

Tellurium



„Die Übersicht derselben wird nun völlig hinreichend sein,
um diese metallische Substanz als ein selbstständiges, von allen bis jetzt bekannten wesentlich
verschiedenes Metall anzuerkennen, wodurch demnach die Zahl der gegenwärtig bekannten
Metalle auf zwanzig gebracht ist; und welchem ich hiermit den, von der alten Muttererde ent-
lehnten, Namen Tellurium beilege.“
(Martin Klaproth, 1798)



“Tellurium promises to become a very important medicine,
for it is one of the neighbors of Gold.
The proving of Tellurium will become one of the most important provings.”
(Constantin Hering, 1864)

Inhalt / Content

Substanz / Substance

Aurum paradoxum - die Geschichte des Tellur

Über die siebenbürgischen Golderze, und das in selbigen enthaltene neue Metall - Martin Klaproth

The homoeopathic proving of Tellurium - Constantin Hering

Vergiftungen / Poisonings

1946 - The toxicology of a new metal - Lawrence T. Fairhall

Prüfungen / Provings

1850-1851 - Provings by C. Hering, C. Raue, O. Tietze, M. Cooms, Dr. Kitchen, Dr. Gardner, Dr. Whitey, Dr. Gosewisch, N.N. and Miss F.

1852 - Proving by J. W. Metcalf

1864 - Proving by Carroll Dunham

1865 - Register of Symptoms - Constantin Hering

1875 - Proving of J. R. Croker

Heilungen / Cures

1852 - Herpes circinatus in a 3 years old boy - J. W. Metcalf

1867 - Otorrhoea since scarlatina in infancy, in a 9 years old quite deaf boy - Carroll Dunham

1875 - Eine Art verschlimmertes skrophulöses Ekzem hinter beiden Ohren, bei einem 4jährigen Mädchen - F. H. Boynton

1883 - Ringworm in two dogs - Thomas Skinner

1891 - Long standing pains in the upper portion of the back with oversensitiveness to the slightest touch, in a widow of about 50 - G. G. Shelton

1891 - Sensitiveness of the back after a severe fall on the sacrum, in a maiden lady aged 45 - G. G. Shelton

1891 - Hyperaesthesia of the spinal column in a almost helpless young lady aged 29 suffering from meningitis with hemiplegia - G. G. Shelton

1898 - A little boy about four years of age, while sliding down the banisters, lost his hold, striking his head on a tiled floor and became unconscious - James T. Kent

1947 - Ear discharge with penetrating odour for two years after a mastoid operation, in a girl aged 9 - Dorothy Shepherd

1976 - A famous pianist with severe back pain - Margery G. Blackie

Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints

1867 - Discharge from both ears since five years, attacks of intolerable otalgia, and deafness, in a girl aged 13 - J. S. Linsley

1869 - Offensive discharge from the ears and muco-purulent secretion from the conjunctiva, in a 4 years old girl - Timothy F. Allen

1873 - Pustular inflammation of the conjunctiva - Geo S. Norton

1873 - Observations from practice - T. S. Hoyne

1875 - Tellurium vs. Pulsatilla in Otitis media of children - H. C. Houghton

1901 - Otorrhoea following scarlatina - Eugene B. Nash

1908 - Tellurium in Sacral and Sciatic Pains - J. Hutchinson

1908 - Tellurium in otorrhoea and sarcomatous polypus of nose - P. C. Majumdar

Hering's Guiding Symptoms

Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

1902 - John H. Clarke

1915 - Cyrus M. Boger

1927 - William Boericke

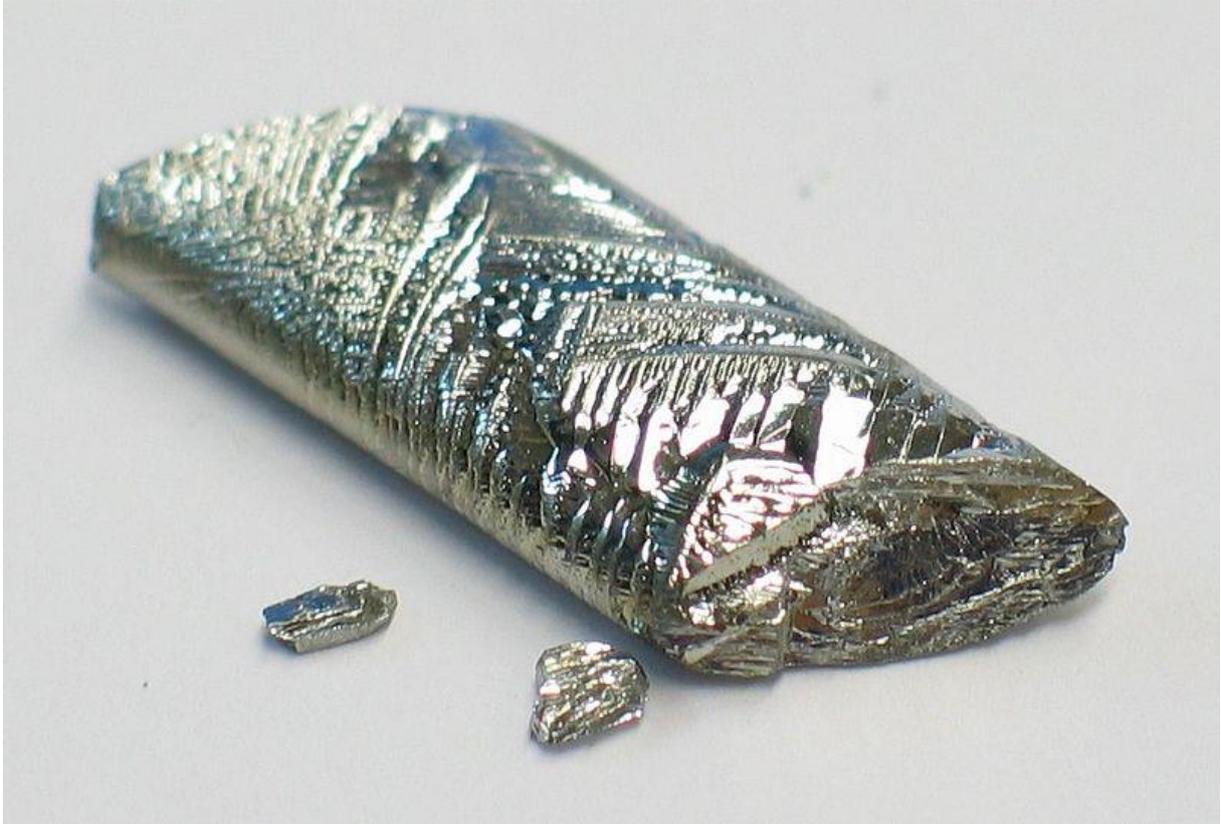
1929 - N. M. Choudhuri

Kommentare / Commentaries

1887 - Adolph Lippe

Bibliographie / Bibliography

Substanz / Substance



Substanz / Substance

Übersicht / Overview

Aurum paradoxum - die Geschichte des Tellur

Über die siebenbürgischen Golderze, und das in selbigen enthaltene neue Metall - Martin Klaproth

The homoeopathic proving of Tellurium - Constantin Hering

Aurum paradoxum - die Geschichte des Tellur

„Auf der Grube Maria Loretto zu Facebay bei Zalathna in Siebenbürgen wurde noch in der zweiten Hälfte des verflossenen Jahrhunderts eine metallische Substanz gebrochen und zur Gewinnung des darin eingemengten Goldes, welches mitunter gegen 3 Prozent betrug, verschmolzen; sie war **Aurum paradoxum**, **Aurum problematicum**, auch **Aurum album** genannt worden. Auf den Gold führenden Gängen zu Nagyag und zu Offenbanya waren ebenfalls einige Mineralsubstanzen, als sogenanntes verlarvtes Gold auch unter den Namen Blättererz, Gelberz, Charaktergold bekannt, welche reiche Goldausbeute gaben, obwohl sie weder in ihrer Farbe noch in den andern Eigenschaften einen Gehalt an edlem Metall wahrnehmen liessen. Im Jahre 1782 untersuchte Müller von Reichenstein, Bergbeamter, später k. k. Hofrat, diese Substanzen und erkannte, dass sie ein eigentümliches Metall enthalten; er machte seine damit angestellten Versuche in den Schriften der einträchtigen Freunde in Wien (I. Jahrg. 1., 2. und 3. Heft) bekannt. Gleich nach der Bekanntmachung wurde die Eigentümlichkeit des neuen Metalles von mehreren Seiten angefochten; es wurde behauptet, dass es Antimon sei. Bergmann, welchem Müller von Reichenstein eine kleine Menge zur Untersuchung übersandt hatte, widerlegte diese Meinung. Kirwan war der Erste, welcher es als ein selbstständiges neues Metall anerkannte; er gab ihm den Namen Sylvan. Durch Klaproth (Beiträge, 3. Th. 1798) und Gmelin (Crell's chem. Ann. 1. Th. 1799) wurden dessen Eigenschaften vollständig bekannt, Klaproth gab ihm den planetarischen Namen Tellurium, welcher ihm auch geblieben ist. In der Folge wurde das Tellur von H. Davy, Berzelius, Wöhler und andern Chemikern in Beziehung auf seine Verbindungen untersucht.

Unter den Tellurmineralien ist das gediegene Tellur eine grosse Seltenheit geworden, welche schon im letzten Jahrzehnt des vorigen Jahrhunderts nicht mehr vorgekommen ist. Nach Stücken, welche sich in Mineraliensammlungen erhalten haben, ist zu entnehmen, dass es sich in ansehnlichen Massen gefunden haben mag, denn man kennt Exemplare von reiner Metallmasse von mehreren Pfunden im Gewichte. Der angeführte Fundort ist der einzige bisher bekannte; die Nachricht von einem zweiten (Huntington in Connecticut nach Sillimans Journal I. 405) hat sich nicht bestätigt; eben so verlautet auch nichts mehr von dessen Vorkommen bei Tellemarken im südlichen Norwegen, welches von Ström (in von Leonhards Taschenbuche 1856) angezeigt wurde.

Das Tellur hat eine zinnweisse Farbe, eine kristallinisch-kleinkörnige Struktur, ist weich, spröde, das spezifische Gewicht ist 6,2; es ist an der Luft beständig, leicht schmelzbar; unter Zutritt der Luft bis zum Glühen erhitzt entzündet es sich und verbrennt mit blauer Flamme; das Produkt der Verbrennung ist die tellurige Säure, eine weisse, leicht schmelzbare Substanz.

In der Natur vorkommende Verbindungen des Tellurs sind:

Sylvanit, früher Charaktergold, aurum graphicum, aurum album, dann Schrifterz genannt, weil die Gruppierung der kleinen prismatischen Krystalle oft eine Ähnlichkeit mit Schriftzügen zeigt; es enthält 59,6 Tellur, 26,5 Gold, 13,9 Silber; findet sich bloß zu Offenbanya.

Nagyagit, Nagyager Golderz, Blättererz, Blättertellur, enthält 30 Tellur, 51 Blei, 9 Gold, 1 Kupfer und Silber, 9 Schwefel; findet sich zu Nagyag und Offenbanya.

Müllerin, von Beudant nach dem Entdecker des Tellurs, sonst Gelberz, Weisstellur genannt, hat eine ähnliche Zusammensetzung wie Sylvanit, wird deshalb von mehreren Mineralogen auch für einerlei mit diesem gehalten, findet sich zu Nagyag.

Petzit, von Haidinger nach seinem Analytiker, dem Chemiker Petz, sonst auch Tellurgoldsilber genannt, besteht aus 34,98 Tellur, 46,76 Silber und 18,26 Gold. Diese vier Mineralspecies und das gediegene Tellur kommen auf Gängen in einem sandsteinähnlichen mit Porphyr in Verbindung stehenden Gebilde vor, welches man für jüngerer Entstehung hält als die kristallinen oder Urgebirge.

Tellursilber, aus 37,2 Tellur, 62,8 Silber bestehend, wurde in der Grube Sawodinsky am Altai, später auch in kleiner Menge zu Rezbanya im Bannat aufgefunden.

Altait, Tellurblei, aus 38,1 Tellur, 61,9 Blei bestehend, findet sich im Tellursilber am Altai.

Tetradymit, Tellurwismut, aus 35,86 Tellur, 59,66 Wismut und 4,48 Schwefel bestehend, fand sich auf einer Lettenkluft im Grünsteine zu Schubkau bei Schemnitz und wurde vom Professor Wehrle zur Gewinnung des Tellurs benützt, ist gegenwärtig Seltenheit, ebenso der im Gebirge Feritsel bei Pojawa in Siebenbürgen vorkommende; andere Fundorte sind noch Tellemarken in Norwegen, Bastnäs in Schweden, in den Goldminen von Whitehall, Monroe und Tellurium in Virginien, in Davidson in Nord Carolina.

Tellurwismut, aus 15,93 Tellur, 79,15 Wismut, 3,15 Schwefel und 1,48 Selen bestehend, zu San José in Brasilien.

Von diesen beiden höchst wahrscheinlich verschieden ist das, durch Elastizität seiner Blättchen ausgezeichnete sogenannte **Molybdänsilber**, zu Deutsch Pilsen in Ungarn ehemals als Seltenheit vorgekommen; besteht aus 29,74 Tellur 61,15 Wismut 2,07 Silber und 3,33 Schwefel.

Tellurit, als sehr seltenes natürliches Oxydationsprodukt mit gediegenen Tellur zu Facebay vorgekommen.

Durch chemisches Verfahren dargestellte Verbindungen des Tellurs sind über 150 bekannt, darunter nur gegen 10 mit organischen Substanzen.

Aus der Zusammenstellung der Tellurmineralien ist ersichtlich, dass das Vorkommen dieses Metalles auf sehr wenige Gegenden der Erde beschränkt ist, und, dass sie größtenteils selbst in diesem zu den Seltenheiten gehören; dies erklärt wohl, dass von Tellurverbindungen nicht leicht eine besondere Anwendung zu erwarten ist. Giftige Eigenschaften scheinen dem Tellur nicht eigen zu sein; hinsichtlich seiner Wirksamkeit als Arzneimittel fehlen noch Versuche. Auf Veranlassung der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften hat das hohe k. k. Finanzministerium die Veranstaltung getroffen, dass die Tellurerze Siebenbürgens gegen Ersatz des darin enthaltenen Goldes aus dem k. k. Münzamt in Wien erhalten werden können, wodurch der Wissenschaft das Tellur zu weiteren Forschungen zugewendet wird.

Da das Tellur ungeachtet seines metallischen Ansehens manche Eigenschaften besitzt, nach denen es mit den nicht metallischen Elementen übereinkommt, so wird es von manchen Chemikern, so wie das Arsen zu den Metalloiden oder metallähnlichen Grundstoffen gezählt. Diese Eigenschaften zeigen sich insbesondere in den Metallverbindungen, von denen die des Tellur's Ähnlichkeit mit denen des Arsens, Schwefels und Selens haben.“

(F. X. M. Zippe, Geschichte der Metalle, Wien 1857, Tellur, S. 267-270)

Über die siebenbürgischen Golderze, und das in selbigen enthaltene neue Metall - Martin Klaproth

„Unter den mannigfaltigen Mineralprodukten, womit die Natur die unterirdischen Schatzkammern Siebenbürgens so freigebig angefüllt hat, verdienen besonders auch die, ihrer Natur nach bis jetzt noch nicht genugsam gekannten, sogenannten Weiß-Golderze die Aufmerksamkeit des Naturforschers.

Daß die unter solcher Benennung begriffenen, verschiedentlichen Erzarten Gold enthalten, dies war beinahe Alles, was man bisher mit Gewissheit wußte. Was aber die Bestimmung der übrigen Bestandteile und deren Mischungsverhältnisse anlangt, so herrscht darüber gegenwärtig noch Ungewissheit und Zweifel. Ich habe gesucht, diese in der chemischen Mineralogie bisher noch offene Lücke auszufüllen, und lege hiermit eine kurzgefasste Nachricht von meinen, mit diesen kostbaren Erzen angestellten, Erfahrungen dar.

Das Hauptresultat derselben besteht in Auffindung und Bestätigung eines **neuen eigentümlichen Metalls**, welches in einer dieser Erzarten den Hauptbestandteil, und in den übrigen einen wesentlichen Mitbestandteil, ausmacht.

A.

Dasjenige Fossil, in welchem dieses neue Metall den vorwaltenden oder Hauptbestandteil ausmacht, ist das, von den mineralogischen Schriftstellern sogenannte, Aurum paradoxum, oder Metallum problematicum; dessen Fundort die Grube Mariahilf im Faczebayer Gebirge bei Zalathna in Siebenbürgen ist. Die Farbe dieses Erzes hält das Mittel zwischen Zinnweiß und Bleigrau; oft mit gelblich oder graulich angeflogener Oberfläche. Es hat starkglänzenden Metallglanz. Seltener ist es derb, und dann aus kristallinischen Körnern zusammengelagert; gewöhnlich nur klein- und feinkörnig; in einem aus Quarz und Steinmark gemengten Ganggesteine eingesprenkt.

Über die Natur dieses metallischen Fossils haben sich die Mineralogen und Chemiker bisher noch nicht vereinigen können; indem Einige es für Wismuth, andre für Spießglanzmetall angesehen wissen wollten.

Um die Wahrheit auszumitteln, unterwarf Herr Müller Edler von Reichenstein, damaliger Kais. Thesauriats-Rath in Hermanstadt, gegenwärtig Kais. Guvernial-Rath und Bergdirektor im Zalathna, selbiges bereits im Jahre 1782 einer chemischen Bearbeitung, deren ausführliche Beschreibung in den Physikalischen Arbeiten der einträchtigen Freunde in Wien, aufgesammelt vom Hofrath von Born, enthalten ist. Da aber die Resultate dieser Versuche weder auf Wismuth noch auf Spießglanzmetall deuten wollten, so veranlasste solches den Hrn. von Müller, darin ein neues Metall zu vermuten. Er überließ jedoch die Prüfung dieser Vermutung, oder die Entscheidung der Frage: ob dieses problematische Mineral wirklich ein neues bisher noch nicht bekanntes Metall sei, dem berühmten Torbern Bergmann.

Allein auch dieser gelehrte Chemiker löste die Frage nicht ganz auf. Seine Äußerungen hierüber bestehen bloß darin: daß seine damit angestellten Versuche ihm zwar gezeigt hätten, dieser Metallkörper sei von einer andern Natur, als das Spießglanzmetall; daß er aber sich noch nicht getraue, darüber ein bestimmtes Urtheil zu fällen.

Vergebens hat nun seitdem das mineralogische Publikum der gewünschten näheren Bestimmung und chemischen Kenntniss dieses Minerals entgegen gesehen; ja, dessen zunehmende Seltenheit schien die Hoffnung zu einer wiederholten analytischen Bearbeitung desselben fast ganz verschwinden zu machen.

Um so preiswürdiger ist der Eifer für die Wissenschaft, welche mehrere meiner mineralogischen Freunde, vorzüglich aber Hrn. Guvernial-Rath von Müller selbst, veranlaßt hat, durch gefällige Mitteilung dieses Fossils, mich in Stand zu setzen, dessen von ebengedachtem

würdigem Gelehrten bereits so trefflich vorgearbeitete chemische Prüfung fortsetzen, das von selbigen darin vermutete neue Metall bestätigen, darstellen, und dessen chemische Eigenschaften festsetzen zu können.

Eine ausführliche Darlegung dieser Versuche erlaubt gegenwärtig die Zeit nicht. Ich werde mich also darauf einschränken, nur mit Wenigem das Verfahren, dessen ich mich zur Darstellung des reinen Metalls aus seinem Erze bedient habe, imgleichen einige der vorzüglichsten Unterscheidungs-Charaktere desselben anzuzeigen.

1. Darstellung des reinen Metalls.

- 1) Das vom Ganggestein möglichst befreite rohe Erz wird zerkleinert, mit sechs Teilen Salzsäure übergossen, im Sandbade gelinde angewärmt, und nach und nach mit drei Teilen Salpetersäure versetzt; wobei jedesmal ein starker Angriff Statt hat. Die Auflösung des Metallgehalts erfolgt bald, mit Hinterlassung der noch dabei befindlich gewesenen, meistens in kleinen Quarzkörnern bestehenden Gesteinart.
- 2) Die filtrierte Auflösung wird vorsichtig mit derjenigen Menge Wasser verdünnt, welche sie, ohne davon getrübt zu werden, vertragen kann, hierauf mit flüchtigem ätzendem Kali so lange versetzt, bis der dadurch verursacht werdende weiße Niederschlag in so weit wieder verschwindet, daß bloß ein dunkelbrauner schlammiger Rückstand bleibt.
- 3) Dieser in Kali nicht wieder auflösbare Rückstand besteht aus Eisen und Gold. Zur Absonderung des letztern wird jener mit salpetergesäuerter Salzsäure wieder aufgelöst, und aus dieser Auflösung das Gold, mittelst einer kaltbereiteten Auflösung des Quecksilbers in Salpetersäure gefällt; indem von letzterer nach und nach so lange hinzugetan wird, bis der davon entstehende Niederschlag nicht mehr braun, sondern weiß erscheint. Der sorgfältig gesammelte Niederschlag wird ausgeglüht, und mit Borax zum reinen Goldkorn geschmolzen.
- 4) Nach geschehener Abscheidung des Goldes. wird die übrige Eisenauflösung mit ätzendem Kali gefällt, der Eisenkalk ausgeglüht, und dessen Menge auf metallisches Eisen reduziert.
- 5) Die gold- und eisenfreie alkalische Auflösung wird durch Salzsäure, unter genauer Beobachtung des Sättigungspunkts neutralisiert. Hierbei erfolgt ein häufiger weißer Niederschlag, welcher in der Wärme sich als ein schweres Pulver zu Boden senkt. Nach geschehener Aussüßung und Trocknung wird solcher mit einem fetten Öle zu einer mäßig dicken Masse angerieben, diese in eine kleine Glasretorte getan, und nach lose angefügter Vorlage, der Inhalt, bei mäßig verstärkter Hitze, zum Glühen gebracht. Nach geschehener Verkohlung des Öls, sieht man das Gewölbe der Retorte, fast so, wie bei der Destillation des Quecksilbers, sich mit glänzenden Metalltröpfchen belegen, die nach kleinen Intervallen wieder abgleiten, und neuen dergleichen Tropfen Platz machen. Nach dem Erkalten findet man außer den, am Gewölbe der Retorte sitzen gebliebenen und festgewordenen Metalltropfen, das übrige reduzierte Metall geflossen am Boden, mit reiner glänzender, meistens auch kristallinischer Oberfläche.

2. Einige Hauptcharaktere dieses Metalls.

- 1) Die Farbe desselben ist zinnweiß, ins Bleigrau sich neigend. Es hat starken Metallglanz. Der Bruch ist gradblättrig, mit stark spiegelnden Bruchflächen. Es ist sehr spröde, und leicht zerreiblich. Bei ruhigem Erkalten erhält es eine kristallinische Oberfläche.
- 2) Es besitzt unter allen bekannten Metallen das geringste eigentümliche Gewicht; als welches sich gegen eines Wasser nur wie 6,115 gegen 1000 verhält.
- 3) Es gehört zu den leichtfüßigern oder denjenigen Metallen, welche noch vor dem Glühen in Fluss geraten. Bei gleichen Wärmegraden floß es später als Blei, aber früher als Spießglanzmetall.

4) Auf der Kohle vor dem Lötrohre entzündet es sich mit sehr lebhafter, lichtblauer, am Rande grünlicher Flamme, und verdampft gänzlich, unter Verbreitung eines grauweißen Rauchs, welcher von einem, wiewohl nur mäßigen, unangenehmen Rettich-ähnlichen Geruche begleitet ist. Hält man mit dem Verblasen früher ein, ehe es gänzlich verdampft ist, so gerinnt die Oberfläche des ziemlich lange flüssig bleibenden Kornes dendritisch strahlig.

5) Vom Quecksilber wird es sehr leicht verquickt.

6) Mit Schwefel bildet es eine bleifarbene strahlige Vererzung.

