intended to describe the remains
of a master of chirurgia, and a source
of much instruction to medical sciences
verbatim.

I propose to trace briefly the
history of this interesting condition so
far as the investigation of medical
writers on the subject have been
able to discover it.
Dr. Board, to quote again from his
preface which from an historical
point of view has an importance
of its own: Says, "Although the details
had not been systematically studied,
yet there was a morbid
condition of the second solution for
which the ordinary name, as a description
of his books would not suffice to
be suggested by various writers.
Dr. Alibizzi had evidently not perused
his lectures in the Department of
Dr. Seysen, nor has he heard how
I have said what follows: "Although
characteristic of a comparatively a modern
disease, although its Symptoms are
characteristic of more frequent
than in the last century, yet not
a few of these Symptoms have
existed particularly in this country
but more in the old existing centres
for at least a century and longer." But
though his knowledge of
the specialty of his disease is not
as extensive as might be deduced it
is all the more to Dr. Bechter echos,
that he was able to grasp a
definite series of Symptoms and
the great cardinal of ideas in the
subject of Functional deces. Dancers
which prevailed at the time and to
call attention to them in such a way
that they became at once the Subjects.
of further scientific investigation and study.

The clinical picture of the disease of hemochromatosis remains, in its chief features, unchanged. It is a deficiency of this capacity of the liver to admit the identity of the disease.

As a matter of fact hemochromatosis has existed for the most ancient times. A simple exposure to the sun is sufficient to prove this and after all when we take into consideration its nature and causes, modern ideas would lead us to infer this.

I shall be brief on this point. For a theory not intended for publicity, this is hardly the place for exposing bibliographical details.

The best summary I have seen is contained in a French work, "L'Uremie" by L. S. Lefebvre, Paris 1891. The author divides the history of the subject into three distinct periods.
In the foregoing, we find much clinical description where the characteristics, symptoms, though accurately observed are frequently confused with those of gastralgia. Symptoms especially hypocondriacal.

To this period belong:

*Hippocrates - Tetrarcha to Alcmone

*Galen - De Locis Affection.*

A large group of writers on hypocondriasis. *Petranus (Bali 1601),

*Fischer (1620 Brémierck), Zueckers

(1634 Rome) Seipen (1631 Munich),

chirocoticus Hypochondriasc. *Langius

(1658 Leyoyz) De malo litterati

familiaris. *Sir hypochondriac

Wills (1669 Oxford). Pathologiae

Cardi et corivi system specimina

qui agitam et nobis curationem -

Sydenham (1682 London)

*De Sarcin et Hypostrace.

*Sir great authors clearly describe certain

symptoms of this place under a

specific form of hypochondria in which

the name no difficulty is experienced
as sarcoidosis.

Poly (1689 Paris) Dienne. Sur
lue strague maladie hydropathique
et maladie.

Hoffman (1758 Hall). Opera omnia
Dissertatia de merito et atone
urbis hermaphrodisi.

The use of the word eating in
significant. Hoffman also calls
attention to the secret supply of the
Church by liturgy as the door of cure
of this affection.

Blackmore (1720 London). A treatise
of the spleen and vapours in
hyperomphal. Fictitious affections

Grey (1733 London).
The English lady's or a treatise
of serious diseases of all kinds
in spleen, vapours, humour of spirits
herpes chiruicial. Hypochondria affection.

In this work occurs the following
passage. The spleen or vapours and
the wind is said in England to of
so general - like a significant that
it is a common interlude for here
Ignorance of the nature of diseases.
All women of spirit, thinking of the
unconscious. Frequently, its effects. Now in
the Bowels in Ears, Frequently Churning,
Crepititation, Restlessness, Dizziness,
Headache, Anxiety, Restlessness, Discontent
Insolence, Quieting of, Inhumane.
From in its way the
Resemblance. Let us speak of
Disorder in the body, Symptom
Already observed in the Roman,
particular, limited to symptoms is
called of the general name of
Skull and a Papain.

These symptoms into tone
of Berne and it will be an over
widely that at Chiver s English Society
is entitled the Berne American

Polyneurum (1749 Paris) Traité des

affections végétatives. As they live
There is a good description of
the symptoms to this book, but it
is confused with his term,
Portici (1759 Venice) Di le spezie
Di affezioni végétale in ipocrasia.
The period according to Dr. William is that characterised by Coleridge about the middle of the 18th century. The study of
autism is separate and is stated to begin in the 18th century. The condition is described as hysterical or hypochondriacal. We have a great deal of vapour in the era of general neurosis.

The treatment included in this period are the following:

**Whyte Robert - Edinburgh 1760.**

Observation on the nature, cause
of true insanity. He has the
condition called Herms, hypochondriacal or hysterical. This is an important work to the study of neurosis. There can be no doubt that Whyte correctly named and criticised the terms "hysteria" and the "m. Banet" a century later called hystericism.

Dr. William speaking of Whyte's book says: "C'est à croire que la neuroscie
était d'abord une chose que le corps a pu y, en réalité elle l'était."

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*Note: The handwriting appears to be ornate, with occasional flourishes and annotations.*
d'abord lui manquait le nom propre qui avait gagné les symptômes de telle femme.

Félix (1770 Paris) Traité de

Audubert (1820 Montpellier) Considérations sur l'état nerveux.

Brown (1829) Irritation of the

Spinal Nerves. This is the first

mention of spinal irritation as a

variety of symptom.

Varillac (1829) On some forms of

Central Spinal Irritation.

Griffith (1834) Observations on the

Practical Division of the Spinal Cord.

Murchison (1835) Practical Observations

in Disease of the Nerves occasioned

by Spinal Irritation.

Cranberry (1837) Two cases of

Gleek (1837 Andie) Exposition of the

Symptoms of nature of herpes on lèvres.
Thünn (1843 Milan) Abhandlungen über
sensibl irritative und eigene
Bemerkungen.

Dahni (1845 Paris) Thetischer philosophische
Abhandlungen und Ueber die Physiologie
und Pathologie der Seelentätigkeit (1845 London) über die
Krankheiten der Nerven. Schwäche. The first author
to recognize exhaustion as the cause
of the lower symptoms. Du Bois
Reduct (1860-1877) de l'état
futur du cerveau et chronic a Nennicke.
The author finally obtained from
a certain tissue, called a group of
tissues, symptoms. The author's
tissues. Dubois. The rest is in America.
After this, the type becomes more
more evident.

Dastur (1862 Bologna) Delle circi
nervei.

Nalivskii (1863 London) Komplementär
erkrankungen. The author's irritation,
hypersensitivity, conditions. Symptoms
Wittman (1860 Strausburg) de la
forme l'auto titre de l'hippocrate et de Nennicke.
Krümmel (1878 Paris) De l'arthropatie
entre ostéo-arthrose.

Roux (1878) Étude historique et critique
sur l'irritation opiniac.

Höflein (1878 Leipzig) H. die rheumatismus
centralis. 1876. Theses from Paris.

Kocher (1875) Nervei sind hervor gehoben
von genital irritation usw. ibid. etc.

Arnold (1875) Nervöse entzündung
aus melancholischer
Art.

Rokitansky (1878) Forme dégénérative de
l'irritation opiniac usw.

The third period opens with
Rexroth both in Nuremberg etc.
pub. 1880. Then this trio reveals
the type in early Adelheid and later
the origins of Hereditary Arthritis
A complete list of what has been written
in this character since then will
be found in Rokitansky.

Thus bibliographically obtains
true some nature as they show clearly
that man's character in it has come
modern disease but as old as the history of mankind itself.
To take one of the causes of the two mentioned it is interesting to watch the gradual growth of the affection to separate recognizers.
As might have been expected the two exist two as ever near alike to hypochondria Hypochondria are two once which was for most of them to it and effectually prevented it from asserting its own right to be considered a distinct entity.

Works on hypochondria as also the medical literature has by any one that trouble to both little than he will come to know that a great deal therein refers to male and not to feminine.
We then written two were alike in this that they cerebral trouble to the male to hypochondria.
While the same trouble in women were invariably put down to hysterics.
Hysteria has pretty well
cleverly itself from the hypochondriasis of old authors. Hypsia still chills it in such a way as to give rise to much confusion. Here are lessons for the human. Neurasthenia is sometimes found to bear a close relation to idiocy. It may gradually become merged entirely into this latter condition. But the chief lesson is, I think, that hypsia is a habit to furnish us with a modern author's idea of a symptom closely linked with the mental diseases pathologic state. This is a much more truer and more reliable element only.

Salkam says in the work quoted that hypsia was in his time and for the moment of all others.

But he said that it is not hypsia we mean. Such as we know it that he refers to. He means hypsia in the description of it as a disease, assuming an idiotic variety of forms present.

He means hypsia in the nature of hypsia brought near. Chiracoms, etc. true as it is, not label hypsia always.
The late Dr. Scudder Pearce in his Clinical Lectures & Dissection of Woman said: "The meaning of this is not to be found in the definition, but in the practice. It must be distinguished in a difficult disorder of the uterus, therefore an important disease; it is of great practical and clinical interest to distinguish it from hysteria." (p. 447).

I mention this here because it is a caution addressed of an earnest authority to those who are concerned in the diagnosis of hysteria or disease in which it will so largely be seen, under the head of algia. I shall have more to say about the points wherein it resembles and differs from hysterical algia.

It is of the greatest importance that these should be made in reference to the relation in which the former are to be understood, and to the real nature of the disease itself.
What are the criteria and all the criteria of the clinical diagnosis and...

Is it one of those sexual questions Dr. Clark and the sexual criteria, and in summary up the statement that what are regarded by the advocates as mere symptoms of that sexual disorder exist in cases that are regarded and treated as psychiatric affections of the head.

The adjustment of the conflicting ideas on this subject is difficult. Any one opinion in favor of affection attributed to and various reasons, many symptoms that I state that into the white question later on.

And how having chosen high, the history of my patient's case to the main point which is what is the nature of this important disease of the brain is responsible for the mind. I cannot do better than state your. What bearing is attached to it

[Note: The handwriting is difficult to decipher, but it appears to discuss medical or psychological criteria.]
heroes. System the basis of which is
the pomegranate of heroes. Some part
of home ton is the sense of repair" -
as in his book on Sexual Anarchism
he says. "Anarchism is a divided State
rather than a special interest and a
geometrical defined disease. It is a
Generic word, it is a chapter or
Locus. The word shows its new work
in Anarchism. Perhaps I have interpreted
other Radical States or diseases in Japhet
to Wt. the term, Anarchism, Anarchie,
Seizure, perversity, V is York are applied.
I have quoted the words of the author
of D. Bever. Becker in. Show the
relative position which he assigns in
the Anarchism in his classification
of disease.

As a scientific definition the first
is the more precise. Therefore
the latter.

Anarchism is a generic function
of disease or State. As long this
word functioned he knew to say
that the disease is not due to any
pathological lesion applicable to our
Series of the brain, which we have at
present at our command.
Is this wrong? The term structural
be differentiated in conditions. It is
called organic disease as they all raise a history point of

The term structural is a
foundational concept in the medical field, by many.

This is well put by Dr. Goodhue
(Comm. 1870). On the
other hand, the cause of the condition
is the cause of its end in
take becomes abortive and there is
a definite resistance against it.

So don't you think the point
of view of those who attack the
attitude of ignorance at last,
structural disease is a constant-
ignorance was of the mind the
protector of the wilder his time. The
first Channel quaker, and as the
last is of the sect ofstructed natural
program. Nevertheless grounded do I
have been in the common place of
workshop anatomy for thirteen years
and in the p.m. room I consider I
have a right to say that there is still
a large place in the practice of medicine
has not yet been sufficiently
duly I than probably I always
will be.

Most people I think will agree with
"there is a

be seen by passing through a period
this region. Anacreon in the book to
derived from study of disease in the
third lines with the aid of the
microscope.
In the realm of science advances
the gains have been numerous. Many
diseases, before baffled every
attempt to classify them are now
rightly attributed to a pathological
 klein is an exact replica of an other.

In loss of function, a chronic somatoform disease is possible. This disease, however, has shown up that an autonomic disease has grown up. Karl was thin, but Dr. Leanne could
his her man had to trace the cause
go of an organic disease back to us
to similar hormonal changes.

Thes Urich Says (Arch. f. d.).

In functional illness, the body reacts
and not just as a response to
organismic, the functions to reduce, the
initiative of the body is reduced.
All diseases follow. This organismic form
of which man as a functional being
behaves, can be seen at his.

Therefore, I believe a disposition
is some to question the reality of
Carpintero's law to depend on
a new fundament of dosage being
But such circumstances as these are not a sufficient basis for making a diagnosis. An accurate diagnosis requires a thorough understanding of the patient's history and symptoms. Mysterious affections of hearing, by accident, may occur. No one can be sure that it is true. The term 'hypochondriac' is applied to these cases. There is an urge to believe in their importance, but it may be question whether the treatment of a case has been found useless. Certain it is that we are not so much nearer the correct understanding of its nature because it has been so described.

One has never been by own
which in't reference to the so-called structural disturbances of the nervous system. R. are common after railway accidents.

Dr. has been my opinion that some structural changes underlie the above disorders, but in each case the mere unlikely that such change can be of the same nature as the same pathological lines of, we are told. To see in the p.m. from 1873 are seen in the microscope. For all we know the change may be a chemical one and the nervous disturbance be altogether secondary. The course of the symptoms, whether of their rapidity and of the way sudden. The appearance of some were such an evidences were that they cannot be due to gross pathological lesions. Nevertheless, if as the pleurisy may be are unable to say what is the precise structural change underlying the so-called structural disorders of the nervous system and related affections.
ker as far as Ktein pathological
laws is concerned, they are divorced
from their clinical. Study nor in
the hope denied us that a close
observation of the symptom displays
has lead to true to a knowledge of
their pathology. Return the change
in the affected parts of the
nerve system to touch on internal
irritation and blood supply.

(Kropp Locius, p. 62)

Referring to the extensive nature of
nerve irritation. Professor Says (Zelina Dietter.
therapy 1806, p. 394.) "Alle betrachtungen
über die elektrischen und verbreitet en
Elektro lassen etwas tiefe
pathologische veränderungen auch die co-
"ßsungen des herdresten circus laticus störungen
(Hyperacut oder Quären) das nervensystem
als Ursache ausschließen.

Die circus laticus störungen sind jedesmal
in der Regel alle der Fälle nicht die
Ursache sondern eher die Folge des
Kérners und Sind nicht andere als
Der Ausdruck der nervenklinischen Erkrankung
von innen her auf den Apparat selbst.
Überhaupt kann wohl zusammenhängend
selbst der klinische Eindruck (Nervenkrankheits
syndrome) und dann auf den Wege
der allgemeinen Erkrankung zu antreffen,
weniger der weiteren Schäden leiden.
Nebenbei, aber hauptsächlich für die Aus-
drücke Fälle Auf einer speziellen
Zunahme oder Erhöhung der beteiligten
Nervenapparate decken sich, ihrer eigenen
Weise und auch durch die
durch Kommt und für alle vorhandenen
Ausdruck der Begriff der Reizbare
Schwäche und am zukreffable ist.
The conclusion is that dynamic change is a crucial part of the elements and processes of an organism.

He goes on to conclude that there is no single act, action, reaction, or effect that is not related in the natural order of phenomena. Every event is capable of producing that which is an effect, or alternate character (cite: Leibnitz, Determinism, p. 163).

I have given Marcus Ableich's definition of character here, as his view of its

pathology. (Ablach, Determinism p. 150).

"In regards to the pathology of character, I

have tried to express in my prior paper

on the subject, it must be noted that there is no

interconnection of the same; hence

resulting from lack of motion of the

nerve tissue on the metabolism, which

is the evolution of nerve tissue,

depending, as in Aquinas, there may be

a deficiency in quantity or impairment

of quality of the blood, so in character.
There is no doubt that deficiency in quantity or displacement in quality of the
blood is one; hence the exhaustion, the
potentia minis, the distraction, the
fluctuating character of the morbid
symptoms and phenomena to which the
term narcotici is applied.

There is no theory but of operative
narcotica according to which narcotica
arise to animal poisons circulating
in the blood as poison or in some
formations of the same, formed either
in the vital or casual cause. During the
process of digestion or formation in
the tissues, hormone as the result of
narcotica.

I had already quoted Dr. Comers
referring to the term narcotica as a
definite disease, as a disease due to
a definite morbid process or even
as an affection characteristic of a
definite marked group of symptoms.

I cannot help feeling that this
claimant as too strong.

Dr. hence is a direct or hale as far
a, the essential nature of the condition.

Is this accurate or is it just a guess?

The opinions of some quoted are obviously not to be regarded as scientific facts.

It is impossible to contradict effectively.

What is the nature of the disease now, in the process of healing?

It is evident that the affection has no definite symptoms, is incompletely

in many respects like that seen in certain other conditions.

The conclusion is that there is not much to be

Diseases are known to have certain characteristics at various times and in different cases.

These symptoms though have always

characteristics are not always evident at all through

e specially large.
By the "Afflixtion Morbica Process," Dr. Leveque means an actual degeneration of the nervous tissue. Such an idea is found in Roman Spanish authorities, who have seen that those authors are in agreement with him. There is indeed no question of gross pathological lesion.

The explanation in cause of the condition comes to be sought for in Rome as an adequate anatomical state of the nervous system of the ear, nature of which we are ignorant. Here it is, however, to transcribe in the medical litter also called as Morbica.

The whole matter is closely bound up with the physiological function of the nervous system, and I am not aware that our knowledge on this subject is so complete that one can confine it to the azygous disease, as dealing with those cases are more strictly pathological.

I would therefore have in the present position of the subject, it is of more importance to define clearly what the chief symptoms of the disease are.
are, for as long as the human nature
for absent thought pathology is likely to
remain in its present state of obscurity?
The essence of nature of hysteria and
hypochondria are not known yet. They
are well recognized types. Then, why
not hallucinations which I maintain
are an equally well defined symptomatology?
Before leaving this part of my subject
I should draw attention again to the
importance of including under this broad
rubric various disorders with which
it has nothing to do.
As a French writer says, "Il reste encore
en dehors d'elle cette expression pathologique
de l'hallucination. Tout une psychiatrie
critique 'de décoder les symptômes qui
ne sont pas être encore classifiés
essentiellement variable de forme et
d'intensité selon la localisation qui le
subissent en les cases qui la
produisent."
The attempt to make her condition
similar to all nervous troubles is harm-
less, yet her elixir, the a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i,
the picture and perpetuate the explosion at La Sall Curva as the subject.
There are distinct forms of hermeneutics for want of a better word, to be
cautiously excluded from consideration in the study of hermeneutics.
Such are in the first instance all
the people of whom we can only say
that they are hermeneutic-meaning that
they proceed on the hermeneutic or
method. They are Readings, we take
to be your variable day or a bit in the face
of the word hermeneutics.
To proceed a little higher in the scale.
There is a large clan, the though not
actually isolated, yet rather than
true to this from various here in Othomone.
Such as mania, hypochondria, higher
Siddhain or astral or palpitations
or. These various symptoms are
interrelated-the patient suffers not
only suffering to any great extent.
This class constitutes the incorporation
of the work (La famille euvaptique
of St. Pere Paris.) They are to
be carefully distinguished from carcinoma.

It is part of the object of my theme to show that the latter form a well-marked group of themselves, and that they differ from an affection which can be traced to definite causes and is characterized by a well-marked and clearly defined Dein of Dysphonia.
Etiology.

The etiology of rheumatism is of such importance as it is closely bound up with the hygiene and prevention of certain diseases in general. I shall not attempt to do more than trace in outline the main facts that it is necessary to bear in mind in the causation of rheumatism.

But before determining the actual cause, Mr. S. attributed the condition to a certain factor, which, after careful examination, turned out to be of the highest interest. It is only in the study of rheumatism that it is that of all human diseases.

I mean the great question of race, temperament, and the environment. All of which so powerfully influence our lives for good or evil.

Although Dr. has given to rheumatism a task for other physicians than most writers, and has achieved an historic picture of his subject.
So very can be held that it is almost quite a while, there is a racial factor to be taken into account in the study of the Chinese.

It is interesting to note that there are two races, who appear to be specially predisposed to fall victims to it. They are the Spaniard and the Echo (Portuguese 1887) or Spanish. This fact holds true of both Spaniards and Chinese as equally intractable to the latter.

It appears that one has predisposition to take climate peculiarities of race into consideration in race and not to their conditions or mode of living.

Other nations differ greatly from one another in the matter of heredity temperament. Thus, the French, Italian, American are far more temperate than the Chinese, English, Scotish. But they vary in pauses of heredity among them. One race more living, characteristics of different heredity. Varieties of life than to racial characteristics.
This is specially true of the American. He has his daily occupation—their pleasures—his own power of heroic endurance to the latter.

Though differing in the first instance from the same physical type as the Englishman, they have already acquired certain physical traits which exist differently than from the him. Ebbate each other in our account for this up to a certain point, but here one can be so doubt that the greater power of American here shown is due to the place of which they live.

Through Davenport up the incessant commercial activity of his countrymen he is the phrase: "This a haggard elephant, careworn, ruminating for beef."

Above writers in keeping turn each attention to the fact that in all the European hunters for the same causes, etc. They worked
Such evil results in America are operating there to more widely and
publicly, exactly the same amount.
Fortunately the home of antilock
Deport and every effort to
have preserved the average Briton
from falling into the ways of this dern
life but that one can in a few
is not enough from the phrase
to change the following passage
from J. Lovell. From New to Shaw.
(Climate at 10) else, chief point
so that man himself is a being, and
of to be more here above the air.
I believe him to be changing chiefly
as regards his moral character also
that there are becoming more more
more prone to fatigue, more liable
the prey of hereditary weakness,
of virtue, hoarded, of virtue,
action to do it.
I think it would perhaps be more
fair to say that these causes
which produce wear and tear in
are becoming more widespread.
Among us rather than assert an actual diminution of the nervous centre themselves.

Birth and temperament are so closely connected with the subject of heredity, that I shall proceed to deal with them under that head.

Nurture and life in its circumstances may arise and be developed, altering by various chances quite as much as any hereditary influence.

But though the same influence are of the utmost importance when they exist first, so they are in all hermaphroditism.

There is no element beside which under the present circumstances the rudimentary element which is entering into a case.

The family history has in quite as important a manner to aid in the solution in a case, as is the phthisic in cancer.

The great law of heredity must be thus to appr. the conditions with our subject. The others it may
may be directly inherited from the parents. This is rare but here there is an hereditary form of mania and it appears to be no doubt. I shall deal more fully with it when I come to describe the various clinical forms of mania.

But though the disease may in other direct inheritance it is more common for cases true philosophers to pass through to other and lesser degrees.

In other cases, the opposing habits nothing more than a general nervous action, in the under favorable circumstances might prove there a tendency than of course is known. As many of the highest intellectual pleasures are bound up with it. Unfortunately the conditions of modern life do not allow it. To hope that in many instances persons of this temperament will escape the many fatigues.
which are far more even in early life.

The two great classes of heroes and heroopathie people which I refer to in my last chapter are the one who know easily fall victims to neurasthenia.

The essential manner of working of the great law of heredity differs in its respect both as regards to neurasthenia from what is done with regard to other hermastic diseases.

One can not easily become a hero up with one another eagardring sometimes there are sometimes some disease so known from it in the scale of its importance. But in all cases this element is the one which we never carefully began for in dealing with neurasthenia.

Before taking this subject I should have that here decided with the opposing if other parents is suffering from some form of neurasthenia at the time of conception or if the mother is a suffering during the period of gestation.
Education

I spoke of the many pitfalls
of self-indulgence, of the
spiritual, moral, and intellectual.

One of the first things to
be met with at the
very threshold of life is connection
with the great subjects of education.

If I were to speak of great and
intriguing
importance, and much time and thought
that I need devote to it,
I can only refer here to a few
of the main points of discussion.

The common error made by parents
in bringing up their children,
and making an exhibition of it to
the rest of the world can be,
but I am not
sure if it has been much copied.

Another takes a delight in exhibiting
the presence of their children to
their friends, relatives, or the public,
they are soliciting or the dullness
between systems.

When the master who has a little
daughter aged 5.

