

its smooth side to the skin. A false eruption of petechiæ or pustules may be detected by examining the person perfectly naked. All the species of hemorrhage are marked with symptoms which need not be enumerated. Jaundice may also be feigned by a daily use of muriatic acid in small doses, and other means ; but it must be recollected that real jaundice is frequently accompanied with vomiting, pain, and sleeplessness, and always with a yellow colour of the adnata. Real cachexia or great weakness, is marked by a loss of appetite, or of strength, or swelling of the legs.

Pain is difficult of detection, to a degree that Fodéré himself relates instances in which he has mistaken feigned pain for real and real for feigned. But pain in any one part is generally accompanied with an alteration of some of the natural functions of the part affected. Real pain is also frequently accompanied with want of sleep, of appetite and with some fever. Feigned syncope or hysteria cannot resist the application of sternutatories to the nostrils. In the former it is difficult to dissemble a small, feeble, and languishing pulse, an almost suppressed respiration, cold sweats, coldness of the extremities, and great paleness of the countenance. Persons have succeeded in moderating, others in increasing, the action of the heart. Apoplexy cannot be long dissembled, and according to Zacchias, will not resist sternutatories, and in paralysis a powerful shock from an electric jar may develop the deceit.

Feigned epilepsy is however of common occurrence. In the real disease, the person falls suddenly to the ground, the face is livid, the pupil fixed and does not contract nor relax in the light or in the dark, lips pale, mouth distorted and frothy, and the pulse altered ; there is a total loss of feeling, and insensibility even to actual cautery, the eyes open with a wink and not in the natural manner. A true epileptic is generally ashamed of his situation. Convulsions and catalepsy,