7) Mit Salpetersäure entsteht eine klare farbenlose Auflösung, welche durch Wasser nicht getrübt wird. In der unverdünnten salpetersauren Auflösung finden sich nach einiger Zeit weiße, sehr zarte und leichte, nadelförmige Krystallen an, die gewöhnlich ein dendritisch gebildetes Haufwerk formieren.

8) Mit der Salzsäure hat, nach hinzugetropfelter Salpetersäure, eine gleiche klare Auflösung Statt. Wird die gesättigte Auflösung mit einer reichlichen Menge Wasser verdünnt, so fällt der Metallkalk als ein weißes Pulver nieder, der nun in der bloßen Salzsäure wieder auflösbar ist.

9) Eine geringe Menge des Metalls mit einer hundertmal größeren Menge konzentrierter Schwefelsäure in einem verschlossenen Glase kalt übergossen, färbt dieses nach und nach mit einer schönen und gesättigten carmoisinroten Farbe. Durch Hinzutun einer geringen Menge Wasser verschwindet diese Farbe, und das wenige aufgelöste Metall fällt in schwarzen Flocken nieder. Auch durch die Hitze wird die rote Farbe der Auflösung zerstört, wobei das aufgelöste Metall sich als weißer Metallkalk ausscheidet.

10) Wird aber die Schwefelsäure zuvor mit 2 bis 3 Teilen Wasser verdünnt, und mit einem geringen Anteil Salpetersäure versetzt, so löst sie eine reichlichere Menge des Metalls auf. Die Auflösung ist farbenlos, und erleidet durch mehreres Wasser eine Zersetzung.

11) Aus den Auflösungen in Säuren fallen die alkalischen Salze den Metallkalk mit weißer Farbe, welcher hiernächst in allen vorgedachten Säuren, ohne daß Salpetersäure hinzuzusetzen nötig sei, auflöslich ist. Wird bei der Fällung aus Säuren mehr hinzugetan, als zur bloßen Neutralisierung derselben erforderlich ist, so lösen die kohlen gesäuerten Alkalien von diesem Niederschlage einen Teil, die ätzenden Alkalien aber selbigen gänzlich wieder auf.

12) Die Auflösungen dieses Metalls in Säuren erleiden durch das reine Blutlaugensalz durchaus keine Fällung oder Trübung. Eine merkwürdige Ausnahme von der Regel! welches Verhalten indessen dieses neue Metall mit Golde, dem Platin, und dem reinen Spießglanzmetalle, gemein hat.

13) Die geschwefelten Alkalien schlagen es, nach dem Zustande seiner mehrern oder mindern Sättigung mit dem Sauerstoffe, dunkelbraun oder schwärzlich nieder. Wird solcher geschwefelte Niederschlag, nachdem er trocken, auf die Kohle gebracht, so verbrennt zugleich mit dem Schwefel. auch das Metall mit bereits erwähneter lichtblauer Flamme.

14) Galläpfel-Tinktur verursacht einen flockigen isabellgelben Niederschlag.

15) Zink und Eisen schlagen das Metall aus den Säuren metallisch nieder. Es fällt in Gestalt schwärzlicher Flocken, welche durchs Reiben Metallglanz erhalten. Auf der Kohle laufen sie sogleich zu Metallkügelchen zusammen, welche mit weißem Dämpfe und schon gedachter Flamme verbrennen. Durch Zinn und Spießglanz wird es aus den salzsauren Auflösungen eben so hergestellt. Diese Fällung durch letzteres Metall gehört unter andern mit zu den evidentesten Beweisen, daß dieses neue Metall selbst kein verlarvtes Spießglanz sein könne, wie sonst vermutet worden.

16) Der aus den sauren Auflösungen durch Alkalien, oder aus alkalischen Auflösungen durch Säuren, gefällte Kalk reduzierte sich auf der Kohle mit einer der Verpuffung ähnlichen

Heftigkeit, wobei er aber auch bald verdampft und verbrennt.

17) Wird hingegen solcher Metallkalk in einer kleinen Glasretorte erhitzt, so kommt er zum Fließen, und erscheint nach dem Erkalten mit strohgelber Farbe, und strahligem Gefüge.

Mehrere dieser jetzt gedachten chemischen Eigenschaften sind bereits vom Herrn von Müller am rohen Fossil bemerkt und angezeigt worden; welchem daher das Verdienst bleibt, darin das Dasein eines eigentümlichen Metalls zuerst vermutet und wahrscheinlich gemacht zu haben. Die Übersicht derselben wird nun völlig hinreichend sein, um diese metallische Substanz als ein **selbstständiges**, von allen bis jetzt bekannten **wesentlich verschiedenes Metall** anzuerkennen, wodurch demnach die Zahl der gegenwärtig bekannten Metalle auf zwanzig gebracht ist; und welchem ich hiermit den, von der alten Muttererde entlehnten, Namen **Tellurium** beilege.

Dieses neue Metall macht nun den Hauptbestandteil des sogenannten Faczebayer **Weiß-Golderzes**, oder Metallum problematicum, aus, und enthalten tausend Teile der, um das Jahr 1780 gebrochenen derberen Abänderung dieses Erzes, nach Abzug der Bergart:

Tellurmetall	925 ½
Eisen	72
Gold	2
	<hr/>
	1000

B.

Eine sowohl am edlen Gehalte reichere, als im Äußern sehr ausgezeichnete, Abänderung der Siebenbirgischen Weiß-Golderze ist das **Schriftgold, Charactergold**, Aurum graphicum von der Grube Franciscus zu Offenbanya.

Es ist von zinnweißer, zum Teil in Messinggelb sich ziehender Farbe, vielem Glanze, und besteht meistens in zusammengedrückten, flachliegenden prismatischen Krystallen, die gewöhnlich durch ihre gegenseitige Lage eine den Buchstaben der türkischen Schrift ähnliche, Zeichnung bilden, welches zu jener empirischen Benennung Gelegenheit gegeben hat.

Gewöhnlich findet man es zwischen blaugrauen, mit Steinmark eingesprengten, Thonporphir, auf grauem Quarze gewachsen.

Das Verhältnis der Bestandteile dieses Erzes scheint sehr veränderlich zu sein. Im Durchschnitt habe ich in hundert Teilen gefunden:

Tellurmetall	60
Gold	30
Silber	10
	<hr/>
	100

C.

Das **Gelberz** oder **gelbliches Golderz**, von Nagyag, ist, seinen Bestandteilen nach, von jenem Erze nur durch einen hinzutretenden Bleigehalt unterschieden. Das zur Untersuchung angewendete ist silberweiß, ins Messinggelb übergehend, derb, mit Quarz und Braunspath durchwachsen.

Ob diejenige Abänderung des Gelberzes, welche in etwas breiten Strahlen von blättrigen Gewebe und Bruche, in einem Gemenge von Quarzkrystallen und rotem Braunspath, oft auch zwischen Blättererz, vorkommt, in den Bestandteilen mit dem derben übereinkomme, ist noch nicht entschieden. Hundert Teile jenes derben, von der Bergart befreiten Gelberzes enthalten:

Tellurmetall	45
Gold	27
Blei	19 ½
Silber	8 ½
Schwefel eine Spur.	

100

D.

Von diesen, bisher unter dem Namen Weiß-Golderz begriffenen, drei Erzarten unterscheidet sich das **Blättererz**, oder **blättriges Grau-Golderz** von Nagyag, sowohl in chemischer als mineralogischer Hinsicht, wie es denn auch in den neuern Mineralsystemen als eine eigne Gattung des Goldgeschlechts aufgeführt ist.

Seine Farbe ist dunkelbleigrau, in Eisenschwarz übergehend. Es findet sich selten derb; gewöhnlich als kleine zusammengewachsene Blätter eingesprengt, als auch in dünnen, länglichen, sechsseitigen, teils einzeln gewachsenen, teils zellig zusammengehäuften Tafeln. Es hat nur mäßig starken Metallglanz; der Bruch ist meistens krumm blättrig; es färbt ab, und ist in einzelnen Blättern etwas biegsam. Das Muttergestein desselben besteht aus einem Gemenge von Quarz und rötlichem Braunstein, worin es in allen Richtungen eingewachsen ist.

Die chemische Zergliederung dieses Erzes ist zwar bereits von Scopoli, Sage und Hrn, von Ruprecht versucht worden.

Allein, schon die große Verschiedenheit in den, von diesen Naturforschern angegebenen Bestandteilen, noch mehr aber die bisherige Nichtkenntnis des Tellurmetalls, als welches auch in diesem Erze einen bedeutenden Bestandteil ausmacht, berechtigte zu dem Zweifel, an der Richtigkeit jener Untersuchungen. Daß in der Mischung dieses Erzes ein im Feuer flüchtiger Bestandteil vorhanden sei, ist zwar ihren Beobachtungen nicht entgangen, nur haben sie selbigen fälschlich teils für Arsenik, teils für Spießganz angesehen.

Bei wiederholten Zergliederungen hat dieses Nagyager Blättererz mir folgende Bestandteile, und im Durchschnitt in nachstehenden Verhältnissen, geliefert:

Blei	50
Tellurmetall	33
Gold	8 ½
Schwefel	7 ½
Silber und Kupfer	1

100

Die ausführlichere Beschreibung dieser Zergliederungen der siebenbürgischen, das Tellurmetall enthaltenden, Golderze, wird im dritten Bande meiner Beiträge zur chemischen Kenntnis der Mineralkörper erscheinen. Bis dahin behalte ich mir eine nochmalige Wiederholung derselben vor, um die quantitativen Verhältnisse der Bestandteile um so viel gewisser fortsetzen zu können.

Dem Fleiße der Mineralogen und Chemiker bleibt nunmehr die Nachforschung vorbehalten, ob das Tellurmetall auch anderer Orten vorkomme, oder ob es bloß als ein ausschließliches Naturgeschenk der transsylvanischen Goldbergwerke zu betrachten sei.“

(Martin Heinrich Klaproth, Über die siebenbürgischen Golderze, und das in selbigen enthaltene neue Metall, Chemische Annalen, Bd. 1 (1798), S. 91-104)

The homoeopathic proving of Tellurium - Constantin Hering

History

1782. As Aurum paradoxicum, Metallum problematicum, sent by Müller of Reichenstein, to Klaproth; it may be similar to Bismuth or Antimony, yet characteristically different.

1789. Determined and fixed by the latter.

1804. C. G. Gmelin's experiments on animals.

18... Its position and relations investigated by Berzelius.

1850. Tellurium obtained pure for the first time by Dr. Genth, of Philadelphia.

1850. The 26th of October, C. Hering's experiments with a low trituration.

1851. January 18th, Dr. Raue took the third trituration.

At the same time Oscar Tietze took the same.

Mrs. M. L. Cooms, through Hering.

In April, Dr. Kitchen.
Dr. Gardiner.
Dr. Whitey, the 3rd.

27th May, Dr. Gosewisch, the 12th, prepared from Tellurium precipitated in the form of a powder.

June 6. By the above N. N.
Mrs. F. 6th.

August 14th. Dr. Metcalf, third preparation prepared from the precipitate.

1852, March 26. Cure by Dr. Metcalf, published in the *North American Journal of Homoeopathy*; thence in *Homoeopathic Times*, 1853, No. 186; thence in the *Zeitschrift für homöopathische Klinik*, 1853, No. 16; thence in *Hirschel's Archives*, 1855, p. 126.

1852. Dr. Dunham's proving with the third trituration (prepared from the precipitate).

Dr. Dunham's cures with the 30th.

Dr. Well's cures.

1853, May. Liebig & Woehler's *Annalen der Chemie*, 86, p.208 to 215. K. Hansen's experiments with telluriate of potash; thence in *Fechner's Central. Blatt*, No.37, p. 723; thence in *Zeitschrift für homöopathische Klinik*, 1853; thence in *Hirschel's Archives*, 1855, p. 245, No. 22, p. 189

Introduction (1854)

"We, provers of drugs, occupy a singular position, such as has never yet been held by investigators of nature. A prodigious majority of physicians pay no regard to us; this indeed were nothing new; the like has often happened before, but has never lasted so long a time. All investigation works first in a narrow circle; then in a wider, and finally wider and wider. Ours, however, is like the wave in a well, made by a frog that has jumped into it.

More than nine tenths, perhaps ninety-nine hundredths, of the physicians, set themselves, like slippery, algae-covered stones, against all drug provings. Every little minority which accepts these requires that great masses be swallowed after a violent fashion, and fixes its investigating eye upon the excrement, as the *non plus ultra*. Sweat, urine, intestinal and pulmonary excrement, have high seats of honor in their temple. They are masters, not upon the *professional chair*, but *in the stool*.

If we come now to the school of Hahnemann, things are not much better. Nine tenths or ninety-nine hundredths of this minority are swayed by the fashions, being also adorers of fence-rail doses; the frog which jumps into the well must be at least a bull-frog.

The very worst resistance, however, comes from those among us who - as the deer, according to Bechstein, nibbles by preference at every new kind of tree and destroys it - also only desire the old-accustomed forest; it appears to them as a hankering for strange novelties or oddities,

if one wants to go farther than in the old wood. One finds himself, therefore, in the awkward position of being compelled to ask a thousand pardons for proving something new, and spending one's life and body for the common welfare! While all naturalists, in every other department, receive every contribution, be it ever so trifling, with thankful acknowledgments - on the other hand, a prover of drugs is considered as a sort of a fool, even by those who recognize generally the importance of such provings upon the healthy, as soon as he proves something which they are scarcely to remember, as having been a great rarity at the time when they were at college. I will now, therefore, discuss the reason why the proving of Tellurium was made and why it will become one of the most important provings.

There were four principal reasons for it:

First. Because, in general, everything ought to be proved and must be proved; and, inasmuch as Tellurium also belongs in the category of 'everything,' there is already a sufficient reason for it *a priori*.

Second. Because everybody for whose silly brain this is too much, need only to jump over it with his both eyes - a very little trouble this.

Third. I have proved Tellurium because I had been longing to do so, ever since my provings of Selenium; why, will be explained farther on.

Fourth. I proved Tellurium on the same day, in the morning of which, for the first time in my life, I saw Tellurium and took it into my hands.

Now, everything of that kind must, with me, pass as soon as possible over the mucous membrane of the tongue, mouth and pharynx; and I then listen with a more attentive spiritual ear than if a symphony of Beethoven were being performed. I listen eagerly to hear what kind of an answer may be forthcoming from the unknown depths of the human body and life.

All these four reasons, however, will hardly satisfy a sprawling criticaster, because he has other ears which have no such longing. The following, therefore, may serve as a justification in the meantime.

Tellurium is such a rare metal, that the majority of chemists have never seen it. Although discovered since 1782, its ores are still rarities in the collections of minerals, and its artificial chemical preparations and combinations are still greater curiosities in the laboratories. If, now, somebody should prove Tellurium for the sole reason that it is a rarity, there would indeed be something droll about him; but it will probably be conceded that he who does *not* want it to be proved because it is so very *rare*, must be taken to be much droller still!

Tellurium, judging by the sources from which it is obtained, is one of the neighbors of Gold. Gold is found only in elevated mountains, and moreover only near the surface, disappearing again in the depths. On the surface it has been laid bare here and there, and its surroundings have been destroyed by the influence of air and water. Gold is noble, i. e. durable; soft as love, and heavy as Earnestness; it has maintained itself through destructive centuries, and during the crushing storms of ages, it has remained just what it was; it only sank in the loose masses of stone and earth, and is now mostly found in the beds of rivers and in layers of sand, in the form of grains, scales and nuggets. There man, the greedy wader, washes it free from the mud and the sand, and collects it in little bags. Where man detects gold in its rocky veins, he takes upon himself the office of those centuries, and he throws the ore under the stamping mill, where, with all its associate ores and gangues, it is crushed in a shorter time, and where mud and rubble are separated from it.

Here we see the reason why the Tellurium which exists associated with the rare Gold, is still more rarely to be precured. The mills pound it and the washings carry it away; but the same has been done by the great washings of the world; and in the deposits of the rivers, and, still

more, of the oceans, there may, yet there must, be a great quantity of Tellurium.

Though I am by no means worthy to direct the attention of the provers of drugs to these muddy deposits of the sea, still I must interpolate something, and remember my most esteemed friend, the Magus near the Elbe, who, on the occasion of my proving of Selenium, the near neighbor of Sulphur, thought of it, that the chemists had discovered Selenium in the mud of the factories of Sulphuric acid. I answered this in my own way, that is, by adopting *his* way. Is not mud similar to mud? And if diseases come from the one mud, and also out of the factories, why not fetch remedies out of similar mud and similar factories?

I have however, in truth, neither in the case of Selenium nor in that of the Tellurium, once thought of the mud. But, speaking of mud, the most sublime contemplations suggest themselves. As Hamlet says: 'To die; to sleep; to sleep! perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub; for in that sleep of death, what dreams may come, when we have shuffled off this mortal coil, must give us pause.' But what kind of life may spring from this mud, that is the rub!

Mud is something universal. As the dust in the air, so the mud passes through the fluid, and with the fluid, everywhere and from everywhere, is deposited. Without mud no vegetable, no animal life. And what the chemists, up to the end of the first half of our century, have proved to be essential or accidental constituent elements of living bodies, is certainly far from being all, yea, those small quantities which at the present day 'are comprised under the errors of observation,' will become, every year, less and less, and many a thing may still reasonably expected to be discovered in this region (compare Kirchhoff, 1864). Enough, the mud particles containing Tellurium have passed through the streams containing gold in 1/100, 1/1000, 1/10000, 1/I, 1/II; have also passed through many which once contained gold; therefore, through nearly all of them; they have passed and pass into the ocean.

From this, however, among other things, come oysters and codfish, herrings and sardines, yea, cod-liver oil and foam of the sea waves which diffuse themselves all over hungry and bathing, healthy and sick mankind. Thus those small quantities reach, in a large and mighty circuit, the life of men.

Of all those who shudder at such millionth part contemplations as these, we may, as was done to the pharisees in the Scripture, 'stop the mouths' by referring to the existence, the diffusion, the indispensableness of fluoric acid. The teeth, as is known, contain it on their surfaces, in the enamel; the whole existence of the teeth is evidently conditioned by it. The teeth inevitably hasten to their ruin if the fluoric acid be wanting; everybody knows the consequences hereof. But besides this, fluoric acid is also in all and every bone, and it must be there; all the firmness also of the bones must mainly be conditioned by it; there must be found Fluoride of Calcium in every bone; none can exist without it. Already twenty-nine (now thirty) years ago, I wrote to Stapf: Men have found at last Fluoride of Calcium in the bones of oxen; should we wait till oxen find them in the bones of men?

Liebig finally found them in human bones, at least in those from Pompeii. But inasmuch Fluoric acid must be found in all bones except it be wanting through the influence of disease - as sometimes, in an analogous way, iron is wanting in the blood (Manganese would be more analogous yet) - from what other source then, than from the plants, do the animals derive it? It therefore must be present in hay and grain, probably most abundantly in beans, peas and lentils. If now it is found in all these plants, it would be folly to assume that the plants only contain it accidentally, nay, even simply in order that it must be deposited in animals and men. Fluorine must have also a foundation in vegetable life; if then Fluorine has such a function, it would be equally silly to assume that, with animals and men, it has other business but to make the enamel of the teeth harder; and as I may now, supported by the provings, maintain, also all the bones, surely Fluorine has still many other functions. All this is taught by the provings upon the healthy, and by innumerable cures of the sick. Both the provings and cures of course

are made only by potencies; for Fluorine likewise is always present in the body only in the state of diffusion, extension, tension, potentiation, and, *like only acts upon like*; this is an old axiom.

And if the physiological significance of one single 1/I is secured, no more reasonable objection can be made to the possibility of a significance also of others; and it would be nonsense if, after this is once secured, one should say: thus far and no farther the decimals of such like fractions in life shall have their value, and shall be allowed to act! It is a matter of course that it must go on, still much farther on, and 1/II, 1/III, 1/IV will soon have to be acknowledged, in healthy life, to be indispensable and physiologically necessary constituent elements.

A substance which has existence is also necessary; what was necessary was conditioned, and it, in turn, conditions again. That which conditions has a function, a purpose, and, if you please, a use, a destination. This destination must be found out; but this is only possible by presupposing it in general. That which is presupposed in general, however, can again, in special, only be found by investigation. Every stubborn resistance to progress, therefore, earns for itself the very same treatment which is the portion of the mules on Alpine roads; that is, incessant whippings from behind, till they move forward again.

The basis of all investigation into the significance and function of substances, is their influence upon man. Proving upon the healthy give us a portrait and knowledge of the corporal and spiritual function of each. This we must, first of all, know before we can take a step further.

Therefore inasmuch as Tellurium exists, Tellurium must be proved. Tellurium may exist everywhere in millionths and billionths. Tellurium ought to be proved in 1/I and 1/II, etc., even if it were never become a healing medium. The doctrine of medicines must be conceived and built up as a science, and as such it has nothing whatever to do with the art of healing. Its object is action of the substances, it being a matter of indifference whether a substance cause something to appear, to show itself, or whether it causes something to appear no more, cease to show itself. And inasmuch as both of the causations are *action*, they both will be an object for science; whether such things be pleasing to the single individuals or not is a matter of indifference to science. But Tellurium promises to become a very important medicine, for it is one of the neighbors of Gold.

In my preliminaries to the 'Pharmacology considered as a Natural Science' (not yet printed), I have pointed out the probability of a most important proposition which I discovered when treating lepra, in that all those earths which are associated as neighbors, also correspond with pathologically similar diseases or groups of symptoms; therefore, much as they may vary otherwise in their effects, still in this respect again they stand near each other, just as they had formerly been together in the rocks and gangues of the ore. Experience will soon show whether this be the case with Tellurium.

The very same is true of the plants which thrive chiefly on certain kinds of mountains. It is not by a mere accident, but in accordance with law, that Belladonna, which grows upon limestone mountains and cannot live without lime, is not only a good sequent of Calcarea (showing always a relationship), but also is so often useful in the same diseases in which Calcarea is indicated, that every practitioner, knowingly or not, gives these remedies to the sick, in succession. This therefore, already at the outset, gives a greater importance to Tellurium.

Tellurium is found in Transylvania in the pure metallic state, in veins in porphyry, the same formation which also contains pure gold, in quartz associated with pyrites and black blende; as leafy ore in veins in porphyry, especially in clay-porphyry with Lead, Iron, Arsenic and Zinc ores; as type-ore in clayey syenite porphyry with calcareous spar, pyrites, gray copper, rarely with native pure gold; as white ore in porphyry in small veins with gold, blende, gray

copper, copper quartz, quartz and pyrites.

Dr. F. A. Genth, in North Carolina, about five miles N. W. of the Washington mine, in Davidson County, found Tellurium as an associate of a gold vein, in small masses reaching the size of a nut, partly in quartz, usually with Manganese ochre, partly oxidized as tellurous acid. Keller's *North American Monatsbericht*, Vol. 1, p. 165.

In the second volume, p. 249, Genth reports that the telluric ore, which he discovered, is Tetradymite or $\text{Bi S}_3 + 2 \text{Bi Te}_3$. There is found with pure gold, in a quartz vein, associated with oxidized Tetradymite, magnetic ore in octahedrons, iron ochre, Malachite, Sillimanite and Pistazite. Out of this North Carolina Tetradymite, Dr. Genth prepared metallic Tellurium.

In this way I got into my hands, for the first time, Tellurium, in the pure metallic state, as a rarity which I had never seen before. My first thought was, instantly to take a powder of sugar of milk out of my pocket, to open it and to rub the shining cake of metal, as large as a dollar, upon the sugar of milk, and to shift it thereon to and fro until the white sugar began to assume a grayish hue. This was the treasure which I carried home and which I triturated, in a new mortar suitably prepared, until the grayish hue disappeared under the addition of more sugar of milk in the proportion of about one to ten thousand. I have treated other metals which were difficult to obtain in a pure state, such as Cadmium, Antimony, metallic Arsenic, etc., in the same simple way, and if our only purpose is to make preliminary experiments, I think it quite unnecessary to insist upon a trituration of strict quantitative accuracy.