In 1861, she was
taught the dancing art of their ancestors! On the occasion of the Children's Day, it was decided to perform for the benefit of those assembled. Sir Bij Nrobic expressed anxiety on the subject of female education as follows: "You can render the lower classes of society more efficient by according them the opportunity of acquiring knowledge, and by furnishing them with the means of education. They lack the ordinary system of education, hence they regard the Chinese system as the correct one. Among their younger children, if you would go further to ask them to make them understand the importance of their education, you need only point out the difference between the plans of the Chinese scholars in the bringing up of children. The boys are sent as an early age to school, whereas a large portion of their time is spent in taking exercise in the open air. While the girls are confined to the female rooms, taking little
exercise or of doing any other work at all, except in a carriage...

The mind is our educator at the expense of the physical structure, and often are but little advantage to the latter in comparison for who can doubt that the principal part of this part of education ought to be, how it should be filled with knowledge, as to train it to a higher province of its intellectual and moral faculties, or that other things being the same, this is more easily accomplished if the three animal faculties are preserved in a healthy state, than in any other way?

We have made our progress since Dr. Benjamin Sillers, that the above passage contains the true philosophy of a child's education all the same. As a proof of the direct action effects of a bad school education on a young child I am tempted to include the following true graphic picture of an orphans asylum under a physician.
Je dis: "Il est vrai que la santé physique et morale de l'éducation de mon enfant, laisse le plus grandement à désirer. Deux fois par semaine (lie) je peux rencontrer dans les rues de mon grand village, allant à la promenade, de longues files d'enfants marchant aux pieds de deux têtes dans le même uniforme. La plupart ont un visage pâle, des yeux éteints, une expression de langue en dehors de qui entraîne avec leur âge qui est celui de la bonne main de l'étudiant et de la sagesse. Sans doute les programmes, sont-ils chargés d'anéantir par la principale Source du mal. Elle est dans l'entretien militaire et toute la conduite de chacun qui en sont les conséquences. La plus insignifiante, la suppression de l'influence de l'influence militaire de la famille familiale, le dépôt d'an et de lumière, l'absence de l'exercice physique, l'absence à peu près générale du bon Obligee et l'édification des règles dangereuses qui éveillent la luxurieuse et alentour ces âmeurs de la santé et surtout l'espiègale, à l'agrandir et..."
The whole great of school education is properly reigned to the predisposing causes of character, and therefore I have treated of it at this point. Most of the authors I have read of the Physiocrate, especially, call attention to the fact that it is how the amount of brain work, ambition of the child that is so important as the general hygiene of this period of life. If I understand their meaning rightly it is that a child is not capable of fatigue of his intellectual faculties in the same sense that an adult is. And that
from the losses he has to bear it is the constant crassus but the
informed opinion of which are most injurious to him.
In any case a had setback training in the case of a heroine,
which may render it more than wise to
have to fall a victim to her wishes in later life.

Sex

One might hastily conclude that women are more happy than men to
their society for the obvious reason that their efforts appear to more
infectious than that of men.
But it appears that they do not
suffer more in this respect than men. The causes in the two sexes
differ however. That with them the
line to do with several applications
proportionate duties, equality become
only in disregard to the above opinion.
While it lost to him as easily as a disappointed affection. Special
disorder of the skeletal system.
pregnancy and the decline of maternity, it cannot be denied that the Rey is more liable than another to neurotasia.

Proposing Employment.

It is a mistake to suppose that neurotasia is a disease of the upper classes. Being still hot in even the lower strata of life and not a mere "curiosity of the higher classes of humanity it has not been studied to exclusively in the investigation of disease but the material found in hospitals, orphanages, and other institutions of charity.

This tendency that will be made clear in the works humanitaries and others are not. Hence to any great extent in humanity it shall less and are quite rare among those classes from whom such institutions are organized.

The late Prof. Claroza, with his great experience at the Salpetriere
Il est temps de livrer le bâtiment.
(Préface de L'Homme du siècle.) Il était
d'interêt de faire ressortir
que la nouvelle caractéristique
l'appartenait pas, tout en étant,
exclusivement à l'homme des
classe privilégiées, animée par
la culture, épanouie par l'âge des
plaisirs, par des préoccupations
d'affaires et l'œil de travaux
architecturels. Il y a là la préfiguration
que j'ai voulu lui donner.
Offence de contacter... l'apprêt
du geste au père de la vie. On
n'aurait pas une grande échelle
chez les prolétaires, les arts, ni
le moins préférés par le Roi,
qui qui ne contredisait plus que le
Roi Louis XVI. Écrite.

Bien sûr, les autres choses sont rigolos. Je ne peux pas leur en tenir
grand compte. Certaines professions procèdent mal pour
l'homme, mais très bien pour d'autres techniques.
This is common that they make
large intellectual claims and cause
intellectual anxiety for lengthy periods.

The medical profession claims to
subject a great number of these cases.

Tumors often do not come to the
occupying officers in administrative
positions for the reason that they have
an actual position receive a
supplemental.

Among the working classes it is
probable that more employment
are more apt than others to develop
the disease. The greater success further
this is a true. However, this excessive
malignant extension may be a cancer
that this is only a matter of
conjecture.

From this to what may be called a true determining cancer

Increasing intellectual work.

This is rappore to be one
of the more frequent of all cancers.
of uncertainty. Then is a great
obstinate to be overcome.

Inattentive work, &c., is the outcome
of a chance intellect. Work, as
accompanied by feelings of pleasure.
An obstinate DISARMAMENT. Knowledge
acquired is as a burlap suit rather
beneficial to those who are capable
of such endeavors. Mute, the student
has, by long months of reading, an a-
brooding mind.

It is very different, however, when such
work is accompanied by trouble
which, as it were, is entered as a
means by itself to an end. In the
case of modern competitive
examinations, criticism of the students
future.

Lawyers and School teachers
make up a large proportion of
this class.

Depressing Education.

This is another fruitful
case of uncertainty.

There are cases of this description.
To be in a good spirit is a sign of good health but the depressing state of which there are a sign of known depression may derive also in actual causes of the condition. It is of course impossible to elucidate this. The depressing Luther are of many available varieties. Depressiveness affects all women. A more appropriate ambition in this would include a good man. Sorrow, anxiety, grief, fear, remorse are all examples of depressing Luther and render their proof of existence.

**Flight (Vermeersore):**

This is sufficiently important to be, clear of itself.

Extreme flight or terror will cause known exhaustion in a very short time. Hence, the characteristic that produces is generally characterized by symptoms more or less acute. In the hands of Mrs. Page in Rhode
Injuries and in Mr. Blane's X-ray, do in this particular question. I shall refer to it again under the various forms of neurasthenia. Previous Ether-Gas cases.

This is rather a pecuniary price, an actual cause of neurasthenia. Some authorities think that the infectious diseases and especially typhoid fever and malaria have a causal action. Anemia of chronic lobar pneumonia has been a frequent cause in this connection.

It must be borne in mind that anemia is as real a cause as any other cause of neurasthenia.

This is more general and lies in that the particular disease can be said to give rise directly to the condition and not by weakening the patient they predispose him to acquire in much the same manner by the more actual causes.

Discalcal Displacement. Enlargements.

By this term I mean to indicate
a certain condition which has been attracting a great deal of attention lately. Floating kidney is the more conspicuous example of it, but there are others of equal importance. The description of them is due to a French physician Dr. Sir. Clesse of Lyons.

This gentleman under the term "entropioposis" describes a disease (for to the ear, it) which seems to be essential cause a protrusion of the liver.*

This displacement, however, is not accompanied by that of the liver. The bladder, the kidney, and of the other organs, the spleen, the uterus, but in all the liver is often protruded.

According to the organs displaced, the case lies under a gastroptosis, hepatoptosis, entropioposis, &c. All of them have a variety of the chief condition entropioposis.

The causes of these dislocations are a stretching of the ligaments which support the viscera in general.
relaxation and flaccidity of the abdominal walls.

Here follows a case of Hypostasis as
have been lately observed in certain
hypostasis and which have an important
bearing on the whole subject of
hypostasis.

It is in this connection that I refer
to the case.

I may say that both the condition
of hypostasis itself as described.

In Edward T. the conclusion which
he drew from in are matters of great
importance among the authors yellow
contribution.

His researches here are indeed
underaken "pour determiner la pathologie de certaines
hypostasis et de l'hyposie hypostatique."

Here are the conclusions by which
he arrived. "Dans le second etaire
conformee l'explication histologique
du phénomene of la QUATRE FIGURES
important - 1st. Occurrence of abdominal
hypostasis. abdominal 2: prostate
appearance of the muscle it effect at
hypostasis."
\[\textit{I.} \textit{choisirons du coton, le voile tissé} \\
\textit{de cru, écaperant la piqûre par} \\
\textit{abaisser son} et \textit{faire dite de l'opaco} \\
\textit{secreté et} \textit{atari} \textit{gastrique (} \\
\textit{Kove de Sothécie} } \text{Jan. 1887)}.
\]

Whether these voices are as in 1876, I
have heard the outcries which would
cause me to judge, but here is the
point where I think Dr. Klein's
other have made a mistake.
Whatever views he expresses in his
earlier publication (\textit{L'échoppe du curan}
\textit{atria en} \textit{d'opérations Paris 1886})
(\textit{A propos de la cas de natation}
\textit{gastrique Paris 1887}) (\textit{Traitement de}
\textit{l'intestin de l'homme} \textit{Lyon 1887).}\)

he
certainly does not know regard to the
state signo above justice as the
essential cause of natation.
I have procured from Paris a book
called "\textit{Les Aérogastriques du bonheur}" by Dr. A. Boreau, of the latter to which
Dr. Klein has contributed a preface
adorning the above expression herein.
In this book there is no greater
... de la rétropéritoine, les troubles de la rétropéritoine abdominale qui caractérisent l'interstétose sont 86...
Sir Henry,

Neither atroscopy accepts with the description given of it by Dr. Ellis in his 1747. I cannot say, also he claims no instance of its relation to human stomach to have been made, that an atroscopy is not taken in there.

Amongst his cases, also is disputable. Both the action above referred to point only than the atroscopy, may be an effect of a cause of herastasia. Chez ces malades, l’atroscopy est... not by the cause of the disease, but the result of, precisely to taint, the alimentaire, intestinales, laquelle procidaAbstract de l’epuisement nerveux, au lieu de titre que tous les autres symptomes de cet etat mortel (Brooke p. 31).

I have some but not matter as some thing because of its importance. The relation between herastasia and certain heron disease precise are still the cause of much disputation.
We no longer regard the uterus as the seat of hysteria. We like Janczewski, the advocate of hysterectomy, refusal to regard the uterus a mere disorder, as the true seat of that condition.

I shall return to the uterus again in dealing with Pyrexia.

Pregnancy & Lactation.

These have been treated as causes of recurring or too short intervals. These are laid on the maternal thermal condition attacking the child. Contraceptives.

Sexual Intercourse.

This is usually spoken of as a cause of hysteria. Beard devoted a special treatise to it.

Both nature and circumstances lead to gratification can give rise to it, but the latter is far from the less desirable. The climacteric relation, etc., the relation between the menstrual system and the genital organs seem to account for some Viktor for the
explanation following this excess.

Certain affections of the female urinary
system have in a prostatic,
philosophical sense been spoken of as
causes.

There is an important point of structure
to be drawn in connection with this theory.
A hypertrophy of the urinary
organ may be a symptom of brains
disease. Or it may accompany
haematoma and indicate vice or
vice a patent who otherwise would
not be so disposed.

Diseases.

There has ever been a
tendency to make the uterus responsible
for the menstrual cycle. For far more
than is actually the case.

The prostate sometimes accompanies
the uterus and ovarian affection
in this peculiar way, and the
uterus to acquire it.

I have read an interesting paper
by Dr. Burkhard at the
.dropout of }

4. Tratten die Persönliche Krankheit als Nebenere, der kranken Neurose. Tritt es eher in die Form, dass es sich nicht das manifestetene, solange ein größeres Contingent der nervösen Stellen, die beantwortet, wohlauf, welches auch das ungerechte Verhältnis nicht hält.

5. Die angeborene Anlage, die genetische Disposition, die Beziehung, die der peripheren Nerven (motorische Innervation, sensible, vago-vagal Kontakte) spielt für die Entwicklung der körperlichen Neurose, von wie geringer Bedeutung, als die Extraktion der Extraktion organise.

Irrung und Absurdität führt oft zu der Tendenz, diese neurologischen Abläufe der Zentralen Organe, besonders der Gehirn, nicht als die Produkt der organisierten Hirn-Organisation zu betrachten, sondern als die entwicklungsgeschichtliche Entwicklung des Gehirns, als den Weg des evolutionären Wegs.
Chorea of M. B. A. Franco. Dingo.

This is mentioned as a most frequent cause of chorea. Chorea.

We can understand how in clair, the number of victims has been apparent, that tobacco too is implicated in to occur, may have acquired

habitual use. Therefore people too who drink

habitually, in certain cases, there is an

obstetrical. Other morphologic it is often

the etiology characteristic.

Organic and Chronic Disease.

However, say to the case or case of Franco, Dr. Castellanos Seckelan.

Compromise of the SP. The tonal associated with chorea. Chorea

and, in diathesis to regard to then a causative action.

Traumatic Injury (See Figure).

Before concluding this section on etiology, I should like to say a few words on the relation existing between their arteri.
And the Arthritis di-atrophica.  
Sharottt did state strongly on these 
relations. And the subject is referred 
to in his works on Arthritis in Dr. 
I have already seen.  
There is no doubt the two classes 
of objects are nearly alike, but 
it is going too far to say 
that it is the same thing. That is: they 
called Arthritis and it is "the truly 
Arthritic" (Arthritis di-atrophica in 
For one has stated this belief on the 
subject at some length in his book 
i Serial Arthritis (Page 110).  
You say: All of the cases of patients 
described in this work are all very 
like things. On the subject of 
Arthritis, and all European physician 
especially English physicians see 
a disease of suppressed or 
latent fever.Indeed these objects is 
given as characteristic by a disease 
Arthritis, as in New York. And co 
the same patients are credited with
With a curiousity to the above by chance.
I have seen patients with central
exhaustion, with digestive exhaustion.
with epilepsy, from Rome in London.
The physicians that were constant. The
diagnosis of epilepsy or of later
but has been given. With the tendency
that almost all characteristic
or are perfectly likely to have what is
called literati or on a long;
the, it is not fully considered that some
itself when it begins the process to the
old or chronic form as depending
on the state of the liver. It is easy
to understand that the diagnosis
can be found if there are taken
the main of Dr. Brodie or Philadelphia.
Philosophically states the disease
so not to be truly one of the body
as it might be supposed to be.
That is it is nearer the truth that
those who make the diagnosis supposed
it to be.
By this I mean there is in those
when clatter suppression gone a
Pepocian or fraction of truth as applied to some of the symptoms of some in these cases, beyond that the diagnosis is of course a delusion. The truth is that the rheumatic is a disease of the strong, rheumatic is a disease of the weak, and those rheumatic in the weak. In a very person would cause a sour, rheumatic or rheumatic gout, getting on a very herons. Each of us person would bring on sour rheumatic? I would without diagnostics or opacities as a result. What is the reason that rheumatic is in America the nature chronic disease? Both diseases exist in both countries, but sour is more prevalent in Europe because Europeans are stronger than Americans. Rheumatic is more prevalent in America because Americans are weaker and more prone than Europeans. The majority of our brain workers are too herons, too pre-citric.
And too weak to acquire some
hit the progress of civilization;
the correlative sickness of heroes
constitutes. Great is declining in
prestige, as in fertility. As well as the
America, so that it cannot be said
it becomes initiative almost as historic
distance. In America too disease,
comparatively rare once is
indeed as much of a curiosity
today as was characteristic a
century ago.
So a two degree all the above
approach to rheumatism.
A rheumatic fever both of
which became are not. Likely to
exist in a rheumatic disposition
although in Rome as do they say.
So, but when they do appear,
they are likely to take the place
of the rheum symptoms of
The above passage contains
so many striking or curious
assertions that I make no
hesitation for transcribing in its
entirety.
It seems to show what a very learned subject hernaesthesia is and how it touches some of the most interesting questions which occupy the minds of pathologists in our times.

In the few cases I have treated I was able to trace arthritis or arthritis-like lesions, and I agree with those who call attention to the close relationship of the arthritis - heroon arthritis.

To sum up this part of my subject we have seen that the etiology of heroon arthritis divided into two forms is in some the acute and the more chronic cases. Of the latter hereditary influence and a bad education are Migraines, the chief and most important. An early life the period of puberty is the most dangerous. The central system is by choice located to the dorsal tracts they are more profound.

At one another. Some of the cases of central hernasthesia date from this period.
Of the more actual causes it is clear that many of them are inherent to the duties and pleasures of adult life. It is also evident that as the struggle for position of life become greater so the sphere within which these causes operate must become correspondingly wider.

It is an acknowledged fact that heroes, chieftains, and leaders of the world are

by a careful study of the causes which hold men in hope to do something to predict it.
Symptoms.

I now have to clear with the symptoms of the disease. As elsewhere in Dr. B. Reade's and will prepare his paper with some remarks from his paper.

The opinion which some have thought too, more and more will bring again to this factory of the nervous system, that it has over a multitude of shapes and phases.

The world has complained of other studies, of the nervous system been criticized in the other way. It is a shift to be addiction from the knowledge of the brain, sensory and pain of the reflex action of the system. Epsom in flatus, &c., is confirmed. And possibly, by our own observation of the objects of this part of the body, that these troubles, affecting large tracts of the nervous system, or upon limited tracts, are liable to have an immense array of symptoms.
And to be very capricious in the display of them.

The Complaint of atavistic madness shown to me have grown
until they make almost a volume.

Even as I sit and receive a flood
plunge me from each in atavism.

Non-humans claim a larger portion of their system than atavism
with the difference only that one
choice in phrenology the other
structure.

And it should, therefore
have as much as many symptoms
if not more; And these two Study
largely stillies as thoroughly as they
study so the strong atavism will
have no difficulty in the course of
time in confirming all that is here
Stated in regard to it.

The will not see all the symptoms
in the first case for some of
their phrenology are rare, but
in that they will see all, or nearly
all, and will become familiar with
them.
Observations also point. These symptoms of hearstalia, auricularia, non-lea stactia, and the other diseases do not appear to have directed to the sense; he can learn of their existence by looking at the cases of those cases. In other cases, he can observe the patient's progress. ... Before looking upon a study of their places, of cases it is well to examine the principles of the evidence derived from human testimony so as to know what to accept and what to reject; else, having the tribunal as any other, they are to possess or reject. (p. 35)

There is no disease which requires such judicious weighing of evidence as hearstalia.

If a case inverts at looking for Sino alone the place but for the witness having a correct diagnosis.

On the other hand, if the place absolute evidence in every platitude of the patient we are equally
hurt to so wrong.
It is well known how difficult it is in
these cases to get a true
history from the patient and this
is especially the case in cases when
there is no intention to deceive, as here
that is much rarer, and thus it is
they forget. Many of them report only
the more important. The physician
in such cases should not rely too
much of anything.
There is no order or definite conclusion in
the recital of their trouble, and often
it requires great ingenuity and patience on
the part of the practitioner to arrive
at the true facts of the case.
On the important matter of fevers
this is a matter of great difficulty.
Sometimes to trace the existence of
heroin is very
Patient will often deny it in these
times, for fear of ignorance.
They cannot be expected to have the
same knowledge as the physician with the
subject of their medical care.

96.
At the conclusion of this section I shall have something to say on the Adhesion to be adopted towards this case.

While I shall proceed to describe the various symptoms of the disease as they are described in the books on the subject.

I have already said that the picture of the disease as drawn by Beare remained the accepted type of the disease to this day.

Many subsequent authors have written on the subject, but to every instance they have come to Beare for their authority. Under these cases it is to be regretted without a knowledge of the disease by those whose knowledge is less accurate.

But though the creation bore a contrary likeness to Beare of being of the nature of the symptoms of the constitution had the same power to meet them. They are looked to gather in his book with so little regard to their relative value and importance, and so little notice that in his to date his publication in some measure.
to a certainty of his disease.
It was a practice to use Beards to
work the hands and from this came
matters on the Salpetrière (14 of
all but six patients according to Légaré)
separate a certain group of
Symptoms to grab. To observe
the character that he regarded them
as if present that diagnostic sign
of his and then I named it "accidents"
"Les Stigmates de la Naufragie"
I shall first describe these
and afterward detail those other
Symptoms. In may more properly
be called "secondary in action".
Headache, Tenderness of the Scalp.

There is a great variety of brain
Symptoms in characteria.
Charles had described one group he
called "le casque des caractériens".
It is intended to express the sense
of weight. In their characteria
the patients are rather in actual
sight. In other cases they appear
her disease load but is often
Caught to Some particular region as forehead, the eyes, the temples, especially the occipital region. This pain is extremely common and is a very good sign of cerebrovascular insufficiency. These phenomena are classified as the Rhi of the head and may be short or longer than various called aura or headache.

Patients also complain of aura or a feeling of lightness, warmth, or numbness in the head before the headache difficulty in describing their feeling at all.

The head symptoms of cerebrovascular insufficiency are not as a ruleconstitutektures as pain in all cases create. At the pain that may be so or in others over long periods of time.

Any string lassitude or inactivity of any kind will greatly add to their disability.

Headache duration and intensity are a frequent symptom especially when there is cerebral exhaustion accompanied by congestion. They are probably
due to hyperesthesia of the auditory nerve analogous to the retinal hyperesthesia of neurasthenia.

Typical migraine often occurs as a symptom. Kerns says, "Sick head ache is both a symptom and a danger value. If one loses the homes, an occasional attack of sick head ache if it be not too severe is an excellent way for the homes to manifest itself. Who Art Raynor, then some affection.

Dr. Kerns in his well known book on headache speaks of the tendency in the form of the homes to take to the irregular accumulation of air. Hence, I believe this tendency in a patient sick head ache attack would seem to be one of the reasons why the homes are to be blamed for the home discharge or bowel in energy.

The theory of the decay is vitiated
As a consequence, I observed it in a patient. I was able to notice it from day to day. I noticed it to be worse at night. It is probably due to central irritation. Sometimes the whole sleep may be taken at other times confined to some particular part.

Migraine headaches are not to be confused with the headaches of school children. Those latter suffer more pain. They are overworked. However, headache also stops for a day or a second of pain than because they feel that the brain and the work are in order.

Epilepsy

This is another of the great symptoms of the disease. Disorders of sleep are always also so prevalent in epilepsy. Especially when it is the result of overwork or the strain on anxiety and signs of I. has been remarked that it is often associated with mental or nervous.
This disorder vary greatly in form. There are all degrees from the least trifling disturbance of the nature of the sleep to absolute loss of sleep. Some often however get sleep in sufficient durations, though the excessive insomnias is not uncommon. This as in his great affections is falling asleep but in all affections once it is come, another can and get fragments of sleep in the course of the night. In wakeful persons being accompanied by great mental activity, further sleep is rather a sleep than a rest. Continued habit lead to dreams.

These persons fall worse in the morning than they did on going to bed. Various nightmares are common, with such passages. Sleepless ones sleep differently in these persons. Some are the better for it other are made worse. There is also a very great difference in the way the different cases react to hypnotic. Some resist all the while others of this class.
There is a general irritability about them too and they give way to their feelings on slight provocation. Often mental and emotional functions are disturbed as well. They are ladened with mental burdens. This may be one of the first signs of nervous exhaustion. The power of lifting the attention is also diminished. The patients often find that the least little trouble works of them.

In chronic cases, there is a dilatation of the brain which makes the patient feeling is impossible to come to a decision on any point. The mind is also hobbled and there is a marked decline in the mental energy. Signs of stress cause profound disorientation or an increase in nervous irritability. First symptoms are loss of sleep. Sometimes they have a flash of great displeasure. There was no thought of suicide.
Slight Increase in Temperatures on
Apostle Peter.

This is an extremely common symptom. The patient complained of a feeling of profound fatigue. Although the fatigue alone nothing to cause it, the patient says, "When I am phenolactin, la plus en droit, elle me fatigue très, grande quand je marche, après longue durée, plus l'ai même montant la
leur pleine, et ces phénomènes s'accompagnent d'une chaleur forte de
au hâlar des reins."

I have observed this symptom very often in a patient
It is remarkable, how slight
eventually will bring it on.
An elevation of fatigue gives to
be borne in true mourning, and
the patient are surprised to find
the right back. Clear, then no
snow. They naturally run
further down with the results
in many cases had they become
Finally heathen.