The first experiments were made with this trituration. And inasmuch as they had very peculiar results, and I desire to make comparative experiments with pure bismuth, Dr. Genth complied with my wishes and prepared some Tellurium in the form of a powder, which should be entirely and decidedly free from bismuth. Tellurium which had already been purified and reduced to the metallic form, was dissolved in hydrochloric acid, precipitated by sulphate of ammonia and thus obtained in a fine powder; but it was not made red-hot. In this preparation, then, the last trace of bismuth was removed. All later experiments have been made with this Tellurium in the form of powder. I have given it to Boericke and Tafel for exchange and sale.

The action of Tellurium upon man had not been investigated at all, when the following provings were made. All that we knew of its action, was what could be learned from C. G. Gmelin's experiments upon animals. He gave the oxide of Tellurium, which had been prepared from the leafy ore according to Klapproth's method. In a rabbit which swallowed four grains, and the third day ten grains, and which was found dead the fifth day; on opening the abdominal cavity, an odor like garlic was diffused (p. 44) which Gmelin, however, (p. 46) describes as being like that of the radish. It was believed at that time, that the oxide of Tellurium on evaporation gives out an odor similar to that of the black radish. But Berzelius has pointed out that this odor proceeds from Selenium, which is its common associate in the ore.

This 'association with each other,' and likewise what the chemist call the 'obstinate adhering together,' might also, according to my theory, become important. So far as the present experiments and comparisons of the remedies go, it is, like the already mentioned neighborhood of locality in which substances are found, an assurance that the remedy would be serviceable in the same families of diseases, i. e., in similar groups of symptoms which are in close relation; the other fact, the 'obstinate adhering,' seems to me always to point to a great concordance in the effects, together with essential differences (compare Selenium and Tellurium). The chemical affinity likewise indicates similitude in the substances, yet more in the physiological departments and always with characteristic contrasts; for instance, in the sides of the body, in the times of the day; in anticipating or postponing, etc.

In Gmelin's experiments with animals, the liver appeared as if bestrewed with red inflammatory spots, the lungs showed only a few red spots. From this the conclusion was drawn, that

Tellurium acts pre-eminently upon the liver. Further experiments with both may decide whether this was more the effect of the adhering Selenium or of the Tellurium. Selenium had a quite peculiar and very decided action upon the liver (compare *Stapf's Archiv.*, 12, 3, p. 195, symptoms 36 and 37. It is not merely the fact that Selenium is found in the neighborhood of Tellurium and the fact of its 'obstinate adhesion' to the latter metal, but also their relatively near position among the elements that makes these remedies akin. In the electro-chemical grouping of the undecomposed substances, Leopold Gmelin puts Tellurium into one group with Sulphur and Selenium, whilst he associates the Antimony with Phosphorus and Arsenic, and places Bismuth near Plumbum and Argentum. But Tellurium has otherwise, according to its chemical relations great similitude with Antimony and Bismuth.

According to Berzelius, the salts of the oxide of Tellurium taste almost like those of the oxide of Antimony; according to Koelleuter their action is emetic. L. Gmelin *Handbuch der Chemie*, Vol. II, p. 874, Berzelius remarks; 'Tellurium' is, like Oxygen, Sulphur and Selenium, an amphigenic element which forms acids and bases; therefore, chemically, a great curiosity.

As a remark for future times, the relation of the stoichiometrical number may here be given:

1	2	4	8	16
Oxygen,	Sulphur,	Zincum,	Tellurium,	Antimony

The next proving after those of Selenium and Tellurium, should be that of the pure metallic Antimony. It might then be possible to give a very beautiful comparative group. - After that might then follow the oxides and acids, particularly the latter."

(Tellurium, by C. Hering, M. D., Philadelphia, The American Homoeopathic Review vol. 5 (1864-1865), p. 26-33, 75-78)

Vergiftungen / Poisonings



Krennerit (AuTe₂)

Vergiftungen / Poisonings

1946 - The toxicology of a new metal - Lawrence T. Fairhall

According to Nighman the production of tellurium in the United States in 1941 amounted to 224,639 pounds, while in 1944 production has dropped to 69,025 pounds. However, producer's stocks steadily increased throughout the war period. Heretofore the principal use of tellurium has been in rubber compounding, in which, it is stated, tensile strengths are maintained at elevated temperatures and particularly good resistance to heat and ageing is obtained. It has the property of hardening lead, and it improves its resistance to acids. Minute amounts added to cast iron increase the chill depth hardness and resistance to acids. Although the amount of tellurium used in making a ton of chilled iron is small, the production of chilled car wheels makes the potential requirement for tellurium in the iron industry quite large (Waitkins, Bearnse, and Shutt, 1942). Tellurium is added to stainless steels to improve machineability and does not impair their corrosion resistance. Tellurium also increases the machineability of commercial bronze and is useful in alloys with tin, silver, and magnesium.

Cases of tellurium poisoning were reported as early as 1920 by Shie and Deeds. They resulted from exposure to tellurium fumes encountered as an impurity in and around blast furnaces in a silver refinery. Seven of the 13 men examined showed evidence of tellurium absorption, indicated by garlic odour of breath and urine, suppression of sweat, dryness of the mouth, and metallic taste. Three of these had a dry, itching skin, anorexia, nausea, some vomiting, and some degree of depression or somnolence. Similar findings were reported by Steinberg et al. in a much more recent case of industrial exposure to tellurium. These investigators recommend that the workroom concentration of tellurium fumes should be less than the range of 0.1 to 1 mg. per 10 cubic metres of air which they encountered. Apart from those noted above, severe cases of industrial injury owing to exposure to tellurium or its compounds have not been reported in the literature. This year Keall, Martin, and Tunbridge reported two fatalities resulting from the accidental injection of sodium tellurite in place of sodium iodide.

References

- Challenger, F. (1945). *Chem. Rev.*, **36**, 515. (Bibliography - 219 references).
Keall, J. H. H., Martin, N. H., and Tunbridge, R. E. (1946). *Brit. J. industr. med.*, **3**, 175.
Mead, L. T., and Gies, W. J. (1901). *Amer. J. Physiol.*, **5**, 104.
Shie, M. D., and Deeds, F. E. (1920). *Publ. Hlth. Repts., Wash.*, **35**, 959. (Reprint No. 590).
Steinberg, H. H., Massari, S. C., Miner, A. C., and Rink, R. (1942). *J. industr. Hyg.* **24**, 183.
Waitkins, G. R., Bearnse, A. E., and Shutt, R. (1942). *Ind. Engng. Chem.*, **34**, 899. (Bibliography - 143 references).

(Lawrence T. Fairhall, The toxicology of the newer metals, British Journal of Industrial Medicine vol. 3 (1946), October, p. 210)

Prüfungen / Proving



Hessit (Ag_2Te)

Prüfungen / Provings

Übersicht / Overview

1850-1851 - Provings by C. Hering, C. Raue, O. Tietze, M. Cooms, Dr. Kitchen, Dr. Gardner, Dr. Whitey, Dr. Gosewisch, N.N. and Miss F.

1852 - Proving by J. W. Metcalf

1864 - Proving by Carroll Dunham

1865 - Register of Symptoms - Constantin Hering

1875 - Proving of J. R. Croker

1850-1851 - Provings by C. Hering, C. Raue, O. Tietze, M. Cooms, Dr. Kitchen, Dr. Gardner, Dr. Whitey, Dr. Gosewisch, N.N. and Miss F.

"1. **Constantin Hering** took, October 26th, 1859, 7.45 p. m., an indefinitely large dose, as a preliminary experiment. After the trituration, the part which adhered to the mortar and pestle was washed off with some alcohol, and the blackish gray fluid mixed with some water, and then swallowed.

Immediately a pressure upon a small place behind the vertex; soon violent pressing pain through the metacarpal bone of the right fourth finger, beginning scarcely a minute later and increasing; a confusion of the head behind at both sides and worse towards the backpart. Disagreeable sensation in the stomach; something comes up as far as the pharynx, as though a wet eructation were about to occur, but nothing comes up; finally a difficult retching, then an accumulation of water in the mouth. After half an hour accumulation of water in the mouth, retching, then yawning.

8.03. At the outside of the right knee interiorly, a burning aching.

8.05. A peculiar pain in the head, above the eyes, deep interiorly in a long line, like pressure from within outwards, worse on the right side.

8.15. Inclination to stool without straining and urging.

8.20. Pain in the right metatarsal bone, as if the bone were pressed. Headache continues.

8.30. Dullness in the head; headache has ceased; feels his fauces and pharynx; has at times a strange sensation, as if round waves pushed against the pharynx below.

Feels strange and singular in his body, but cannot describe the sensation.

8.44. Violent linear pain in a small spot above the left eye, behind the brow; early in the evening sleepy; went to sleep while sitting.

Then, at a late hour, ate soup with appetite, but had no desire to smoke.

Went to bed early.

Coitus normal.

Afterwards headache.

Toward morning, when waked up, the same headache internally in the left sinciput, in a small spot; it presses there like a hazel nut, continuing slightly through the morning.

October 27th.

The second day, once again the same pain in the right metatarsus very distinctly.

This morning, and several subsequent mornings, an external tensive headache over the whole left half of the head when lying on the right side, passing away when lying on the left side.

Had, for weeks every morning, a stool, sometimes soft, sometimes harder, often with some blood. Since taking the Tellurium, also, every day a second stool like the first; so every following day for one week; later again, as had been the case some time before, every morning thin stool.

The same day, October 27th, very peculiarly stinking flatus, like a compound of hydrogen,

such as he never smelled before. After one week, the same once again, not occasioned by the mode of living.

The fifth and sixth days, at the anterior margin of the left axillary cavity, a sensation as if it were thicker, as if there were a round tumor internally, and painful on pressure and by motion; it went away without becoming a boil.

He forgets and neglects much; also the writing down and even the observing of the symptoms; it is all too much trouble to him. When thinking of the one, or of any business, he forgets everything else, and on account of this, he neglects much that is necessary.

A cough, which often came on by day or night in slight attacks, with a wheezing in the larynx without becoming loose, especially after smoking, drinking and much walking, or after going upstairs, came on again, and always toward morning, and with much violence; after a few days it became loose, and then ceased. After taking cold it came again, and then ceased permanently, so that even taking fresh colds did not bring it on again.

For one week a much more excited and powerful sexual instinct, but after that time this appeared to be entirely extinct; without any want of capability thereto, he renounces its indulgence for weeks without missing it.

For six weeks continued sweat of the feet, especially anteriorly at the toes, somewhat ill-smelling.

During the first week, and now and then during the following, a peculiar twitching and distortion of the left facial muscles, often when speaking; the left angle of the mouth is drawn to the left, and upwards.

The 'first right, then left' was exhibited in several pains, which, however, were so fugitive and indistinct, for example, in the right side and shoulder, that he recorded nothing of them.

2. **Dr. Charles C. Raue** took, on the 18th of January, 1851, at 10.30, p. m., a few grains of the same original trituration, third centesimal.

A little rough, scratchy sensation in the throat, not passing off by swallowing; sensation of coolness in the mouth and pharynx, as after having peppermint lozenges in the mouth, very distinct on drawing in the air.

January 19th, 10 a. m., a few grains of the third trituration.

In the afternoon, a prickling itching at the scrotum; worse on the right side; then on the inside of the left thigh, high up; then low on the right side of the abdomen; then on the left side; later between the buttocks.

After having been, during the forenoon, in sharp, cold air, slight burning sensation in the lips during the afternoon.

Towards the evening dull headache over the whole head.

In the evening, about 10 o'clock, a few grains.

January 20th, in the morning, much secretion of slime from the posterior nares, of a saltish taste, like smoked herrings.

Pressure of incarcerated flatus under the last ribs, first on the *left* side, then on the *right*, an hour and a half after breakfast.

12.30 p. m., one grain.

In the afternoon burning in the middle of the upper lid.

January 21st, fasting, one grain.

Early in the morning painful pressure or pain as if beaten in the os sacrum, worse when stooping, but not ceasing on getting up again; it extends, after a time, into the renal region, abating while walking in the open air, but returning after a short time when sitting.

In the afternoon headache worse in the left side.

At six p. m., headache worse in the fore part of the head.

Nausea before the evening meal, ceasing by eating, together with the headache.

January 22nd, in the morning, a prickly sensation of dryness in the fauces, worse on the left side.

The left nasal passage is stopped; from the right a quantity of slime is secreted, towards behind.

The pain in the sacrum begins again when standing in a stooping posture; is better when walking.

After breakfast, the prickly sensation of dryness in the fauces is better.

The pain in the sacrum is worse when lying on the back; but when lying on the left side, it is worse towards the right.

No stool for two days.

Today, 11 a. m., a stool, not hard, composed of crumbs enveloped in some brown reddish slime.

The whole forenoon, the left nasal passage is stopped from the right one; slime is running off by the posterior opening.

5 p. m., sensation of dryness in the throat.

Very tired in the knees and lower legs; worse on the right side; the whole evening, drawing in the right leg posteriorly from the right posterior superior spinous process down to the calf; worst in the kneeholder.

In the left forearm and hand heaviness and sensation of numbness, about ten p. m.

The pain as if beaten across the sacrum; the drawing in the right leg, and the tiredness after lying down (11.30 p. m.) are so hard, that for awhile it prevents him from getting asleep, and compels him to frequently turn and twist.

The sleep is very good, with amelioration of all the pains.

January 23rd, morning.

The pressing across the sacrum comes again immediately on stooping, and becomes almost intolerable when the stooping posture is persisted on.

The sensation of dryness in the fauces, worse on the left side, comes again also in the morning, but it is milder.

In the forenoon it seems to him as if his ears were suddenly stopped.

Whilst walking in the open air, and after doing so (11 a. m., to 12 m.) the sensation of dryness in the fauces on the left side ceases; in its stead the right side becomes painful - worse on empty swallowing; the pain at the same time extends into the right ear, which feels internally as if stopped.

The pains in the sacrum and leg cease by motion in the open air; sometimes itching in the ear, with secretion of a thinner ear-wax than usual.

Stool in the evening, the first part like that of yesterday, the last part softer.

After the stool itching in the rectum.

When pressing to stool, the pain in the sacrum increased; also when coughing and laughing.

The pain then extends from the sacral plexus through the large foramen ischiaticum, along the great sciatic nerve down into the thigh; worse on the right side.

About ten p. m., sensation of obstruction in the ears; worse on the left side.

The sensation of dryness is always perceptible morning and evening.

January 24th.

Wakened with sweat about four a. m.

The slime in the posterior nares has been deposited as a yellow reddish rosin, which is hawked out in the morning.

Sensation of dryness, involving the whole fauces, but worse on the right side.

Obstruction of the right nostril; prickly soreness in the fauces when swallowing; worse on the right side.

When walking in the clear, fresh air (11 a. m., to 12 m.), a fluent coryza develops itself, with hoarseness and watering of the eyes, with short cough and pressure in the middle of the chest, under the sternum; after being for some time in the open air it goes away again.

About ten p. m., pinching in the abdomen; better after passing wind.

January 25th.

On awaking, much thick slime in the nose; during the night he had breathed through the mouth. The nose sometimes stopped, sometimes free.

Again, about eight a. m., pinching in the abdomen and stool, first thick, then diarrhoeic.

On pressing at stool, on coughing and on laughing, aggravation of the pain in the sacrum, extending into the right thigh.

On going out into the open air (11 to 12 a. m.), again violent coryza with hoarseness, as yesterday.

Towards evening dryness of the fauces.

January 26th.

10 a. m. Diarrhoeic stool. After stool urging in the rectum for awhile, with some burning; thereupon stronger retraction of the rectum.

Sometimes, for an instant, a sensation as if air catches itself in the left eustachian tube.

On taking a pinch of snuff, and on eructation of wind, the air catches itself in the left eustachian tube, as in a sac.

January 27th.

Several times catching of air in the left eustachian tube, as yesterday, when eructating or on taking snuff.

In the evening sore throat, worse on the left side in empty swallowing. The pain and the sensation of dryness in the fauces go away when eating or drinking, during the entire proving.

January 28th.

Pain in the first phalanx of the little finger of the left hand, as if he had fallen upon it; on touch and pressure no sore spot can be discovered; on moving it, it is painful; sore throat on empty swallowing, evening.

January 30th.

11.30 p. m., whilst going asleep, sudden desire for apples, which makes him wide awake again.

Towards evening, in the left upper eyelid, toward the inner canthus, itching and pressure, as if a hair had grown in the wrong direction.

February 4th.

He wakened early with a pale red, dropsical, biting, itching, swelling in the left upper lid; rather towards the inner angle. This swelling secretes some fluid; after a few days a scab forms.

5th. A scratchy feeling in the throat, worse towards evening.

6th. Coryza with thick mucus; hoarseness, early in the morning, after rising. The eye is worse; the globe also is reddened; the chest is oppressed.

3. **Oscar Tietze**, son of the well-known homoeopathic physician, took the above described third trituration and reported as follows [January 1851]:

First day.

Drawing and dull pressure at the right scapula; soon afterwards also upon the left.

Dull headache and dullness of the head.

A sensation between roughness and pressure in the region of the larynx, which generally provokes a cough, passes gradually into a pure tickling.

Slight stitches in the chest, transient, more on the left side.

The dullness of the head becomes more perceptible.

Internal chilliness with single shudderings.

Pressure at the tonsils.

Drawing, cutting pain around and in the left nipple, extending towards the scapula.

Single pressure like stitches anteriorly at the forehead.

Stitching pains lasting from three to ten minutes above the fifth rib, on the left side.

The headache becomes more and more pronounced and consists of that unpleasant pressure above the eyes which is commonly felt after having been awake for several nights.

Unpleasant drawing in the right hand, later involving the whole forearm.

Sometimes tearing pains towards the elbow and in the palm of the hand towards the thumb-joint.

Sensation as if the skin of the hands, especially of the right hand, were contracted, from the tips of the fingers downwards, so that it seem as if, on extending the fingers, one must stretch the skin forcibly. At the same time there was experienced in the ends of the fingers a kind of sensation as if dead.

Second day.

The pains in the head have, for the most part, disappeared; but a coryza seems to set in.

Afternoon, the coryza has set in - it is dry - after a few days it ran a natural course; it is only to be remarked that it appeared worse at irregular times.

After about five days, there appear on the left hand small red points, shining through the skin, which sometimes itch.

The feet also itch, especially the left one, as though there were some heat-vesicles there.

After the lapse of several days, there appeared, first on the calves and then extending up to the thighs, similar red isolated points, which itch like those on the hand.

The itching is especially in those spots where the skin perspires most.

The abdomen seems not to be affected; but, after a few days, a number of similar pimples, itching like the others, appear in the epigastrium.

On rubbing these parts that itch, these points become more visible.

The itching is not unlike that caused by bed-bugs.

From the epigastrium the eruption extends towards the left nipple; and lingers here as well as at the epigastrium longer than on the before mentioned localities; and it finally turns toward the left axilla.

At the same time, it itches in various parts of the back.

Meanwhile a spot is remarked on the right side of the forehead which is sore when pressed upon, as if a blow had once been received there, which he does not remember to have been the case, neither is there any red or blue spot to be seen.

The itching now begins at the head, only at the posterior and superior parts, not towards the anterior part.

When working quietly (sitting with the head bent forwards) without any provocation whatever, a sudden rush of blood towards the head, with perceptible reddening of the face, recurring irregularly, but almost daily twice, now in the morning, now in the afternoon.

The itching at the head lasts about fourteen days and the rush of the blood recur for about the same period.

At the same time, a peculiar kind of vertigo sets in, every evening while getting asleep, about a half hour after going to bed - a sensation as if he were wafted and drawn forth very quickly in the direction of his legs.

He is always wakened by it. It never returned later in the night.

On the contrary, one day when he had gone to bed earlier than usual, about half-past eight o'clock, the sensation appeared in like manner, about a half-hour after he had lain down and when he was first getting asleep.

This vertigo kept coming for eight or nine days, was interrupted at one time by two days of quiet sleep, returned and then ceased altogether.

During the whole time, a good appetite and a disposition to drink a glass of beer oftener than common which always tasted good.

Both later ceased.

4. Through C. Hering.

Mrs. M. L. Cooms., a well-educated woman took Tellurium ³, January 18th, 1851, at ten, p. m., on going to bed.

After about one hour she felt a dull pain, deep internally in the whole length of the right thigh; later for a short time in the head, above and behind the left ear; then a pain in the pelvis at the left side, while the pain in the thigh continued.

A sharp pain passed quickly over the toes of the right foot, then into the heel.

She got asleep, lying on the left side, and awakened once in the night with a dull pain in the region of the heart, which passed away when she lay upon the back.

No change of position had any influence upon the pain in the thigh.

19th. Very frequent urging to pass water, and a very unpleasant sensation if she cannot yield to the urging. Sudden cold weather had formerly a similar effect upon her, but to a far less degree.

She walked today eight or nine miles and felt the effects so sensibly that she stopped taking the Tellurium until the fatigue have passed over.

20th. The menses appeared in the afternoon, one day too early.

She felt the effects of her walk, more particularly in the shape of a sticking pain through both temples, a pain from hip to hip and in both acetabula, for a whole day.

On the left side, in the region of the uterus, across, in the groin and towards the hip violent stitches or cuttings.

21st. Frequent stitching pains from the middle of the pelvis across towards the left side, in attacks, during this day and a part of the next.

25th. She took again the third trituration in the evening.

The first noticeable symptom was a pain in the back at the upper end of the sacrum which extended upwards.

26th. Took a dose again in the morning.

Whenever she has no pain, there is yet a sensation of weakness in the back, the whole day long.

Ten, p. m., another dose.

After lying down a throbbing on the right side, superiorly in the pelvis.

27th. About ten, a. m., a pain above the left eye; it came suddenly and went as quickly; it seemed to have caused by a sudden rush of blood thither.

As it was passing off, the pain was accompanied by a sensation not easy to describe, along the left side of the neck, as if the blood there had suddenly been retained in one of the large veins, or had streamed backwards.

Next followed a feeling in the stomach like weakness or faintness and a pain in the left chest.

Throughout the whole day, constant pain in the chest, anteriorly in the middle, sometimes extending backwards between the shoulders and a dull unpleasant feeling in the head especially above the eyes.

The weakness and the pain in the back continued.

28th. The pains change their locality more frequently this morning than yesterday; mostly on the left side of the chest, only now and then in the right chest and over the right eye; once or

twice in the right shin.

An hour and a half after dinner, heat of the face; the sinciput is hot; the gums bleed so that the mouth is full of blood.

She had already had these symptoms previously before the proving, but not lately and not in such strength.

She had been reading the evening before until a late hour, which she was not in the habit of doing.

The pains in the back and in the chest are quite unusual.

They were so continuous and so violent that the prover was compelled by reason of them to remain at home in the afternoon.

29th, nine, a. m. Pain above the right eye after going out; the pain goes toward the temple; then in the flanks below the ribs, then in the right side of the pelvis, the right shin, then over the left eye, left ear, then into the right eye; at the same time he is chilly.

30th. Return of most of the earlier symptoms but with less severity.

The parts which had been attacked with pains now pain as if beaten or sore.

31st. Some heaviness above the brows.

Ten, a. m., an attack of sneezing lasting several minutes.

Had this frequently after rush of blood to the head.

February 3rd. Some pain over the left eye after lying down.

4th. Constant pain in the region of the heart. Now and then pain over the left eye.

She ceased to record the symptoms, but was never free from them for two days in succession.

The next menstrual period came three days too early; the first day the usual quantity, later less than usual.

Latest, the pain over the eye and in the heart ceased, if, indeed, they do not again return.

From the 21st to the 25th February no pain in the heart.

This pain appears to be in the apex of the heart.

She had something similar five or six years ago, but was then much more seriously affected.

Some symptoms may have been produced by her occupation as a public teacher, others may depend upon her age, forty years.

She has a long walk to her school and labor there six hours a day.

In the forenoon, in school, she had always a fullness and oppression in the epigastrium and was obliged to open and loosen her clothes.

Ate much less, was obliged to lie down after eating, which however gave no relief; the oppression became indeed rather worse.

The left thigh upon which she lay became numb and her feet cold.

At last she took Nux vomica, lay down again and then slept better.

The symptoms, especially the attacks which compelled her to lie down, were more violent the first Tuesday after taking the medicine, came again the two following Tuesdays, but with less violence.

The fourth Tuesday she was quite free, but they came again on Thursday and somewhat changed.

She reports on 2nd March that, several days previously, she had put on a somewhat tight petticoat, this was very uncomfortable and caused a return of the pain in the left groin which she had had several weeks before.

She should have mentioned that the disposition to become easily faint in the region of the stomach had often recurred.

During the latter part of the proving, whilst having the pains in the heart, she had a great

disposition to bend over forwards even as to lie upon the face without being able to go to sleep in this position or without experiencing any relief from it.

5. **Dr. Kitchen**, of Philadelphia, took the third trituration [in April 1851].

Pain in the left flank within the crest of the ilium.

Pain in the sacrum, worse on stooping or when rising from a sitting or recumbent position.

The pain passes down in the right thigh in the direction of the sciatic nerve.

It is, therefore, almost impossible for him to press when at stool.

Restlessness, fullness in the region of the upper part of the abdomen and of the liver.

The pain in the sacrum and in the sacral ligaments was sometimes, when moving, like a stab with a knife.

He had erections all night long, a thing which had never before happened to him.

6. **Dr. Gardner sen.**, took the third trituration, evening and morning [in April 1851].

He dreamed at night of smoking cigars, a thing he never does.

In the forenoon, when sitting, a burning in the right of the hepatic region and later, a heavy painful pressure.

The next morning, while dressing, a very violent attack of vertigo, which became much worse after walking out; he could hardly stand, was compelled to lie down and to remain at home several days.

The vertigo caused nausea; after eating rice he was obliged to vomit.

At every motion while he was lying down, even when he turned his head, still more on sitting up, the vertigo returned.

At the same time, the pulse was more frequent.

He had previously had similar attacks, also one severe after Glonoine.

On other occasions Aconite had always helped him.

This time it did not. Nor did Glonoine, nor Belladonna.

It gradually passed away after three or four days.

7. **Dr. Whitey** took the second trituration, several grains, night and morning [in April 1851].

In the fauces above the larynx, an itching and a kind of burning, as if he had scalded himself with a hot drink, lasting several days.

After two or three days an eruption makes its appearance, such as he had never had.

Small red pimples, very bright red and very sharply defined with minute vesicles upon them, first on the lower extremities, then also upon the upper, most on the left side; they began first on the outside of the calves, and then on the inside of the forearms, above the wrist, and spread from that point, caused very severe itching day and night, but worst at night after going to bed.

8. **Dr. Gosewisch** took the twelfth, May 27th, 1851, at four, p. m.

After supper very full in the abdomen, but not bloated.

When lying on the left side, a throbbing sensation on the right side under the ribs, somewhat towards the epigastrium, as from wind balls, undulatory.

In the morning, it is as if, when lying on the right side, wind had accumulated in the corresponding spot on the left side.

Flatus does not pass off so freely in the morning as is customary and the hitherto rather diarrhoeic stool intermits. Latterly the flatus became stinking.

When lying on the left ear, a kind of sharp pressing pain from the neck into the left ear.

After a few days, an eruption; small red papules, which itch very much, on the abdomen, on the inside of the thighs and on the perineum. The itching is worse in cold weather.

Almost every remedy that he had ever before proved, gave him headache; this, however, did

not.

During and after the proving, his disposition was much more quiet; for generally he is much disposed to fly into a passion.

9. **N. N.**, through Dr. Gosewisch, in June, 1851, took at five, p. m., a drop of the sixth potency of the latter preparation from the precipitate as before described.

Slight dull toothache on the left side in teeth that had been filled with lead.

Sensation of numbness in the abdominal walls, as if it were in the flesh, began below the umbilicus on each side of the same and extended around and upwards to the ribs, while he lay on the sofa after supper.

Slight feeling of suffocation in the upper part of the throat.

Palpitation of the heart and general throbbing through the whole body, with fullness of the pulse; after it has lasted an hour, copious sweat for an hour and a half.

A metallic, earthy taste in the mouth.

Feels empty and weak in the stomach, yet without appetite.

Dull pain in the middle of the back between the shoulders.

Sensation of numbness in the occiput and nape.

Heartburn, a sensation of warmth, as after spirituous drinks, in the epigastrium and on both sides of the same.

Expectorates white mucus, which is easily discharged.

For a few minutes, itching at the anus.

The next morning, the customary stool was lacking.

Urine transparent, dark, easily evacuated, without pain.

The sleepy, heavy condition, in which he was for several days before he began the proving, has vanished; instead thereof, a feeling of restlessness on going to bed.

Some pain in the middle of the sternum.

Some dull pain low down above the pubic region and anteriorly on both sides of the abdomen.

Pain in the clavicle.

After supper, he took a walk; on returning to the house, his knees, hips, elbows, and shoulder-joints were as if sprained and beaten.

On every moment the brain felt as if bruised.

Eructions, tasting of the food.

Some pressure in the left chest above the first rib.

In the morning, after deep sleep, with bad dreams, he felt heavy and dull.

Skin hot and dry, sensation as if over-strained, as if bruised, as if he had taken cold after severe exertion.

At the close of urinating, burning in the orifice of the urethra.

The mouth feels pure and moist; he has again the natural taste.

10. **Mrs. F.**, an educated woman, through Dr. Gosewisch, took the sixth, in drop doses and made the following report:

Lassitude and weakness, then pains in the elbows, ankles and various parts, sharp and quick. Singular contracting sensation in the epigastrium as if the parts were folded together. When this sensation passed away, there remained a pain and soreness in the left side.

Her disposition is particularly quiet being otherwise very lively, anxious and full of care.

After she has, for some time, remarked nothing further, a pain and sensation of soreness began in the regions of the kidneys. This extended downwards and over towards the abdomen with a pressing down as if by a weight, which increased during the whole night. Nightmare during the night. In the morning, the kidney pains were still worse, especially the sensation of soreness.

She was also attacked in the right side of the abdomen, but, worst of all, low in the back,

which continued several days, with gnawing, *rubbing* pains in the abdomen.

The next day the head was heavy, full and sleepy.

Constipation with much wind.

Blind haemorrhoids.

Pimples in the face."

(Tellurium, by C. Hering, M. D., Philadelphia, The American Homoeopathic Review vol. 5 (1864-1865), p. 125-130, 166-174)

1852 - Proving by J. W. Metcalf

"The attenuation with which the following proving was made, was obtained in the first trituration prepared by the hands of Dr. Hering, and the subsequent potencies were prepared centesimally in the usual manner.

1851. August 14th, 5 P. M. *One grain of the third trituration.*

5.15. Drawing, cramp-like pain, apparently in the *supinator longus* of the left arm, just below the bend of the elbow, lasting half an hour.

General warm perspiration over the whole body when seated writing, the afternoon being cool and a fine breeze blowing into the room.

Little stinging prickings in various parts of the skin of the whole body, continuing all the afternoon and evening, and forcing me instantly to rub the spot.

9 P. M. *One grain 3rd.*

August 15th, 6.30 A. M. *one grain.* 10.30 A. M. *one grain.*

This is all of the drug that was taken during this proving; in all, four grains of the third attenuation.

At 10.20 the little fine, stinging prickings came on again like flea-bites here and there, and lasted all day.

This pricking continued very troublesome at times, principally when at rest, for several weeks, but gradually subsided.

August 24th. A little spot of *herpes circinatus* made its appearance, a few days since, on the forehead, perpendicularly above the external canthus of the right eye, and about half an inch above the eye-brow.

I do not remember ever before to have had an eruption of the kind.

It was at first a little cluster of globular vesicles, on an inflamed base, which dried into thin scales and spread by the circumference.

It itches and pricks slightly.

August 31st. The herpetic spot is now circular, about half an inch in diameter, and consists of an elevated ring of vesicles, some larger than others, on an inflamed base enclosing an depressed area of red skin, which desquamates but contains no vesicles.

It continues to itch slightly, and to furnish successive crops of thin white scales.

Urine acid, rather small in quantity (17.5 fl. oz. in 24 hours), deep red; sp. gr. 1030.

September 1st. The troublesome stinging became very annoying the whole of the evening of this day, when sitting still, wandering all over the body.

A herpetic spot similar to the one on the forehead, has made its appearance on the left side, midway between the ribs and the crest of the ilium, accompanied by very troublesome itching, which changes into smarting on being rubbed.

It forms about three-quarters of a circle, and is rather irregular; there are indications of another spot just above it.

September 2nd. The urine was analyzed several times during the proving, but no remarkable peculiarity was observed, except the great abundance of the coloring matter, hydrochloric acid developing a very striking change of color.

The examination of today gave: - urine acid; high colored; sp. gr 1030, - 22.5 fl. oz. in 24

hours.

September 25th. For the last week the stinging in the skin has been much less, but it succeeded by a constant itching of the scalp, which requires continual scratching.

The itching is apparently due to an eruption of little fine vesicles upon a slightly inflamed base, which, after remaining a few days, dry up and fall off in little white scales.

They are most plentiful on the occipital scalp, on the nape in the borders of the hair, and on the posterior surface of the auricles.

This itching has been constant and very annoying for a week and bids fair to continue.

The spot on the forehead is breaking up, there being several gaps in the ring, which is now three quarters of an inch in diameter.

Just above it another spot has appeared precisely similar, but smaller.

October 1st. The eruption has nearly disappeared from the head, and the itching has ceased almost entirely.

The spot on the forehead is no longer to be discerned, the skin being scarcely reddened where it existed; the new one is slightly increasing and forms about two-thirds of a circle, but it is not as vigorous as its predecessor.

The spots on the side have disappeared.

I still have occasional stings in the skin, but rarely.

Urine normal.

October 8th. The spots have all gone and I have no further symptoms."

(J. W. Metcalf, M. D., New York, Proving of Tellurium metallicum, The North American Homoeopathic Journal vol. 2 (1852), p. 405-408)

1864 - Proving by Carroll Dunham

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

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

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

About fifteen or twenty days after the first dose, the left ear began to itch, burn and swell.

There were aching and throbbing pains in the external meatus, and in the course of three or four days, there was a *copious watery* discharge from the ear, smelling like *fish pickle*.

The discharge was acrid and caused a vesicular eruption on the lower lappet of the ear and on the neck, wherever it touched the skin.

The inflammation of the ear, generally, was not vesicular.

The color was a bluish red, and the *ear had the appearance of being infiltrated with water*.

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

During the second month of the proving, the spine, from the last cervical to about the fifth dorsal vertebrae, became very sensitive and the seat of a peculiar sense of irritation which made the prover dread having the part touched or even approached.

This dread was disproportioned to the *actual* sensibility of the part when pressed or rudely touched, for this sensibility was not really very great.

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

The distress caused by this sensation was aggravated by fatigue, but only partially relieved by repose.

It was great and very annoying and lasted, as I remember, nearly two months.

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

(Tellurium, by C. Hering, M. D., Philadelphia, The American Homoeopathic Review vol. 5 (1864-1865), p. 221-222)

1865 - Register of Symptoms - Constantin Hering

Symptoms marked with cipher.

* Denotes curative effects.

- Symptoms added after the register was made up and numbered.

p. Symptoms observed on patients or that had been previously observed by the prover on himself.

Mind

1. - Lost his liveliness for one day. *Dog. Gmelin.*

- Lost his liveliness immediately, seemed to be benumbed and lay down quietly. *Dog. Hansen.*

Lost liveliness, soon recovered, remained lively until the second day at evening; the third day in the morning, dead. *Rabbit. Gmelin.*

- Stupor and vomiting. *Hansen.*

Has a very quieting action upon his disposition, not so apt to fly into a passion. *Gsw.*

Disposition particularly quiet, whereas, otherwise she is very easily moved, anxious and full of care. *Gsw.*

Dreads having the part touched, or even approached, with but little sensitiveness in the region of the fifth dorsal vertebra. 206

Forgets and neglects much; when he has anything in hand, he neglects for it everything else. *C. Hg.*

Head

(5) p. Very violent attacks of vertigo in the morning when dressing; on walking out it became so bad he could hardly stand it; was obliged to lie down and to remain at home two days.

Every time he sat up he became dizzy, even by every motion when lying and by simply turning the head. At the same time increased pulse; nausea, after rice he was obliged to vomit.

Had previously similar attacks when Aconite gave relief, which it did not this time; also Glonoine, which had caused a somewhat similar attack did not relieve, nor did Belladonna; returning after ten years, Opium relieved for a while; Glonoine²⁰⁰ relieved permanently.

Gardner.

Vertigo, while going asleep: a drawing away in the direction of the legs, every night from the second to the ninth day. 289

Caused him no headache, which every other proving had done. *Gsw.*

Dullness in both sides of the head, more towards behind. *C. Hg.*

- The head is heavy and full with sleepiness, the next morning. *F. Gsw.*

Dull headache and dullness of the head, soon and gradually increasing. *O. T.*

(10) Dull, unpleasant headache, especially above the eyes.

Toward evening, dull headache over the whole head. *R.*

Sudden rising up of the blood towards the head (compare 13) with perceptible reddening of the face, now early in the morning, now in the afternoon at various hours, but twice almost every day, when sitting quietly at work; for fourteen days. *O. T.*

Ten, a. m., pain above the left eye, came suddenly, and went away just as suddenly, as if from a sudden rush of blood to this spot (compare 12). On going away, accompanied by a sensation difficult to describe along the left side of the nape, somewhat like a sudden stopping and backward flowing in a large blood-vessel. A sensation of weakness in the stomach followed. *P.*

Pain over the left eye, after lying down, the sixteenth day; the seventeenth day now and then repeated. *P.*

(15) The pain above the eye lasted the longest. *S.*

Pressure from within outwards in a line deep inwards, above both eyes, worse on the right. *C. Hg.*

Violent linear pain in a small spot above the left eye, behind the brow. *C. Hg.*

The headache develops itself more and more and becomes an unpleasant pressure above the eyes, as after watching through several nights. *O. T.*

Heaviness above the brows and sneezing. 62

(20) Above the brows dull pressure. 10.

Above both eyes, pressure. 16. 18.

Headache above the eyes, with chest pains. 187.

Above the right eye, pain. 258. 259.

Above the left eye, violent pain. 17. 250.

(25) Sudden rush of blood to a spot above the left eye. 13.

Single pressure, like stitches, anteriorly upon the forehead. *O. T.*

Towards morning, on getting awake, internally, in the left sinciput, a pain in a spot as large as a hazelnut. *C. Hg.*

Six, p. m., headache worse in the sinciput, goes away after supper. *R.*

Stitch in both temples, after a walk. 261.

(30) In both temples, pain. 268.

The right temple pains. 259.

Pressure on a small spot behind the vertex. *C. Hg.*

- Violent headache above in the occiput, it extends anteriorly as far as into the eyes, stitching from the temple towards the eye; Tellurium¹² in water every evening and morning, n. n. *C. Hg.*

Afternoon, headache, worse on the left. *R.*

The brain feels as if beaten on the slightest movement. *N. Gsw.*

(35) The headache passes away after eating, together with the nausea. 117.

The headache goes away and coryza sets in. 63.

External head

External tensive headache over the entire left half of the head, while lying on the right side; passes away when lying on the left side, Several mornings. *C. Hg.*

On the right side of the forehead a spot which is sore when pressed upon, as if he had received a blow thereon; lasted more than three weeks.

Itching upon the head behind and above, after itching in the epigastrium, chest and axilla (312); lasted fourteen days. *O. T.*

(40) Sensation of numbness in the occiput and nape. *N. Gsw.*

Occiput dull. 8.

Heat of the occiput and face, afternoon. 67.

In the seventh week after the passing away of the itching stinging in the skin, there began a constant itching upon the scalp, which compelled constant scratching; it came from an eruption of small, reddened spots with five very small vesicles, which after a few days dried up and desquamated mostly on the occiput, in the nape of the neck, at the border of the hair, behind the ears and on the posterior surface of the conchae of the ear. At the end of a week it had almost disappeared. *Metcalfe*

Eyes

- Vision becomes clearer, the eyes fell brighter. 12. nn. *C. Hg.*

- Cataracts upon both eyes, Tellurium odor from the fluids of the eye. *Dog. Hansen*

- On the anterior surface of the lens of the left eye in its centre and the vertices of the curves a chalky white mass was deposited; isolated granules of various sizes, for the most part however, deposited in thick heaps, which, by transmitted light appeared black. Upon the right eye a similar but less appearance. *Dog. 2. Schroeder, according to Hansen.*

- Itching and pressure in the left upper lid toward the inner corner, as if an eyelash were turned inward, evening. The next morning on awaking, a biting, itching swelling, pale, red, and oedematous, until after a few days a scab forms. The tenth and following days. *R.*

The left eye reddened. Sixteenth day. *R.*

- The left eye somewhat inflamed; twelfth in water. nn. *C. Hg.*

(45) Lachrymation with fluent coryza. 57

Ears

Pain over the left ear. 259.

Above and behind the left ear dull pain, evening in bed. *R.*

It seems to him as if a shot were fired in front of the ear, forenoon third day. *R.*

Sensation as if stopped in the ears especially in the left ear. Ten, p. m. *R.*

- Deafness.

(50) Sometimes, for a moment, a sensation as if air whistled through the left Eustachian tube, and when taking a pinch of snuff or when eructating the air passes into it. Sixth and seventh day. *R.*

Itching in the ears with secretion of a thin wax, third day. *R.*

Itching in the ears. *C. Hg.*

When lying upon the left ear a sharp pressing pain from the throat into the ear on the left side. *Gsw.*

Pain on the right side in the throat extending into the ear on empty swallowing. 89.

- The left ear began to itch, to burn, and to swell with painfulness and throbbing in the external meatus; after three or four days a discharge of a watery fluid, smelling like fish pickle, which caused a vesicular eruption upon the external ear and the neck wherever it touched the skin. The ear was bluish-red, appeared as if infiltrated with water. The sense of hearing was impaired. After about twenty days. Lasted about three months. *Dunham.*

- * Several cures of affections similar to the above by Dr. Dunham, [14]; Dr. Wells, [15].

Nose

(55) The whole forenoon the left nasal passage obstructed; from the right nasal passage much mucus flows through the posterior opening; second day. *R.*

Obstruction of the right nostril in the morning early; fourth day. *R.*

When walking in the clear, fresh autumnal air from eleven to twelve, a. m., coryza comes on with hoarseness and lachrymation, short cough, pressure in the middle of the chest under the sternum; on continuing a longer time in the open air it passes away again; fourth day. *R.*

When going out in the open air between eleven and twelve a. m., again a severe coryza with hoarseness as yesterday; fifth day. *R.*

Nose sometimes obstructed, sometimes free; fifth day. *R.*

(60) On awaking, much thick mucus in the nose; had breathed through the mouth during the night; fifth day. *R.*

Coryza with secretion of much thick mucus; twelfth day. *R.*

Heaviness over the brows and paroxysms of frequent sneezing lasting several minutes; ten, a. m., thirteenth day. *P.*

The headache passes away the next day and coryza sets in. *O. T.*

Dry, nasal catarrh, as often before; but now it is more severe at irregular times. *O. T.*

(65) On taking snuff, catching in the Eustachian tube. 50.

Face

Peculiar twitching and distortion of the facial muscles of the left side, particularly when talking; the left angle of the mouth is thereby drawn to the left and upward; first week. *C. Hg.*

An hour and a half after dinner, heat in the face; also the anterior part of the head is hot with bleeding of the gums; tenth day. *P.* Compare 73.

Perceptible reddening of the face from a sudden rush of blood to the head. 12.

In the afternoon, a gentle sensation of burning at the lips (in the forenoon he was exposed to a sharp cold air). *R.*

(70) In the afternoon burning in the middle of the upper lip.

- Pimples in the face. *F. Gsw.*

- The ninth day after the last dose, a small ring-worm on the forehead just above the external angle of the right eye, about a half-inch over the brow. First a small group of round vesicles upon a red areola; the vesicles dry up, desquamate, and upon the external circumference new ones appear, with little itching. After a week the eruption is completely annular, a half-inch in diameter, the internal portion throwing off thin white scales. During the fifth week it decreases; the ring has several interruptions and a diameter of three-fourths of an inch, but just above it another, altogether similar, has appeared. In the sixth week the seat of the first is scarcely reddened, but the second is still on the increase and forms two-thirds of a circle.

Metcalf

Mouth and teeth

- Flowing of tenacious mucus from the mouth. *Dog. 2. Hansen.*

- Uncommonly abundant secretion of saliva. *Hansen.*

Sensation of coolness in the mouth and pharynx as after taking peppermint, distinct on drawing in the air. *R.*

Mouth feels better and cleaner, and properly moist; he has his natural taste again, the next day. *N. Gsw.*

- Whitish coated and somewhat swollen tongue so that the impressions of the teeth are clearly shown upon the margin of the tongue. *Hansen.*

Gum bleeds so that it fills the mouth with blood; tenth day. *P.*

Very soon a slight toothache in the left side, in teeth filled with gold. *N. Gsw.*

Fauces and Oesophagus

(75) Expectoration of light mucus; easily loosened. *N. Gsw.*

The next day early in the morning much secretion of mucus from the posterior nares, of a saltish taste like smoked herrings. Compare 35. 80.

Early in the morning the mucus, which during the night dried in the choanae, is discharged as a reddish yellow clot. *R.*

Rough, scratchy sensation in the throat, not passing away on swallowing. *R.*

Rough, scratchy sensation in the throat, worse towards evening; eleventh day. *R.*

(80) Early in the morning, prickly sensation of dryness in the fauces, worse on the left side;

the left nasal passage is obstructed; from the right, there is secreted a quantity of mucus backwards; second day. *R.*

After breakfast, the prickly sensation of dryness in the fauces passes away; second day. *R.*

About five, p. m., again a sensation of dryness in the throat; second day. *R.*

The sensation of dryness in the fauces, worse on the left side, comes again early in the morning of the third day. *R.*

Sensation of dryness involving the whole fauces, worst on the right side early in the morning of the fourth day. *R.*

(85) Toward evening dryness of the fauces; fifth day. *R.*

The dryness of the left side, of the fauces ceases during and after a walk in the open air, from eleven to twelve a. m. *R.*

The sensation of dryness in the throat is always more marked in the evening and morning. *R.*

In the fauces above the larynx itching and burning as if he had scalded himself with too hot a drink; for several days. *Whitney.*

After the sensation of dryness on the left side of the fauces has ceased during a walk in the open air, the right side begins to be painful, worse on empty swallowing, whereby the pain extends into the right ear which always feels as if stopped; the third day. *R.*

(90) On swallowing, prickly soreness in the fauces, especially on the right side early in the morning of the fourth day. *R.*

Sore throat on empty swallowing; evening, eighth day. *R.* Compare 89.

Sore throat on empty swallowing in the evening, worse on the left side, removed by eating and drinking; seventh day. *R.*

Pressure upon the tonsils. *O. T.*

The sensation of dryness in the fauces, and the sore throat always removed by eating and drinking.

(95) In the pharynx, coolness as after peppermint. 71

Sharp, pressing pain on the left side, extending from the throat to into the ear. 53.

Worse on empty swallowing, dryness of the fauces. 89.

On swallowing, soreness in the fauces. 90.

On empty swallowing, sore throat. 91. 92.

(100) Sore throat passing away on swallowing food and drink, worse on empty swallowing, 92; on eating and drinking dryness of the fauces, right side. 94

Taste, Appetite, Stomach

Moderate metallic and earthy taste in the mouth, after several hours. *N. Gsw.*

No appetite from the beginning of the provings. 111.

- Loss of appetite; seventh day. *Hansen.*

- Appetite lost. *Dog. Hansen.*

During the proving better appetite and more desire for beer which subsequently passed off. *O. T.*

- Increased appetite. *Roeder*.

- The appetite appeared to be increased during the first three days, but subsequently diminished more and more. *Hansen*. Compare 107.

About twelve o'clock at night on going to sleep, craving for apples by which he gets wide awake again; 10th day. *R*.

(105) Would not feed but drank much water, for eight hours. *Dog. Gmelin*.

Forenoon (in school, on teaching) fullness and oppression in the epigastrium so that she was compelled to loosen the clothing; fourth week. *P*.

- Oppression in the cardiac region with disposition to vomit and copious saliva; fourteen days. *Hansen*.