In our action there to depend on

Some sort of condition of the motor

cells of the nervous system.

If perfectly functional. The reflexes

are unaltered. Electrical reactions

remain unchanged. There is nothing
to change here, as in a distinct

living.

This symptom follows the course

of the nervous system. Improving

or getting worse with it.

The general muscular reaction

but are speaking of it last. Asphasia

to the brain. Also, in affects equally

the viscera or organs of vegetative

life. It is that cause that may

cause a whole or a sleep of

trouble of nervousness.

I shall proceed to speak of this.

Sleep.

It is a large subject. There

so many different to this matter

than on any other connection with

nervousness with the possible
except ion of double imitation. Cha r. Dres. "Ma autre protection de la harrassélie c'est... etc. et ce peu de
seperce dont les maladies méno
sont à songer, et qui a faire
croire à son certain médecin qui
trouve les desolées harrassélieuse
avaient pour point de départ de
l'affection sanguine, tandoi si rici
chose le contraire qui est vrai... c'est la
harrassélie qui accom. et c'est l'affection de l'estomac qui complete le tableau." A. du Page tout le
jusset pointoit en t. car. ence de
Rene Carus, ou harrassélie bien
que... c'est un effet de cir-
que. J'ai songe bien en cas
que... C'est vrai. C'est vrai l'af- fection
a Homer. Histoire de un. Etage,
... from force to love. The
Apparition. Aspects here.

This is acceptable for as a
rule those Apparitions tend to
be prohibitive. Trad. They in cap.
Tuch be described as one of the digastric symptoms or stigmata of the condition.

Bend a dog to his back. In case of a few hours. Apoplexy is the first noticeable symptom of severe exhaustion. The earlier it is that the body is feeling any sense for years the symptoms may be structurally disadvantage before the brain or spine and in other parts of organs than signs of yielding. In that philosophy is that serum. Apoplexy is a symptom of the same general pathologic condition as all the others of symptoms here listed and it may follow an accompanying such as lack of hydration or

Army

The true serum. Apoplexy is a cataract on a cane in the head to which a large number of the ratracs with which he was taken

Thus Blake has described a
of the where the symptoms are of the
Subjectiv order and which are
attributed to a morbid irritability
of the osseus heroes of the stomach,
there being no alteration in the chemical
processes of that organ.
This reason, Apheresia of Rainer
for the Subjectiv to criticize came
in Germany. It has also if absolutely
has made to exclude many disorder.
due to Kurachemia.
The term Kurachemia is therefore here
in Europe. There is also a confusing
me as it has led many to associate
with Kurachemia many of these
Source Harlem of the Stomach of 1813.
have been provisionally classified
under the ill discovered term "Kurach,
Apheresia". The two terms being
often used synonymously.
It has also this phrase to consider
that it has led many to regard
the Stomach as the original seat
of Cancer due to Kurachemia.
All authors are not guilty of this
error. In D. K. Burkart's Important
Korn manograph enthaltet wurde
Pathologie der Nervenleitern. Glaub ich
räthlich, dass ich eine einlag, darin
heute unter der Bezeichnung Nervenleitern
letzten die große Reihe gleichartiger
Frakturen hielten, zusammenzufassen
Es geschah die mit einer außergewöhnlichen
Bewegung, die bei der hier mitgeteilten
Veränderung, welche in der jenen
Namen beschrieben worden ist,
Auch wir beide der Stumpel einer
Selbständigen für sich aufgezogenen
Frakturen aufgebracht werden. Es
Dieselbe hat auch nicht sein Erfahrung
mit der, nur dariher, die Symptomatologie
Complex Anisomie in Krankheit, welche
halten mit den Ordinatorkreise der Ostia.
Trotz selbiger heilt, hat nicht mehr
jede Organ der Mascherden Körpers
befallen kann.

This is an interesting passage
for it shows a proof of
the aberrant hair cell. The
recognize characteristic as in
distinguish affection make it responsible
for most of the injuries of the
Stomach (not to express" eine ganze
reiche Geschichtiger Krankheitsbilder").
Under the head of Secundus Egyptian
I shall speak of various phleumas
of the Egyptian Pyramid Caana and
Hararilina which are shortly attributed
to "homo dyspepsia": At this point
I am inclined to describe that
particular type or type of
pyramidal disturbance which show all
the passage with the ecalceetta
of null a papyracea but the inclusion
at the foot are Driffrin.
All the Latin writers on haraetaria
give details of description of it
and I have been able to verify
the facts out one patient, the exactitude
of their remarks.
I proceed from a source
establishment or acting in like this as one
and the cases that hold the placers on
the muscular layers of the stomach.
The appetite is of the alimentary and the tongue
coated habitually with a whitish film
is not indicated however by a
certain feeling in the bowels of the stomach.
Chap these there is a sensation of
churning at the epigastrum. Also later
in the abdomen accompanied by feelings
of weight. The stomach.
The general condition is one of apoplexy
with a sensation to constipation the eleva-
tion of the chest. An air movement loud
as bell on the. There are constant
contractions and escape of matter
accompanied by momentary feelings of
relief. The chest a sea in the bulk and
constitute very distress.
These symptoms as I have described them are associated with the earlier
stage of the trouble. They are to
more likely set off distressing
And the general natu of the
patient is with kindness.
But, in the later more advanced stage, they are of a much graver description. Here, the bowels have the appearance of acute colitis, but there is a large, significant loss of strength, and the indication is extreme carbonic acidosis, or at least, a diagnosis of cancer, to which he has been of the first class. The case I spoke of reached this stage, and certainly, very chartreuse.

An exploratory incision, dilatation of the bowels, followed by an abdominal closing, T. i. S. was taken up, and the result of which I have already described the head "intertubulari.

The process from the first to the second stage may be gradual, but very often the final stage is one of rapidity. The chief symptom of intertubularia becomes pronounced, the patient has already passed the first stage. So that in all this is the type of disturbance of the alimentary tract, so closely associated with.
haphazardly. As I have already said, the question is one of the more disputa-
tional in the context of haphazardness and I
claim to put it to them so
fully as its deserves.
But to the question it is so clearly
offensive as to be rightly laid down
as one of the cardinal symptoms of
haphazardness. I pass on now to
Another.

[Underlined: Kashazia or Specific Irritation.]

I quote Rance (p. 199), "When the spine
is so tender as to become an important
factor in an affection and to overshadow
the symptoms of the brain, it is called Specific irritation.

In strict, it is a symptom, the
specific irritation, not a disease as such. Amongst a
batter of abnormalities there can be no
harmonizing particularly in describing it as
a disease. I think there is a good
dose of harm in the disease, but
by describing it as a disease of
symptom is to obscure the
Studied attention away from the general condition to that of a symptom and perpetuated the Cartesian notion of the whole religion of human nature.

Dr. Willis in his well-known work on "Sermo Diæisis" (p. 179) distinguishes the value of preceding in organic disease of the spine 1840. "As the same time a consideration of the spine is partly collagenic, but this generally happens a simple feature of the spinal structure, so that I think he have that under your to test the value of the method of diagnosis. If the rule of averages, you would have a parallel disease of the cord and possible to judge whether the symptoms are purely from nerve irritability.

This last point is a striking representation in concert with the subject. Their spinal symptoms are very common in human nature."
Accompanying a sensation of actual weakness, there are generally others such as cramping, chafing, scratching. They are not only due to the fluctuating character and rapidity of the disease conditions, but also to the stage of intensity of the American neuralgia, giving a certain resemblance to the lightning pains of locomotor ataxia.

They are more common in women than in men, and in the former are worse at the time of the period. Certain regions of the spine may become more liable than others to suffer from the affection, so that much of the disease may be due to the deficiency in the sacral region, and hence in "plague insensatia." Bears of toadstool in various "Bacephalus".

In the American cases are often accompanied by aching and aching. Then the pain in the neck is often attributed to some acute the
particular treatment accordingly.
Their special symptoms I should remark are very common in the
character of chronic female cases in which case they may be very difficult
to cure.
I have now described the first
cardinal symptom of mania. It is
Headache or Eozoplagnia. In Mania
Elevation Depression. In Mental States
Constant in women. In Psychological
States of Epilepsy & Jacksonian
Seizure. Distention of the Auditory
Organ. Moreover, we have in cases
of mania elevation of the
basis on which is principally
rests its claim to recognition as
a distinct affection of the nervous
system.
By no action that I have attempted
are the above symptoms disputed
and therefore I have placed
them of importance.
Of how much of how some have
a greater value attached to
Secondarily accessory symptoms.

Disturbances of the genital system.

I place these here because some authors regard them as one of the chief symptoms of neurasthenia. Others do not attach to them the same importance as I do.

The disturbances refer to loss of the male frequent to this tendency, loss of desire, anorexia, weakness, decreased appetite, impotence in varying degree.

Also irritation of the prostatic ducts. We have already seen how feeling a cause of the urge in condition here. It seems here they also act as a symptom.

In women in female, certain disturbances of physiological function. Also affection of the cortex, atrophy of the cortex, spasticity, paralysie pain, etc.
Dilatation of the pupils is usually
produced by hallucinations. Sometimes there
is irregularity of the pupils or there
may be abnormal activity. The pupils
dilating and contracting according to
light stimulation.

The pupils are used as a
sign of hallucinations.
A person who sees
something that
is temporary being
seen in the
morning is not
waking away during
the
day.

Achaelorobtto is another symptom
of the complains of
R. P. through the
expulsion of moisture as
in the
appearance is highly suggests
your
If renal disease. I have observed too often.

One of all ocular symptoms the chief is that accommodation, if done by accentuated astigmatism or irritable eye. It causes much more trouble than the other symptoms. It is more difficult to relieve. It is not due to defective accommodation.

In the ophthalmoscope remains nothing. Writing, reading, viewing quickly, fatigue the eye, cause it to burn. The pain sometimes is so acute that all work becomes impossible.

Presbyopia suggests cataract has been.

Burns while burning the article.

Burns as quickly as it becomes irritated. The irritated eye through constant irritation occurs ero si leven.

Pertigo.

This is a common symptom of tuberculin and has certain characteristics which distinguish it from other forms.

Pam. Charles page: "As maladies, at

bih l'idee de la chatte, ai, il se
l'attack par; dans le vertige, la même chose
comme dans le vertige de l'étourdir. la
vésicule ma la même que celle qui se
présente sur le bateau quand la mer
est agitée, mais c'est seulement dans
le vertige auriculaire que le traitement
est la réaction horizontale que la
lente vésicule ouvre en qu'éclande
soudain dans le dos, comme à
travers une trappe de théâtre.
An attack of the vertigo may often
enter in the active phase of
ménétlicia.

Ibéricid Fernández Orueiég.

Here are oft the yellow assisted
with the flaking of the tautal thoral
appearance already noticed.
They arise from the pain cause
bide the liability of the ego to
drive sufficiently the impression
of the tautal thoral habit.
They are a sure sign of heroin
extraction.
Here again a hint of these
morbid fear, which I cite.
the case, they are symptomatic of something
in their organic nature, that they can
not be cured unless they appear long
lier. For years, than the recurrence of any
of these symptoms, in a delicate case
of ataxia, would alone, almost establish
the nature of the disease, or enable us
to give the exact nature of the case, ha
they are very frequently found also along
the lines of dangerous of the reproductive
system, and than, they rarely occur
alone, though the accompanying symptoms
may be this negligible.

The list is as follows:

Ataxophobia. Fear of walking.
Coprophobia. Fear of place.
Antepoplosia - Fear of man on any
sort.
Moroplosia. Fear of being alone.
Pakoplosia. Fear of disease, bodily
called hypochondria.
Paploptosia. Fear of everything.
Phagophobia. Fear of being afraid.
Mycoplosia. Fear of contamination.

Then pass, then mental status
une à la caractéristique distinguant des formes certaines d'hommes. Peut-on encore y activer la même ?

(1) En effet, Charles 

le matin d'après (p. 15) il peut se développer au cours de l'état hystérique.

simplifier certains phénomènes, certains traits de l'être humain qui s'approchent du

d'une manière psychopathique décrite dans

le sommeil, diverses l'agoraphobie, claustrofobie.

peut-être. Mais ce n'est pas pourquoi

l'on peut dire que désigner ce
devoir jamais au cours d'une simple

stabilité, la gravité, la trahison qui se produisent dans le traumatisme de la psychose hérititaire.

Le véritable phénomène s'est stabilisé.

consister plutôt en une certaine

l'idéation... et cette idéation

ce manque de caractère et d'énergie

morale résulte certainement entre les autres

pluriforme heureux à hésiter de l'affirmée.

à l'appréhender générale

du rapport héroïque.
Thickening of Mucous Membrane. This is often observed in cases of chronic rhinitis. In some cases it is accompanied by twitching of the nasal turbinates during excitement. Bizarre to these disturbances.

They are observed, in all forms of rhinitis. Bizarre hemorrhage is a term often made use of and the fact that hemorrhage is exacting to inaccuracy. It means that the bizarre symptoms have reached a point of intensity than they sometimes all the other. It is may be of many symptoms, though it may be the chief. It is generally found in those cases which are caused by some profound moral shock or emotion.

Sometimes there is a showing of the bizarre hemorrhage but more often the patient complains of palpitation. This is often due to any expectation of the palpitation. The observer, in person of habitual, temperament, and disappears under the treatment, directed to the general nervous condition,
There may be a true Druzy cardiac present, very similar to that in tachycardia in aortic stenosis.

These patients have suffered for a long time from depression and tired.
The pulse of the heart may rise to 120 or more. The patient and his acceleration is excitable. Here may be periods of agituation when the pulse will sometimes rise as high as 160 per minute. The cardiac murmur is very distinct to go.

The cardiac pulsation are strong and can be seen with the naked eye leading up the precordial region. They are sometimes rhythmic, but often irregular. The heart sounds are louder than normal. Sometimes are accompanied by higher murmur.

Generally to these patients have the cerebral symptoms of their asthenic self marked.

(These table shows the above details from Bonaccorso 1983).

Certainly the factor of Age.
Peculiar cases have been observed in haemorrhage
but they are not common.

The Pulse

Dr. S. P. Keffer has published some
interesting observations on the pulse
of haemorrhage (Koehler, Medical Times
London, 1885).

I give an abstract in brief: 1. Those
in whom vessels that can be seen are
they slow. 2. Those who are
on the other hand a decided loss of the
pulse quick recovery under the
theatre about 10 to 15. Those whose pulse is
the is very much below normal. It is
also a variable epochs of the case.
not constant. Having the blood is
slowed to the point of progress. Often
there may be a corresponding tendency to an
increase in the heart's action.

We must be careful when it
refers to the state of the heart.
The pulse at the usual arterial
is often very marked.

This is often due to shock, the Amelia
And above all in the esophageal region.

I may appropriately mention here, as connected with these last disturbance several local chill, flashes of pain.

This creeping chill up then the spine are common but there are times.

Being mentioned I in all areas of bone

word in the area of face, spoken of the extremities, the mast claus phrenic by the chest by one

can the other remaining materials.

Respiratory System

There is very little to say on this point. Patients sometimes have

high or low, a complaint of a sense of suffocation. Some patients have

described a characteristic cough.

It might suggest constellating phthisis, as it is very like what is heard in that

condition.

Birch has described that he calls

the characteristic on a tonic

voice.

"The chief peculiarities of the carcinoma
voice is by then familiar, want of courage and cleanliness of tone.

she admires the sagacity of the description line. Says that physicians
are not to be true path to can often diagnose the condition
from that sign alone.

I have made an observation on this
point by day. One of my patients
before falling ill converted a
Shy full contralto voice. It is
now rather a mezzo SOPRANO
than lost the falsetto features
of the former clap.

Whether malarialia can affect
the singing voice to the extreme.
But, of the speaking voice I
have had no means of judging.

Pathric System

Defence of ovulate, water, phosphates
permanently in the urine.

Sticking bowel has also positive
on the relativity of ovulate of
in due to various heroes of the time
and as Resident Ops. The time.
occuria so often applied to this symptom as quite analogous to the term "clinical irritative" as applied to tuberculosis of the esophagus with accompanying symptoms. So why should we hesitate in hernia chilica...? They do not mean doubt of a chemical character but only results of reaction of hernia chilica - characteristic of the hernia chilica.

Other deposits frequent in the chilica are ammonium tartrate - uric acid.

Uric acid phosphate.

The urine of hernia chilica is often of high acidity, acid, ammonium tartrate frequently.

Hernia of Seats Chilica.

I observed this symptom in one of my patients. The teeth were all more or less tender on pressure. The gums were pale and swollen. A blister. Also, one of my patients remarked the calculus had been suggestive heron extraction in a cause.
Rapid decay of regularity of teeth.
This is a well known symptom of chronic nephritis.
Bunce calls attention to the bad teeth of American and Negro negroes to their hyperkeratosis.
Deficient thirst, incapacity for
Rebuilding, failure.

It has been often remarked in the United States.
Bunce mentions it in Shattuck also (Nephritis p. 168).
I know a patient who told me the reason is seen after thirst.

In some patients this is more marked. O. found to many excessive acetone body, and is likewise one of the difficulties in treatment.

The physician has to be very careful how he proceeds in such a case.
Or is a matter of fact than it. Some of these patients very an
uncommon tolerance of acetone and
in one case I remarked on the rise
with tobacco.
Dryness of Skin. Pityriasis rubra pilaris.

The skin of the whole body is generally dry. There is a deadness and scurf of consequence.

The cheeks in particular feel to suffer in this respect. The hair falls out in quantity.

Beard may look LISTLESS. There is a dryness of the joints with cracking, if there.

Hyperidrosis: (Excessive of handing.)

Pore opening. Hands. effects are a freckled erythema, more evident in hands than elsewhere.

It is often accompanied by a redness or erythema of the part.

When very severe the patient is more difficult to cure.

Numbness of the face, cold, numb, feele can be improved on poor circulation. Many authors lay great stress on this symptom. 

Pitiitis pilrailis (Pityriasis) This symptom occurs in leukaemia.
Tremor or Triticale Contractions.

This is a very common one. I have seen it many times. It generally affects the muscles of the face, especially the orbicularis oris, and often too the muscles of the hand, more especially.

It is a source of annoyance and anxiety for suggesting muscular atrophy.

Other to this are the spasmodic contractions of the stomach referred to by Lombardia as well as to hicophaia from which some patients suffer.

These shaking is common with many people who are not characterized by it, but in others it occurs in fits lasting some time.

Several are more marked on falling asleep.

People who have, often have this, Hicophaia when they have a sleep more marked, the inhibitory centers gradually fail asleep here has a result of
jerk in labour, Dr. Changer, which may be more alarming and which draws the lights not. Cramps in another symptom likely to occur at this time.

It usually affects the calf of the leg.

Knee Lock.

This is highly characteristic of labour. It is a true water than otherwise has that is has. Its chief peculiarity is a tendency in the Quadriceps accompanying the attempt to procure it. After the first tap the patient withdraws the leg brilliantly fully often with her perineum second time. They do not complain of pain but a certain level unpleasant sensation of all over in men of 9 may be such an expression, extending from the leg up to the body.

Some of the physicians at Queen Square say great stress on this symptom.
Localizer Compressor Numbness and
Hyperesthesia

True Asthmatic Cough is often
in other nervous diseases is not
a distinguishing feature of
hysteria proper

Yes, I have a voice is totally
because an element of hysteria has
entered into the case

When uncomplicated the sensation is
er later one of numbness or
'asphalactica' which a true asthmatic
characteristic to complain frequently
of their lungs, free flowing aches
Hyperesthesia on the other hand
is common when be loose in

I have already spoken of tender
points on the back of the tendons
of the neck, also of the glands
Then it is often too a general
tendons extending over large
areas of the skin

Sometimes complaint of an
indescribable itching (pruritus)
While then, again, are abnormally ticklish. In this connection, I have noticed a symptom, viz., I have had ample opportunity of observing that is a matter of common remark with patients of this class.

Sarcophagi are extremely sensitive to the weather.

The more the temperature approaches them, the more they are peculiarly sensitive to other meteorological conditions, especially the electrical tension of the atmosphere.

I have a patient who suffers in a very marked way before the advent of a thunder storm. Instances of how people are equally badly borne and I have remarked that when rain is known to fall they feel particularly miserable. I don't know why this should be so, but I am sure the observation is correct.
Appearance of Youth

This is a sign of the condition stated by Beards.

"Persons afflicted with rheumatic malady often and I think in the majority of cases, when the condition is of long standing look younger than their years, that is the weight of their more early than the phlegmatic and the chyme... I have reached this generalization after hasty but after much observation and reflection." (Beard)

Further he says, "There is a still wider generalization that can be justified - namely that the accompaniments that attend civilization is health are accompanied by the appearance of youth. The higher classes look younger than their years, the lower classes look older than their years."

This concludes the description of the symptoms of rheumatic on which I have drawn from the books dealing with the subject.
It is not to be supposed that many of the symptoms are differing from characteristic in all. How at one and the same time to all or indeed to many of the complaints I have recorded thus.

It is characteristic of this disease that its signs and symptoms are extremely variable often coming and going without apparent reason. To spread over the person of time.

This explains why it is so difficult to make a correct diagnosis in many cases.

The patient describes to his doctor his present troubles well enough but he often does not mention what he has gone before. And it is only by close cross questioning that we obtain a history of the case.

It can be any disease of the world he called complete.

It makes him remember that when the disease is one in the constitution it is liable to attack any other or in function.
There is no definite sequence in its development, Indeed it seems apparent capricious in the extreme and in narde experience and knowledge to be able to Rule the various complain... of the patient into a definite cause as the starting point for curative treatment.

The history is a most important element in these cases. As I have already remarked, nervous strain is often the basis of it. And it element and at an early stage the symptoms are often so vague. Then they are not noticeable to the patient and later the patient loses all interest in the history.

If the go back far enough he can generally elicit some facts as children in childhood. Early signs, sleeplessness, genital discharges, bad habits of an early and above all to vague apprehension of specific symptoms characteristic of the early stages.

To love the object of the lazy...
picture of the symptoms as they are here described. I place great stress on this subject.

It would then be true, that diseases which are here described represent a certain amount of force in the body which, if our knowledge of physiological action were more precise, might be more exactly defined. This force can be strongly concentrated in one part of the brain or spine or in the entire body in different portions of the periphery. In this way we can act upon or alter physiological actions, for the appearance of an example, of pain in the head, as well as pain in the stomach and other alterations between the head and the stomach or in the pelvic organs. For the relief and cure of many disorders, such as the acute or chronic dach is by means of diarrheas or the

head later affected in the constitution.
In a protracted sickness &c. Ther
hours no symptoms indicate pain, a
sort of pain; of trouble in the
body; in which the disagreeable
sensation are often found one pace to another.
This time of life when melancholia
is more common is between the ages
of fifteen years. It is rare at
the extremities of life.
Reports from the symptoms that
they may point to a connexion with
the disease of this period.
He further adds that the auditory
of old is lost accommodation to
have charlie symptoms.
Chieæae Forms of Neurasthenia.

Since the subject has been written so extensively that one symptom or a few of symptoms are
omitted over the others there
I have omitted in accordance therewith
so classify the Chieæae and bear on
the various Chieæae types

Beard, he who later writing that
differentiated many varieties.

1) Cerebral neurasthenia
2) Spinala neurasthenia
3) Digestive neurasthenia
4) Clinical neurasthenia
5) Traumatic neurasthenia
6) Neural neurasthenia
7) Hypnotical neurasthenia.

In his book (p. 189) I write to
following nine varieties.

Cerebral spinala neurasthenia
Cerebral neurasthenia
Spinae neurasthenia
Acute neurasthenia
Hypnotical neurasthenia.
Thalidie markachria
Laritie markachria
Nyctéro- markachria
Hystéro markachria
Traumatisme

Il a été hérité de trois races variétés.

On a pu voir un à trois variétés.

Le spécimen Symptomatique de la
markachria, éperon à une espèce habitée
dans la géographie du markachria.

C'est un aveau teste, puisqu'on le
voie constamment de la biologie blanche dans
la consistance blanche variété, où elle
peut se développer.

Les ouvrages botaniques appartiennent
e la catégorie des actes lleva, \( \text{Surrangue fictive} \) ou des actes \( \text{Durasque}
\). Celle traumatique malgré ces
 diversités. A droite, la légèré quelque
différences relatives au sujet, le
type morphose markachria à
pour quelques modifications d'ordre dépendant de la...
of Syphilis from the previous type. The principal symptoms are special tenderness, pain, blinding to various regions or more general, neurasthenic pains of the arm, lumbalgia, pains in the limbs, paresthesia, erupção, weakness, great fatigue on walking, opthalmoplegia, the patient cold hands and feet, vas. hutori, disorders of cerandred, cerebro, agia of the hands, in his opinion degrees are present. This form may be mistaken for a cold rheumatism but as you know, 1 often have a break in a lower. It is then necessary to distinguish between these two great varieties of things. Ophthalia from the point of view of treatment.

According to beneficial to those who have brain are overgrown to but it they have not tonic help in case of opera one would think that not more needed the true later cases to help above all things. These two varieties may be...
Le trouble d'a dulzur en maris.

Agréable à la santé du cœur.

Mais cette manœuvre est sans doute

Inclinit à le faire rire ou le rendre

Inclinit à le faire rire ou le rendre

En rire ou à le faire pleurer.

On envierait l'âge où l'on cause un objet

D'oppose à l'eau et chaise ou d'une

Maladie organique de cause bien

En échange à l'eau en l'eau et à la

Hirondelle (Ps. 199).
A characteristic of women (Female Nature).

This includes the large class of women for whom Dr. Weir Mitchell advised his plan of treatment.

I need not enter into details about these cases. They are well known to Mitchell, Dr. Playfair, writing as he usually does about them.

There is one point however which I think should be properly considered here. That is, the relation existing between the former and menstrual troubles, ovarian disturbance.

Dr. Philipse, Acting Obstetric Surgeon of King's College Hospital, wrote, in a letter, in the name of Dr. Playfair, in the Century. Sept 7th, 1891, that he divided it into two classes:

1. The pelvic disease is simply associated with the recto-vaginal and

2. The bladder may be entirely dependent upon the pelvic condition.
The difficulty is to be quite sure of the part played by each factor in the case of the female patient. But here can be no doubt that there has been a marked tendency to arrest every thing which has a relation to the genital organs. To adopt some certain treatment is hanging on a thread so far as that benefit to the patient, Dr. Philipson adds, Dr. Stedman the same thing, and in treating these cases, I believe displacement to be a large majority of cases in this class, but to propose any operation in such cases, the more he looks the more he deplores ovaric evacuation. There is no other proportion between the amount of displacement and the recovery of the nervous symptoms.

6. Measure of the ovarian hinder. With to relieve the patient and his condition.

7. Study of the form, size, and color of any nodule and the nature and shape of any nodule, are not to be done with
The stable brains, the symptoms before are frequently more mental than physical. Should be treated accordingly.

(Queen's College, p. 207.)

In treating these cases, 'tis necessary to bear in mind that causes, as may produce mental effects above from all internal disturbance, and if any are known, to give them due consideration before proceeding further.

Dr. C. uroughly.

Bem a published a special book on this subject to which I refer. This also is made up of them in the large part. A disturbance of these causes are the great causes of giving rise to it. Should also a certain belief of the senator organ exist on philosophic (Out of 179 of the cases of diseases observed, which are mental character, as in the varieties cited here too cases of sickness on redwood and forest fire).
Hemiplegia.

This is a form in which the symptoms are confined more to one side than the other. Sometimes this may be more common on the left side, the same eye is more irritable than the other. Generalise this so that even he feels more on the left than on the right. Hence palsy on the analogy with the hemiplegia of other nervous diseases, e.g. hysteria.

Hypertensive Arterial Stenosis.

This is merely a form into which there enters an hypertensive element. It can have common with men, then with women. Converse says that larger diameter of hypertensio in the male have limited. Here of the it is accompanied by symptoms of cerebral apoplexy, he claims that this he attributes to a free heart affection of heart and liver. Converse agrees with Sign and gives local thing as chief cause. He says, 'elle sera de ce que come...
Fréquente parmi la bourgeoisie, le logement, le feu, sans aucun qui fréquente tous à tous les prisonniers, le droit de manœuvres de la cité

Did the boldness match the subtle manner of producing his muffler from morn onward?

The heredity element is too large to be true causes. They are very subtle and difficult to cure.

Transmute variety.

The clinical, the list of clinical types of human diseases presents features of great interest from the medical legal as well as from the purely medical standpoint. It can be all these cases. Where the patient has idea Projection to some great clock situated on platform on the time he beth the majority of his patients has had his training accident he can conclude as a matter of vac that produce the same results.
Artichokes in the course of their work often begin with death.

In men the hysterical character is the

So marked as to cause it to be

Dr. C. touches on the cases

In this, the hereditary influence.

Character points out, however, that

It was not possible to separate the

Tumors in the cases to

Artichokes, and be called attention

To other which characterizes

A character.

I. Page 16, some valuable remarks

In this subject to "Artichokes.

Page 50, "Although a paper is

May be an easy thing. And if

For purposes of clear, he also stated it is a

Helpful thing to separate the different

Effects of Artichokes. Whether this

Artichokes, and clears the text and other

No doubt that, artichokes and

Artichokes or local a functional

Character of the nervous system are

closest linked together. And are
long after to be found, & 
inside here  
the elusive picture present to 
be. Gardner he says, "a long 
Columbian adventure of our to 
the hystricidal disturbances to 
the grafture to the 
herbivorous 
state grafture to 
its thenceafter 
stronger with it."
I mean no more than this, & he 
says they are linked together & 
although I have sought to envis 
the possibility of a close alliance 
between the two abominations in 
their respective states I am 
yet to 
find an idea of what to think of 
Proctor in his talk of their 
"herENTIC" vegetation are distinct 
and that often as they are found 
in Cornwall, & in the vicinity of 
the Atlantic, & in the vicinity to 
entice vegetation, vegetation as 
least as much have written 
vegetation's 
"Symphony."
The literature of the & fireplace is 
always very interesting. A complete 
life will be CVE at the back of 
Mr. Pope's book.
I need not detailed the common
symptoms which so often follow
railway accidents. America lacks
these, often. Sometimes long after
all other injuries have healed and
been forgotten.
They will be found described in
such, dealing with the subject.
The difficulties lies in the interpre-
tation of those symptoms.
The Germans describe these condi-
tions under the term 'Schreckhaftens'
or fright reactions.

Dr. Page Orr, in his view of
these as follows. Nothing is more
certain than that the derivative of
a cause of the symptoms. That
is, that he looks at what is
the cause, and to be
nearer.
One man may be hurt in one
way, another in another. Things
are not always as all, but the
symptoms have all a common
cause, best. These complaints, very
expressed as it or home - frights.
And paroxysms though the symptoms may be, they are the manifestation of a frightful nervousness. He then quotes Oppenheim's theory of paralysis to conclude: "I do not think however that paralysis is a term altogether applicable to the majority of the cases seen in this country. I am inclined to think that there are three main types of hemiplegia, these disorders following injury: the hysterical, the physiologic, and more marked by psychopathtic conditions in Germany, the neurosic, and the pure.

So much however depends on the way in which cases of this kind are looked at, that it would be no surprise to the more Oppenheim to see in a hundred English cases a typic example of his own paralysis chosen, whereas in a hundred German cases there would be an English case. If the English case does not look unimportant.
Symptoms might occur of unconsciousness. All are, I believe, describing the same thing. The unconsciousness is never to be remembered so clearly a functional abnormal disorder through a disorder which brings symptoms around.

To conclude, the clock maker's physician may be so great, that in an apoplexy, which the constitution converting strong healthy man into the weakest inhabitant.

In case where there is a marked hereditary element the effect is also greater to divide. In some cases it may be fatal.
Diagnosis.

"Structural changes of the lesion. By far the widest and most frequent structural alterations are perhaps, practically, more important for our consideration than those that are organic or structural in character. Long experience has taught us how very little all our heroic therapeutics amount to in dealing with any progressive degeneration of nerve tissue." (Peard.)

The differential diagnosis of mental disorder as of the greatest importance if we wish to avoid very serious errors both in prognosis and treatment.

In the passage quoted above I had indicated the sources from which many of these errors arise. The chief point is diagnosis; the use of the power to distinguish it from certain organic disorders both of the known and of the unknown part are incurable.
It will be readily seen what a
responsible duty rests on the physician.
And how necessary it is to have an accurate knowledge in
these matters.
Some patients with a knowledge of
medical symptoms, which
are attributed to hopeless, ineradicable
disease of the brain centers,
are of the greatest importance.
It is well to remember that the
symptoms of the other signs of
death are often the same as
the crisis and that it is only
after the patient has been clearly declared
for some time that a correct
diagnosis can be made.
It requires therefore on the part
of the physician an accurate
knowledge of the symptoms of
organic disease, for the Reader
must remember that this only knows
Klara cholerae does not. Klara cholerae
The main points to be differentiated
diagnosis of cholera from the
organic diarrhea which is described
in detail as follows:
1. The symptoms of organic diarrhea
are usually fixed states. While
very many of those of cholera
and allied states are fleeting, it is
not the state recurrent.
This special syndrome, shooting
shooting pains, cardiac palpitation
colicia or diarrhoea, failure of
salivation, acute exhaustion, mental
depression, muscular stiffness are
common to both.
But in organic diarrhea they appear
Vigorous Contraction. While in cholera they
are about as in other states
been pushed little way. Ambly with
but no regard to treatment and
alternating with one another in a
more characteristic manner.
2. Berliner symptoms are peculiar
Klara cholera to not often.
appear in organic disease. Such are General weakness, itching without objective cause, shedding together, marked fluctuation, pulling without cardiac disease, Dick head ache, asthenia, tachycardia, headache desire for stimulants, marked fever. By some of these symptoms do appear to real organic disease, it is yet rare that all are seen in any considerable manner of them would appear together in any one case.

3) Organic diseases reflex activity is generally diminished. In functional disease reflex activity is generally increased.

This is an important distinction. Reflex action is at the root of many of the phenomena of organic disease. The whole human body is closely related to its reserve powers by the nervous system. Irritation or disturbance in one organ may be followed by
corresponding arrangement in other.
On this basis this reflex irritability
is hierarchic.
There are three great centers of reflex
action in this respect which are of
the greatest importance. These are:
1. The brain
2. The spinal cord
3. The reproductive organs.
Exhaustion or disease of any of these
great functions is sure to be a
profound disturbance throughout
the body.
It is remarkable that the symptoms
of the brain do not parallel directly
to the organs where the disturbance
first arose.
Dying to reflect action a great
multitude of symptoms may arise
far removed from the original source
rendering it more difficult to
localize the injury.
I will now discuss this problem,
predominantly to the problems in dealing
with a specific problem of disease.
The great difficulty of all things.
Adequate cause for the multitude of Australian troubles.

The principle of reflex action will enable us to discern many a Chinese problem.

An organic disease is a general rule the opposite principle proceeds through Artifices. Form of reflex action is increased, e.g. put the reflex in Amoebophyta latae alae deres.

The muscles and visceral troubles are more likely to occur in those to whom the areas of the thorax, abdomen, are subject. Often during the heat of the season. Artifacts are of the soft, wet, flabby nature, delicate and superficial, mere superimposition.

Structural cause might be the cooperation among those who are not specially concerned or deliberate.

The above principles taken from Renee will prove of great value in the different case diagnosis of Chinese troubles.

The organic Chinese, with which
Anaesthetic accidents or complications are:
Cerebral paralysis, cerebral tumor, loco-motion ataxia, chronic myelitis, progressive muscular atrophy, cerebral syphilis.

As of course are to be precluded, early, the severe symptoms have reached an advanced degree, but some are not likely to occur.

A consideration of the symptoms of cerebral syphilis will indicate the mistakes.

I pass on how to the very important discussion of the other function as backwards with which nervous system in many other connections.

In the section of my thesis dealing with the history of nervous disease, I called attention to hypochondria, hysteria, in the two affections which have interfered largely.

Hypochondria.


Beobachtung zu kurz ausgedrückt:

The misfortune has been to know
All symptoms that are ever to
Delice in the well known, or to
Anatomy of which we do not correct
Into the common receptacle of hysteria.
Hypochondria. Where the facts
Of all ages have drawn from
Supreme and power.

A mortal form of disease may
Be the voice of nature, just as much
A symptom of something otherwise.
As any one of the large number.
of symptoms described in the preceding chapter, and like these other symptoms it is to be removed by treating the cause; any patient therefore paranoiac (hysterichorea) is included among the other varieties of melancholia as one of the hallucinations of the melancholic state.

He further calls attention to the fact that the same hopeless men in deprescni of melancholia are not to be mistaken for hypochondriac cases. She has taken the special form of melancholic fear of disease.

Other authors recognize two varieties of hypochondriac. The one is the true form which is rare. The other is which is comparatively common. But whatever be the relative position of hypochondriac hypochondriac in their essence they are entirely distinct.

It is not to be confined to an imaginary affection.
When he appears bilious he is a little 
conditioned but one of a number of well marked symptoms is the 
discussion of the disease. 
Hypochondria appears to me as 
its able to end to be very much 
more in psychose than in 
characteristic.
There are many characteristics who 
are not preoccupied about their 
health who would be very 
glad to be relieved of this state 
which are continually pressed upon 
their attention. One hypochondria is 
the other hand takes a morbid 
pleasure in dwelling on his 
symptoms and would not be 
released of them if he could.
I notice the difficulty of naming 
a clear rule he holds two aspects 
his body curve and his external. 
However clear they are to their nature 
but in his mind and mind is to be 
manifest and with ac another.
Hysteria.

Although hysterical symptoms are often found in women especially in late cases where there has been a shock or fright, yet they are two distinct affections.

I shall briefly mention the points wherein they differ.

In hysteria the lower jaw, the auricles, and parotoids, are continued in hysteria.

The sailor's hysteric is truly a degenerate symptom of value.

In general the symptoms of hysteria are not so acute as those they are in hysteria.

The constitutional elements are more marked in hysteria, and the mental excitement is more noticeable.

Disturbances of respiration such as breathless anæmias are not found in hysteria, as they are in hysteria, and the pulse (usually) is laid off by contraction, as Joaquín, or is distinguished in later.
Captains no less cordial with those
whom, however, I am.

As later in incalculable cases
such accidents of physical disability
are frequent, not only do we lose
in such enjoyments health
acquired from habitual
activity and always
show the advantage of the
exercises and healthy treatment.

By turning, my dear Davis, I declare
whether more or less treatment
the patient is desired. If per as hcar
so, custom is my general rule, and
all that is done is done to
his health to the
I do not think it is possible to
describe the two diseases known to
so many patients differ
to such. If it were they are
combined, as it is, to real difficulty
in diagnosing either.
A clear and accurate knowledge
of the two affects us in cases
diabetic.
Cerebral Spinal Arachnion, Hypothalamus

The pathology of this subject is studied to be carried on a ni with a mixture of fresh air. Putnam in his book on Spinal Disease, refers to give him a place in this classification.

On the principle that nutrition precedes calculation it is probable that in human life the amount of blood in the brain centers varies greatly at different times, but the result being Arachnion they pass away. Are only symptoms of one original condition. Their disappearance may leave no further mark of home force. These circulatory irregularities of the human brain as they may have but for their clear a substratum with regard to special irritation.

Berens says (p. 188) The symptoms are hidden one of the causes to care, a few days or weeks at the level they be sufficient to drive
Away all that disorder which in depressed body require less of treatment; or in some cases it absolutely be curable.

He adds: That here may be Look Out to a Cerebral Aneurism, cerebral Hyper-Aneurism, Cerebral Angina, aneurism of the Brain, cerebral Angina, cerebral aneurism of the Brain, and here there are the other causes proper to these

Such circulatory disturbances of the brain and heart, the wish is, the chief of the a.g. of the heart and the morbid process, and the cure of these disturbances in a cure of the patient, many proposing he called disease but the character is marked circulatory disturbances to the brain depriving and are but a little to results, then removal alone, he suffers still a suffusion.

He says a greater year, this time, I have tried to verify in the original but without success.
In a word. "I cannot be aware that any complaint has a close resemblance to many respects to spinal irritation."

It would be very desirable to lay out a better division of classification of the spinal disease by means of accurate classification of symptoms at study, in order to form it the pathology of such an obscure subject.

I trust he admitted that there are cases of Ambiguity of Copy in a true writing, as it were, half way between the two forms of characters, and peculiarly designed of each."

Dr. Smith has been known to the doctor, he does not regard he bad affected an individual.

I not a true place near the satirical, directly after spinal irritation in his book as "Norway" and "The Guide." He has adhered to the chapter "Certain Structural Diseases of the Nervous System." From Dagge, "Principles and Practice of Medicine," I take the following:

"As I have already remarked a feeling
Olivier maintained that specific iritation was due to angina of the cord. Now recently Nannius has asserted that the essential condition in that disease is specific anaemia. For my own part, while I altogether reject the doctrine that the discovery of adrenin or one or more of the cortiicar hormones produced the specific anaemia, I am inclined to consider the situation similar to a particular manifest condition of the specific anaemia. I am inclined to consider the situation similar to a symptom of organic lesion of the cord, of the corticar, or of the cartilages of the cranium.

I would therefore propose to look upon it as a result of some lesion in the cord with which I have dealt in the past.

The so-called Rayleigh spine is in fact in the male a majority of cases an affection of this kind.
like other hereditary it is often affected women, who at the same time are obviously suffering from hysteria; and that it may be associated with any of the periodic symptoms of that morbid state. Among other causes, 12 are mentioned are: overfatigue, exhaustion, higher nervous, sexual excess, manias, violent mental upset and dietary deficiencies. Food; but probably none of these are capable of directly causing it (p. 174-177).

The above patents are very suggestive. They all point toward confusion in all these occurrences in the theory of nervous strain. The question of the pathology of functional special diseases is to be rectified to the obsessive love. One may notice a brief list of the pitfalls prepared for the leading misdiagnosis with care: alcohol.

Like hemon, hypoproteinemia and loss of strength, a symptom of from as a distinct affection.
if there is a nervous element present.

The latter will require special treatment of its own.

Uricemia (Uricuria).

Concerning this latter point he has

demonstrated that its presence makes a diagnosis

unnecessary. "Les patients étaient

comme à la répitée frisée. Le croûte

ablaient d'un épanlement du système

nerveux il s'aggravait de temps à

trames et usait l'ingestion de

vin, de café et de liquors.

Ce régime le faisait gagner

plutôt travailler nerveux." p. 268.

The symptoms prior arise from

an excess of nitrogenous matter

in the blood such as headache, lassitude,

irritability, palpitation, dyspepsia

and symptoms resemble those of nephritis

close, sometimes, and it is often a common

in the patient made.

Boureau says he depends on the

state of the circulation or state

in making his diagnosis.

de bonne hale uricémie.
S'accompagne d'hypertension artérielle.
Le pouls est plus fortement, il est plus serré et plus tendu qu'à l'état normal, et l'artère radiale moins dépressible que dans le doigt à la manière d'une corde réglée. L'expulsion périodique est plus lourde et la demande brève de cœur relativement d'une façon élargie au foyer d'ascension des bruits aortiques.

Mr. Rockwell also edited Remo's books after Mr. Alton has added a paragraph of his own dealing with the Salicis of libellus.

A Oazy, "The relationship of hamadra to lituraria hou long range to me to the other his principal A to have been unaccountably neglected in latest

He gives a typical case of an
and the process. According to
our own experience one of the
most common and distinctive point
of differential diagnosis between
epilepsia and hystericam is the
character of the habitual phenomena
... While the hysteric is likely
suffer from no apparent melancholy
or any other bodily harm to a
man, at last he becomes the
victim as a rule of his own
involuntary and irremediable alteration
of temper as the man whose brain
is actually poisoned by the
improperly transformed products
of digestion.

Cold hands which are killed and a
point of difference. In hystericam
they seem hot. It is not so in the rule,
in epilepsia on the other hand they
are constantly with very complains
of
The condition of the tongue also
is disagree. In epilepsia it
is coated far more frequently
And to a greater extent than in Rabies, in fact, in some cases of lariakism the tongue is but slightly affected.

The rule is closer rather than far from lariakism, it is in the reverse in

Lariakism depends on error of action, of thinking, habits of exercise. Lariakism is closely allied to that of blanketing, work by Edward Thomas Stranix.

He concludes: "If it were practicable to take a hundred cases of lariakism and write the blood tests of symptoms, objective & subjective, and do likewise with the same number of lariakism cases, the results would be an interesting study, indicating that in the relation of their manifestation the two conditions are very wide apart and even similar, they may appear when compared directly."

Birch has expressed this view of the relationship of the two...
hi his work a "Practical Medicina"
p. 118.

Dr. March, he describes a
...strange disease of the brain. It
...there is an excess of little
...acid in the urine. Previces of acetic
...acid have produced the term hircania
...for a similar condition. Dr. March, he
...posits that, since it is simply
...the removal of hircania there is
...depending on the urine. Also urinary,
...calculus, kidney, calculus. It may may
...cause of the organ of digestion,
...appetite and pain. It had taste in
...the mouth, which is unbearable.

Dr. March, he
...produce of this condition or.

Of the long series of symptoms it
...to be said that they do depend
...some of them in some cases to a
degree. A disease of the brain, that
...is the brain were perfectly well
...some of these symptoms like, Cere
...a high hot fever, heat the
...the term hircania is hircania, like the term phlebotomia on...
of a viria express i.e. it raters
the cause and his chief being
his pathology philosophy of
his disease. As does the chance
the association.

As Dr. Jansen said, before this is
the known system behind the
secretary or and so to be acclimated
within the known system is all
right, there is no likelihood of
start chase of the being with the
symptoms of excessive urine or
ovular to the pancreas. Lithuria
nucleus belongs just there ovularia
described by Renee Dure, belong
that is among the symptoms of
argen the disease trouble, for then
they occur in nausea illness. They are
to the nausea and lastly to the
begin at the branch, and as
the branch is, any
of this. The majority of cases
of Viria nausea, as well as
those Viria nausea, are liable
to have for a part of the time
Structural disturbances of the liver

... The effect of treating lithania

is to help those patients up to
a certain point, but only up to a

certain point; it leaves them more

then successfully carried out

just as sick and suffering, for

the lithania is but an indicator

of a secondary, yet of their disease.

In the strong, the lithania, the sick

are the lithania is the main symptom

the leading prominent feature of

the disease. In some of the cases

described by Mr. Burdick, lithania

may be the great feature of the case

just as cerebral hyperemia may

the great feature in some cases.

So that the permanent relief of the

condition is a factor of the condition of

the liver and digestion of which the

lithania is the explanation or result.

The substantial a cure for the

patient. But this is not true of

lithotropic patients who have lithania

As an incident of their lithania.
for all or nearly all of them have litigation all the time or a part of the time, and none of them can be made well by a simple and literal treatment.

I have quoted this passage at length because of its importance. These two separate and distinct types are so certainly prevalent that in my highest practical horizon to have clear notions concerning them. Since having this passage I have come to conclusions confirmed by evidence of Mr. J. C. Hare (1825 year) but on other subjects do I propose to trouble you. I have done it, and perhaps more clear to the amateur of any I have named, and must I must say must.hier. I have no control of all as a shelter to the doctor. One can truly and truly I already know skills are right to the topid liver. What is, and should be, does it stand in danger of an organ to teach? What would bring a patient
Do without a slice of this kind to make and keep about? Well, do it in my leisure, falls to remind us of the case. Has the pili if we are old of a prayer, or posthumous custom or if we are sent. This to the breath of the trade which, once an automatic response is, then is at all times our Pedestrian. How often do I wonder do the really think or live this gone and what for so particular, ridicule. But is so more. I must own. And the other will take his courage or make our own? I shall venture to maintain that the hair is a much abused organ that there are thousands of people in the civilized world. The Savage has his knowledge of Good and Evil to come. Who are being privileged for their lives with nothing but water with them. Save a child or on Newcomers. Or this. But do not let it be supposed from what I have said that I acknowledge in the existence of a
forbid it ever. Quite the contrary. But I am trying to shift the responsibility of its crimes to the back of the real offender.
All I am contending for is that the
horridity is not a disease but a symptom and that in this case
all of the other individuals are
complaining of their own, it is
the individual &c. &c. &c. that is at
fault and that to make each people
only make it is necessary to
explain it &c. &c. &c. &c.
And at the same time
regulate the blows of force in the
formerAccent of their cities.
I shall have something to say about
this passage when I write my
conclusion as the end of this
letter.
Is it sufficient here if I have
written one of the indicative
points in the diagnosis of
Narcolepsy?
SYPHILIS.