Ate less on account of the fullness in the epigastrium and lay down after eating which, however, gave no relief. The oppression became worse, the left limb upon which she lay became numb, the feet were cold. Took *Nux vom.*, lay down again, slept, and then was better. *P*.

Sensation of weakness (like faintness) in the stomach with pain in the left chest. *P*.

Sensation of weakness in the stomach after local congestion of blood in the head and nape. 13.

- Weakness in the epigastrium, in consumptive persons. *Pehrson*

(110) Stomach full of thick, white, frothy mucus, and the mucous membrane of the stomach easily detached. Rabbit. *Gmelin*.

In the stomach sensation of emptiness and weakness, but no appetite from the beginning of the proving. *N. Gsw*.

Sensation of warmth in the epigastrium and toward both sides, with heart-burn. 119.

- A peculiar constrictive feeling in the epigastrium, as if the parts were strapped together; then after this has given way, a pain and sensitiveness in the left side, increasing. *F. Gsw*.

- The gastric phenomena did not completely cease until after fourteen days. *Hansen*.

Abdomen, Stool

When the abdomen is opened a strong odor of garlic, and a half-spoonful of clear serous exudation without hyperaemia or inflammation. *Dog. Hansen*.

- In the stomach and intestines some bile, the walls colored blue-black through and through gradually decreasing from the mucous to the serous coat. The liver darker on its surface with a tendency to grey. *Dog. Hansen*.

- Attacks of colic, tenesmus and diarrhoea. *Dog. Hansen*.

- Tellurium odor on opening the abdominal cavity.

- Teasing pain in the hypogastrium with pain in the sacrum and pressing down heaviness in the abdomen. *P*. 170.

Pinching in the abdomen, ten, p. m., going off after passing wind; fourth day. *R*.

Eight, a. m., again pinching in the abdomen and a stool first thick, then diarrhoeic; fifth day. *R*.

(145) Flatus does not pass away as freely as usual. *Gsw*.

Passage of very offensive flatus; later days. *Gsw.*

Peculiar and violently stinking winds; second to seventh day. *C. Hg.*

The hitherto somewhat diarrhoeic stool is retained; the second day. *Gsw.*

The accustomed stool in the morning fails. *N. Gsw.*

(150) Stools in the evening instead of the morning. *C. Hg.*

- Evacuation slimy and black, from metallic Tellurium from two doses of five grains each. *T O², K. O. Hansen.*

- On the second day stool colored somewhat black after sixteen grains Telluric acid. *Hansen.*

- After thirty minutes intestinal evacuation colored black through and through. *Dog, after T O², K. O. Hansen.*

- Excrements colored black by Tellurium. *Dog. 1. 2. Hansen;* colored black through and through. *Dog. 4. Hansen.*

Constipation, much flatus and piles. *F. Gsw.*

No stool for two days; then about eleven a. m., not hard but consisting of crumbs enveloped in some reddish brown slime; second day. *R.*

In the evening, stool, first knotty, lastly softer; 3rd day. *R.*

Ten, a. m., diarrhoeic stool; sixth day. *R.*

In the intestines distended blood vessels. *Rabbit. Gmelin.*

(155) Rectum empty, contracted. *Rabbit. Gmelin.*

On pressing to stool increased pain in the sacrum and thigh. 219, 220, 221, 243.

After the stool an urging in the rectum with somewhat of burning, lasting some time; thereupon stronger retraction of the rectum; sixth day. *R.*

Itching in the rectum after stool. *R.*

Itching in the anus lasting a few minutes. *N. Gsw.*

Urine, Male Genitals

The kidneys colored blue-black throughout. *Dog. Hansen.*

- Walls of the bladder bluish. *Dog. 2. Hansen.*

- In the urine passed twenty-four hours after the termination of these experiments no trace of Tellurium could be discovered. *Hansen.*

- Urine acid, smelt decidedly of Tellurium. *Dog. Hansen.*

- Urine acid, diminished quantity (nineteenth day, seventeen and a half ounces, twentieth day twenty-two and a half ounces, specific gravity 10.30; gives almost one-twelfth solid constituents, then almost one-half urea). In one hundred parts, 42.94 urea, 0.114 uric acid, 27.71 incombustible salts, 28. organic substances; these, four, therefore, were proportioned to each other almost as 3, .1, 2, 2. The coloring constituents were altogether preponderating. In the eight week the urine was normal. *Metcalfe*

(160) Passed much urine. *Dog. Gmelin.*

Frequent urging to urinate and very unpleasant sensation if she did not soon yield to it. *P.*

The urine clear, highly colored, passed easily and without pains. *N. Gsw.*

On passing water slight burning at the orifice of the urethra near the end. *N. Gsw.*

A glueish little lump had come during the night out of the urethra, so that the penis became adherent to the shirt; on awaking at night, after the ninth dose of Tellurium. *N. N. C. Hg.*

Sexual instinct and power for one week much more lively and vigorous; then, for several weeks, altogether without desire. *C. Hg.*

(165) Erections the whole night, in one wholly unaccustomed to them. *R.*

In the afternoon, prickly itching at the scrotum, worse on the right side, later internally on the left thigh high up, then on the right side of the abdomen, then on the left, and finally between the buttocks. *P.*

Itching pimples on the perineum. 314.

- Small itching herpes on the perineum; later action. *N. Gsw.*

Flanks and Groins

A ring-worm, like that on throat forehead (70) appears with intolerable itching, on the left side of the abdomen, between the last ribs and the crista ilii. *Metcalf*

Pain in the left flank from the crista ilii inwards. *R.*

- Dull pain on each side of the abdomen more downwards and over the pubis. *N. Gsw.*

(170) Pain in the left groin from tighter clothing. 130.

Pelvis and Female Organs

Evening, pain and sensibility of the region of the kidneys, which after a while extends to the lower part of the abdomen, with a pressing downward as from a weight; increased the whole night; she had night mare, and in the morning the pain was still worse and combined with great sensibility; the right side especially was affected, but the pain was worst of all in the sacrum, where it continued until the next day with a tormenting pain in the hypogastrium. *F. Gsw.*

Throbbing in the upper part of the pelvis, on the right side after going to bed. *P.*

In the pelvis, on the right side, pain. 259.

Dull pain, low in the pelvis, on the left side. *P.*

Frequent sticking pains out of the middle of the pelvis, horizontally toward the left side now and then; the whole second day and a part of the third and fourth days. *P.*

(175) In the uterine region on the left side and horizontally across through the groin toward the hip violent stitches and cuttings. *P.*

The menses appear one day too early, and in the afternoon. *P.*

Menses three days too early, the second and following days less than common. *P.*

Breath

The breath even after a minute acquired an unpleasant garlic-like odor like that of the Telluric Ethyle described by Woehler; after eleven grains of Tellurite of potash. With others the breath

got a weak Tellurium odor after eight grains Tellurous acid; became stronger already after one minute. *Dog. 1, 2. Hansen.*

- While Woehler was busy with his experiments on Telluric Ethyle, his breath and even the perspiration had for several weeks an odor of garlic. Liebig and Woehler's Annals, 1853, Vol. LXXXVI, pages 208 to 215. Fechner Centralblatt, 1853, No. 37, page 723.

- Already within a few minutes the breath assumed the peculiar garlic-like odor, which was at once perceptible to all who spoke with him. *Roeder.*

- The Telluric odor of the breath manifested itself already in the first minutes after the first dose of Tellurite of potash, and was so strong and so offensive to others that he was obliged to keep out of society; it was still perceptible even seven weeks later. *Hansen.* He had during one week taken 0.34 grammes, i.e., about four grains of Tellurite of potash.

Chest

Moderate sensation of suffocation above in the throat. *N. Gsw.*

Hoarseness early after rising. *R.*

(180) Hoarseness with fluent coryza. 57, 58.

Chest oppressed with hoarseness in the morning; the sixteenth day. *R.*

In the region of the larynx a sensation between roughness and pressure gradually passing over into a tickling and exciting a cough. *O. T.*

Cough toward morning; become loose after several days. *C. Hg.*

Short cough with fluent coryza. 57.

(185) When coughing and laughing increased pain in the sacrum. 219, 220.

Pain in the clavicle. *N. Gsw.*

The whole day pain in front in the middle of the chest, sometimes extending through to the back and between the shoulders; therewith headache above the eyes. *P.*

Pain in the middle of the sternum. *N. Gsw.*

Pressure in the middle of the chest under the sternum with coryza. 37.

(190) Dull pain in the left chest, just above the last rib. *N. Gsw.*

Drawing cutting pain on the left nipple and around it, and extending to the scapula. *O. T.*

Sticking pains on the left side above the fifth rib, lasting from five to ten minutes. *O. T.*

Stitching in the chest more on the left side. *O. T.*

Pain in the left chest, with sensation of weakness in the stomach. 108.

Pain in the chest below the ribs. 259.

(195) (A few red spots on the lungs.) *Rabbit. Gmelin.*

Eruption on the nipples. 312.

Heart and Pulse

Wakened in the night (after lying on the left side) with a dull pain in the region of the heart which passed away when she lay on the back. *P.*

Continuous pain in the region of the heart; seventeenth day. *P.*

Pain in the region of the heart continued longest; from fourth day not again until the seventeenth; appears to be in the apex of the heart. *P.*

(200) The ventricles of the heart filled with polypoid coagula. Rabbit. *Gmelin.*

- The right ventricle and vena cava distended with blood. *Dog. 2. Hansen.*

The serum in the heart and other organs violet. Rabbit. *Gmelin.*

Palpitation of the heart and throbbing through the whole body with full pulse, for one hour; then copious sweat for one and a half hours. *N. Gsw.*

Increased pulse with vertigo and nausea. 5.

Nape. Back

On the left side if the nape a sensation like a sudden detention and regurgitation in a large blood-vessel, after pain and rush of blood above the left eye. 13.

(205) Sensation of numbness in the nape and occiput. 40.

Dull pains in the middle of the back between the shoulders. *N. Gsw.*

- The spine from the last cervical to the fifth dorsal vertebra, sensitive to pressure and touch with a fear, when these were threatening, already on approaching, as if it were much more sensitive, than it really was. This sensitiveness seems to radiate, and especially upwards into the nape, sideways into the shoulders, forward through the trunk, as far as the sternum. The distress is increased by exertions but only partially relieved by repose. Appeared during the second month and continued almost for two months. *Dunham.*

Pain in the back at the upper end of the sacrum extending upwards until the ninth day, at night. *P.*

Sensation of weakness in the back the whole day until the ninth day. *P.*

Pain in the chest from the middle of the chest through to between the shoulders, 187, from behind through. 206.

(210) Cutting toward the left scapula through from the left nipple. 190.

- In the evening pain and sensibility of the region of the kidneys, increasing during the night and extending into the hypogastrium. *P.* 170.

In the renal region pains from the sacrum out, 213, towards the sacrum. 170.

- The kidneys colored blue-black throughout their whole substance. *Dog. Hansen.*

Itching on the back. 312.

Sacrum

Early in the morning painful pressure or pain as if beaten at the sacrum, worse when stooping, but not passing away resuming the upright posture; after some time it extends in the form of a drawing pain into the region of the kidneys; is diminished by walking in the open air, soon comes again when sitting. *R.*

The pain in the sacrum is worse when lying on the back, and when lying in the left side is worse toward the right; second day. *R.*

(215) The pain in the sacrum begins again when standing bent over, diminishes when walking; second day. *R.*

The beaten pain across the sacrum, the drawing in the right thigh (compare 220) and the tiredness are so violent after lying down, eleven-and-a-half, p. m., that for a while they prevent sleeping and compel frequent turning and twisting; second day. *R.*

The pressure across the sacrum comes again immediately after stooping and by a continued stooping is rendered almost intolerable, early the third day. *R.*

Pain in the sacrum and thigh pass away after motion in the open air; third day. *R.*

When pressing to stool, when coughing and laughing, the pain in the sacrum becomes worse and passes into the right thigh; morning of the fifth day. *R.*

(220) The sacral pain increases when pressing to stool, when coughing and laughing, then extends from the sacral plexus through the great sciatic foramen along the sciatic nerve, down onto the thigh, especially the right side. *R.*

Sacral pain, worse when stooping or when standing up from a sitting or lying posture, extends down the right hip in the direction of the sciatic nerves. The pain makes it almost impossible for him to strain at stool. *R.*

The pain in the sacrum and in the ligaments of the sacrum was sometimes like a stab with a knife. *R.*

- The pain which begins in the evening in the region of the kidneys with pressing downwards in the hypogastrium, is, in the morning, most violent in the sacrum (according to 170.). *P.*

Upper Extremities

- A radiating sensitiveness from the region of the first dorsal vertebra extending into the shoulders. 206.

Drawing and dull pressure at the right scapula, soon afterwards also at the left. *O. T.*

Shoulder as if beaten, after walking. 362.

(225) In the anterior wall of the left axillary cavity an internal swelling as if a boil were about to appear; it pains on pressure and on motion; but passes away after a few days; fifth and sixth day. *C. Hg.*

Sharp, quick pains in the elbows; after 259.

Elbows as if beaten, after walking. 262.

- Drawing, spasmodic pain, as it seems, in the spinator longus of the left arm; more below the elbow bend; after fifteen minutes, lasting a half hour. *Metcalf*

About ten, p. m., heaviness and numb sensation in the left forearm and in the head; second day. *R.*

Unpleasant drawing in the right hand, later involving the whole forearm. Sometimes tearing toward the elbow, and in the ball of the hand towards the thumb-joint, *O. T.*

Violent pressing pain in the metacarpal bone of the fourth finger, on the right hand. *C. Hg.*

(230) Pain in the first phalanx of the left little finger on motion, as if he had fallen upon; on feeling of it, no sore spot can be discovered; eighth day. *R.*

Sensation as if the skin on the hands had contracted, especially on the right hand, so that it seems, on stretching out the fingers, as though one must forcibly stretch the skin from the

ends of the fingers; at the same time a kind of dead sensation in the ends of the fingers. *O. T.*
Eruption on the inside of the forearm especially above the wrist. 316.
Itching points on the hand. 310.

Lower Extremities

Itching between the buttocks. 166.

(235) Pain from hip to hip. 261.

Hips as if beaten, after walking. 262.

Pain in the sockets of both hips after walking. 268.

An hour after going to bed, dull pain deep in the right thigh, its whole length; later in the head, left side, and in the pelvis, left side. *P.*

The pain in the thigh is not relieved by any change of position. *P.*

(240) Drawing in the right limb, posteriorly from the right posterior superior spinous process down into the calf, worst in the popliteal region. *P.*

Drawing in the right thigh, from the sacrum. 216.

The pain extends from the sacrum along the sciatic nerve into the thigh, worse from pressing to stool, coughing and laughing. 220.

- * Helped a patient (long unsuccessfully treated) with sciatica on the right side, so that he could work again as a blacksmith and remained healthy. One dose³. *Dr. A. Bauer.*

The left thigh goes asleep when she lies upon it. 107.

Itching papules on the inside of the thighs. 314.

(245) Itching on the internal, upper part of the left thigh. 160.

Burning aching, internally, on the outside of the right knee. *C. Hg.*

The whole evening, very tired in the knees and legs, especially on the right side; second day. *R.*

Knees as if beaten, after walking. 262.

The popliteal region pains the most. 240.

(250) Pain in the shin, 250; right side in the shin bone. 258.

Itching points at the calves. 311.

Eruption at the calves outside. 316.

Pain in the right metatarsal bones, as if the bones were pressed repeatedly. *C. Hg.*

Sharp, quick pains in the ankles; after 259.

Sharp pain passes quickly over the toes of the right foot, then into the heel; evening in bed. *P.*

(255) Sweaty feet especially anteriorly in the toes, somewhat ill smelling, lasting six weeks; late in the autumn. *C. Hg.*

Cold feet when lying down; afternoon. 107.

The feet itch, worse on the left side. 310.

All the Limbs

The pains during the morning change their locality more than the previous day and are more on the left side; only now and then on the right side in the chest and over the right eye, once or twice in the right tibia; tenth day. *P.*

At nine, a. m., after going out, pain over the right eye comes toward the temple, then toward the chest below the ribs; hereupon into the right side of the pelvis and into the right shin; later over the left eye and left ear; then over the right eye; at the same time chilliness; eleventh day. *P.*

After lassitude and weakness, pains in the elbows, the ankles, and other parts of the body, sharp and quick. *F. Gsw.*

(260) In the parts in which the pains were, there remains a wound-pain. *P.*

After a long walk, stitch through both temples and pain from hip to hip. *P.*

On coming home from a short walk after supper, the joints, knees, hips, elbows and shoulders are as if twisted and beaten. *N. Gsw.*

Sensation as after over-exertion, and bruised-pain all over, as if he had taken cold after hard work. *N. Gsw.*

The pressure of the clothing is felt unpleasantly in the hypochondria. 130.

She must loosen her clothing, with fulness in the epigastrium. 106.

(265) Bruised sensation, as after taking cold. 263.

Sensation of numbness in the occiput and nape of the neck, 40; in the abdominal walls, 140, in the left forearm and hand, 227; sensation, as if they were dead, in the ends of the fingers, 231; thighs fall asleep. 107.

Pain in a small spot, in a line, 16, 17; headache in a spot as large as a hazelnut. 27.

Strength, etc.

- Fatigue after a long walk; at the same time stitches through both temples; pain from hip to hip and in the hollows of the joints of both thighs; for twenty-four hours. *P.*

Obliged to remain at home on account of the pain; tenth day. *P.*

(270) Had felt heavy and sleepy for several days; this condition disappeared during the proving; instead of it, there was a restless feeling on going to bed. *N. Gsw.*

Lassitude along with the pains in sacrum and joints which prevents going to sleep. 216.

Heavy, dull feeling in the morning, after a deep sleep and bad dreams. *N. Gsw.*

Lassitude and weakness; then, pains in various parts of the body. *F. Gsw.*

Attacks compelling her to lie down, on Tuesday of several weeks; at last on Thursday, with other symptoms. *P.*

Jerkings, evacuations of the bowels, and after four minutes, death; after eight grains of Tellurite of Potash introduced into the jugular vein of a *Dog. Hansen.*

Sleep and Night Symptoms

Yawning after belching, *C. Hg.*; at the belching and with water in the mouth. 115

Difficulty in going to sleep because of fatigue, pain in the sacrum and thighs. 216.
(275) Restlessness on going to bed. 270.
Increased itching, after going to bed. 316.
In the evening on going to bed, pain over the ear. 47.
Before going to bed, frequent tossing and turning on account of pain in the sacrum. 216.
At night, after going to bed, pain in the thigh. 238.
(280) Pains in the sacrum and thighs which increased at half past eleven o'clock at night. 216.
At night, pain in the back above the sacrum. 207.
Evening in bed, pain in the toes and heels. 254.
At night, longing for apples. 103.
At night, during a coryza, breathing through the mouth. 60.
(285) Erections at night. 165.
Sore throat, awaking him at night. 197.
Itching increased at night. 316.
Headache on waking, toward morning. 27.
Peculiar vertigo from the second week, recurring eight or nine days; every evening while going to sleep about half an hour after lying down, no matter whether he goes to bed earlier or later; a sensation as if he were drawn forcibly and very quickly in the direction of his legs, whereupon he awakens; not recurring the same night. *O. T.*
(290) Dreams in the night of smoking cigars, which he never did before. (A person not in habit of smoking). *Gardner.*
Bad dreams. 272.
Nightmare with pain in the back and downwards pressing into the hypogastrium; after 170.
Sleepiness compels him, contrary to his custom, to sleep half an hour after eating; the first two days, not subsequently. *Hansen.*
Uncommon sleepiness, after he had eaten with more than ordinary appetite; really goes asleep; first day. *Roeder.*
Sleep very good, with relief of all pains; second day. *R.*
Awakes with sweat about four, a. m.; third to fourth day. *R.*
Towards morning, headache. 27.
Towards morning, cough. 183.
(295) Morning, on awaking, heavy and dull. 272.
Morning, on awaking, an oedematous swelling has formed above the eye. 43.
On awaking, thick mucus in the nose. 60.
Early in the morning, mucus from the choanae. 76.
Early in the morning, dryness in the fauces, 80; sensation of dryness. 81. 83.
(300) Early, after rising, hoarseness. 179. 181.
Pressure above the eyes, as if one had been up several nights. 18

Chill, Heat, Sweat

Inward chilliness, with single shiverings. *O. T.*

Chilliness with the pains; eleventh day. *P.* (Compare 259.)

Skin hot and dry, morning. *N. Gsw.*

As he chanced once, while busy with Telluric ethyle, to get into a very profuse perspiration at night, after taking cold, the sweat possessed so strongly the repulsive Tellurium odor that he could hardly endure it. *Woehler.*

(305) Copious sweat after throbbing throughout the whole body. 202.

Sweat on awaking, four a. m. 292.

Sweat at the feet. 255.

The spots which sweat itch more. 313.

- General warm sweat over the whole body when sitting writing on cool summer afternoon, with open windows and a sea breeze; simultaneously (compare 313) sticking itching, after a half hour; lasting several hours. *Metcalf*

Glands

All the glands, even the parotid, are colored blue-black. *Dog. 2. Hansen.*

Skin

- Skin dry and hot. 304.

- Smelt of Tellurium the next day and for three days longer. *Dog. 1. 2. Hansen.*

(310) Small red points shining through the skin on the left hand which sometimes itch; also itching at the feet, especially at the left foot; after five days. *O. T.*

Isolated, red itching points on the calves, and gradually extending up to the thighs; a few days later than those at the hand. (310.) *O. T.*

In the course of a few days, after the eruption on the thigh, innumerable small red, itching points appear at the epigastrium, which become more perceptible by rubbing, with an itching, as after bed-bugs. From the epigastrium the eruption extends to the left nipple and continues longer there (as in the epigastrium) than it did in the spots first affected; it finally goes to the left axilla. At the same time various spots on the back itch; later also at the head, but only behind and above. *O. T.*

Itching, especially in those parts of the skin which sweat most. *O. T.*

Eruption of isolated small red papules which itch very much; especially at the abdomen at the inner side of the thighs and at the perineum. *Gsw.*

(315). The eruption itches more in the cold or in cool air. *Gsw.*

Eruption of small red spots, very bright red and sharply defined with minute vesicles, appeared first below, then above, on the outsides of the calves and on the inside of the forearms, especially above the wrist, and more on the left side. The itching was very severe day and night, worse at night, especially after going to bed. *Whitney.*

Itching on the head, for fourteen days. *O. T. 39.*

Itching at the upper lids. 43.

Itching in the ears, 51, and burning with bluish-red swelling of the ear. 54.

Watery eruption at the external ear and neck where the discharge from the ears run to. 54.

(320) Itching at the scrotum, especially on the right side, at the left thigh above, at the right side of the abdomen, then at the left side, at last between the nates. 166.

Itching eruption ascending from the calves to the thighs. 311.

Eruption first below, then above. 316.

Fine sticking prickling in the skin in various places, soon after taking Tellurium, annoying one the whole afternoon and evening; it compels to rub the parts quickly. *Metcalf*

Fine sticking pricklings like flea bites, now here, now there, during the entire second day; for several weeks together, very troublesome sometimes, especially during repose. *Metcalf*

In the third week, the nineteenth day, the itching sticking was very troublesome, wandering over the whole body during the evening. *Metcalf*

- * With great heat of the skin, and full, quick pulse, very restless, complains of thirst and headache. The whole body covered with ringworm, consisting of red, elevated rings, very distinctly marked, especially on the lower extremities. It first broke out the previous evening, after being unwell for several days; the vesicles very clearly perceptible. The rings intersect each other at the most various angles, in many places so closely together that the annular form is hard to be recognized. Tellurium³ in water, a teaspoonful every two hours. The next day all had disappeared also the heat and restlessness, but the skin was still rough; after a few days well and remained so. *Metcalf*

- Small itching herpes at the perineum. 167.

* Ringworm on the abdomen. *Neidhard.*

Conditions

In the cold, the itching of the eruption is increased. 315.

- Spine sensitive to pressure and touch. 206.

When lying on the left side, painless throbbing below the ribs on the right side; when lying on the right side, a pressure on the left side in the same place. 135.