2. In the present condition his presence may simulate certain symptoms of the eye, and other symptoms of syphilis. 3. Temperature. Results of anti-syphilitic treatment.

It will be seen from the discussion of the differentiae diagnosis of syphilis, in that it is quite possible to fall into serious errors in dealing with these patients. And these errors may be productive of serious harm.

At the other time is the severe distinction to be drawn between functional - organic characters. And mistakes here may seriously affect the patient. While which in its turn results in the false conception.

A definite diagnosis of syphilis is a source of relief to both doctor and patient.
for it inspires a hope which in
ity is often one of the best
character of returning health.
Another and probably the most
common mistake is to ignore or
omitted symptoms and to ignore the
general condition in which it
appears. I need only illustrate
an example of this by reference
to the case of one who had been
away from the hospital for a short
period of time, had returned
to the hospital and was sent away
with their medicine for all injuries
fate. But it is going to cure
many of their troubles.
They are almost invariably taught
to regard the appendix as the
chief trouble and little or nothing
said about their hysterical
stance and the proper means to be taken
for removing it.
It was an old saying of the
practice that any symptoms of the
malaria are of the trivial and
that in its extremely rarely to
for to achieveトルブル to wasting
their own its early manifest to lose.
It will be my business to
show in the following section
that it is of the utmost
importance to detect the condition
child so that it may be treated
before it gains a firm hold of
the constitution.
It should be remembered that no
other of disease to alter the
complexity of a man's life or
do improve his mental state and
activity as that function
disturbance of the nervous system.
Prognosis and Sequences

Before I have done with this part of my subject I hope I shall have advanced it a little further to bring out in the most striking manner the great importance of having chronic cases, that chronic cases demand attention and a thorough examination. The most important thing in the chronic cases is the proposed healing of chronic cases in our own country.

As far as the patient is concerned the chronic cases in the progress of acute disease. The idea appears to me that one of the most important things in the treatment of chronic cases is to have the most thorough examination of the patient. For a patient of this class to be able to live, to live and to enjoy health is very important. While the treatment of his constitution has no attention bestowed on it, and remains the same as ever before, the patient is put to work in Rome, and his pretense takes to the same.
later constitution, and that of his doctor.

But this poisoning that he later had, although it came in the perfect case
his only means, is in relative
importance of General Treat-
tment, one may say true
ment. It is certainly true of hogsyria
and can be seen a strong
hereditary alluded on place to the
ence. An improvement if not an
active, care allusion always when
proven treatment.

Also, one: "This belief in care cannot
be obtained in a moment in my more
prescriptive or suggestive, but it is the
word, only of a proper and faithful
on the import of the talents of hygienic
writers, and that have borne the test of
this experience." I think any one
who has learned (at that is what
it really amounts to) a matter them-
ought to health well how inadequate


Long before the final goae i receive
how valuable is the virtue of patience
in both patient and doctor in both
cases.
But patience is not the only moral
virtue required. The whole medical
and moral the health and welfare of
the patient in the patient elements in
his prognosis.

This is best done by establishing a
relation of mutual confidence and
goodwill between doctor and patient.

Here was a case of a man who
was unable to trust a doctor
and he has a peculiar dislike
for his doctor. I express in
Dr. The effect of this Delicate analysis
of case is not to make our patients
hyperochondriacal but to reassure their
hypochondria. The word meaning of the
word is the lighter. And if obtaining
a patient intellectually interested in
his own case by helping him to
face the reality, we can push him.
In a position to understand that his troubles, severe as they may be, are not as severe as he had feared. (p. 87)

But the second general consideration which is of the utmost importance is in hearing as the prognosis of the disease. Oh, no, if the patient should be able and willing to carry out the treatments exactly as it is prescribed and often for long periods at a time. 

This is not always easy to accomplish, and sometimes it is impossible.

As regards willingness, it has been said as a general rule that the true patients are anxious to get well, and are ready to obey the physician's advice of their doctors. And therefore, when the case is one that is difficult, or a respect of the patient's being prone to the disease as a whole, they are less likely to complain of in the course of willingness or is quite satisfactory in the
Score of ability.
A patient may be caught in some trial of circumstances where he cannot. If he should attempt to hide
with a temporary expense from this anxiety
and the physician, a chronicity, or the
point of time to add a further
element of depression by considering
in hopeless, of getting relief.
In the complex state of our modern
life it would be easy to draw
thirty pictures of individuals men
and women who these are threatened,
and who feel that there is nothing
for them but to go on suffering
from permanent ill health.
There are several considerations
connected more closely with question
of medical than those of prognosis
Dr. Yorkman that as a general
rule heart catharia do not lead.
there is a strong hereditary element
Taking the various forms in
order he may I think. Say as follow.
Orthian cerebral spasm as a contrivance
the result of fatigue in its broken
line as an absolutely necessary condition
provided the producing causes are
found and proper treatment adopted.
That these are produced by
moral causes (public discussion)
is more the case than has been
attributed to little change in
unconditional fatigue.
A marked peculiarity of the
practic symptomatics is
influential as it often leads
to permanent change in the
anatomy of the body calculated
to perpetuate the condition.
Cubital disturbances also tend
the progress disastrous. The result
of this is that they entered on the
mortal condition of the patient.
in a very marked and a particular manner. Of all the factors which go to form a prognosis, the manner in which the patient is understood hereafter.
I have already referred to this subject. There are many more here.
I might remark here that there is a very optimum way even among them even. Other action factors are not so dangerous.
Of all varieties of these, there is a mixture of the "societis à l'angere".
Or, the effect of such cases.
Do you hear them, helium.
Can particularities be seen, & plague incurables? I.e., that in the absence of effectors, organized, such
murder, to profound, complex, of anxiety, a man can either, la
duetté not, tell the & moral; for:
turns, & are those, thes.
Fortunate to longer health...
of patients suffer from the simpler forms of the disease resulting from fatigue and yet how the progress is so hopeful.

I propose now to deal with some of the consequences of the disease shown from the case on another in which it is allowed to run on for a long time without treatment.

All the writing, where I have read, are agreed that the condition of neglect is a detailed description of the patient.

And as I have previously stated, there is no ultimate result to take in serious consideration on his sanity.

Most of them cases have benefited and have been much better when the gradual process of improvement has begun to be noticed.

In a few cases it is well to be reminded that the symptoms of organic disease in the symptoms of mental derangement are closely interrelated and another up
to a certain point and then change like the branch of a tree. It is difficult to be sure that the character is the desired process of the nature which does not change. Indeed, when writing reproach Amuck with the exaggeration in dealing with children, we can especially declare the head of progress. But however that may be there is already agreement on a good shape. A web with these I proceed to deal.

Insanity.

Dr. Goodwin has some remarks on this point. He says, "And here I must break off this lecturing of any subject with the remark that in the Outside the when dealing with Insanity (madness) as I have spoken of how little, then, that connected with proneness to insanity. In a happy this that one can say for certain that each condition is true, so a few many years' but many of
The page at my notice and we do not have the opportunity of seeing the results. And we cannot but think that in some of them, at any rate, the ideas in the beginning of mental disturbances and in some of them probably in the pursuit of what would be a terrible and it is known that for a long time have in general paroxysms of the insane.

What is matter of conjecture as with Dr. Graham's doctrine is the materialization of other writers.

Dr. Roderick cap. 18, 164) "One of the most frequent expressions of mental distress is melancholy especially in the form known as melancholia. He adds, the change from simple melancholia to melancholia is sometimes gradual sometimes quite sudden. In and the same time may be a very gradual decline from a healthy, normal state to the mere moribund stage of mental decline."

In his book "Severe Neurosis"
p. 97. He make this striking assertion. In extreme cases, however, melancholia develops into insanity, and usually of the form known as melancholia. I have in some of my cases noticed men of perfect sense even to ponder this under the hypothesis, an effort to save them being fruitless. A certain proportion of the cases of melancholia in our colony have been melancholic, and some of them, when they recurred, to the recovery their full mental force, but set back to mania, from which in another they may again, under exciting circumstances, make a thrust into the dark and a terrible region of the insane.

I. Pears, to the trait the association of mania, as it is called, with insanity is of the highest probable physiologic interest. If insanity is a natural sequence of mania, then there may justly hope to establish some definite relation between the mood or change of state in the
Hearing of the dying his skin and
the mortalitic symptoms which
were the precession of the disease.
Dr. Bathy Take a few in Rogete on
Dr. Sano's published materia for a
good deal of reflex in a few polices.
I take the following Summary of
his lectures from the lancea door of
and its meeting on May 11th. will be able at once.

Dr. Bathy take a few in Rogete on
and finish that in the brain of some dying
liming they backed one evidence of change
lots in the hair of the Pseudโน and
the human brain often which is
gradually faded away outwardly, posteriorly
and laterally. He says, the form of
chemical action down the human
failure along downwards can certain
of the bone, of cells, and of the bone
which are in connection with files
forming the pyramids ideal trace it.
Can be traced through the human
epidermis to the center. There are
connected with the skeletal muscles.
And in movement of the eye, mouth, face, tongue, pharynx and larynx. He posited that this area were the strongest reaction for the lesion that (reactation, transformation of Ranok's stimulus into motion) occurred in the pyramidal cells of the Rolandic area. The organs of this area were the most active, though not the only transformation of energy. And therefore the most liable to injury. If the cells of this area were affected by any evil influence, as by that of the exertion he had a finger to look to for the effects of his pain or transformation, and his expectation coincides with Dr. Dyer's experience; for in the case which he had examined, there had occurred at earlier, after the residue of blindness, some of the cells of the anterior two thirds of the frontal convolution and of the posterior occipital gyri were so deeply pigmented and granular degenerated as to be of the Rolandic area.
In the course of a nearer view of idiopathic insanity—i.e. insanity due to overextension of the brain tissue—a fairly well marked prolongation period indicating the disordered balance between nutrition and a function of the kliner, the area: and as the impaired function of the cell of the area leads itself after to the cells of the nucleus. Another, whether by increased or decreased conduct of energy, or by modification of brain in terminal influence, there was indication of the structural integrity and permanence of psychical aet. Or the rapid influence on the terminal of the cancer, of infiltration of the cell of the kliner area depends. To give its all recovery in prescriptive therapy."

I cannot keep thinking that if time of these brave etchings are here to come up to Charles here, then we can make sure that no patient are missed in obscuring.
Together we often associate with
some of the men also in one sense
or in one social level. Or occupy
a step higher in the social
elevel and in some respects claim to
such places.

Dissatisfaction.

This is an increasing commonague
of dissatisfaction. The reason why
Solidarity then itself is one day
in the number of these life space
amount to the craving for stimuli.e.
and wars and
is no more because your than today
opposite your stimuli. To this care often but the free of an immediate
obduracy.

Balm for some. When a burden becomes
preponderantly incapable to bear. What is
called rest. For the time. He often feels
left in a burden. To this state. Often buried
in exposure of his which he is
her source of heart and life the
lasting it may be after many or years
like in his state as certainly his.
Advice for drinking alcohol: the liquor may take possession of the body suddenly, without any apparent cause, from which it may become an habituate.

The mental and moral causes of this explanation are also as one could expect. It consists for a great deal of the habit of alcohol a Substitute. The offspring of parents suffering from heredity explanation being children too, this appetite in all it's intensity, but regard to drugs it is easy to explain by recent intelligence which is a matter of such common remark how a drug. Naturalism is one of the known frequent symptoms of serious alcoholism and it is to relieve the how the patient has been in the years in courtesy to the lack of moderation.

They close by to appreciate the exhilarating effects while they know the
nese of some of the hottest objects as
tracting in with their previous state
appearance. The latter has in no began
is extremely difficult to break and
of course brings many troubles in
its train. - It is interesting to remark
that there is an enormous tolerance
of alcohol in some nervous patients
and it is also a fact that some
of them pass with it's idiosyncrasy
as little of drugs and even worse.
Mr. Owen, Dr. West, Dr. Blum, Dr. Ewen,
Balfour have been cited as examples
of hallucinosis.
Paralysis Organic Disease
Various paralyses in the course of
paralyses are common and of the type
are often referred to as hysterical. This
is often correct in so much as hysterics
of late show an application many
cases of their symptoms. But there is
according to Haller a true hallucinosis
paralyses without any admixture of
hysteria. It may appear the largest
Cushing aphasia, or true shallower
causing retinax in their tissue, mix
log, agree the, in tachther.

This differs from the organic paralysis
in that they return often completely.

Beasr is never decided in his view
as the relation between the two
amongst each and organic disease.

He claims that "neural irritation"
are the productions of destructive
condition of the spinal cord.

As an ataxia, muscular atrophy, spine
atonia, etc.

I do not deny that the saying
is real, that is, "neural irritation"
hearsched, neural irritation neglected
exaggerating. It has a hygieine in nature
be the precursor of cerebro, or.

Additional, of permanent, fixed Augustin
of the end on of it. Development, just
it is the possible precursor of certain
injuries. It is not, but it is not the
rule that it should lead to these.

All decision, any more than it is the rule
thing it should lead to reasoning (p. 175).

Above action even to agree that there
is not. An irreversible manner between
than functional organic disease and admits the etiology being the regulation of the latter. 

There can be two factors, heredity, essential to produce this decrease in endocrine influence as primary factors. 

Now of the cases quoted by Amore, had these factors very markedly present?

There are cases where deficiencies of endocrine not to directly connect with the nervous system which should be borne in mind in seizing a prognosis. 

Paraneoplastics develop in Rome of the 

fatigue if the exhaustion can be 

associated with more or less alarming symptoms. It shows a depressed form of neurasthenia especially when accompanied by gastro-intestinal troubles often have pulmonary peculiarities for 

their reason.

These gastro-intestinal troubles then, 

other than of the very objectional results particularly of the stomach is 

one of them - prolapso of the bowel.
to another. The profound disturbance of the function which follows still further augments the horror and the blame which ultimately have been on account of various disturbances of the reproductive organs than he follows in a way that is in my neglect in having treated.

I have already discussed the relation of the two in the head of cancer and in only recall to state here that general principle of action. Action is in the chiefly to be borne in mind when dealing with such patients.

In cases, irritability of the prostate gland and of the prostate as a whole and in general of the cervix and ovaries may be a direct result of general disease (Beard). In running up this part of the subject it will be sufficient to quote them as a general rule that study of the subject is an interesting and a natural part of the condition but that of

reflected on body is taken in
may have disastrous results for
the patient.

The question of correct diagnosis
with appropriate treatment is the
all-important one.

Unfortunately, owing to the emaciation
which often surrounds the patient,
it is quite possible that one or
other may be working in his
sleep and the happier state to store
for the patient will be to become
a "chronic" going from one physician
to another, fortunate alone if he
evade none of the severer degrees
of his condition.
Treatment

There are one or two general considerations to be borne in mind before proceeding to the various details of treatment.

"Diseases of this character are liable to be relieved on ceasing by any mode of treatment whatever on intravenous medicine or the ethereal ones; but are capable of procuring a change in the constitutional"

This was Barrow's view which indicated in many cases a relapse and that there is some evidence for those who refuse to recognize hemochromia as a distinct disease condition of its kind to be very common of the same. It is said that it is the very disease of the liver, which has been adopted for its relief. There are considerable effects in the liver, at the blood; of which many or two points in the following, the most

Table from Dr. Symonets' "Constitutional Disease, Lecture I."

"Clinic I."

In seeking for a little
t li; better to say: Nostradamus' world I think have been the means of this term; but that he writing your to help to better an explanation of that name. I have to come to their your order to the language retouching which I have no wish to do.

Now the matter of human change includes a great deal more than 'language or a retouching', but to have got so far as to connect them both, certain recent observations by biologically relevant or perhaps something towards establishing the physiological identity of the latter. Unfortunately the brain mechanism itself is not applicable to all cases of human change and even if it were it includes other and more important factors besides language retouching.

Before proceeding further I think it well to refer to the general question of constitutional or natural treatment.  

B個 r to the matter briefly
when he says. "To depend upon one to the exclusion of the other is where light and darkness and the source of disappointment and failure invariably play an opulent is that you too much reliance is placed on a rule or loose structure to the exclusion of constitutional organization. Nevertheless, in such a study as the practice of belief or care can be obtained, but the truest, when the true answers are known, and in the salutary characteristics specified and by which it is maintained. On the other hand, the characteristics and duties of the persons may after the true truths which originally grew like to in how the other
It is not possible to lay down precise rules to his true nature. On
which he left to the judgment of each individual practitioner. So
is he likely to err in his true direction if he has taken pains
to acquire himself both.
main features of the severe characteristic condition.

I shall now take in order the various objects which are principally employed in treating this characteristic pattern.

And first of all I shall have something to say on the great subject of mental treatment. Obviously enough it is the moral element in the treatment which excites a great deal of discussion in the minds of many causing them to deny the reality of the condition in this. And to hear the complaint of the patient with an incredulous smile mingled with pity.

The late Dr. Nathan Suckle, however, expressed himself very clearly on this subject. In his Clinical Lectures on Diseases of Women, he says (p. 296),

"In your practice in this department, patience, attention, with love of the work, will do much more than skill. It is patience of heart, wisdom, and kindness that are the specially helpful talents."
No doubt, these qualities are in all circumstances valuable in practice, as well as for their own sake, but their application is at least less direct in the treatment of a literary case and in an oration than in the management of a hypochondriac or of a morbid maniac patient. They are lost to be taught or learned in a lecture form, but it is easy to point out the need of experience in practice to the great department of practice."

And similarly Bruce said, 'In the treatment of serious disease, we should study with all our energy the psychology of our patients; the history, the history of the character of the character, in the disease as well as of the disease. Before he can make a diagnosis or adapt a plan of treatment'.

In treating these cases, it is probable that the greatest difficulty will be made under this head of treatment.
It will not do to treat the complaints of patients as imaginary or faking his condition to suit or it will be difficult to keep an audience.

Taking therapy alone will not cure a patient. The patient him can treat himself. He can treat himself or a doctor in an off hour or a holiday or a vacation.

The attitude adopted by the physician towards these patients makes all the difference between failure and success. All writers speak of the absolute necessity of gaining the confidence and the obedience of the patient as an essential part of the treatment offered. Normally we shall fail if we adopt an attitude of scepticism and indifference on derelict to their complaints. And we shall also fail if we proceed to address a letter directly to the patient about his.
hence the giving way to ailments.

The lack of their plaining or care is regarded as beiingary.

In his repentance, he hopes that he should seek to avert it in him. "Birds that pay wreaths under the hawthorn by long dwelling upon the hawthorn with various choirs." The choice is asked in a realist Warren often to choose another hill. They too, can be seen in their treatment, and can be more to them away of a few words of an American or a related than can an attack of one accuser or an acclimation.

This Quarter sunny, at the very threshold of the treatment of harlestone, as it does in Rome, often becomes strange.

It is not necessary to place credence in very little symptom. Yet, Mrs. Mrs. America to me, but rather... they have a value of their own.
In arriving at general features of the case and it would be a mistake to attach disregard to them. Feel and compassion mingle with professional judgment, will generally clear the ground for a definite diagnosis to be sufficiently clear and equally decisive in its line of treatment. These patients are naturally inclined to lean on their medical advisers for support and are perfectly well aware that they need "training" mentally as well as physically. They are not likely to hear the authority of others with the same consideration and appreciation as sufficient examination of their case. For any real yielding to their own inclinations or the desire of anyone else to suggest their opinions, I do not agree with everything. I could have the said, but the following passage coming from a man of his experience carries weight.

[Handwritten text continues]
hit it. Dr. Sandhurst says, 'We are many of us used to a frame of mind which advice to patients that we think they will not like. It being to a poor clerk to take on a year after year and at too little, become merely a week at the hands of the professional. We should have done it.'

I am to write my consultation at the end of this letter. I have something more to say on the attitude to his success or failure, the patient's health, and it is sufficient to emphasize the peculiar and precise ideas as the subject of medical treatment are an essential part of the treatment of morbid changes.

Before passing on to the physical method of treatment, I wish to add a subject which seems to me the most appropriate at this point.

I refer to the subject of hyposthenor. Most of the French writers on
her statement refer to it and. Several. Months. Cases where he actually made use of it.
She hardly do not return in any way to have been satisfactory.
Because there was one of the case, defendants are both against it and think that action here may
be used in some cases.
A patent of mine had an experience of this case. One of thoseutable
Anatole hyperastasia, who have been
expressed in France, was accustomed
to give afternoons entertainment of in
the Ambassad of his body, friends,
and on one occasion my patient
was taken by an acquaintance to
be the place.
With some other one was by presence
and being of a naturally nerves
inventory. He proceeded was
France to some unpleasant
result to herself.
her sleep of pit were to afterwards
was worthy interference with.
And she did not feel well to other respects for a long time. Her heart, however, developed very slowly afterward, and I do not think it was a cause. I have some trouble now about it, if it had anything to do with it.

I now pass on to the treatment of her condition of physical action, and I propose to begin with a brief description of her local condition instead of cure.

Dr. is as well known that I were not later into many details but it includes some of the chief means. Dr. had been dead long in the treatment of her condition before this, but without obtaining the desired results. Dr. in the distillation by scientifically combining them.

In all, the therapeutical state of her is not applicable to all cases. Of course, it is known useful in the delay and chronic forms especially if there is
An hysterical element present.
It is a bad means to seek for a
fixi treatment unless there is no other
remedy known to renew such a 

eye to do good.
The acute element of Dr. Autelle's

tratment are: "Isolated veins," "lavage
"electricity," "Correthorhaphia," "Stapling,"

is not a substitute for hopeless ad

hance to in will improve the treatment as

a whole.殊不用Maggini's technique in this.

Other writers (Parkes, di

Germany) who have tried to dispense

with it have usually been more to

the same conclusion.

mentioned in this book "true Moric ezplanio

why it is so necessary. The best

treatment is a mental moral one.

The surroundings of the patient's

sense of long association an calculation
to keep up his in which matter state

and to constantly aggravating the
too. By paternising attention of

judicious relatives. and friends.
In the change of season and the withdrawal from all familiar interference are necessary and highly to be noticed.

Dr. Price has latterly aggregated all the symptoms, and Pray fairly [sic] some striking instance, where his occurrence, but in the last few patients all quiet down considerably having passed the midsummerdays. The length of time during which the irritation lasts cannot be given definitely back patients as a rule you may himself, more than twice in the same carried on in a written. The patients between the confinement in different

Rappe This is the second clause, to
include mental and moral as well
as physical sick. And the latter may
should he to make it as complete
as possible. The letter, however, is
almost all multiplication as
a rule and the invisible as to force
them to remain quiet by placing
the patient under an obturator, where
all in either other are introduced.
In cold cases, rest allows the patient an
opportunity to quicken the pulse or to live
for a natural want.

This absolute repose like the violation of
body borne on the sufferer in some
cases, but like in the habit of some
requiring and the benefit from became
apparent.

There are some碛radura to be employed
with this form of the treatment — such as
insufflation, appetite, gustive rectification,
etc. But these are acci
denally contrived by the other parts
of the treatment which as adherence of
massaging electricity.

These latter enable one to give the
body a large amount of positive
exercise.

Of course an improvement takes place
the activity of the body is balanced
and natural exercise is allowed in
accordance with the patient's strength.

Massage: "An excellent thing not
inexplicable and to be the treatment
of massaging in cases who are
had ridden (sensed). Whatever it is
indispensable or not, I have not the
experience to judge but it is a habit
feature of those who treat it and
contrasts the effects of the last-case
counter by a way which nothing else
equals. I could not go into the
physiology of massage here.
Its nature and technique will be
found in the book. Aloud to the
subject.

Shiatsu employs four different kinds
of application: 1) Pressing the skin
2) Pressing the muscle 3) Kneading
or percution 4) Passive movements of
the joints.

These various methods are applied in
such a way that as firm and with a
certain amount of friction.
The height of the distance is increased
as the food on and the rigor with
which the operations are carried out
so also augmented.

Some patients don’t like it at first. They
like their aches and pains
But the small boys then had

to eat in the kitchen of the manor.

On the table, his hand was down to

acquire the bread of his.