(325) When lying on the right side, headache on the left side. It goes away when lying on the left side. 37.

Pin in the sacrum worse on the right side when lying on the left side. 214.

Pain in the heart after lying on the left side. 197.

The thigh goes asleep when lying on the left side. 107.

When lying on the left side, pain in the throat extending into the left ear. 53.

(330) When lying, numbness of the abdominal walls. 140.

When lying on the back, the sacral pain is aggravated. 214.

When lying on the back, pain in the region of the heart goes away. 197.

When lying, the fullness in the epigastrium is not ameliorated. 107. - Sensitiveness of the back is not ameliorated.

When sitting up in bed, vertigo. 5.

(335) When sitting, rush of blood to the head, 12, pressing and burning in the region of the liver 133, recurring pain in the sacrum. 213.

When rising from a sitting or lying posture increased pain in the sacrum. 221.

Pain in the sacrum aggravated by standing bent forward. 215.

Pain in the sacrum worse from stooping. 213. 221.

Pain in the sacrum, returning after stooping. 217.

(340) Vertigo, on every movement when lying, on turning the head. 5.

On the slightest motion, the brain is as if bruised. 34.

On moving, stitch in the sacrum. 222.

On going out, increased vertigo. 5.

Fluent coryza, on walking in the cool autumn air. 57. 58.

(345) Dryness of the fauces ceasing when walking in the open air. 86. 87.

After walking out, pains. 259.

After walking, the joints as if bruised and twisted. 262.

After a long walk, symptoms 261, 268; even after a short walk, 259, 262.

Bruised as after hard work. 263.

- Exertions increase the sensitiveness in the spine. 206.

(350) Better when walking in the open air; pain in the sacrum, 213, 215; pain in the sacrum and thighs. 218.

Direction of pains

- Pain in the chest extending through from the front to the back. 187.

- From the back through the trunk into the sternum. 206.

After stomach cramp, pain in the left side; the next day, after pain in the back, most in the right side. *F. Gsw.*

The pains go more from above downwards, or first right, then left; the eruption and the itching more on the left and from below upwards. 311. 316.

On the right side over the eye, etc., and then left, over the eye, etc. 259.

On the right side in the thigh, then left in the head and pelvis, pains; *P.* 238; right, in the scapula, pressure, then also the left, 223; right, itching at scrotum, then left at the thigh, then right, then left, itching at side of abdomen, 166; right, sore throat, fourth day; left, seventh day. 89. 90. 92.

First left then right; feeling of dryness of fauces. 89 . Pressure and flatus under the ribs. 131.

RIGHT	or	LEFT
<p>Pressure over the eyes, worse. 16. Over the eye and in shinbone. 258. Over the eye, pain, then left, then again, right. 259 External soreness on the forehead. 38.</p> <p>Ear as if obstructed. 89.</p> <p>Nose obstructed. 56. Mucus out of the choanae (left one stopped). 55. Feeling of dryness in the throat. 84.</p> <p>Aching in fauces on swallowing. 90.</p> <p>In throat pain on empty swallowing. 89.</p> <p>Under the ribs, throbbing. 135.</p> <p>In the pelvis, pain, 259. Throbbing above in the pelvis. 171.</p> <p>Pain in chest. 258.</p> <p>Sacral pain worse. 44. Pressure on the scapula. 230.</p> <p>In the hand, drawing extending to the forearm. 278. Pressure in the metacarpal bones and fourth finger. 229. Contractive feeling in the skin of the fingers.</p>		<p>In sinciput, pain, 27; worse, 33. In head, pain. 238. Over eyes, pain. 13, 14, 17, 259.</p> <p>Externally on head, tension. 37. Distortion of facial muscles. 66. Cataracts. <i>Dog.</i> 45. Itching and pressure in upper lid. 43. Eye reddened. 44. Ear obstructed. 49. Deaf. 54. In the eustachian tube - catching of the air. 50. Pain from throat into the ear. 53. Ear inflamed, swollen and discharging. 54. Nose obstructed, mucus in choanae, right. 55. Nose obstructed, early. 80.</p> <p>Dryness in fauces, then right. 89. Dryness in fauces worse. 80. Dryness in fauces. 83. Sore throat worse. 92.</p> <p>Pain in plugged teeth. 74.</p> <p>Pain in the groin. 130. Pain in the flank. 168. Deep in the pelvis, pains. 173. In the pelvis, pain 238. Stitches out of the middle of the pelvis towards the left. 174. Stitches in the region of the uterus. 175. Chest pain. 108. Stitches in chest. 192. Stitches over the fifth rib. 191. Cutting in the region of the nipple. 190. In the nipple, eruption; in the axilla. 312. In the side of the neck, a stopping and streaming. 13.</p> <p>Pressure on the scapula. 223. In the anterior muscles of the axilla, swelling pain. 225. Pain and numbness in the forearm. 227.</p> <p>Pain in the little finger. 230.</p>

<p>231.</p> <p>In the thigh, drawing from the sacrum outwards. 216.</p> <p>Pain in the thigh, extending from the sacrum. 216. 220.</p> <p>Pains from the sacrum, down the hips. 221.</p> <p>In the thigh, pain at night. 238.</p> <p>Drawing at the thigh. 240.</p> <p>Aching on outside of the knee. 246.</p> <p>Tired feeling in knee and leg. 247.</p> <p>Pain in tibia. 258, 259.</p> <p>Pressure in metatarsus. 253.</p> <p>Sharp pain in the toes, then in the heels. 254.</p>	<p>Itching of the hand. 310.</p> <p>The thigh goes to sleep when she lies on it. 107.</p> <p>Itching at the foot. 310.</p> <p>Pains in the morning. 258.</p> <p>More eruption. 316.</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Periodicity and Times of Day

The symptoms were most severe, the day after taking (Tuesday) and were aggravated on the two successive Tuesdays; the fourth Tuesday was free, but many symptoms came on Thursday. *P.*

At the same hour, fluent coryza. 58. 59.

Attacks of sudden rush of blood, twice daily. 12.

Now and then, repeated pain over the left eye. 14.

(360) Coryza increased at irregular periods. 64.

By day, at various hours, early or afternoon, rush of blood, 12; by day, pains in the chest, 187; during the day, weakness in the back. 208.

Morning on awaking see Sleep symptoms.

Morning; when dressing, attack of vertigo, 5; external tension at head, 37; nose obstructed on right side, 56; dry in fauces, 83; and evening, throat dry, 87; pain in fauces on swallowing, 90; pinching in abdomen, then stool, 144; pain in sacrum, 213. Pain in sacrum from a stooping attitude, 217; sacral pain, 219.

The pains change locality more, 258; hot dry skin. 304.

Forenoon; nine o'clock, pain over left eye, in the temple, chest, etc. 259.

Ten o'clock, pain over left eye, 13, like a shot before the ears. 48.

Sneezing and heaviness over the eyes. 62.

Obstruction of nose and discharge from choanae. 55.

Eleven to twelve o'clock, fluent coryza. 57. 58.

Fullness and pressure in the epigastrium, 106, 107; stool, 151; diarrhoeic, 153.

Afternoon; headache, left, 33; towards evening headache, 11. Heat of face and head and bleeding of gums, 67; burning of the lips, 69, 70; increased scratchy feeling in the throat. 79.

Five o'clock, recurring sensation of dryness in the throat, 82; dryness of the fauces, 85; itching of the scrotum, 166; falling asleep of the thigh and cold feet. 107.

Evening; headache, 28; itching and pressure in the eye, 43; ears obstructed, 49, and throat in the morning dry, 87; sore throat on empty swallowing, 91, 92; after eating, fullness in the

abdomen, 125; pinching in the abdomen relieved after discharge of wind, 113; numbness of the integuments of the abdomen, 143; stools (instead of in the morning) 150; stool, 152; pain in the forearm and hand. 227.

Antidotes and Sequences

(365) *Nux moschata* helped for stomach cramps given after Tellurium. *Gosewisch*.

Mercurius acted well, given after Tellurium, in ulcers. *Gosewisch*.

Nux vomica relieved symptoms. 107.

Aconite, Glonoine and Belladonna did no good in the vertigo. 5.

Similar

Vertigo, 5, like Selenium. Longing for beer reminds of longing for liquor in Selenium. *C. Hg.*

Eruclatations tasting of food, 113, like Antimonium crudum. *C. Hg.*

Longing for apples, Tart. emet.

C. G. Raue remarked after his proving: Tellurium seemed to him to resemble Graphites; we find in it the following:

Reddish mucus about the lumpy faeces. 509.

Catching of air in the Eustachian tube. 185.

Pain in the sacrum, better by motion. 136.

We may add to this, the ringworms, the dryness of the mouth, particularly in the morning early, as well as the flowing of saliva out of the mouth, 340, and many other symptoms.

(Tellurium, by C. Hering, M. D., Philadelphia, The American Homoeopathic Review vol. 5 (1864-1865), p. 466-470, 507-517, 542-556)

1875 - Proving of J. R. Croker

Dr. J. R. Croker took in the morning 3 globules of 31st potency, prepared from the original preparation.

2nd day. Feeling as if some fluid wanted to discharge itself (pressing downwards) in middle lobe of right lung; in afternoon, for 4 or 5 hours.

3rd day. Congestive headache in temples and forehead on waking in morning; worse on stooping, when there was a feeling of weight in these parts; relieved for a time by lying down.

4th day. Woke with the same headache.

9th day. From fifth to ninth day, frequent spasmodic pains in bowels, as if from incarcerated flatulence, chiefly in afternoon, Bowels costively inclined from the first. To-day, about 6 P.M., while eating, the spasmodic pain was excessive, with urging to stool; copious stool followed; after this no spasms, but only feeling of flatulence in bowels.

11th day. Between 4 and 5 P.M., sudden feeling of painful dryness (as is felt on a fluent coryza being suddenly stopped or on an abortive attempt to sneeze) in right side of nose and fauces; it lasted $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, when the right eye became painfully hot with excessive lachrymation thereof; this last continued 15 minutes, then went off.

13th day. From ninth to thirteenth day bubbling in middle lobe of right lung for a few minutes, on three or four occasions, chiefly in afternoon. Still inclined to be costive; bowels act only every other day, and then with some difficulty. Has had since he took the dose, the same kind

of headache, but less severe, on several occasions; to-day, chiefly on vertex. This morning, for 10 minutes, painful dryness (like the former) at back of throat. For last week, sexual desire and power increased. Between 3 and 4 P.M. the pains in abdomen returned, followed by copious stool, after which the pains went off.

15th day. Aching pains all over body, especially in limbs and scapulae; worse on right side; worse on waking. Rheumatic pain in right little finger (excepting last joint); increased by strong pressure or movement of finger.

16th day. The same as yesterday.

(E. W. Berridge, M.D., Provings, *The American Journal of Homoeopathic Materia Medica* vol. 9 (1875), Tellurium, p. 247-248)

Heilungen / Cures



Sylvanit (AgAuTe_4)

Heilungen / Cures

Übersicht / Overview

- 1852 - Herpes circinatus in a 3 years old boy - J. W. Metcalf
1867 - Otorrhoea since scarlatina in infancy, in a 9 years old quite deaf boy - Carroll Dunham
1875 - Eine Art verschlimmertes skrophulöses Ekzem hinter beiden Ohren, bei einem 4jährigen Mädchen - F. H. Boynton
1883 - Ringworm in two dogs - Thomas Skinner
1891 - Long standing pains in the upper portion of the back with oversensitiveness to the slightest touch, in a widow of about 50 - G. G. Shelton
1891 - Sensitiveness of the back after a severe fall on the sacrum, in a maiden lady aged 45 - G. G. Shelton
1891 - Hyperaesthesia of the spinal column in a almost helpless young lady aged 29 suffering from meningitis with hemiplegia - G. G. Shelton
1898 - A little boy about four years of age, while sliding down the banisters, lost his hold, striking his head on a tiled floor and became unconscious - James T. Kent
1947 - Ear discharge with penetrating odour for two years after a mastoid operation, in a girl aged 9 - Dorothy Shepherd
1976 - A famous pianist with severe back pain - Margery G. Blackie

1852 - Herpes circinatus in a 3 years old boy - J. W. Metcalf

"It is rather rare that a single proving of a remedy is of sufficient breadth to indicate with any great degree of certainty its curative sphere. We are usually content to wait until the accumulated results of its effects upon various constitutions and in different doses are ascertained, before we apply it in the cure of disease. The very decided result of the above experiment ^[1], however, a result which I could not but consider it fair to attribute *prima facie* to the drug, induced me to administer it in various cases of *herpes circinatus*, and with such favorable results that I have thought it right to lay the proving before the profession, that they may have an opportunity of testing the remedy clinically.

I shall only cite a single case from my notebook in conclusion.

1852, March 26th. P., a male child about three years old. I found him lying on his mother's lap, restless, with great heat of skin and full, rapid pulse, complaining of thirst and headache. On examining the body I found it thickly covered with the elevated red rings of *herpes circinatus*. The eruption is very marked, especially on the lower extremities. It appeared for the first time last evening, though the child has been ailing for a day or two. The vesicles are quite perceptible on a cursory inspection, and the rings intersect each other in every variety of position and angle, in some places being so crowded as to obliterate the specific character of the affection.

I prescribed *tellurium* 3. in water, a spoonful every two hour.

27th. Every vestige of the eruption has disappeared; the skin is a little rough, but the child is no longer hot or restless and does not complain. In another day or two he was playing about as usual and continued well."

^[1] see his proving p. 405-408

(J. W. Metcalf, M. D., New York, Proving of Tellurium metallicum, The North American Homoeopathic Journal vol. 2 (1852), p. 408)

1867 - Otorrhoea since scarlatina in infancy, in a 9 years old quite deaf boy - Carroll Dunham

"B. E., aged 9 years, had Scarlatina in infancy, and ever since Otorrhoea. He came to me in December, 1865: I found him quite deaf, with a purulent offensive discharge from the ears; also, bleeding from the ear, very profuse, provoked by the slightest touch of the Meatus externus by the finger.

Phosph. did no good; *Lachesis* seemed to help him for a while.

February 2, 1866. He received *Tellurium*³⁰ to dissolve a powder in water and take a teaspoonful three times a day.

February 17. Reported improvement; discharge less offensive, and hearing improved.

Continue *Tellurium*.

April 10. He had been much better; had had hardly any bleeding, but within a few weeks the external ear had become greatly swollen. It was bluish-red, shining and studded with vesicles; it exuded a thin, watery fluid; the whole ear looked as if water-soaked. I gave *Sac. lactis*.

April 17. The swelling has abated, and the eruption is drying up. *Sac. lactis*.

August 30. No more bleeding nor discharge. Hearing much improved.

This case confirms symptoms 54¹ and 54²*) , and furnishes a symptom *ex usu in morbis*, 'Hemorrhage from the ear.'

*) See American Homoeopathic Review, vol. v. p. 508

(Carroll Dunham, American Journal of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, vol. 1 (1867), p. 25-26)

1875 - Eine Art verschlimmertes skrophulöses Ekzem hinter beiden Ohren, bei einem 4jährigen Mädchen - F. H. Boynton

"Lucy Jane Collins, 4 Jahre alt. Als sie ein Jahr alt war, erschien ein Ausschlag hinter den Ohren, wofür sie eine Salbe gebrauchte, nach welcher der Ausschlag verschwand; sobald aber die Einreibung unterlassen wurde, erfolgte unmittelbar darauf ein Rückfall, der vernachlässigt wurde, bis eine Sehstörung dazwischen trat. Sie wurde im New Yorker Augenhospital im Juni 1874 vorgestellt wegen Conjunctivitis pustulosa und Blepharitis marginalis, welcher Zustand durch lokale Anwendung von Cosmolin und innere Darreichung von Petroleum 3. und 30. gebessert wurde. Zur selben Zeit behielt aber der Ausschlag hinter den Ohren denselben Charakter, den ich hier nicht beschreiben kann, da ich damals die Kranke nicht behandelte.

Aus dem Spitalsberichte ersehe ich nur, dass sich der Ausschlag verschlimmerte, dann aber nach Anwendung von Graphit, Sulphur, Arsen und Mezereum etwas besserte, dann wieder verschlimmerte u. s. f. bis zum 21. August 1875, wo ich den Fall in Behandlung nahm. Der Ausschlag hatte das Aussehen eines verschlimmerten skrophulösen Ekzems hinter beiden Ohren bis über zwei Zoll sich auf den Haarkopf erstreckend, ebenso nach rückwärts und nach unten bis auf die Wangen. Der Ausschlagsbereich war bedeckt von einer Menge Borken von beinahe ½ Zoll Dicke und durchzogen von einer Menge Furchen, die die Oberfläche in jeder Richtung durchschnitt; hinter den Ohrläppchen war eine besonders tiefe Furche; drückte man nun auf die Borken, so ergoss sich ein dünner, wässriger Eiter aus den Geschwüren unterhalb derselben und wo immer derselbe (Eiter) mit der Haut in Berührung kam, bewirkte derselbe Hautaufschürfung, der eine Geschwürsbildung folgte. Hierzu gesellte sich auch Otitis media suppurativa chronica mit Ausfluss von derselben Beschaffenheit. Conjunctivitis pustulosa mit Blepharitis ciliaris bestanden fort mit Lichtscheu, Tränenfluss und Röte, die Halsdrüsen waren vergrößert und entzündet.

Hier bot sich ein Fall, der für *Tellurium* passte, es wurde in der dritten Verdünnung gereicht, dreimal des Tags und bis zum 20. Oktober fortgesetzt, von welcher Zeit an die 30. Potenz desselben Mittel gereicht wurde, und zwar bloß jeden Abend. Die Besserung begann drei Tage nach der Anwendung dieses Mittels, die bis zum heutigen Tage fort dauert (d. i. bis 1. Nov. 1875), wo nichts zurückgeblieben ist als ein leichter Schorf hinter den Ohren." (The Homoeopathic Times, December 1875)

(F. H. Boynton, Ein Fall von Ekzema scrophulosum geheilt durch Tellurium, Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung Bd. 92 (1876), S. 111-112)

1883 - Ringworm in two dogs - Thomas Skinner

“Having had some difficulty in purchasing a reliable retriever for this year's partridge and pheasant shooting, I had to be content with borrowing. There is an old saying that those who go borrowing go sorrowing, and so it was in this case. I found that the dog which I had got on loan, though an exceptionally good retriever, had a circular spot on its left ear, the size of a penny piece, totally denuded of hair, and exuding slightly a clear fluid, giving the sore an angry and raw appearance. The flies seemed to like it, and but for them the dog seemed to care or feel no discomfort from it. It spoiled the appearance of the animal greatly, and as it had been there more than three months, and was getting no better, but if anything, the longer the worse, I made up my mind to give *Tellurium* a trial. On Saturday night, the 15th of last September, after a hard day's work, and not being required before Monday forenoon, "Ben" got one small powder of *Tellurium* 1 M. (F.C.) dry on his tongue. It is just possible that "An Astounded Layman" may be surprised to learn that without the slightest local or any other direct or indirect interference, this most obstinate and specific inflammation of the skin, which had existed for nearly four months, *was completely dried up and healed in one week from this single dose of Tellurium 1 M.*, made by myself on my "Fluxion Centesimal Attenuator," an instrument which cannot err, and which makes each centesimal attenuation separately. During the week, when the healing-process was going on, it so happened that my keeper produced a young retriever bitch of his own, which he desired should see some field-practice. "Ben" and this young bitch had been "keeping company," the result being that "Ben" became jealous of any dog that approached his sweetheart. As it was, a fine old pointer of my own, who is a bit of a "gay Lothario," began showing attention to Miss "Judy," upon which "Ben" sprang upon "Wallace," and seized him by *the left ear*, and a free fight ensued. Within a week or so of this canine duel "Wallace's" ear showed unmistakable signs of ringworm; a circular patch of hair came off and the skin with it, exposing a denuded surface secreting a clear fluid identical in appearance with "Ben's" ear before the *Tellurium* was administered, only there was a decided tendency to spread in patches all over the ear.

On Saturday, the 29th September last, "Wallace" got one small powder of *Tellurium* 1 M. (F.C.), dry, on his tongue. In one week the ear was very much better, but not quite well, and on his rump three or four patches had broken out, exuding the same fluid, smelling very "doggy" and nasty, and totally denuded of hair. I gave the keeper three powders of *Tellurium* 1 M. (F.C.), one to be given each night for three nights, or to be stopped if the inflammatory action seemed checked - i.e., the exudation having ceased, and a scab or scurf having formed. "Wallace" never "looked over his shoulder," as the saying is, after the third dose.

COMMENT. - Both dogs remain perfectly well, their skins whole, and the patch on "Ben" is covered with young hair, and "Wallace" the same, only not so far advanced, he being ten years old, and "Ben" rising three. There was no change whatever made in their diet or hygiene further than burning the straw of their beds, avoiding touching the sore places with water or picking off the scabs, and giving the older dog, "Wallace," full meals of oatmeal porridge and greaves. "Ben" hunted as usual; "Wallace" was not required, as the birds were wild and rarely or never lay. Some say that the higher attenuations are "moonshine," that they can only act through influencing the imagination, etc. It would appear from the above cases that "moonshine" is not so impotent as some think, and that dogs have imaginations and "a reason for the faith which is in them," if we could only find it.”

(Thomas Skinner, M.D., Liverpool, Ringworm in Dogs - *Tellurium*, The Homoeopathic World vol. 18 (1883), p. 535-537)

1891 - Long standing pains in the upper portion of the back with oversensitiveness to the slightest touch, in a widow of about 50 - G. G. Shelton

"A widow lady of about 50 who consulted me for a long standing trouble. She complained of pain and soreness in the upper portion of the back over the dorsal vertebrae, the pains extending down the left side and arm. I requested an examination, and she acquiesced, but said that she was afraid that I would hurt her. After exposing the back, I tried to examine it, but she shrank from even the slightest touch. She described the sensitiveness as being so acute that when touched it extended into the occiput and all over the upper region of the back. Guided by this symptom, I gave her tellurium 6th, and requested her to call again in a week. She returned in some twelve days, and reported herself as much improved, but had some remaining sensitiveness over the left scapula, and stated that it was constant; it went through to the left shoulder, but she would not let anybody touch it. Tellurium was continued, and in another week she sent word that she was well."

(G. G. Shelton, Tellurium, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York vol. 26 (1891), p. 78)

1891 - Sensitiveness of the back after a severe fall on the sacrum, in a maiden lady aged 45 - G. G. Shelton

"A maiden lady aged 45 who had the misfortune to fall, striking a severe blow on the sacrum. She suffered for some weeks from concussion, with one point of great soreness in the sacral region just above the point where the blow was received. She was confined to her bed some weeks, the general condition improving, but this soreness persisted, and the same sensitiveness appeared over the back, especially at its upper third. Tellurium 6th was given, and not only did the sensitiveness all disappear rapidly, but the soreness in the sacrum likewise. Now, over a year afterwards, she has had no return of her trouble, and her back, which has always been her weak member, gives her no trouble."

(G. G. Shelton, Tellurium, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York vol. 26 (1891), p. 78-79)

1891 - Hyperaesthesia of the spinal column in a almost helpless young lady aged 29 suffering from meningitis with hemiplegia - G. G. Shelton

"A case of pachy-meningitis - a young lady aged 29, who some 10 years ago had a severe attack of spinal meningitis, consulted me for a burning, pressing pain in the base of the brain; this grew worse, and gradually symptoms of ptosis and first right hemiplegia followed by left until she became almost helpless. To relate all the history of the months of duration which this case ran, would not in any way help my purpose in this paper; suffice it to say that, all through the history of the case she lay bolstered up upon pillows; during some of the time her head drawn backward, and a feeling as if she were being drawn into a reclining position, which always aggravated her condition and increased her sufferings. Many drugs were prescribed with varying success, until at last this hyperaesthesia of the spinal column and the entire surface of the back became so distressing that it was a question of finding any support that did not intensify the pain. She could not bear the slightest touch, complaining that it not only hurt her severely at the point of the contact, but also that she felt it in her head and remote parts of her body. Acting upon this symptom, tellurium was tried as a 'dernier resort'; almost immediate effects were observed. She slowly but steadily improved, the sensitiveness gradually disappeared, and one by one the symptoms passed away. In a few weeks she was removed to the sea-shore, and here she rapidly regained her health. She remained in good health for nearly two years, and I regret to add that she is now again under my care for the results of over-work, and is suffering from severe recurrent attacks of orbital neuralgia. Although this illness threatened at the outset to assume the character of the old trouble, a few doses of tellurium removed

all of the premonitory symptoms, and during its duration none of the sensitiveness or boring occipital pains have appeared. I am convinced her present attack is due to some refractive error, and she is being treated accordingly."

(G. G. Shelton, *Tellurium*, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York vol .26 (1891), p. 79)

1898 - A little boy about four years of age, while sliding down the banisters, lost his hold, striking his head on a tiled floor and became unconscious - James T. Kent

"A number of years ago in one of my own families, a family I had been in the habit of prescribing for, a little boy about four years of age, while sliding down the banisters one day, lost his hold and came down pretty fast, striking his head on a tiled floor. I was absent when sent for and a surgeon living near me was called in haste and remained in attendance, as they did not like to stop him, so that I did not see the case for two or three days. Immediately after the fall the child became unconscious and remained so. A clear white watery discharge started from the ear, and this, the surgeon said, was cerebro-spinal fluid which was pouring from a fracture in the base of skull that lead to the ear; that was his opinion. The child remained unconscious and the surgeon gave no hope for recovery, saying that the child would surely die.

Finally I was sent for and found the child very pale, unconscious, with stertorous breathing, and that discharge was flowing, drip-dripping like clear water from the ear on to the pillow, and the water that was flowing out of the ear (I do not say where it came from) was forming little vesicles. It seemed to be acrid enough to form vesicles. The ear was red, and wherever the discharge came in contact with the skin the part became red. That was all there was about it. I could not see any more.

My first thought was to give *Arnica*. But I did not. I gave him one dose of *Tellurium*. In two hours the child vomited. That discharge gradually ceased, recovery took place and in two weeks the child was perfectly well.

What did the *Tellurium* have to do with it? There was a discharge from an injury. *Tellurium* without any injury produces just such a discharge as that, and we know that the *Tellurium* discharge is not cerebro-spinal fluid, at least we have no reason to suppose it. The first action of the remedy I observed was the child's vomiting, showing reaction. It is laid down in all the books that after concussion if vomiting takes place it is considered a reaction and the case will probably recover."

(James T. Kent, *Clinical Notes on Tellurium and Tabacum*, Journal of Homoeopathics, vol. 1 (1898), p. 173-174)

1947 - Ear discharge with penetrating odour for two years after a mastoid operation, in a girl aged 9 - Dorothy Shepherd

"A child aged 9 turned up on November 12th, 1940, with a history of right-sided mastoid operation after the ear had been running for two years. The ear was in a pitiable state. One knew she was near because of the penetrating foul odour; the lobe of the ear was raw, inflamed and blistered, where the acid discharge had run over; this blistering was all round the opening of the ear. A thorough mess. The ear was dried out and powdered whenever she came in; she was rather irregular in attendance and she was given a dose of *Tellurium* 6 every two or three days. On November 26th the ear discharge had dried up, the cracks and blistering of the lobe of the ear had healed up, and there was, of course, no more smell from the ear. Seen on December 10th, the child still looks white and pasty, but the ear remains dry, the opening in the drum has closed up. She will require further treatment in order to prevent a reinfection; but to dry up a chronic ear discharge in two weeks is wonderful.

Tellurium is a remedy to be thought of in otorrhoea, when you get this terrible penetrating odour like fish brine from the ear with reddening and inflammation of the skin near it. The discharge is foetid, stained with blood, thin and watery serum and occasionally purulent, but the odour is *the* characteristic, and the bluish, reddish discolouration of the skin with excoriation and blistering. Such a discharge with these characteristics is apt to come on after scarlet fever, and is cured with *Tellurium*. I have only used it in the 6th potency, and it has served me well again and again."

(Dorothy Shepherd, *More magic of the Minimum Dose* (1947), p. 195)

1976 - A famous pianist with severe back pain - Margery G. Blackie

„The famous pianist Myra Hess had severe back pain and dreaded the possibility of having her back touched or pressed. She was X-rayed and early arthritis was distinctly shown in her lower back. If her back was pressed in any way, she felt pain going up to her head, and then all over her, so that she could hardly go on. She had to push herself up from the piano-stool after playing. *Tellurium* cured her, and her X-ray plates confirmed this to the amazement of those which had seen her in the early stages.”

(Margery G. Blackie, M.D., *The Patient, Not the Cure*, B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi 1976, p. 78)

Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints



Rickardit (Cu_4Te_3)

Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints

Übersicht / Overview

- 1867 - Discharge from both ears since five years, attacks of intolerable otalgia, and deafness, in a girl aged 13 - J. S. Linsley
1869 - Offensive discharge from the ears and muco-purulent secretion from the conjunctiva, in a 4 years old girl - Timothy F. Allen
1873 - Pustular inflammation of the conjunctiva - Geo S. Norton
1873 - Observations from practice - T. S. Hoyne
1875 - Tellurium vs. Pulsatilla in Otitis media of children - H. C. Houghton
1901 - Otorrhoea following scarlatina - Eugene B. Nash
1908 - Tellurium in Sacral and Sciatic Pains - J. Hutchinson
1908 - Tellurium in otorrhoea and sarcomatous polypus of nose - P. C. Majumdar

1867 - Discharge from both ears since five years, attacks of intolerable otalgia, and deafness, in a girl aged 13 - J. S. Linsley

"Katie Stone, aged 13 years. For nearly five years has had discharge of pus and blood from both ears. Has frequent attacks of intolerable otalgia. Deafness, with thundering roaring in ears. Frontal headache, and frequent epistaxis.

December 23rd, 1867, gave *Tellurium*³⁰ six powders, one each night. Repeated the same the following week.

On February 3rd, she returns entirely well."

(John S. Linsley, M. D., New York, Case 66, American Journal of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, vol. 1 (1867), p. 74)

1869 - Offensive discharge from the ears and muco-purulent secretion from the conjunctiva, in a 4 years old girl - Timothy F. Allen

"February 13. A girl, 4 years old.

Conjunctivitis pustulosa, with scattered pustules on the face, with an inflamed base.

Mezereum^{cc}.

February 17. Improved very much, eyes nearly well.

February 25. Became worse, his ears have commenced to discharge offensive matter, and there is a muco-purulent secretion from the conjunctiva.

Tellurium^{cc} 1 dose. After this improved.

March 9. Ears and eyes entirely well, and eruption generally disappearing.

(T. F. Allen, Case 391, The Journal of Homoeopathic Clinics, vol. 3 (1869), p. 88)

1873 - Pustular inflammation of the conjunctiva - Geo S. Norton

"Conjunctivitis pustularis with eczema impetiginoides on the lids and much purulent discharge from the eyes, also an offensive discharge from the ear, to which the child was formerly subject.

The symptoms of *offensive otorrhoea smelling like fish-brine* would lead us to the selection of this drug."

(Geo S. Norton, Pustular Inflammation of the Cornea and Conjunctiva, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York vol. 11 (1873), p. 446)

1873 - Observations from practice - T. S. Hoyne

"*Tellurium* is a very important remedy for scrofulous inflammation of the eyelids, particularly of the upper lids, or when the left upper lid is the worst, if accompanied with lachrymation and itching and pressure in the lid.

In affections of the ear characterized by the discharge of a watery fluid, smelling like fish-brine, excoriating the skin wherever it touches it, we find *Tell.* almost specific.

I have employed it in sore throat, aggravated on empty deglutition and ameliorated by eating and drinking, with speedy relief.

As a remedy for ringworm I think it far superior to *Sepia* or *Graph.*; at least I can say this, I have never failed but in one instance to cure the disease when *Tell.* was employed.

In one case of eczema of the face, with considerable itching, so that the child tore the face at night, this drug acted well and promptly."

(T. S. Hoyne, Observations from Practice, The Medical Investigator vol. 10 (1873), p .184 - "The remedies mentioned have usually been employed in the 200th attenuation, as I have found by experiment that they act quicker than the lower potencies.")

1875 - Tellurium vs. Pulsatilla in Otitis media of children - H. C. Houghton

"*Pulsatilla* holds the foremost place among the remedies for otitis media occurring in children, and very properly; but, I fear that on account of the success attending its use, it is often prescribed without a thought as to the reason why success has thus followed. If a remedy be prescribed for a name, success may, perchance, follow. The symptoms of the disease may happen to coincide with those of the drug; so *Pulsatilla* has been given for otitis, and the chances have been favorable.

If a gentle little girl, with light hair and blue eyes, suffers with severe pains in the ear, especially as evening sets in, continuing through the night, with paroxysms of increasing severity, but causing little concern through the day; if later a discharge appears, which is bland, not specially offensive, and consists of mucus and pus; in this case, if *Pulsatilla* be given, success may be assured.

If, however, the case presents in the person of a rough, angular subject, the pain continuing day and night, of a dull, throbbing character, followed by a thin, watery discharge, which excoriates wherever it touches the skin, in such a case *Pulsatilla* will be of no avail, but you may give *Tellurium* with as much confidence as you would *Pulsatilla* in the former supposed case.

The pathological condition which gives rise to the above symptoms, may be a matter of little interest to most. My opinion is, that it is one of a pustular nature, similar to pustular keratitis, indeed by cold affecting the middle ear. Under the above remedies the recovery is rapid, and in a few days the last traces of superficial ulcers entirely disappear.

There is this to be said concerning *Tellurium*, it is useful in disease causing extensive tissue changes. In the case of Dr. Dunham, who gave the remedy a 'heroic' proving, the membrana tympani is permanently injured, and hearing thereby greatly diminished.

Pulsatilla, on the contrary, makes no impression in chronic suppuration of the middle ear, beyond relieving symptoms when acute conditions are induced; at least such has been my experience." - *The Homoeopathic Times*.

(Henry C. Houghton, Pulsatilla and Tellurium in Diseases of the Ear, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 11 (1875), p. 159-160)

1901 - Otorrhoea following scarlatina - Eugene B. Nash

"With this remedy I have had the pleasure of curing several cases of otorrhoea of long standing, generally following scarlatina in childhood. I used the 6th in these cases. The high failed." (Eugene B. Nash, M.D., Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics, 3rd edition, Philadelphia 1901, p. 468)

1908 - Tellurium in Sacral and Sciatic Pains - J. Hutchinson

"Kitchen proved the 3rd trituration, and had pain in the sacrum sometimes stabbing, worse on stooping or on rising up, passing down the right sciatic and making it almost impossible for him to press to stool; restlessness. A woman prover had pain and soreness beginning in the renal region, extending downwards, and also gnawing, rubbing pains low in the back. In accordance with these symptoms, tellurium has been found useful in sacral and sciatic pains having the modalities mentioned in the provings.

Shelton cured the following case presenting sacral pain: Spinster, aged 45, had severe blow on the sacrum; in bed for some weeks with one point of great soreness just above the spot where the blow was received; other symptoms had passed off, but the sore point persisted, and the back became very sensitive, especially at its upper third. Tellurium 6 was given and symptoms disappeared.

McLachlan reports two cases of sciatica. A young woman had suffered from sciatica for several months; it was on the right side; course of the nerve tender to touch; pain at the upper part of the thigh, the knee and ankle, with a weak feeling at the hip, which she said was apt to give away. The upper part of the thigh felt as if bound up tightly. It was stiff after rest, and she was unable to lie on the affected side, and moved about to obtain comfortable place. Rhus, colocynth, and arsenicum failed. Tellurium 6x cured.

Woman aged 70 years, had sciatica. It began with lumbago-like pains, which finally settled in the left sciatic nerve, which was very tender to touch and pressure. The pains darted through to the left iliac region. There was great aggravation on coughing, laughing or lying on the affected side; also on stooping, rising from sitting, straining at stool, and when the bladder was full. Tellurium 6x was prescribed, and improvement was prompt and went on to a complete cure."

(John Hutchinson, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 43 (1908), p. 955-956; from Journal of the British Homoeopathic Society, October, 1908)

1908 - Tellurium in otorrhoea and sarcomatous polypus of nose - P. C. Majumdar

"We have used it in many cases of otorrhoea where offensive discharge is a prominent indication and where there is perforation of the tympanum.

A young man who suffered long from chronic otorrhoea and deafness of left ear, with broken down constitution, had been cured by me with Tellurium 30 and 200.

A case of sarcomatous polypus of nose which resisted all our efforts, was cured by Tellurium c. m. one dose. In this case there was hard growth, nearly filling the whole nostril, oozing out thin, watery, fishy smelling pus. The general conditions of the patient was good otherwise."

(P. C. Majumdar, Materia Medica Notes, The Indian Homoeopathic Review vol. 17-19 (1908), p. 172)

Hering's Guiding Symptoms



Constantin Hering (1800-1880)

Hering's Guiding Symptoms

Tellurium.

The Element.

Introduced by Hering in 1850.

The triturations are prepared from the precipitated metal.

Provings by Hering, assisted by Tietze, Kitchen, Gardiner, Whitey, Gosewisch, Dunham and Raue, *Am. Hom. Rev.*, vol. 5, Metcalf, *N. Am. Jour. Hom.*, vol. 2, 1852.

CLINICAL AUTHORITIES. - *Conjunctivitis*, Allen, *Hom. Cl.*, vol.3, p.88; Norton, *Trans. N. Y. S.*, 1873, p. 432; *Scrofulous conjunctivitis*, Haynes, *M. I.*, vol. 10, p.184; Affection of lids, Berridge, *N. Y. J. H.*, vol. 2, p.210; *Hom. Phys.*, June, 1889; *Otitis*, Houghton, *Times Ret.*, 1876, p.52; *Hom.*

Times, vol. 3, p.155; *Hah. Mo.*, vol. 11, p.159; *Otorrhoea*, Dunham, *Hom. Cl.*, vol. 1, p.25; Linsley, *Hom. Cl.*, vol. 1, p.74; *Offensive axillary sweat*, Lippe, *Hom. Phys.*, vol. 7, p.3; *Tonic muscular contraction of leg*, Kershaw, *Org.*, vol. 1, p.311; Fetid foot sweat, Jones, *H. W.*, vol. 11, p.233; *Herpes circinatus*, Metcalf, *N. A. J. H.*, vol. 2, p.408; *Eczema behind ears*, *Hah. Mo.*, 1889, p.608; *Scrofulous eruption*, Boynton, *Hom. Times*, vol. 3, p.203.

Mind

Forgetful; when engaged in doing one thing, forgets and neglects others.

Fear of being touched in sensitive places.

Excitable and disposed to fly into a passion.

Rough, angular disposition.

Mind depressed.

Sensorium

Vertigo : morning after rising from bed; < when walking, sitting up, or turning head; pulse accelerated, nausea, vomiting of food; > lying perfectly quiet; when going to sleep.

Inner Head

Brain feels as if beaten on slightest movement.

Heaviness and fulness in head in morning.

Violent linear pain in small spot over left eye; pain short, sharp and defined.

Congestion to temples and forehead on awaking in morning; < on stooping, when there is a heavy full feeling.

Sudden rush of blood to head.

While sitting, face red.

Headache on being awakened toward morning.

Congestion to head and nape of neck, followed by weakness, faintness in stomach.

Outer Head

Tearing in left half of head.

Itching in scalp.

Red spots, with fine blisters on occiput, neck and behind ears, and on posterior surface of ears.

Sight and Eyes

Deposit of chalky-looking white mass on anterior surface of lens. θ Cataract.

Pterygium.

Herpes conjunctivae bulbi; veins enlarged, running horizontally toward cornea, ending in little blisters near edge of cornea; < from crying.

- ii Conjunctivitis pustulosa; with eczema impetiginoides on lids and much purulent discharge from eyes; offensive discharge from ears.
- ii Scrofulous inflammations; < left upper lid; lachrymation; itching and pressure in lid.
- II** Eyelids : thickened, inflamed, covered with pustules; itching; pale, red, oedematous, oozing.
- ii A feeling as if lashes of lower lid were turned in.
- ii Palpebral swelling of upper lid, left side; ulceration on outer surface of lid near external canthus; pain < at night.

Hearing and Ears

- ii Left ear began to itch, burn and swell; aching and throbbing pain in meatus, followed by a copious, watery acrid discharge.
- I** Dull throbbing pain in ears day and night; thin, watery, excoriating discharge.
- I** Vesicular eruption on membrana; suppurating and perforating.
- Membrana tympani permanently injured and hearing greatly diminished.
- II** Itching and swelling, with painful throbbing in external meatus; in three or four days discharge of watery fluid smelling like fish-pickle, which causes vesicles wherever it touches; ear is bluish-red, oedematous; hearing impaired.
- Sensation as if something suddenly closed in ear, or as if air whistled through left eustachian tube; when snuffing or belching, air passes through.
- ii Waked during night with dull aching deep in right ear, continued, with great depression of spirits, for three days.
- I** Constant rather severe pain deep in right ear.
- A transparent yellowish watery fluid constantly oozed from meatus, which was obstructed by amberlike crusts; discharge offensive, sometimes putrid, but generally of a musty smell like fish-brine; ears itched; outer ear swollen, inflamed; some pustules had arisen wherever discharge had touched any abraded surface of ear or face.
- ii A girl, aet. 13; for nearly five years discharge of pus and blood from both ears; frequent attacks of intolerable otalgia; deafness with thunderous roaring in ears; frontal headache and frequent epistaxis.
- ii Deaf, with a purulent offensive discharge from ears; bleeding from ear very profuse, provoked by slightest touch on meatus by finger; external ear swollen; bluish-red, shining and studded with vesicles; it exuded a thin watery fluid; whole ear looked as if water-soaked. θ After scarlatina.
- Ulceration in external auditory meatus.
- ii Eczema behind ears, with formation of thick crusts; scrofulous conjunctivitis, blepharitis and catarrh of middle ear.

Smell and Nose

- Fluent coryza, lachrymation and hoarseness when walking in open air, with short cough and pressure in middle of chest under sternum; after being some time in open air it goes away.
- Nose dry, then becomes fluent with relief of headache; r. eye becomes hot with profuse lachrymation.
- Nose obstructed, must breathe through mouth.
- Hawks from posterior nares dried yellowish-red phlegm tasting salty, mornings.

Upper Face

- Sudden flushes of redness over face.
- Twitching in left facial muscles, left corner of mouth drawn upward when talking.
- I** Ringworms on face; barber's itch.

Teeth and Gums

Salivation; gums bleed easily and profusely.

Taste and Tongue

Taste earthy, metallic.

Tongue : somewhat swollen; furred white; shows prints of teeth.

Inner Mouth

Breath has a garliclike odor.

Coldness in mouth and pharynx on drawing in air.

Tenacious mucus runs from mouth; a dog.

Copious saliva.

Throat

Painful dryness of fauces.

In morning hawking from back of nose pieces of yellowish- reddish phlegm of a saltish taste.

Rough, scratching sensation in throat; < toward evening.

Throat feels sore, with a prickly, rough sensation evening and morning; throat sore on empty swallowing; > after eating and drinking.

Pain in throat extends into ear.

Appetite, Thirst. Desires, Aversions

Hungry at night; wants an apple in middle of night.

Longs for beer.

Eating and Drinking

Eating or drinking : sore throat disappears.

After meals great drowsiness.

After eating rice was obliged to vomit.

Hiccough, Belching, Nausea and Vomiting

Belching, with taste of what has been eaten.

Heartburn, with warmth in stomach as from alcohol.

Scrobiculum and Stomach

Sensation of weakness, like faintness, in stomach after local congestion of blood to head and nape of neck, also with chest symptoms.

Fulness in pit of stomach, must lie down after dinner.

Constrictive feeling, as if strapped together.

Hypochondria

Fulness and oppression in hypogastrium; her dress must be loosened.

Pressing, first left then right side, as from wind.

When lying on left side, throbbing under right ribs and vice versa.

Abdomen

Pinching in abdomen.

Frequent spasmodic pains in bowels as from incarcerated wind; mostly from 5 to 9 P.M.

Stool and Rectum

Passes very offensive flatus.

Passes a large quantity of thread worms.
Spasmodic pains with urging to stool, copious stool with feeling of flatulence in bowels.
Costive.
Tetter on perineum, itching.

Urinary Organs

Increased urination.
High-colored, acid urine.
A drop sticking at mouth of urethra.

Male Sexual Organs

Increased sexual desire, followed by long-lasting indifference.
A drop of viscid fluid glues meatus urinarius.
ii Secondary gonorrhoea.
Herpes on scrotum and perineum.

Female Sexual Organs

Painful soreness in region of kidneys, extending downward like a weight, mostly to right, and in sacrum; < in morning, making her irritable.
Shooting deep in pelvis across to left.
Menses too early, in climacteric years.

Voice and Larynx. Trachea and Bronchia

Hoarseness in morning with fluent coryza, a rough, pressing, tickling sensation in larynx.

Respiration

Coughing or laughing increases aching in small of back.

Cough

Cough toward morning; after a few days looser.

Inner Chest and Lungs

Pain in region of clavicle.
Cutting in left nipple, across and through to scapula.
Pain in middle of chest : going through to back; from dorsal vertebrae through to sternum; in or behind sternum.
Shooting in left chest, fifth rib.
Feeling as if some fluid wanted to discharge, pressing downward in middle lobe of right lung.
For five days, bubbling in middle lobe of right lung for a few minutes, chiefly in afternoon.

Heart, Pulse and Circulation

Dull pain in region of heart when lying on left side; > lying on back.
Palpitation of heart, with throbbing through whole body, and full pulse, followed by sweat.

Outer Chest

Eruption about nipple.

Neck and Back

Painful sensitiveness of spine from last cervical to fifth dorsal vertebra; sensitive to pressure and touch.
Weak feeling in back.

Pain in sacrum passing into right thigh; < pressing at stool, coughing and laughing. θ Sciatica.

Upper Limbs

I Offensive smelling perspiration of armpit, smelling like garlic.

Pressing ache in right scapula, later in left.

Lump in anterior wall of left axilla, painful from pressure or motion.

Tearing near thumb joint.

Finger tips feel dead on stretching hand.

Rheumatism of right little finger, < moving finger.

Lower Limbs

ii Sciatica of right side; < when lying on affected side.

Sciatica accompanied by sensitiveness of vertebral column, pains radiating from sacrum to right sciatic nerve.

ii Fetid sweating of feet.

ii Tonic muscular contraction of long standing.

ii Contraction of tendons in bends of knees.

Bruised pain in hip joints after walking.

Feet sweaty, mostly on toes.

Limbs in General

Sharp quick pains in elbows, ankles and other parts.

Aching all over, mostly in limbs, < right side and on walking.

Rest. Position. Motion

Rest : pricking <.

Lying : vertigo >; on left side, throbbing under right ribs and vice versa; on left side, pain in region of heart, > on back; on affected side, sciatica <.

Sitting up : vertigo; face red.

Stooping : fulness on head <.

Motion : brain feels as if beaten; lump in axilla painful; of finger, rheumatism <.

Turning head : vertigo.

Coughing or laughing : < aching in small of back; < sciatica.

Walking : vertigo, followed by bruised pain in hip joints; aching in limbs.

Nerves

Restlessness.

Lassitude and weakness.

Sleep

Yawning and belching.

Drowsy after a meal.

Sleepless; restless turning from weariness and bruised feeling.

At night pains all over.

On going to sleep feels as if in air, quick drawing toward feet awakens him.

Time

Toward morning : cough.

Morning : vertigo; heaviness and fulness in head; on being awakened, headache; hawking from posterior nares; soreness in region of kidneys <; hoarseness and coryza.

Toward evening : roughness and scratching in throat <.

5 to 9 P.M. : pain as from wind in bowels.

Night : pain in left upper lid <; waking with dull aching deep in right ear; hungry; pains all over; itching of pimples <.

Temperature and Weather

Open air : fluent coryza and hoarseness.

In cold or cool air : itching <.

Cool breeze : warm sweat.

Fever

Chilly, with pains.

Sweat : on face; on spots, with increased itching of these places; after throbbing through whole body; generally warm, while sitting in a cool breeze.

Attacks, Periodicity

Day and night : dull throbbing pain in ears.