When they were about to eat, the

electric light in the dining room worked

very slowly, and by the table

there was a bruised on the man's

face. He was in the kitchen at the same
time. It was as if he were not a

man of position. The only thing was the

electric light in the dining room.
I am not aware of electricity having been used for a long time for anything. Something about its application and the results to be obtained thereby. The chief point to be remembered is that electricity may do good or do great harm.

Said one as it suggested that water in a quarter of applying an electrical current to such critical structures as the brain, the spine, and other places might have a man rendered quite sure he had not knowledge requisite for such delicate proceedings.

If he has not he had better refer the patient to someone else. In such a branch of therapeutics it is more necessary to proceed according to settled rules and principles. The question of dosage is an important one. So is the duration. All of these factors have to be borne in mind.
of the current. This is very bad for
without a proper regulator he are plainly
working in the dark and may do the
poor great harm.
The registration of the electrical waves
from day to day. And the can have
the greatest care of the strength of current
being taken in a accurately
be taken. With proper meters to
know what are about and can
graduated our measures accordingly.
This is all the more necessary as
patients differ greatly from one
another in their tolerance of electrical
treatment. In all cases, it is best to
begin with very weak currents and to
increase them as the progress of the
case Warms up.
And here again. I have an interment
to make.
I have seen this. Where in order to
alter the strength of the current it
was necessary to break it.
This of course gives a shock to the
patient which is more undesirable
in fact to some cases dangerous.
But apart from its physical effects it disturbs the patient mentally, causing
him to dread the battery.
On a personal note all shock must be avoided, and this can easily be done with a properly constructed
battery.
The correct plan is to apply the
electrode before the current is turned on and then gradually increase its
intensity, increasing again before the electrodes are removed.
As is of course impossible to give
accurately the dose of electricity for
all cases. Each patient is a case
to himself in this respect. And he must
be guided by the results obtained.
Another important point to keep in
mind is using the battery in the
different aspects of the two poles.
The anode on positive pole is
stimulative, the cathode on negative
pole is stimulative.
The application of electricity...
The characters may be St. Therese or Ceres. I shall not say much about the latter. They are of unknown race and far distant of the human tribe. In their treatment, galvanization of the human spine and similar ergotism in St. Therese have obtained galvanization of the sympathetic. They are fully described in books on electricity, etcetera.

The fact of two or three in treating St. Therese are more St. Therese in character and I shall describe them briefly as I can.

Central galvanization may be practiced in several ways, one of which is the following: The patient is seated in the electric current. With a light, broad, charge helmet, hold with Rome clock and strain in a straight right line as accurately as possible to the head. So the niche is attacked the positive pole while the negative is applied to the pin of the stimulator and a current passed varying according to the
A device and individual electric operation from five to fifty million per.
This method has the advantage that it wide area of the human tissues
resistance and enable us to pass a current through the head without
pain or evil results.
Another way is to place the shock in
the negative pole once then apply the
positive pole to some point on the
spine or to the cervical sympotematite
the object being to influence chiefly
the nervous system.
Weak current can also be passed
through the head from pole to pole
but this method requires great care.
Pass the wire carefully so to the
the sacrum to the thorax or by
central galvanization only in
neurasthenia, but in hypochondria.
Other
Ich starre. Der selbst habe die Initiative
zu leiten, habe keine Minister,
che erheblichen Erfolg zu sehen;
ich kann dies aber nicht als eine
Magnetic Prüfung betrachte, und er
würde an seiner damen Kontakte die
Verführer für sein eigen bekennen.
No waren Anleitungen angenommen
richtet sie nach der Methode.
Stärke der Corren, Länge der Distance
wie alle wichtigen Merkmale für
die Eignung zu regulieren.

Auch von P. W. H. zu regulieren.

Der in
Nutzen. Glaube ich, dass der
dem Ebenen. Ich habe gelernt, dass
zu einer großen Anzahl von
Ebenen
ard. Die Elektroden sind
leuchtet. Die Elektroden sind
eines großen Glaselektroden
Buch mit rosa Reaktionen oder
in einem Behälter mit lauweren Wasser.

Die Anode ist angebracht an der
de Anode ist an der Anode
oder in eine Band, während die
The Electrode is applied to the body
in the shape of an ordinary silver
electrode on the operator may, elder
in in one hand while with the
other hand, and he manipulates
the patient's arm allowing the
stream to pass through his arm.
body. This electrical hand is most useful in dealing with very sensitive patients, especially when the current is applied to the head or the region of the neck.

The whole body is paralysed, in this way, from the head down to the hands. The strength of the current is graduated according to the structure which are being treated, being less for the nervous system, and more for the limbs and muscles. Sometimes a current lasts from one to two hours and according to Beccari has the following effect. The patient experiences a sense of freedom and vivacity, any pain in the body and depression disappear. The pulse gains in regularity.

In some very rare instances, patients suffering from sea-sickness, trembling, and even vertigo may experience, and at all events, lessen the symptoms may be alleviated. The electrical effects known are:

- increase of appetite, improved sleep,
I have already stated that electric hats are very common here, even among the sick. For instance, at the hospital, they are often used for the treatment of certain conditions.

A description of this method of employment can be found in all the textbooks.
And digestion, regulation of the bowels, increased body weight, loss of strength, the nervous irritability, and depression, and great capacity for enduring mental and physical fatigue. The State Electricity.

This has been much used at the Salpêtrière. One of his former assistants, Dr. Gigard, has published a paper on the subject. Then I take the following extract:

It is not only remarkable that this form of electricity, although not found to be used medicinally, had gradually given way to the other forms, better in some cases to be employed, and also to relate how the study of the Salpêtrière received in the treatment of hysteria and here to struck with the results obtained, that they continued to use to other heresies without hesitation.

One great disadvantage of this latter is that the apparatus is very heavy especially as it is recommended.
to be of large Reize.

D'Arsonval says. A la partie
incompressible. Cette partie de la machine qui ne peut être
deux condensateurs qui sont connectés
aux malades et la charge qui comme
les erreurs trop considérable de l'électricité,
les alcalis."

The lectures on applying static electricity
of Franklin which age is of honor.

The electric bath. The patient is
placed in an electric bath to connect the
negative pole of the machine
he or her charged with a negative electricity
at a high potential and is in a
constant flow of it. At the point
of the skin, the hair being continuously
removed by the machine,
D'Arsonval has this view of
the electric bath. Cette démonstration
du liquide électrique est très ancienne.
On l'appelle quelquefois alcalinément
pour désigner les lacs alcalins
contenant le liquide traces er la corse
fâcheuse on hicacir et qu'on
askela ausi hydro électriques.

Dr. As a case in proof called later is of such use. Dr. has a redaction actor and destined he has of the treatment of Franklin's actor. Dr. may be used alone or combined with other

metaphor.

2) Prickle in Electrical Draught

This is obtained by placing the parts at a distance of 10 or 15 centimeters
from a hot iron at a meter point.

This point is charged positively and this charge in electricity into the atmosphere interacting between it and the heart of the patient body. Dr. thus produce the reaction of a current of air. Dr. Gregory has obtained remarkable results by this in the ways, it can cause the icicles on have sticks to disappear in a few moments.

In space a doctor is realistic having for him efficiency in his trike paddle than the galvanic mode.
"Sparke. The procedure is the same as in the preceding method of the puncture to remove air to the machine.

2. Use a, a method for producing the cardiac contractions or cardiac stimulation. This can play in a case of paroxysmal tachycardia, and a Gastric

intravenous atropine.

Thus effects are obtained in severe and are made accordingly.

4. Friction. This consists in pressing a little finger (the metacarpus) over the clothing of the puncture pressing it

with some free while doing so. The

clothing should preferably be of wool.

The manner, limited depend on the

thickness of the surrounding material.

Dorson, "La frictio de bisme que les etre belle a une d'a etre local

moitute et de a etre eloignee

sur lesfice demi l'effet total et l'

Dorson.

One of its properties that appears
to the lower half of the body, in the
admission of symptoms ofスペーサー
cases the Rouch or Spalding's
suckers the ligatures, ligation, ligation,
glehache, St. Mary, ligation, or
extract are the principal ways
of free state electricity, as
has been known. As also, the physiologists
of the Perpetua are disposed to
agree, as to one of the most
potent therapeutic agents for the
power for the cure of hysteria
called Alpacafiltrum.

The apparatus is large and
complex, and
and for his benefic. It is not easy to
who can take that for his method,
I have thus briefly described some
of the most common methods of using
electricity in cases of hysteria.

In efficiency, if before doubt, though
the exact method in which it was
or should.

The most that can be called
is the degree of deliberation
where he and he had no idea only
In a short time, Dr. is astonishing

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

some time? A new application

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

electricity will do the same as

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

and rapid improvement is not

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

Always to be looked for.

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

Finally the word, has got a firm

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

hold when he patient is subjected

to electrical treatment. This is as,

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

will be found that much patience is

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

required before the potential. Once

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

electricity is used as a cure, much

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

to heal up cancer once.

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

Nought shall ever be left to chance.

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

The physician should

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

have the treatment entirely under control

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

himself and avoid the error

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

of advising electricity for his

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

patient, leaving the latter to decide

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

on its mode of application. If he is

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

so left to himself, he will not likely

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

fall into the hands of some clever

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

imbirateur. I need not dwell on

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

the harm done by these latter. The

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

subject is great in the public

\[ \text{sentence cut off} \]

union.
Dr. Samuel Totten. This is complementary to the procedure just described. Under the influence of electricity and massage the vital functions rapidly improve. The appetite increases, and digestion is more perfectly accomplished. It is essential that we should, as far as possible, to the utmost of our powers, for the maintenance of such patients as the state is allowed and every pound is added worth it. So much care is needed. I have been laboring to determine about the Drs. method of dieting. On this we have known. Beginning with milk, I have tried to proceed according to the principle of dietetics, to better day by day to the reality of the which that is not an amount of food is anymore than life itself in quality and quantity, nor has the Drs. lived to a vigorous man, a delicate woman. But as a matter of fact when they reach this point they are no longer to be an ordeal delicate.
to bear in mind that a wire for an indication of how far the occurrence amount of food is being accommodated. When wire are deposited he loses
the duty.
In addition to the measures, I have
decided to abandon these early, as of late
shop as iron, they are valuable or to
an occasion requires.
I do not believe in this system.
It is evident that in all of
the mineral applications the
been obtained in too much to fulfill the
distance would suggest. It is
believed for those Deeds and chronic
cases, continually, women who have been
ill for years and probably during
that time subjected to the diseases
but those disruptive influences of
their family connection.
Now is an opportunity to make use
before applying the treatments in a
well to examine the return and
appendages. If there is no decline
here he had to have no hesitation in
adapting in such if there is caution to necessary. Dr. Playfair in menses to regard a phenomenon uterine expectoration as an abscess containing catarrh and to say that it is not the
prognosis advantageous. But then do not quite agree with this opinion. Roburciz's treatment a case (P. 395) where the uterus was bare, a simple cicatrix adhering there to have taken care by this treatment. He thinks that any acute and infectious uterine disease should be regarded as an extrachoriodeum. In other cases that of the treatment would be done only for a short time.

The women for whom this system was originally intended constitute a large number and those being often after all they are only a small proportion of the Great chain of life and the smallest part of the whole class. And what is applicable to them is to be extended to every class, for which to one side to me it seems.
An irritation as we have seen is a
and its characteristics by many more
various symptoms. But in rare cases
be perfect and be correspondingly
trained. To bring a rare case of this
disease to a complete cure is to
preclude wasting the patient's standard
of health, health and physical
condition to make sure due and at
skilful and knowledge. In such a case,
the patient. So it is clear to the
sympathetic care of doctors to a
natural, medicinal and electrical, so
has he done this unselfishly on
his own free will. These agents
have also been rightly or in
combination with, other measures
which have not yet been introduced.
So in the judgment of any of
research and their progress
modification of care he that his
shall make those progress,
As Inwood says, "It is as possible
to see the bullet as hear a ship
sail after straight across the Atlantic."
I shall now proceed to the other
means adopted to the cure of
hepatities.
A very large number of them may be
described as hygiene.
Some cases of hepatitis are the result
of some simple cause of health. This is a truism, but every
medical man knows how this people
here are who really understand the
value of hygienic principles.

They do not perceive any danger in
an injurious habit. Yet because
the evil results do not immediately
appear it is only when long unchecked
her produce its natural effects
that they are surprised to learn
to what a simple origin their
troubles may be traceable.

Of course I do not pretend that
all cases can thus be traced to
simple causes. In it the physician
case of departure from the normal
health. Here there is known the tabes
with accompanying aphasia or cen...
Headache, I. Here we shall find that the cause of the whole trouble is neglect of the natural laws of health. This leads to a disease on the place but is it important in our day when the tendency is to neglect every thing.

Fatigue of all kinds is the great cause of headache. In fact it is more common than disease is one of the sovereign remedies for this cause.

In the beet beet bath a fact heat is absorbed as heat at first, but this is G to nature always necessary.

I obtained much of the present use a patient of mine by shortening her day. Se is benefited and can act naturally and to confuse her to be absolutely rare. I make a point of weighing such patients and in her case the bureaucratic lower weight of the r. to confuse. She was not at first...
And still it is quite appreciable.

On the other hand, I endeavor to

rise at eleven o'clock and go
to bed at nine. I procure for

an amount of sleep which was

highly beneficial without lacking

the freshness of youth. But, even so,

the great spurning principle for all

those who are disposed to become

helpless, is to avoid, for my own

ingo to stop short of fatigue.

This is the rule but the difficulty

lies in its application.

As I have already remarked, it is

often impossible for an individual
to refuse the

last absolute necessity of their

human system is to be fed higher.

And relegated to the background

instead of occupying the

forefront of the picture.

Often again, though quite able

to hand in to frame some pleasure

in personal habits in actuality

are born and made thereupon.

So today.
The exacting duties of modern living
are responsible for a great deal
of the restlessness of our times.
I have often been struck at Crem
Park Social Gathering in London.
I've seen Bayard's prologue, one
look of fatigue, written on
the face of length of the men
and women present.
I believe it is an abomination for
men to become downright
bernesy wasted so that it is
no longer a question of health.
One can then bring them
to an decided treatment, deci-
date those others or other have been
up before letting them go again.
This same principle apply in the
case of intellectual work. There lay
the case, were the fatigue to
great that it is necessary to per-
the brain as absolutely rest. But
these are exceptions. In most
cases that is harder is to
moderate the amount of work.
And also that it must be important to
keep it. Man of great literature as he is, he in particular is, if
they are prevented from expending
a certain amount of their natural
energy. Rear as says, "the man
Alternating cases of shown. Ability
that I have been. Like, then it
then. Who have. Ruling to those
seen kindnesses." It is necessary
for he cannot do interfering with sick
habit. But the canonic rule applied
like the. And it is a safe one. Exercise
but not fatigue.

The instructor under the head of
new. And it that much to exercise
to each each case.
Then it can he be he universal
rule. Not too far too an evidently
fit 6 to 6 their chapter the age, how
much they can do he much made to
der his own. Near degree by near
near degree by isolation.

Time and age 5 are of weaker posture
the property, but 9 go on to others as less
important.
Diet or Digestive Hygiene.

This is important in account of the many digestive troubles so frequently found associated with deficiency. It is well to divide the subject artificially into two sections - the first dealing with the other one with a little to this who do not suffer from want or digestive troubles, and the second with that best suited to those who have a true disorder of the alimentary tract.

As regards the former, both Science and Practice recommend the free use of yam as a means of regaining some of its force. They think that many persons put up cake mixtures in this manner, obtaining from them and keeping or using the sweets so kept moderately cool in a clean place, baking a few nice as to the digestive organs, with a drop of honey, drinking a little hot water, 1 cup, 2 or 3 eggs, 3 teaspoons of coffee, 1 pint hay or tea, or as a physician advises to his treatment.

The difficulty is to get time for
disgested. Many patients are actually dyspeptic hung homoeo in weak stomach, and cannot tolerate large amounts of food. I put Rich Roman of the many candidia propone even when they be tired.

A few time take meal of some patients is to be too rise in their order. I stayed here in a patient. She had been laying herself for Rome time when I first began treating her. As I have no chance to her clearly for her home state. Laying down been answer. I also lost can attain the end where the patient have to vision of releasing their dyspepsia for the strain itself requires him although if is to do its work properly.

The good men a day of which the principal St. is at home or otherwise is a good rule. If a patient has been eating away, then he is to increase the did to quickly as from a dyspeptic patient, unless he pretty care
to Alice. As a general rule of behavior, they have limited to the class of people who frequent the hot too fast and fairly well cooked, whole eggs, lightly boiled, milk cream, fish, vegetables, rice, and simply cooked, such as asparagus, spinach, green peas, beans, artichokes, etc. In the case of rice, sage, take a roasted potato, in his moderate amount. While Florida, he fixes an orange, quite ripe. They are best taken cooked. Nothing to the dish is desirable. I had hardly say that all these are not these things, they are taken together in later, slowly, and he forrester pocket.

And a door does well, for each new line is not much if any disturbance of the poetic function. Precise readings have to be adapted with any of the severe forms of digestive disorder associated with gastrastie are present. Les are severe atronic dyspepsia, dilatation of the retentive volvotin
The liver remembrances luciferen will not do in these cases for the practical disturbance is sometimes so great that seeking is attended with much difficulty.

Rectal administration has, to be resorted to sometimes to give the patient temporarily rest. Bile in a great quantity is Dr. On elegantly acrid is the bile in some temperatures that wet chloride in Bile of human being and I have seen a case largely.

As for the method of bile in the bile in the cases. The alimentation and earth hydrom are necessary for the proper nutrition and in a case of force knowledge of dietetic. Prince fabled me to aid one supply with these cases.

Much others is said of many writers on the Study of the chemistry of the Cholera in these cases, and his subject is frequently referred to by writers on Alnwick Sweden.

Dr. Barrau, he says, of reference to this matter, he has been a dietetic

This has been written lately in Germany.
of the disagreeable nature of
more examination of the practice
in disorder of digestion and various
methods have been devised for introducing
the practice from the stones for
this purpose --. But to our surprise
whether derived from the evidence
from this, Charter Oak considerable
advantage has attended his very
troublesome and unpleasant mode of
laceration. I have no personal
experience of this, having been born in
it 1820, to live in times so extremely
repugnant to patience. The confusion
of popular feeling and the various
causes which arise in some parties
and are continually pressing after
large offerings to ascertain the true
state of the Colonies from the 1763 even more
likely to do so. But the time became
be able to form an idea of the
practice digestive capacity. The main
object is to set as long. As the sense
of food assimilation on practice
before satisfying the digestive organ.
From this point of view the number of meals, the intervals between them, and the number of fluid food and liquids are all important. I need not go into further details. But before I close I wish to say that in the matter of rheumatism there is not a question of bucking off the alcohol habit a small amount such as an ounce of whisky daily or a glass of dry champagne or Burgundy to assuage a temporary license of pain. Alcohol lowers the blood coagulation. It is another of those physical agents which are so helpful in the treatment of rheumatism. I wish to thank my esteemed guests for your kind attention to the demonstration of Professor Wirth on this subject. Many of the patients
breathe in her occilin near her chest. They like massage and electricity. Some knowledge is necessary before proceeding to active treatment. For if an improper habit of exercise is practised it can probably do more harm than good.

Dressings are often made by patients in their own houses. The best practice can be learned while one is in the habit of attending one on the other when they feel a little out of order. In many cases, beneficial results follow; but it is not always the case. In some instances, they are of no harm simply because they are used in a haphazard or unscientific way. Dr. Houlsh says (p. 219), "These baths, like other hygienic measures, must be adapted to the temperament, the constitution, the stage of the disease, for more than they are used to ordure to make them of general use for narrow purposes. I continually see patients who have tried them, and who have been..."
injured the fault being not so much
in the principles of the habit as in the
way in which they are used or abandons.
Rene, and he who there are many ways
in which habits that may be used,
but they are not all suited to cases
of neural extinction. As a general
rule in may be said that the
buildup methods of application are
the best. There is very precise a
law point in speaking of
characteristic in the following passage.
Administration of drenches to the abated
vet in the affair. One or
in drenches or part poisons the sick on the
scene. If you go and see the
contract. A man des rided is for
exposing in the matter of hydrotherapy,
give preference to drenches, particularly
those, three, four or even five times the
triangular. It is not a large
thing to treat, because, it is the
danger, particularly among the drenches,
or else the drenches, who are
for medicines, who are the drench.
où le médecin ne doit pas omettre le
comporté le malade pendant l'opération,
D'ou venir une douleur trop prolongée cela
peut être grave. Il le faut pour
frapper avec trop d'énergie sur la
partie inférieure du tronc. Si sur
obtenez la douleur dans la langue, pour
ce faire le peut être l'impulsion faible
des ventouses et de la sphère, son
aggravent le mal. Il y a aussi dans l'administre tout doux
des Coulisses de temps à être très
comme à l'hôpital. La température
doit être de 8 à 12 degrés (Cair)
zéro il s'agit de la douleur forcé
qui le doit pas être difficile.

"Cfrn it is nothing more
Satisfactory in the treatment of heroin
en haut, bien plus, de la rapide improvement
following change of air andécue.
plan due always have the locality.
chose is instructive. Some of his more striking symptoms of the attack are well
apparent in a surprising degree that
and he followed by a corresponding increase
in thought and weight and bad taste,
which is the treatment of any kind.
For his reason it is most useful to
have accurate ideas on the subject.
Indeed, if they observe that the climate
of consumption has received great
attention for a long time past, but that
several observers have been to
speak in this respect.

Furthermore, one observation has been
made of great importance.
By experience it has been clear that
patients are as ready to arrive
及时 as those to whom they are
returned for days.
If a patient of this kind is taken
daily observation on cannot fail
to be struck with their capacity
to anticipate many atmospheric
changes.
They make excellent barometers in
this Reece. Clandestine, especially
due to escape from their own to the electri
cene. Disturbances and accompan
As a general rule, characters are
are those of movements of heat and
cold. There are up and they look quite
miserable. Some writers say that
part of it is always an idea that
in spring and autumn, and that they
get worse in winter and remain so
as a later one.
In our climate, this is less so, where
than in America, where the winter
is count cold and the summers very
hard. The idea there is have a bad time
of it. Florida and the Bahama,
are the healthiest winter homes for
the Americans, the winter place
in the north of France. Italy and
Rome are similar to the same class
of places in Europe.
In England when there is more
opportunity to breathe, the often air
It is very important to know where the sun can tend a position which is advantageous. Shall it be the Red Line or the mountainous? In the principal question, all the writers I have consulted are agreed that mountain areas are especially alleviated to warm offices. One attribute is to the relative height of the earth, owing to the cooler temperature and the amount of ozone. Another, but what then, the explanation that of the remains. Such little experience as I have concurred with this. In all of the warmest, air in a basin of mountains, because there is a spring to see over the effects of winter and one has the later power of the observer to prepare for it.

Of such a warm spring, with the patient the effects to some planes. Spring is prone to change directly, the heavy little digester, trouble discipled, air condition discipline.
In short, it requires a great deal of work, being incessantly
pleased with the results of experience.

There are a few cases where innovation
represents our most desirable. These are
those where there is manifest evidence
towards which there is a change or
change from one state to another.

Which of a recent line do you prefer?
On this occasion it is well to bear
in mind that all the is an important
factor in choosing a mountainous region.
When you come to consider the benefits
to be derived from it, it is to the
Sicilian that you must turn.

agreement.

Bonneron for Richard Sage (p. 428).

By giving the men of the sea and ocean
the chance to satisfy the favorable
above, we did another of
symptoms, dizziness, is aggravated
planted or symptoms. I feel the
which I believe to be the

On the contrary, the Sejoneau, lord of the
sea, car

peace tranquility...
Schwarz de leur retour chez les hommes.

Après d'embrasser, revenez à la
Suite. De travail intellectuel arrangé
à de vagues préoccupations, extrêmes.

Bresil est trop, tant et la mer rocque
de bien abri dessous le mer air.

Donc à plein brumous, brouhage le mer à
l'host de oppression et la mer avec
la peur. Je hais a part qui
ni jamais sorti, la mer Roc de
Angleterre haut et de profles mer des
Shetland, cette tour en Sestance.

D'une mer est haute, donc en mer
fruits et leurs frènes tont depuis
en Angleterre,

Je ne peux en faire fort collures
haut et apparemment, le le mer en
sens, tant que les mer de
récifer, leur sont de prendre
l'eau de mer.

Travaux. Ils sont appropriés
en amar. J'aurai écrit à mer en
change de mer, en et le mer ne.

Études. Puis, au Américain Ascristian
mon ou de ses lecteurs, de l'Américain
qui meur, Ascristian.
to enslave him from time to time.
They had received instruction from
their home plenipotentiary to release
the Africans without any precise details
as to the amount of daily labour to
be deducted in Egypt.

They are then the poor American,
so-called "African" and those sufferers
may be excepted to the rule.

The natural result was that at the
end of a long time they were made
satisfied they had only to be
removed to Canada to make a gain
in their colleges in America.

Travel is an excellent way to recover
the whole state of our property managers.
But if it is
then it becomes a labour for their
would be better off at home.

An ocean voyage will do some
people an enormous amount of good,
but on board some have been
left to sufferers a voyage where
the richest men then is the Coloured
man poorer to liquor, what happens.
I have lately read travelers' accounts of the last stages of exhaustion. Clearly, a sense of exhaustion at times is just enough to make one forget how long the patient journey and thus the provisions. It turns as to what, then, is to do while away. The choice of a companion (whether it be man or beast) the longer chosen, the longer and clearer of the journey, all these are points of great importance.

Berkeley also allotted to the advantage of shorter, briefer trips to the country, perhaps only a few days at a time.

I tried to write a patient and finished in an orderly, neat, well.

The disease at the end of the first week, usually, showed signs of relapse into a more serious condition. They generally overfright the travelers.

There is an important matter to be decided here. It refers to clothing.
In prescribing drugs, it is always better to begin with a smaller dose of the hypothesized medicine and gradually increase it. Drugs are very well adapted to alleviate symptoms as they arise from time to time, but the general condition must be kept in mind. The patient's treatment should be based on the observed symptoms and their severity, rather than merely the drugs they are taking. Once a patient is free from the initial symptoms, it is important to proceed to eliminate the drugs which are known to cause symptoms. It is often better to follow a specific regimen in regard to their medicines, rather than relying on general advice. Opium, alcohol, tea, and coffee are...
examples of such Ruts

Above the ravine remoohes a plateau
with them advantage of being
above the

The cult of Locklinia potassium and
Catharticum are used daily or in
anhydrous. The
produces the
Locklinia in large doses. It produces
the obese make it produce powerful
loosening effects. Like other two
the Stoolcress. In his writing he

Says, "It is sometimes of the highest
advantage to mildly tonize a
patient for a few days or longer.
Then when the stool is seen
like, a vacation. Elsewhere he says

"The great question is to know when
to stop taking tonics. This question
is to be answered differently in
different circumstances. There are
some temperatures to which are灵敏
by the average dose of tonics and
there are others temperatures to
which are

The answers to the very large doses.
They do not care unless they take

The
had too long done things they could not do, but rightly and - after they have been sufficiently used - they are a means of higher value.

Chlorae, Parallelisme, Disability

There are also certain hypostases, but their existence is necessary in the analysis of the best results. Of the contrary they may aggravate the conclusion. It is well known that the power lies of hypostases and arguments in speaking and in thought. In continually reworking things in the three corners of a great deal with to above. This also changes, proving step high after higher. A large door of chlorae is not in any three proper treatment of objects themselves, limited in many cases and prove of those as chlorae.

In all cases where there is greater classification it is better to have reason to some of the magnetic faculties, such as change or no.
Bathy, electric rather than drug
And a change of opinion.
The chief procured by these latter is
not long to repenting and there
is always the danger of the patient
making unauthorized use of them.
Arctes. This is a valuable drug
in some cases. Robert Calvin in
the preparation more constant & properly.
The effects of arsenic are not
in immediate cases in 1800 to be
beat off a considerable length of
time.
Then the wooden preparations
are perhaps the most useful.
The digestive disorder of patients
lende an difficulty in some cases
this kind. There are
arsenic preparations that of iron have in
the manner between than in can
practically give in some form been
in had cases.
On which that are the metals or
Arsenic, Cobalt, etc.
Skye Shiel. This is one of the oldest
reductions. Now of the brothers I
have audited are very atraumatic
about in. I had in a patent
for some time with don't the
benefit. Associated with him and
related to O'Connell to be kept in
case of possible harm, et cetera.

It is prescribed with slow glibness
and I fear little description at
very often.

Scholarly clock. There are a set of
reductions that have full heartache.
They may be best by being reinforced
soon of the drugs previously named.

Oxen, two oxen, or overloaded with
one lake and large they may be
prescribed for with benefit.

Preparation. There are anatomized.

However, in severe cases. They
are not so useful as they do not
sufficient. Blood or other
human or two, et cetera and to
make some not being like the specific
to many chemicals in others.
Opium, dear a cup of this thing "It is Walker, for many phases of
mental illness and here is how for the
danger of forming the habit. I
would be it is more frequent than I
do."


They are all rather more than
laxatives, but they are all valuable
agents of treatment.

The effect especially if in can be
taken prior been better results in
having can, then in does in
Cambridge.

There is however not of the great
difficulty in getting the patient
take in and will they do in
freely, desists.

Walker is another valuable food
laxative. I have here in offer
with discretion. It seems to be have an
effective effect in regulating the
bowels. I have tried him to S. Gardner
Bottin, who agreed with me that
the latter effect might be
adding to the mode of action in the
preparation.
Such then are the drugs more often used by Maria Edgeworth.

There are a great many others which are recommended for their time, but are forgotten. Barbituric Acid, Ficub, Balmony, Caffare Tobacco.

The last two especially have shown a widespread popularity with the public. Almost every fresh member of the Lancet's cabinet a round about this time was a subscriber of a copy. More than I have wit to explain. But what would enable me to judge the merits of each preparation.

It is quite true, however, that they are intended to take the place of harmless medicines.

There is one other medicinal action of the drugs in Maria Edgeworth's letter to be worth quoting here.

Dr. Gissin at Edinburgh Authority and there are his exact words, (P. 217).

"Among the methods of treatment is by cathartics. The latter plan of embattling disease, especially the
Ovarie Disease. Associated with debility in the present day unpopularity. That are brands to perseverance before attempting to erect it. Can however introduce from from experience. Ampleened I admire, with the counsel of our late authors. all our heretofore experimental. Thrice i have treated in several cases of rectal, bladder and uterine disorders in large as to bring it to the attention of the public. Likewise it may be, that either upon the forces of our contemporary medicinists, and to reprogram his practice or reintroduce during a course of other medicines. Of which am usually by deduction on this in they would bring by our own a case of barbara. And if there are 3 or 4, these they cannot be used at all. The philosophy of a false catheter as common and employ, the feeling of the patient's observation of the hoe being still a hoax or he便宜 it's. Catheter is now by medical literature
they are to be held in equal awe of the line, that as a subject does he 
be asked and be benefited that farmers, in his name, he is proud of the 
people of his invitation. As the proceeds to account for the 
importance of certain old habits of treatment as lavations, cathartics, 
and various irritation of various kinds, the 
they have been adapted to the modern constitution which will not 
then does not have their large 
great idea of the obtains or in rigorous 
treatment or in gentle as the 
modern constitution. As a new 
habit, carriage in the two or 
cathartics or lavations, these two 
principal are to be taken in motion. 
These that the idea of the Peace, 
just sufficient to cause one in the 
the air change with slight pain or 
one at all. Search to keep up 
their act of habit or reform a habit.
and irritation with intelligence 
and judgement and with proper
his constitution to be more or less taken up by individual exercises, or as a joke, a remedy for absence of interest. I further, "Are there facts and illustrated disorders? Consideration to the absence of the higher services? Can he leave without causing great loss?"

In the passage above quoted there is a great deal calculated to axiom the abolition. The terms "ancient" and "modem" are forcible and expressive and open up a new and fruitful field of discussion. Have a sense of something more to do in the matter of men, in the check to the face of things.

As regards the duties of the treatment of disease is to decide in his treatment. No one can gain a true view of the great loss experience he had in the treatment of his disease.

I may add that exercising on his pillow to my surprise of
counter irritation he was accustomed to make use of in allelermet's appliance along the spine and as the trance can vary or which he seems highly.

I think I have learn of other is that the main feature of treatment of this interesting a condition.

That is that I have pain in may be his name. He has treatment is the main cause of the disease with difficulty. But it is of difficulties for his not that he is not the curative in the brain. This treatment is carried out. Are often to home and to the patient. This is especially true of hospital patients. It is absolutely no good to give back a patient a simple prescription in the hope that he alone with care much a recovery. And that he bears it is

What is needed, prior to all of the mechanical these affair in case of any ill thing. Do these may be an addic

Some of the physical agents take this
In improving the several duties.

If the patient can afford change of

air and climate to their better.

Our care efforts shall be directed to

redressing the nature's option to the position

of a healthy principle within in her assistance to her patient's

healthy economy. Or some patients

should be removed in a more healthy

has been to the degree of an

actual change in their dyspepsia and

to care means producing an

actual change in their existence.

The patient had to be continued

for a long time to bring about

such a restorer. And it can be clearly

understood how all their care are

the chance of recovering better.

the admission of a hospital can

for that?

On the upper classes where all the

more approve of health, the application

can be employed in results of the

eminent fire to look at a very short
time.
It is not always necessary to abandon one's profession or work, but to hasten death become a matter of confession. Perhaps I need hardly remark that for reasons of health one prefers to live longer. 

As a French writer has written, said, 

"It is not the doctor who is sick, but the disease who is sick."

These characters make great demand on those who endeavor to extract them to bring relief.

Physicians are made of the muscles, heart, and brain, which has been known for centuries.

The responsibilities are made of the muscles, heart, and brain, and those who entrust themselves to them must entrust them to the physician. 

In short, it is the ultimate power of the physician that makes him indispensable. 

Leaves are made of the muscle, heart, and brain, and those who entrust themselves to them must entrust them to the physician. 

Still here are brave and solicitous
attending such cases.
When once a diagnosis has been made
of the condition it is a source of
great satisfaction to see the evidence
of returning health following correct
and well directed treatment.
To the patient and her friends he
regularly appears as the ideal source of
miracle and they are bound in
this expression of gratitude.
This is an agreeable surprise which
is due to faith in the work of any
one who is a great provider
with the requisite skill and knowledge.
But if there are so many such cases,
are a source of great advantage
to both doctor and patient.
Conclusion.

I have now brought to a conclusion this theory; the aim of which has been to produce in outline a picture of the condition known as hysteria. I am well aware that I have not done full justice to the many points of extraordinary connected with the subject; but I have no intention of having wished to write a systematic treatise about it. And I endeavored to carry out such an idea my theories would have sooner or later come into practice. My subjects have been a problem that differed in a far different manner. I think we who have not always studied the subject can fail to be interested in the explanation which the conclusion in Dr. Combe's case gives us. (Combe, J.)

I now take possession of my ideas, though it is a long way from coming into adoption.
The late Dr. Mathew Risean expressed himself with regard to it in the following words: "The healing of this reality is but that the term character lies on the surface to whose definition is a more difficult matter. It is a certain and therefore important criterion of great practical value to distinguish in each system." (Clinical Lectures p. 149).

Now I maintain that in one class a higher to use the term character is to be found in the healing attached to it in its action. The original work of Dr. Bower although not compiled with all the scientific exactitude and hesitation which he might desire, nevertheless presents a picture of China which in its main features is so clearly differentiated and arbitrary that it renders it impossible for any one to translate the classes of plants to which he intended his term should be applied.
Chaucer and others have tried to add to the original picture as drawn by Bacon but they have altered it in any material particular, so that how varicellaria is prevented from acting a little earlier a distinct claim of its own on the attention of the profession.

Opinions may differ as to their symptoms constituting varicellaria but the main question is are the claims advanced on its behalf valid or are they not.

I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion. I am assured that the late Dr. Bell although not the discoverer of the true disease demonstrated a plethora in establishing his reputation of the profession in a wide field a sphere of disorder characterized by definite causes and symptoms and a method of doing his research on one of the greatest subjects to the credit of his country, by his labours and a love of science.
The system and life has been such in that human class of creatures known,lichen before all was Lichnophora and carpenter.

As I have already said Barlow's work was published half a century after the Quaternary period. But in 1891, even so early as 1847, it is certain that his statement was true: 'At the beginning of the Quaternary epoch, man passed through all the stages included between the Pleistocene and the Eocene, and that he Darwinist, like Huxley, held the view of the origin of the human species by the same process as that by which the animal world has originated.'
is not reprehensible but actually ignored. His words of 25 years ago apply almost equally well now. "Away with it and flatter facts times a like thora had been at his first lecture a hundred and fifty lectures of this sort.

Let the take an instance first two from recent scientific literature. In my thesauri I have quoted from T. Goodwin's "Life of Lincoln". And I propose to deal with some of the facts and assertions on theories therein in illustration of the above quotation. I am bound to say I do not think the lectures could have been less acid in their practical form. But, Goodwin's has acquired such that has been written on the Religion of metaphysical lost only by Breed for a day later toward to writers.

Let any one read Breed's book on "Lincoln's Character" and then take up T. Goodwin's "Life of Lincoln". The writer at an interval of a score of years and he is likely to find himself
Proposed conclusion as to the growth of knowledge in this world of ours. Then to the heights of what I have written in my letters. I think some of the following quotations will appear interesting and curious. Then as I have tried to bring out and emphasize that it is well to read the two works.

On page 71: Lookman refutes the other argument because as he says, "I feared to come to bring your sick to massage and washing their face."

"And how for the classification?" (p. 14) he has no

proviso to make detailed. I propose to divide the sections into the following groups:

1. The classification of the sections. The one that is

2. The sections in the following: over the whole course of the that are systematic, those that are descriptive, those that are empirical, and those that are abstract. I shall

consider only the first.

Of those that are abstract it is difficult if not impossible to give an adequate
clinical description becauce an arming them
order to try do so much with respect to
respects they are as various as the
different mental conditions of the individuals
who they occur. But nevertheless hon
an certain manner typical of disturbance
of the healthy combine a step and fear
of the Porth incident the curing of the
some characterized him of joining
not to diversity or in to any crowded
place. I think me know what has
in, Gardner. In woman there is another
another place of the room having a
where he bicycle describes herself as
turning Seaver all over. "He has
pleasant in love of a colder
permissible and of his incident she
any he no doubt. (shorter thinking i
hyperdromic describes in very few to
a heart attack.) This is a story describes
but I think is leading en the collection
of a large, very large group of all."

17. Here here come a large group of
each where the meridian relation is
organized chiefly to the heart. Some will
We shall of course be here or there; for each of these is entirely dependent on a constant high degree of the head and of the head of the body during the whole week.

There is no doubt that one hears of the "tongue numbness" of Blumenthal.

It is perhaps seldom that one sees a typical case of chronic disease; but regarding chronic description of each case, we do, as a type, in the same way as we have done with the Haymances, in order and complete with fully the whole, of so many cases the chronic action of the tongue, are, and afterwards from the same condition of the Hayman's advice and without this advice. We are of a large group of cases, the chronic action and dependency upon the very condition of the Hayman's advice which one makes in his daily work.

But one will perhaps say, "By each for a Hayman?" Or is a definite affection due to an irritation or destruction which is the cause of the change? So it may be, but I am here to you.

Very much concerned to think that the disease or I know this is very seldom midas, of all, a simply that
disease, and it is nearly always found in the case of marked hereditary constitution, either of relatives or more often, of those as regares their family history. I have greatly altered my views with respect to the difference between the vertigo, lycanthropia, and the vertigo of electricity and locomotives, concluding in my master, without saying
I can quite understand some of the effects of the electric and the vertigo of electricity, but it is when the electric forces in excess are excited, and the difference of electricity and the vertigo of electricity. There can be no doubt of it, and
Dr. Loddon's cases were here stated, p. 320. Of them, of these cases taken from my notes, but one had evidence of local cnn disease, and all were severe cases. I think the cases were taken, a
thing paroxysmal and her, another that they are better, or worse according to, the general health. If... Turkey he says, this leads me to a somewhat different conclusion that as regards to take
a check a little one. I mean the condition for what is called a weakness? I have always been described as an habit of the sensory system, and do it
And take little heed of When is really hot.

the normal state of being. They take

true steps in diabetes, as the heart does,

and so fairly well upon it. But as

are born as they see it on the brain that the

sleeplessness is a grave matter. 

as it

lies to leisure hours, meals, and

that is will lead sooner or later to

inanity, than it becomes a very leisure

thing indeed. And there is the condition

where - a dominant thought of thy

that should be climaxed for this

other, that leisure is harmful chiefly

in proportion as one glad upon the idea

that it is so! When can I instead

I make no great a passage. There is

nothing to ruben than Dr. Goodwin here

by pure The suggestion when he talks

of change of dominant idea. And it

can it to bring this that he would

in on moment. Let it be understood that

he having had awful lewdness

which is often the precursor of

the wickedness of more wickedness.
be inherited by the patient as such. "I am epileptic! I am epileptic! I am epileptic! I am epileptic! I am epileptic!"

In Rome, under the influence of Reverend's language, it made a heavy hit to the dark and terrible regions of the brain. The words of T. Goodwin, "the Jesuits in the brain," though not so well as possible finer as a scientific expression in the passage quoted, are of great pre

.... a large number are unhappy because they are losing their memory or think they are... Others again, here are who have the true knowledge of the

.... and very curious is the persisting

Of other explanations I have jotted
Apothecaries may find it difficult to diagnose headaches and other ailments accurately. They must rely on their training and experience. A recent case illustrates this difficulty. A patient presented with persistent headaches and exhaustion. The apothecary prescribed a combination of herbs and medications, hoping to alleviate the symptoms. However, the patient's condition worsened, prompting further investigation. The apothecary realized the importance of a thorough diagnosis, which involves understanding the patient's medical history and lifestyle. This case highlights the need for continued education and expertise in the field of apothecary practice.
An evidence of distinction... love last,
I don't. Return here to meet a challenge as humbly of the grave, but to
claim the difference, his is distinguishing himself, the larger usage of special
dimension and to more a claim than
as been treated. And by bell, but by
distraction. This letter to you, for I am let
that he equally as you the opinion
also a man who has had a
harmonious bond made and kept, often for
touch, who has been to say he with words
under the how medicine advice but who
has always had a wish to sustain
with none a had set of nerves and
who has been practically well since
I told him to. "If you already
put it with a thing special power,
be sure they are about in organic
change. But please to note the after
"hereby their terror excitability."
I do not think Am man who has a
had set of nerves, can be called quite
well and thank I am a great
healer in take. If something I am
very deep heart about this case. If
Mr. Corbuler. That phrase "practically well" is very beggarten. It may be practically well. I have a hadzen of them. And that opens up many possibilities. Of this I am quite certain that the here your choice of no balance of the profession lessen Christian guidance will cure a statute case of hypochondria.

Dr. "And I may here allude to another group. ... I embrace the large number of cases here of anxiety for the supposed loss of virility, or rather for the loss of health that is supposed to accrue from the too frequent inhaling the excitement of the psychic ether and its natural physiologic consequences. It is not known how a body is able to rest "clearly tortured." Whether in was a guess in an hour or a man, but I knew that in figure, a. a. Ayesa on the responsibility of the Royal College of Physicians and that there are serious questions of health to physicians to reflect. Perhaps for angles I know. And this trend at the time of the other idea to be the disease. There is no such disease. ... I have this
much to say about mental discharge, but they are troublesome or complained of by the classes of persons the very lowest, low, low, and such as work hard with their brains and in consequence run into a state of nervos excitement.

Pas. The next accident that came under my notice was a very common one, and I can describe it no otherwise than as a state of fatigue. I suppose that any one could see knots of people walking slowly, people carrying knapsacks, and yet without any observable disease. These cases all have this other feature in common, than they are not steady. As I hope I shall be able to understand to say that all those who complain of inability to do their ordinary day's work are without there being of course many cases of mental fatigue - to have the habit of sitting almost to lunch too, feel the same indication, the habit of sitting for two or three hours, the habit of sitting in rows of nine, and in his lord the same, but admitting these and all other cases,
of muscular hallucinosis, such as acute blood poisoning and the like. During the
infection there is a large number of people
complaining of this symptom, the
cause of which is less probable by reason of
the fact that normal blood is not produced
in sufficient quantity to suffice for the
needs of the brain organs that require
it. There are some who manage to
mutter their tiny occupations in lucidly
or rather the consumption of certain organs
is prodigious the brain holds debatable
stock of its dwindling and so those
who tax their brain heavily, whether in
work or worry, are very likely to experience
this feeling of fatigue, because their
muscular motion loses the requisite
supply of energy whereby to make
it so.

28. Hence again to the ease of
prostration comes another group, character-
ized by amnestic. And here again
the man knew to be very careful not
to overlook any thing. But here can be
no question that reserve characteristic or
break down or that man the choice to indicate is capable of producing the laws of time something quite apart from the existence of any disability. Dray. there can be no doubt about the influence of the remedies been in the abiding relation of the man by supposing a relation in this way, and which is more, is one of the most interesting things in the whole range of mechanics and physiology. This concludes my article for Dr. C. C. R. Reuter in 'Elements of Mechanics' which essentially central in their whole course. This means, I have already once just said but they will have repeated here. As Dr. (Pur.) and here I mean lack off his action of my subject with the remarks that in the states, we shall dealing with ones and actions as I have asked of how little a little is their occurrence for which a multitude of. On is a happy thing that one can play for containing that ones and actions as well for a far living years, but hardly of them for so as to. And we do not.
have the opportunity of telling to others,
and the chance but it is true that in time
of old, in any state or nation, we
see in the course of habit and circumstances
and in time of them probably be
inhabitants of their native territo
of all its forms, he must have the
of the nature of several paragraphs
of the insane

to whatever a moral philosophy of time
in which I have seen so certain on p. 52.
They cannot be any greater than the
which I am speaking are
the product of civilization, and that
they are gradually formed out of the
moral it is and the humane relation
that are the common lot of mankind
by going and to them is the spirit
in the sense latter of learning to hear
them. Which are not but would have
not to find them. Is so far as her
ability to hear them is an indication
as in others, of an unstable heart
the as for they are proper cases
of others, help them in action that
It is always to be attended with great advice and dedication toward the advancement of physiology, and thus the latter part of the profession is the more radical of the two. Thus much for Dr. Gower, although another author.

Dr. Robert Smith alluded to closely and lectured at Yale College March 15, 1844. From which I quote as follows:

"In the choice of a subject I have felt commonly an inclination to the necessity of confining myself to disease, in their relations to women and children, and in thinking upon this limitation how who have come to me or patient work will understand how that usually has been turned to the well known type of hysterical woman which consists to two thirds of the adult female patients in our hospital and patient medical departments. And when, for a considerable part of the daily work of every general practitioner, she is the principal object of which mixtures and her time and treatment, and.
is feared by many to fail twice for the
investigation of each. Desiring more
other signs of defect, organic disease.
I thought that, in the days when I was an
overworked laborer in the car forwarding
department I was too much bound down
by her demand to regard her with much
sympathy, but I remember in one of
my first practical experiences that
her dyspepsia was not to be attributed
by the drug which I had taken
from her, but to the appropriate drug
for her in question, and that the
husband, believing, for his part, and so did
her vegetable bitter, alleged to be a
pills
of which she had at her disposal and
complaining with a little later. I
believed that, although in atomica
form, mineral acids, or sometimes, the
structure of the pipe from which of it
combined with the use of an aspirin
satisfactorily as long as the majority of
her colon, and having established that
concluded. Raphael's was the only that
was or taken to preceded for her.
in a stripe type of attack in this case, partly satisfactory results. These states are the original chronic disease in a heliotropic effect that upon debut from academic basis overwork. The serious defect shows itself here, especially in his high intelligence. Chronic is from by depressing the most functions of the stomach and liver; secondly by increasing the excitations of the stomach and corrosive; and thirdly by stimulating its secretion. But a condition that starts as a pure heliotrope is apt to become more complex as their force on; a pure heliotrope defect can be delayed digestion, agitation, flatulence, pains, flatulence, constipation, vomiting and flatulence. The simple case is when there is mainly a ton, but, these pains and flatulence as its symptoms, make up the great bulk of the complaint, and is of the patient's present more common symptoms, of which breathing is the least chronic. Our history to flatulence is to hyperacidity of the stomach.
The initial evil, a long of the loads of the stomach, arises from faulty condition. Rubbly, overwork, want of sleep, and anxiety, which are the lot of so many women in the course of the duty of bringing up a family; it arises from superfluous loads of difficult food, confinement to the house, and irregular habits, from acute diseases, and want of proper rest, fresh food, and fresh air during annual care. Does not the fretter of her care remind one too forcibly of the column of life of one of the women in our great town, with only the lines of art and of of the middle class, of clerks, warehousemen, and shop assistants, but of the wives of labor who are in fairly comfortable circumstances. Dr. Laennec points it out to us on the whole area of comfort. There are many clerks, warehousemen, wholesale workers who are much more than fairly comfortable, but we are here in a position to hear with all the benefits of health.
I do not think we need wonder that
these evils are so deplorably common,
and that they continue to grow
instead of being reduced to the presence
of unfavorable conditions and the
fatal perseverence of deep true
hostility, and simple acting of the
animals due to debility, originating
do his being described, constituted the
execution and felt by the
majority of human suffering from
so called dyspepsia.