Locality and Direction

Left : sharp pain in small spot over eye; tearing in head; scrofulous inflammation of upper lid; swelling and ulceration of upper lid; inflammation of ear; as if air whistled through eustachian tube; twitching in facial muscles; cutting from nipple to scapula; shooting in chest; lump in axilla; small, red, itching points on hand; foot itches more; herpes between ribs and crest of ilium.

Right : heat in eye with lachrymation; pressing downward and bubbling in middle lobe of lung; pain in thigh from sacrum; rheumatism in left finger; sciatica; aching in limbs <; herpes above eye.

Right to left : shooting in pelvis; pressing ache in scapulae.

Left to right : pressure in hypochondria.

Sensations

Fear of being touched in sensitive places.

As if in air on going to sleep; brain as if beaten; as if lashes were turned in; as if something closed in ear; as if air whistled through left eustachian tube; as if strapped together in epigastric region; as if fluid wanted to discharge in lobe of right lung.

Pain : in region of clavicle; in middle of chest, through to back; in or behind sternum; in sacrum, extending into right thigh.

Spasmodic pains : in bowels; with urging to stool.

Violent pain : linear, in small spot over left eye.

Sharp, quick pain : in elbows, ankles and other parts.

Cutting : in left nipple through to scapula.

Tearing : in left half of head; near thumb joints.

Shooting : in pelvis; in left chest, fifth rib.

Stinging : in skin.

Prickly sensation : in throat; in skin.

Burning : in left ear.

Aching : in meatus auditorius; deep in right ear; in small of back; in shoulder blades; of limbs.

Soreness : in region of kidneys.

Bruised pain : in hip joints.

Pinching : in abdomen.

Dull pain : in region of heart.

Constriction : in epigastrium.

Pressure : in left upper lid; under sternum; in hypochondria; in larynx; in shoulder blades.
Scratching : in throat.
Roughness : in throat.
Bubbling : in middle lobe of right lung.
Throbbing : in ears; under ribs; through whole body.
Fulness : in head; in pit of stomach.
Heaviness : in head.
Weight : in back and sacrum.
Deadness : in finger tips.
Faintness : in stomach.
Weak feeling : in back.
Tickling : in larynx.
Itching : in scalp; in left upper lid; in ears; of sweaty places; in pimples; in small, red points; of feet.
Coldness : in mouth and pharynx on drawing in air.
Dryness : of fauces.
Touch, Passive Motion, Injuries
Touch : fear of, in sensitive places; provokes bleeding from ear; spine sensitive.
Pressure : lump in axilla painful.

Skin

I Ringworms : on face; barber's itch; cover whole body, more distinct on lower limbs; on single parts.

Stinging in skin.

Small red pimples, very bright red, and very sharply defined, with minute vesicles upon them, first on lower extremities, then also on upper, most on left side; they began first on outside of calves and then on inside of forearms, above wrist, and spread from that point, caused very severe itching day and night, but most at night, after going to bed.

On left hand, small red points shining through skin, which sometimes itch; feet also itch, especially left, as if there were some heat vesicles there.

Little stinging prickings in various parts of skin of whole body, continuing all afternoon and evening and forcing him to rub spot; came on like flea-bites here and there, lasting all day; pricking continued very troublesome at times, principally when at rest, for several weeks, but gradually subsided; a little spot of herpes circinatus made its appearance a few days since, on forehead, perpendicularly above external canthus of right eye, and about half an inch above brow; it was at first a little cluster of globular vesicles, on an inflamed base, which dried into thin scales and spread by circumference; itches and pricks slightly; the herpetic spot is now circular about half an inch in diameter, and consists of an elevated ring of vesicles, some larger than others, on an inflamed base, enclosing a depressed area of red skin, which desquamates but contains no vesicles, it continues to itch slightly and to furnish successive crops of thin, white scales; troublesome stinging, very annoying, in evening, when sitting still, wandering all over body; a herpetic spot similar to one on forehead made its appearance on left side, midway between ribs and crest of ilium, accompanied by very troublesome itching which changed to smarting on being rubbed; it forms about three-quarters of a circle and is irregular; there are indications of another spot just above it; stinging in skin succeeded by constant itching of scalp, which requires continual scratching; itching is apparently due to eruption of fine vesicles on a slightly inflamed base, which after remaining a few days dry up and fall off in little white scales; they are most plentiful on occipital scalp, on nape, in borders of hair, and on posterior surface of auricles; this itching has been constant and annoying for a week, and bids fair to continue; spot on forehead is breaking up, there being several gaps in ring, which is now three-quarters of an inch in diameter; just above it another spot has appeared, precisely

similar but smaller; eruption has nearly disappeared from head and itching has almost ceased; spot on forehead is no longer to be discerned, skin being scarcely reddened where it existed; new one is slightly increasing and forms about two-thirds of a circle, but not as vigorous as its predecessor; spots on side have disappeared.

I Body thickly covered with elevated rings of herpes circinatus; eruption very marked, especially on lower limbs; vesicles quite perceptible at a glance; rings intersect each other and in some places so crowded as to obliterate specific character of affection; great heat of skin; restlessness; rapid pulse; thirst; headache.

Psoriasis.

Fetid exhalations from body.

Prickling itching all over skin, with papular eruption.

Skin dry, hot.

Itching more in cold or cool air.

ii Scrofulous eczematous eruption.

Stages of Life, Constitution

Boy, aet. 3; herpes circinatus.

Girl, aet. 4; conjunctivitis.

Boy, aet. 9, had scarlatina in infancy, since then suffering; otorrhoea.

Girl, aet. 13, suffering five years; otorrhoea.

Relations

Antidoted by : *Nux vom.* (epigastric oppression).

Compare : *Arsen.* (restlessness); *Cepa* (coryza); *Pulsat.* (otitis); *Rhus tox.* (restlessness); *Sepia* (ringworm); *Sulphur*, *Selenium*.

(Constantin Hering, The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica, vol. 10 (1891), Tellurium, p. 267-275)

Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics



Altit (PbTe)

Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

Übersicht / Overview

1902 - John H. Clarke
1915 - Cyrus M. Boger
1927 - William Boericke
1929 - N. M. Choudhuri

1902 - John H. Clarke

Tellurium. An element; (generally considered non-metallic). I. (A. W. 125). Trituration of the precipitated element.

Clinical. - Axilla, offensive sweat of; tumour of. - Barber's itch. - Cataract. - Conjunctivitis. - Coryza. - Eczema. - Entropion. - Eyes, inflammation of. - Foot-sweat, fetid. - Gleet. - Herpes. - Hoarseness. - Levitation. - Pityriasis versicolor. - Post-nasal catarrh. - Ringworm. - Sacrum, pain in. - Sciatica. - Spinal irritation. - Worms. - Yawning.

Characteristics. - Tellurium occurs in the native state and in combination with gold, silver, lead, and antimony. It resembles Sulphur and Selenium in its chemical reactions. It was proved and introduced into homoeopathy by Hering in 1850.

The most notable feature of the proving was the irritation of the skin, including skin of eyelids and ears, of spinal column and of some nerves. The most characteristic form of the skin irritation of Tell. is herpes circinatus, and it has probably cured more cases of ringworm, especially of the face and body, than any other remedy. (I cured with Tell. an Indian officer home on furlough whose body was covered over with a ring-worm-like eruption.) The odour of the body and of the sweat is offensive and garlic-like. The prover had to sit apart from the rest of the class during a whole session on account of this. In parts where the skin forms openings, as the ear, the effect of Tell. is intensified. The characteristic odour of the ear discharge is that of fish brine. The discharge is so acrid it vesicates any part of the skin it touches. Tell. is one of the most important remedies in otorrhoea. Nash cured several cases of post-scarlatinal otorrhoea, using the 6th, higher attenuations having failed. Eyelids are inflamed, and the vesicating property extends to the eye itself, setting up phlyctenular conjunctivitis. Other parts of the skin affected by Tell. are the hair-roots, the breasts, the perineum, and the anus. There is itching in the rectum after stool. Tell. has caused expulsion of threadworms. The offensiveness of Tell. appears in the breath and in the flatus; and it is a leading remedy in offensive foot-sweat. In addition to the inflammation of the eyes caused by Tell., it has pains over the eyes.

Skin and nerves are closely allied, and Tell. is a remedy in many neuralgic conditions, notably sciatica. The right side is most affected, and these are characteristic conditions : the pain is < coughing, sneezing, or straining at stool; < lying on painful side. Many of the pains and symptoms of Tell. come and go suddenly. The ears are suddenly stopped. There are sudden rushes of blood to the head. Tell. has great sensitiveness to touch. This is shown in the neuralgic hyperaesthetic state of the spine.

It has also a vulnerary action as shown in a case of Kent's (quoted A. H., xxiii. 439). A boy, 4, slid down banisters and struck his head on a tiled floor. He became unconscious and a surgeon was summoned, who found him in that state and with a clear, watery discharge from the ear, which the surgeon pronounced to be cerebro-spinal fluid. This condition lasted three days, and the case had been pronounced hopeless when Kent first saw the boy. Kent noticed that the discharge was acrid, and reddened whatever part it came in contact with. One dose of Tell. was

given. In two hours the child vomited, a sign of reaction, and in two weeks was well.

Shelton (H. R., vii. 103) relates three cases : (1) Widow, 50, had pain and soreness upper part of back for a long time. She shrank from the slightest touch on the part. The sensitiveness was so acute that when touched the pain extended into the occiput and all over the upper region of the back. Tell. 6 cured in eighteen days. (2) Miss X., 45, had a fall, striking a severe blow on the sacrum. She suffered for some weeks from concussion, with one point of great soreness in the sacral region, just above the spot where the blow was received. She was kept in bed for some weeks and improved generally, but the painful spot remained and sensitiveness appeared over the back, especially its upper third. Tell. 6 cured all completely. (3) Miss Y., 29, who had had severe spinal meningitis ten years before, consulted Shelton for a burning, pressing pain at base of brain. He diagnosed the condition as pachy-meningitis. The patient grew worse, and gradually ptosis, and then right and then left hemiplegia set in. Finally hyperaesthesia of the back became so distressing that it was a question of finding any support that did not intensify the pain. She could not bear the slightest touch, complaining that it not only hurt her at the point of contact, but she felt it in the head and in remote parts of the body. Tell. cleared up the case.

Skinner (H. W., xviii. 535) cured two sporting dogs of ringworm with Tell. 1m F. C. The irritating property of Tell. is shown again in the coryza, post-nasal catarrh, tickling in larynx, hoarseness, and cough. There is a good deal of drowsiness with Tell.; yawning after retching; drowsy after eating. I once gave Tell. to a child for an eruption, and cured it incidentally of constant yawning, with which it had been troubled. The eruption improved at the same time.

Peculiar Sensations are : Fear of being touched on sensitive places. As if in air on going to sleep. Brain as if beaten. As if lashes were turned in. As if air whistled through left Eustachian tube. As if strapped together in epigastric region. As if fluid wanted to discharge in lobe of right lung. There is periodicity about some of the symptoms. One prover has a return of them every Tuesday for several weeks. More symptoms appear on the left than on the right side.

The symptoms are : < By touch; touch = bleeding from ear; spine sensitive to touch. Pressure = lump in axilla to be painful. Rest <. Lying : > vertigo; on left side = throbbing over right ribs and vice versa; on left side = pain in heart. >> Lying on back. Lying on affected side < sciatica. While sitting up : vertigo; face red. Stooping, coughing, laughing, straining at stool <. Many symptoms are < in morning, on being wakened, and at night; eating = drowsiness. Eating rice = vomiting. Eating and drinking > sore throat.

Relations. - *Antidoted by* : Nux (epigastric oppression). *Compare*: Tetradyomite, which contains Tellur. Restlessness; garlicky odour, Ars. Coryza, Cepa. Otitis, Puls., Bell., Ter. Ringworm, Bac., Sep., Nat. m. Ringworm in clusters Sep., Calc. Threadworms, Teucr. Pains come and go suddenly, Bell., Lyc. < Laughing, Phos. < Straining at stool, Indm. Cough and skin, Osm.

Causation. - Falls. Rice (vomiting).

(John Henry Clarke, M.D., A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica, vol. 2 (1902), Tellurium, p. 1385-1387)

1915 - Cyrus M. Boger

REGION.

Spine. Nerves.
Ears. Eyes. Skin.
Right to Left.

WORSE.

Touch. Lying on Part.
Cold. Empty Swallowing.
Spinal Injuries. Weekly.

Offensive; like putrid **fish brine** or garlic. **Salty;** taste; mucus from throat; pus, etc. **Acrid discharges;** excite itching, vesicles, etc. Periostitis. **Numbness.** Sharp, quick pains, then soreness. Sense of retention.

Vertigo: < falling to sleep. Linear head pains. Thick tarsi. **Inflamed, bluish, puffy ears.** Otitis. Fluent coryza, hoarseness and watery eyes. Twitching face; pains jerk angle (left) of mouth up. Rancid belching. Retching, ends in yawning. Stomach feels hollow. Sprained pains in chest muscles, over heart, < raising arms. **Very sensitive or sore spine.** Deep sciatic pain, < coughing, sneezing, straining or lying. Itching, pricking, as from bugs. Circular eruptions. Ringworm. Burning in an old scar. Chills down spine, < lying on back.

Related: All-c., Sel.

(Cyrus M. Boger, M.D., A Synoptic Key to the Materia Medica, 1st edition, 1915, Tellurium, p. 320)

1927 - William Boericke

Marked skin (herpes circinatus), spinal, eye and ear symptoms. *Very sensitive back.* Pains all over body. Offensive discharges. Slow development of symptoms [Radium]. Sacral and sciatic pains.

Head. - Neglectful and forgetful. Pain in left side of head and in forehead above left eye. Distortion and twitching of left facial muscles; when speaking left angle of mouth drawn upwards and to left. Fear of being touched in sensitive places. Congestion to head and nape of neck, followed by weakness and faintness in stomach. Itching of scalp; red spots.

Eyes. - Lids *thickened, inflamed,* itching. Pterygium; pustular conjunctivitis. Cataract, following ocular lesions; aids the absorption of infiltrations in iris and choroid.

Ears. - *Eczema behind ear. Catarrh of middle ear, discharge acrid, smells like fish-pickle. Itching, swelling, throbbing in meatus.* Deafness.

Nose. - Coryza, lachrymation and hoarseness; better in open air [All-c.]. Obstructed; hawks salty phlegm from posterior nares.

Stomach. - Craving for apples. Empty and weak feeling. Heartburn.

Rectum. - Pruritus ani et perinei after every stool.

Back. - Pain in sacrum. *Pain from last cervical to fifth dorsal vertebra,* very sensitive; worse touch. [Chin-s.; Phos.]. *Sciatica;* worse right side, *coughing, straining,* and at night, with sensitive vertebral column. *Contraction of tendons in bends of knees.*

Skin. - Itching of hands and feet. Herpetic spots; ringworm [Tub.]. *Ring-shape lesions,* offensive odors from affected parts. Barber's itch. Stinging in skin. *Fetid exhalations* [Sulph.]. Offensive foot-sweat. Eczema, back of ears and occiput. Circular patches of eczema.

Modalities. - *Worse,* while at rest at night, cold weather, from friction, coughing, laughing, lying on painful side, touch.

Relationship. - Compare: Radium; Selenium; Tetradyomite - crystals from Georgia and North

Carolina containing Bismuth, Tellurium and Sulphur - (coccygodynia, ulceration of nails; pains in hands, in small spots, ankles, heels, and tendo-Achilles); Sep.; Ars.; Rhus-t.

(William Boericke, M.D., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Ninth Edition, New York 1927, Tellurium, p. 635-636)

1929 - N. M. Choudhuri

Notes

- Ringworms, exude a watery excoriating fluid that smells like fish brine.
- Otorrhoea, discharge excoriating with fish brine smell.
- Profuse sweat, garlic like smell.
- Vulnerary remedy with extreme hyperesthesia of the back.

This element bears a close relationship to Selenium and is found in combination with minerals like silver, lead and gold. In appearance it resembles silver.

It has been used with great success in ringworms affecting the face, body and the hair roots. The rings are elevated and are marked with minute itching vesicles from which exudes a watery, excoriating fluid that smells like fish brine. The rings intersect each other.

It is also very useful in otorrhea, and its indication, here as well as elsewhere, is that same fish brine odor and the discharge setting up angry vesication in whichever part it comes in contact with.

It is used with benefit in cases of injury and hence Tellurium finds entrance into the category of vulnerary remedies. With Tellurium Dr. Kent succeeded in bringing back into consciousness a boy that fell from a great height. Its great indication here is an extreme hyperesthesia of the back; the sensitiveness is so great that the least tactile impression sends vibration of pain to remote parts of the body.

The Tellurium patient sweats profusely and the odor of the sweat is offensive and garlic like.

(N. M. Choudhuri, M.D., A Study on Materia Medica, Second Edition 1929, Tellurium, p. 1051)

Kommentare / Commentaries



Calaverit (AuTe_2)

Kommentare / Commentaries

1887 - Adolph Lippe

"The mental symptoms may be comprised in 'quietude,' less inclined to be lively or to fly into a passion. This condition might properly come under the head of 'apathy,' which we find strongly under Arsenicum, Phosphoricum acidum, Ignatia, Natrum muriaticum, etc.

There is vertigo when rising in the morning, aggravated from every movement, similar to Carbo vegetabilis. Glonoin has a similar vertigo with diabetes. There is fullness of the head with sleepiness, similar to Belladonna.

The most characteristic headache is a violent linear pain in a small spot over the left eye - the locality is similar to Kalmia and Lycopodium. The Tellurium headache comes suddenly, and leaves as suddenly as it came.

The eye symptoms are very important and may indicate it in pterygium and cataract. We have not as yet any clinical verifications of the eye symptom.

Among the ear symptoms we find a characteristic indication for it which has been verified repeatedly. ¹⁾ Itching and swelling, with painful throbbing in external meatus; in three or four days discharges of a watery fluid, smelling like fish-pickle, which causes vesicles wherever it touches; ear is bluish red as if oedematous; hearing impaired. Tellurium has not the stitches in the ear nor the early swelling and redness of the ear that we find under Pulsatilla. The discharge under Pulsatilla is like pus, green. Tellurium differs from Mercury, which has characteristic a great aggravation of the pains and sensation of coldness of the inflamed external meatus when becoming warm in bed. The discharge from the ear is frequently blood-streaked. Bovista has also a very offensive discharge from the ear, but the soreness which it causes manifests itself in the formation of scabs.

We find uncommon abundant secretion of saliva from the mouth, like Mercury, and also a whitish coated and swollen tongue, so that the impressions of the teeth are clearly shown upon the margin of the tongue, like Mercury, which has a gray or heavy coated tongue with foul breath. The breath and other exhalations of Tellurium are like garlic. Swollen tongue, with indentations of the teeth we find, besides Tellurium and Mercury, also under Stramonium, Arsenicum metallicum, Glonoine, and Iodine. Gums bleed so that the mouth is filled with blood; similar to Natrum muriaticum, Carbo vegetabilis and Mercury.

The sore throat of Tellurium is always relieved by eating and drinking; very similar to Ignatia. Tellurium has dryness of the throat. Ignatia has the sensation of a plug in the throat.

The breath smells like garlic; this is a characteristic symptom of Tellurium, and so far not known to have been produced by any other remedy.

Tellurium has weak feeling, like faintness, in the stomach, after congestion of blood in head and nape. This weak feeling is also found under Sepia accompanied by nausea, and is then caused by thinking of food to be offered. Baryta has it also, but eating relieves it. Oleander has relief of it from drinking brandy. Alumina and Digitalis have an aggravation of it after eating. Kalmia has it extending to the throat relieved by eructations; Kali carbonicum has the sensation of weakness accompanied by eructations. Lobelia has it with dyspnoea.

Tellurium has painful sensation of the spine from last cervical to fifth dorsal vertebrae, sensitive to pressure and touch, similar to Nux vomica and Ruta.

A very important symptom is, 'pain in the sacrum passing into the right thigh down the sciatic nerve; worse when pressing at stool, coughing, laughing, also when lying on the affected side.' Here we have a true picture of a form of sciatica. Lachesis is also frequently indicated

in sciatica, but the Lachesis pains in the sciatic nerve are relieved and very slight when lying quiet in bed. Sitting up - rising to one's feet - causes a great aggravation. The pain, if aggravated, is a sensation of intense heat, as from a hot iron, and is often aggravated by sleep. Rhus tox. will be also a remedy in this painful disease if the pain is worse at night, when rising from bed or from a seat, and relieved by continued motion and walking. Arsenic will be the remedy if the person can find nor rest in any position, but feels himself compelled to walk about, changing the position, which is painful and gives no relief. Lycopodium has cured sciatica, returning every four days periodically. Kali bichromicum has also pain in the sciatic nerve as far as the knee.

Tellurium has cured offensive perspiration of the armpit when the smell was described to be like garlic. Other offensive perspirations of the armpit are found under Hepar, Dulcamara, Nitricum acid, Rhododendron, Selen, Sepia, and Thuja.

Very characteristic of Tellurium is 'ring-worm.' The ring-worm consists of red, elevated rings very distinctly marked. It appears as spots, very bright red and sharply defined, with minute itching vesicles; itching is worse especially at night after going to bed. The ring-worm of Natrum carbonicum is surrounded by a yellow ring or it suppurates. Sepia has brown or claret colored spots, or humid ring-worm with itching. Clematis has red humid herpes and ring-worm with intolerable itching in the warmth of the bed and after washing; the herpes is red and humid with the increasing, but pale and dry with the decreasing moon. Magnesia carbonica has small red, little elevated, smooth herpes, scaling off afterward without sensation."

¹⁾ In Allen's *Encyclopedia*, this symptom is to found under 'Skin.'

(Adolph Lippe, M. D., Philadelphia, Tellurium, *The Homoeopathic Physician* vol. 7 (1887), p. 1-3)

Bibliographie / Bibliographie

I. Substanz / Substance

- Johann Daniel Haager, Über das Vorkommen des Goldes in Siebenbürgen, Leipzig 1797, S. 33-40
[Aurum problematicum und andere Nagyáger Golderze. - Literaturverzeichnis.]
- Martin Heinrich Klaproth, Über die siebenbürgischen Golderze, und das in selbigen enthaltene neue Metall, Chemische Annalen, Bd. 1 (1798), S. 91-104
- Martin Heinrich Klaproth, Beiträge zur chemischen Kenntniss der Mineralkörper, Dritter Band (1802), S. 1-34
- F. X. M. Zippe, Geschichte der Metalle, Wien 1857, Tellur, S. 267-270
- F. A. Genth, Über Nordamerikanische Tellur- und Wismuthmineralien, Journal für praktische Chemie, Bd. 118, 1874, S. 355-368
[Gediegen Tellur - Tetradymit - Altait - Hessit - Sylvanit - Calaverit - Tellursaures Kupfer und Blei - Wismuthglanz - Schirmerit]

II. Homöopathie / Homoeopathy

- J. W. Metcalf, Proving of Tellurium metallicum, The North American Homoeopathic Journal vol. 2 (1852), p. 405-408
- Constantin Hering, Tellurium, The American Homoeopathic Review vol. 5 (1864-1865), p. 26-33, 75-80, 125-130, 166-174, 218-222, 366-369, 426-428, 466-470, 507-517, 542-556
- E. W. Berridge, M.D., Provings, The American Journal of Homoeopathic Materia Medica vol. 9 (1875), Tellurium, p. 247-248
- Timothy F. Allen, The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica, Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia, vol. 9 (1879), Tellurium, p. 555-566
- Adolph Lippe, M. D., Philadelphia, Tellurium, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 7 (1887), p. 1-3
- Constantin Hering, The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica, vol. 10 (1891), Tellurium, p. 267-275
- John Hutchinson, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 43 (1908), p. 954-956
[From: The Journal of the British Homoeopathic Society, October, 1908. Good overview on Tellurium. Summary of Hering's Provings of Tellurium - Dunham's Provings of Tellurium - Tellurium in Diseases of the Ear - Tellurium in Spinal Hyperaesthesia - Tellurium in Sacral and Sciatic Pains - Tellurium in Diseases of the Skin.]