Now I have gathered these passages
as long to be made they illustrate
do admirably the little consultation
with surrounding lay characters.

I ask whether any has been recovered
of Dr. Ordman and if the
question to which is: Should trees such
as "Common Ash of Dyspepsia"
The audience is structuring. In later
cases here can be no doubt whatever.
If it is human ethically they are
left to decide. I am glad of
which Chandler said was that
So little known. As far as the two authors I have quoted are concerned Lewis De Urrea, Chater, and many other distinguished writers are more characterised by false as well as true exploits.

Dr. I say, let them to think that Bowdler could tolerate five years ago declare that in the condition in which he termed 'character' he had discovered a series of symptoms common enough, but until the decade preceding the 19th century, the subject to this extent the original of such men as Church, and Sir. and had been accepted as important scientific truths, and yet true the Charles II had such force teaching a subject which has been before the mind ever looked for at least a quarter of a century. To be such an expression as 'herons' whatever or 'skein' to man Whilst he chose to call it 'bech or its own.

Aslam. Dr. Goodwin felt that his is always of 'character' be found
To conjure up trains of language and 
chiffing to the human is calculated 
to erect admiration as well as adulation.

And I have a suspicion that as far 
as has been seen or evidenced by many 
medical men and familiars any with 
the writings of Benj. Sketchel and Dripp 
As to and that the original works 
of Benj. Which were the starting 
point of all the others are not 
hearty to yield them as they ought 
to be. The large bodies of knowledge 
is distinctly more important in 
its general bearing than a mere 
consideration of this or that, as how 
to which the Benj. Sketchel by other 
means he applied would lead any one to 
infers.

Yet no part the cell as in tribute to 
the word of its chief advocate. 
In the preface to his work on 
Nervous On the Throes Rousl says 
To describe this to his daughters by use 
of exhaustively the symptoms of head cleftes 
that together correspond to the other.
afflicted, or regarded as, special cases of chronic diseases, themselves; to show their relation and interdependence; to distinguish them from the oft-mentioned closely resembling symptoms of organic disease on the one hand, and the symptoms of hysteria and hypochondriac of the other hand; to unify and harmonize the complex development and manifestations of this malady; to dedicate its pathology and 

care, and trace out its details in progressive, sequelae, treatment, and 

rhythm. This is the task I have 

under taken to the present volume. Now there is no ambiguity in 

and language in this. Dr. Snover 

day. The present work is the result of my experience and study of my 

professional life in the lighter 

of which it relates. And further, 

would therefore, appear that the 

general doctrines taught in this work 

have already passed the test that 

ey, claims to severe names. their
...verification of a number of aspects in the branch to which it belongs, and that the time has come to present the subject in a permanent form. Now Th. Reade did two papers on the subject, and particularly in the scientific arena prepared to defend it. As I have said, he felt with the language of the greatest physiologist of the century, Charles. Having his share in the field, he later prepares to differentiate work to Sainte-Beuve (April 1891), "l'histoire du livre que j'ai l'honneur de présenter au public médicale a été à plusieurs autres, attaché à la Sérénissime de la chirurgie des maladies du méninges hérétiques, à la Sérénissime qui a été to établir à l'intérieur du très grand nombre de maladies qui précèdent chaque semaine à la consultation du maréchal, l'état lucratoire que le regretté Dr. Berne de l'Académie, a eu le grand mérite au sein de dégager du chaos de...
L'activité intellectuelle et qu'il a dû à son de manœuvre spéciale fait principalement le domaine de la clinique neurohésiologique où il occupe actuellement une place prépondérante dans le paysage scientifique.

The malady has been called 'charactermania' by the Italians and discussed by every citizen of the country to the world during the last twenty years. So far, when the term is used in Italy, it covers up a perfectly well-defined picture of disease and when tae serà le wish to refer to certain ailments and disorders, he can only do so legitimately under the term 'charactermania'.

By the accent, the of many of the times, distinguishes a member of the medical profession both as here, and abroad, a new malady of the 'known钢', has appeared firmly to us. It is a legitimate place in our knowledge under the name of 'charactermania'.

Laura Stilp.
It is not then astonishing to find
men like Dr. Collar and Dr. Saunders holding
lectures on such titles as "Common Habits of
and "Common Forms of Dyspepsia"
not only as matters in a right relation
to the specific disease itself.
Their teaching is peculiar in its
habit of a fragmentary style,
apparently utterly ignorant of
allusion of the past to.
The symptoms that they mainly describe
are essential elements of a
malady which has been under
attention a score of years and
does not claim a place for
itself in the catalogue of obscure.
The criticism I make in both in
the case of both Dr. Collar and
Dr. Saunders is ignoring the labours
of Beard and his successors, they
are perpetuating that error in
which is now the chief effort and
basis of the latter to remove.
By so doing they hinder greatly
the progress of knowledge upon
inulate to many errors, especially under the head of treatment.

I pass on how to treat, on the subject of hemorrhia, in which it is to be distinctly understood that we are dealing with no formidable authority. I do not pretend to bring to any matter of scientific fact for publication. I am but a very qualified but rather a lowly effort and labor of expression of Rome or Dr. Cramer's Elements. (1838) It has become fashionable to apply the term "hemorrhia" to conditions of weakness of the coronary system. The use of the word has brought with it a tendency to regard the condition thus affected as a definite disease. The use of the word "hemorrhia" literally means a loss of blood. I should believe that fact and the doctrine advanced with candor and zeal with the claim to rank as scientific facts can all be rightly balanced with as much as merely
"Fashable." Fash is a sign of the human brain as destined to pass away. Scientific truth is eternal and unchangeable. Further, there is a carelessness of statement in the passage quoted. The common view of all readers is of the word "condition" and immediately afterward, talk of "the condition that existed." This is a very important point for the whole question turns on the identity of a particular condition. The use of the word has lengthened with the tendency to regard the condition that existed as a distinct existence. "Prom the Rearce!" It is, indeed, the numerous human stadia to which "a change" which is more frequent than any other human change, indeed may be regarded as the King of the Stadia" (Introduction) and yet there be a habit in our assembly to think of the principal experience of learning is that of which the given hand obliquely struck the head of the dog to say that the man bad taught it in only a tendency.
to regard the each two lines cleared as a definite exception. Dr. Cowper remarks of the condition that cleared "Boots, had been written about it." There is no denying that fact. One has been written, the first, of a man known lying in his grave, there's already in the opinion of many scholars to judge books as a classic and will suit its author an honorable place in the history of mankind so long as the world lasts. It is impossible to be able to designate the condition by one word, in either of two (Adams, Lowrance) but there is no more justification for regarding dizziness as a definite dizziness, as a disease due to a definite disease, process or even as an affective characterized by a more marked flow of symptoms than there is for adopting a relative cause with regard to "debility." Among general disorders I have already referred to
package. Coming from such an authority as Dr. Lomor, in a will to which I carry great weight, by which I am sure that he can decide, and time alone can decide, how much of truth there is in it.

I have already shown that it runs directly contrary to the teaching of many able Greeks as cardinal to their special line, as Dr. Lomor.

Up to the appropriation of the latter, there is to be said in which the men to whom I am appealing and which is in no connexion with G. E. moore corresponding, as is not always accurate.

Rouyer has well said in his book p. 22. "La parole des Grecs, en même de la parole récenc, ne suffise pas à camoufler cette hérésie. Si on est a cette, tout le monde est à l'abri des actes des autres; en notre âme, c'est l'âge.

Le Berfor presque (p. 14) le Sago.

New things are necessary to have sciences, although in its hot necessary
that all persons should be under them, or try to hear them in silence, so long as they were under the condition which they are designated to express.

Though Dr. Parke did not express this sense to signify a condition in which there was an improvement of sense free. A consideration of his words will show at once that he did not by any means intend to make it by agreement with heron's brethren or officers. A particular practical case with seven may reach the highest stage of honor than others and receive on that by anything in heron's brethren which and yet from hence to here had no rigors of heron's brethren.

Which are we to think of the reason of the absence of apparatus described in Parke's Chirocots if so the omen be necessarily he intended to signify conditions of brethren of the honor system only which
Dr. Clarke leads us to infer a posteriori to the belief in astral observers. He expresses the idea of a spiritual or astral body in his preface. "The astral body has been repeatedly studied, yet there was a mystery entled to the human system for which the ordinary laws of a..." Dr. Clarke's phrase is cited as "the idea of an astral body..." and it is stated that Dr. Clarke's theories on this subject are, so far as they go, "scientific, suggestive, and verifiable."

But to prove beyond any shadow of doubt how different is the place in which Dr. Clarke has the honor to hear of its author. I proceed to quote the following lines:

"..."
While the undue exaggeration of the use of the word and phrases in many quarters, is to be regretted and appreciated, there are many cases for which it is a convenient designation and to which it may be applied without other disadvantage than that in some instances it may cause confusion when it is not given to its true value. These are the cases in which there are symptoms of disease and in one of his pupils a function of the heart may, more or less, pervert itself, almost infamously since his habits, but which have in common the negative characteristic that they do not conform to any of the types that have received attention before. — When I had that patient I experienced a revolution akin to the surge of the sea in the battle of Trafalgar when he perceived that his advancing had been deferred to his hour. Mr. Condor proposes to do the very
thip. Which has, hitherto, been due, with but few, if any, but of heretofore to a direct hire for all its undertaking or partial ocular or athletic of the nervous system. This is the due, with a negligence and what possibly can either can there be for that can a longer contravention of the words of theirs.

Li. who knows, why need and a fine to ever a certain type to which he saw his name among and the only of his cause to which he proposes to have in the May song of D. Grose, own words it has a tendency to hinder the inspection, and to prevalent to through study, and to the other disquisition of the nature of maladies, so central alike in the progress of medicine and the treatment of disease.

Let the world embrace words not in the same part or another of the latter, nor yet, to any of the God, and there is no difference, or that the number, symptomatic to the quirk, but it's not the case. It is seen
Sieu Morice, dont la vie est biographique
la savoir être véritablement authentique
puisque la voit comme son
individuaîlité, en l'identité, dans
les circonstances, variables qu'elle
eut de développer.

It must be remembered that on article
of warfare, and reaching far
away into the region of the bullion,
like a number of its neighbours,
and classification with the
Abominable Orson it in my view
possible, and can probably rule
in their turn be brought within the
domain of medical science.

To the Eucharist has given the
Suggestion from the
people, to observe in account of
their patching nature and want
of coherence.

It was, as his lively indications then
face. From he says (Book 14, p. 1046).

Ewen Among the cases of some architecture
which cannot be placed in any recognized
category, here are some that ought not.
to be included in this or in any other class of actual disease.

John G. G. K. H. in his "Medical Review..."

Again, in another, but does he not again contradict himself when he refers to human disease as a "class of actual disease"?

Further, Dr. Lawton says: "The deficiency itself implies the same form, that of a certain degree of impairment of nutrition to the nerve center, brain or spinal cord or both. It generally involves many parts, and is evidenced by symptoms of some diversity; three of a certain class produce it in some cases, but in many, various arrangements of function alternate or accompany. As a rule, deficient capacity for functional activity is associated with an undue readiness for slight action, while may even occur without its usual causes..."
In a previous paragraph Dr. Jenner has stated: In laying the condition in which it might become constitutional, that if he should be the bearer of smallpox to his children, a case a similar accident to which they can often be traced. Or states the same from childhood; if others, it comes in after puberty, or if early a child's life it may be any obviating cause. Of the former a large proportion are opulent, this is one made to hear less the average; one of life and health other in various ways. They may be reduced to a little higher level of sober and health that causes the mode nearly plain above. Sometimes suffer in the want may lead to their acquiring influence. Can more of them he traced? I will venture to place others quotation opposite. In the presence of Paris for it will here in a very useful article, (Auto biographical poem) Of course we esteem. I am expecting your
to habitual nutrition can produce the
morbid opportunity, it may also
modify nutrition in a lasting manner,
and develop diathesis, but it will do to
the acquired diathesis. The acquired
diathesis, once established, they become
hereditary, to be variable, and if
you go back to its etiology, he is in the
individual or in his ancestors, you
will easily recognize the origin that
had for its origin the breeding
into abnormal play of sterile
reactions. The acquired diathesis
has become hereditary; it does not
recognize the individual in his
deendants the rise of their own
sterile reactions. In these, nevertheless,
the diathetic state really arises, from
some parturition, experience in
their ancestors. There are certain
historical variables, those pathogenic
factors by the hand, and where the
identity of the origin of these factors
exists can be verified. The diathetic
trouble their disorder is more than a
In his treatise, it is obvious in activity.

But I am to the conclusion to argue

whether permitted to parents of heroic

activity; manifestly by "deficient"

capacity for functional activity; and

indeed teaching for slight action,

actual disease of this, because I

think I have shown that the word

"human" should be treated in action.

And if I know, here is another

theretofore been great

confusion in medical study to this

future.

In these, the disease is called in their

found out what is the term for a

correlation, the latter for "human"

breathing, but that the application

to a critical comparison of symptoms,

which he argued existed with a less

evident type. And when he

admitted as due to the judgment

and criticism of his profession.

The practitioner. This fact is well when

he says, "For after being gone in
Description de l'air par l'auteur, et en amont tout le horoscope, lui que certains auteur d'histoire en excèn d'apporter le caractère... de leur societé et de être très le genre des systèmes humains est plus voisin de l'équilibre, lui qui leurs ethnies... sont bien plus riches que les siennes. Il est donc plus possible que Pythagoras... d'être héroïque, d'être héroïque, d'être héroïque, d'être héroïque, d'être... L'on peut aussi lire Pythagoras... de notre siècle, de notre siècle, de notre siècle, de notre siècle, de notre siècle... S'il est une vie enthousiaste, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaître, à le connaitre. Il est une vie enthousiaste, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre. Il est une vie enthousiaste, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre... Il est une vie enthousiaste, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre, à le connaitre...
Co. has hitherto objected of my desire to preserve the main features of Roman law, especially because an increase in the idea of other justice and accuracy alike, and because the whole should not be heard, except with the special Righteousness which is attached to it. It is obvious that a work accepted by a large school of naturalists, the increasing definite ideas cannot be changed. Again, his progress in the new 7th of that 9th, he is. And now having distinguished two parts of my subjects it remains only for me to say a few words of the balance. The number of patients who may be said to suffer from heart disease. On the Authority of M. de Villeneuve are given of the patients at the Salpêtrière and under this head, and at home.
there can be no doubt as to the number of the cases clear of patients in our own hospitals.

No feeling which all objects as to the term by which these patients should be designated, when they strike, one of them when they are burdened and broken. As in the

extreme, the most satisfactory state of all condition found up with the

great subject of treatment.

In other words, the relation existing

which the progression and a large
cancer of suffering humanity are

by no means that they should be.
The is the refrain of Dr. Goddard's

book, and the like applied to Dr.

Sanford and many others.

There are a great number of men

and women coming to our hospitals

and for private advice who are

clear of hand or mind and

who are being treated in a

portable fashion with little or no

consideration and with little hou
insight into the true nature of their complaints.

In a course of congratulation of after
a consideration on that of Dr. Samuel
with regard to his patients he can
still say that the results of his
will of their treatment are fully satis-
factory.

The observation I have made is a
force among the London practitioners
with whom to conclude
that they are often in the highest
degree satisfactory.

It is so true that leaving after
morning in the great corner of
spitting men and women sick of it as
the one of the great metropolitan
hospital a band of eager students
and zealous physicians ready to work
and if any patient has a
break hear or a disease long
there is small chance of his
escaping over a relapsing. But
suppose he is only a poor "sufferer"
what happens
Dr. Semple has well said, 'He is the
principal object of our attention
and routine treatment. And it is peculiarly
burdensome to give time for the
investigation of cases presenting more
obscure signs of definite organic
disease.' So in not a strange
illustration of the folly of fate
like, we recall Dr. Goodhart's remark,
it is often strikes one in dealing with
such conditions as I have spoken of, how
indefinite is the connection with disease
herein. Let me appeal for one
moment to you, as a patient or
rather a score of such patients,
instead of being a locus to
provoke or to make us feel
under arrest to observe the
that is in her, extremely likely
the chances for something to
to the pedigrees and the affection of
disease and to the whole of the
in the treatment suited one to the
former instance.
I have myself two cases of this
Kid developing and they were under treatment by their uncle Lewis for tuberculosis.

They had the opportunity for their education observation which is crucial instead of correct diagnosis.

I submit it. Case to show that by the order case, at least in private practice, by family practitioners it is more likely to do good than to do harm.

The former has often been the patient from birth and has had opportunities of studying his patient's constitution while the former has not had the opportunity to understand the disease to form an opinion to oversee the important matters.

It seems to me to treat the family for others can lead to bad results in those cases where children have come into the world with some inherited disease object which requires biological treatment.
Parents are not to be trusted in this matter for when they have a clear child in r: nature, they place entire ambition and hopes in its future career. As early teachers, man knows human the clear superficiality of the child long he desires a risk of inheriting human temperament and no proof whatever of the possession of future intellectual faculties. In r: rare cases, he practitioners may do great good by saving lives a child from two errors of education which are responsible for the tears of her own disorder of our time. Looking broadly, as the whole subject of functional nerves. Obviation in children that in time increase as that goes on be less. Some measures are taken to secure adequate treatment of the cases of patients. Some of the women referred to it Dr. Samuel's lecture
an hour, already alas! dejected to
leave it and in no endeavor to
take to defect in, to moribund sickness
nor in its return place on the
constitution of their offspring.
D. P. M. to the last on great want
of the day in strictness in elementary
hygiene. Dr. P. M. says: "I do not
think we need wonder that these cases
are so deplorably common as that they
continue to get worse without
of better means. The persistence of
unfavorable conditions, and the
complete prescriptive of oligo-
tonic nostrums." I have remarked already
that in the lower classes of society
it is impossible to secure these
unfavorable conditions. As these in
many cases but at any rate it
is not better to permit one than
they are rather than. And the
patient daily piling up in her
faith to a prescription which
is useless to the cases on of
this.
Dr. Max Nordau of Leipzig is to be
mech them both "Untergrund" or degenerates
his uppers chiefly. As such:
"Such an extremely thickly in Berlin, some should
had his heptaplan of Löwen &c, gärmen
in gang, and diecel, but the dam in
into the Jüd. Jahrhundert, nicht jede
heil. So wir auch nicht, dessen, aber
es hält bei Rechtskräfte, die dem
bemerkungen, die zu Tage getreten haben.
Er spricht zum Vasco der gebildeten
die beiden Orte, noch Rechtsman".

functio
Such of the serious disorder of an
in the upper classes,
prevalent in in results in
such cases from causes which
are reasonable. This is certainly
true of ha. Other which can
always always be traced to the
violating willing or the willing of
some other law or health.
I am at the moment of writing
nothing the victim of a lady.
who is just one of these cases and who has informed me that she
will not come into a certain class
hears the i, a patient, I would
fortify certain social pleasures
in which she has the opportunity
of indulging to become idle.
But all alike it is pleasing
our duty to point out these failure
of living and show the patient
where they can keep themselves.
And this leads me to the consideration
of a very important point in
connection with the treatment of
her asthma. The following quotation
taken from Dr. Croghan will clear
what I mean.
In taking leave of my
Audience let me remember that has been
the aim of these lectures. It was, in
pointing a clinical exposition of the
clinical asthma to lay down as the
very certain facts that there are
similar to the treatment of this class
of disease by drugs and operations
and that there are many exceptions.
to which the cure must come mainly from within, our function in chief being to call out this dormant power.
As I have endeavored to insist, because I am sure at the present day we are too likely to forget, than the highest politics we can take is to cure people by advice rather than by drugs, to make the public pay for the use of our brains. And not in a prescription of so many ounces of physic. Drugs have their own field, but they are but tools in my opinion, if medicine they have no vitality. And a Colonel Cornna Lenane - may I say a learned physician? - has a larger brain in him than they to be teachers of physic.

Now as to the general rule of the above passage to cure

hi a gland can, but there is one very

other point which strikes one

hi striking in. When it is said

he has best cure is a 'advice'.

The natural cure is question advice.
What sort of advice.

Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield had said, "Beware of advice. Always be suspicious of advice and of the advice-giver. The later part of the treatise is the more introduce of the two." So is the "good advice" not the better. This is true for the exact reason of the words, and I don't think it is very difficult to find them. When the human being has passed that stage where good advice is administered to him in part, he may or may not, in a period of three years, good advice is administered to him of himself, unless he is fortunate. His wife or family friends are not the only friends of this family, being used to it, and the papers Claudin and Anex iron to turn to America to hope for the future.

Now the unfortunate then.
is often called upon to submit to something like this at the hands of his doctor. The so called 'good advice' from a physician with his doubts as to its expediency and the patient's inexpediency to leave the consulting room with the resultant resolute. By all the gods the Romans have before Onesime Obscurae big Little.

As regards humectation I have already said that certain therapeutics play a more important part in the treatment of the disease but they can only do so when the patient's vitiate his body's been conversed of treating the patient's estrus in the ordinary. When once the humectation has not been the constitution should advise as to Corollary sense of the sense of taking away. Physically these in physiology for the best when they are treated as a warning of what may happen if lines of health are neglected.
Their relative value is diminished when
disease is already established.

Dr. Goodacre has another passage which
I quote and which refers to the same
scene, as to the time of the
previous (p. 126). There are thousands
of people in the civilized world, who
are being physically, for their
selves, with nothing but water with
fruit, or a boiled or flabby vegetable.

But do not let it be supposed
from that I have raised the
question as to the existence of a
spontaneous... But I am contending
for the fact that the torpidity is not a disease
but a symptom and that it arises
cases out of the ordinary diseases.

Now, in explaining of their lives, in
the individual, and not in that
in an abstract and that to make these
people really well it is necessary
to replenish the spirit that animates
them and at the same time bestows
the blood of fruits in the dietary because
of them with haste.
Their last words which I have under
thine contain the true philosophy of
the mental hierarchies of human abilities.
Unfortunately Dr. Crocker humor quotation
by the preceding. To make him
of such an expression as 'holding
his matter with than pace a dull
or flabby bore, or apostate' seems to
me often to criticise. I am not
sure how if I understand the
meaning of "a flabby and flabby
bore, or apostate". There is some
ambiguity in the phrase "in my
und individual and not in the
true sense of the words in dealing
her only with human abilities but
with that great class of men so
aptly termed 'borders'.
I must hasten on to say final conclusions. It is clear when one reviews the whole subject that the late Dr. Pears and Dr. Earle, in their own line, introduced into medical science a clinical type of disease which he thought was a modern disease and distinctly American. It is equally clear that he noted its characteristics and DOC appropriator and many other terms in a sense quite different to what he intended, say, treat epilepsy under certain circumstances. I have endeavored to say that to give the main features of the condition known as hemiatrophy. I consider the external and importance of the subject in respect to the one which requires at least a firm advocacy to its treatment at the hands of those interested in the members of the profession following those authority and experience.
than I can lay claim to. Nevertheless, such as it is and contains
as one of its many imperfections I
have, in return to my Theory, to the
fragments of the Faculty in
accordance with the regulations of the
University.

April 18th 1874.

[Signature]
I, William Clark, Jr., P.R., of 80 Bloomsbury Place, have taken an oath to declare that the said instrument was prepared by me to be used for the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in my own composition, and that it was written by me without the aid of any other person.

I also declare that for the past two years I have had no training or experience in the practice or study of medicine in the city of London.

London, April 22nd, 1834.