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HOMŒOPATHIC PROVINGS,

CONTAINING THE VIENNA PROVINGS OF

COLOCYNTH AND THUJA-OCCIDENTALIS,

AND THE SYMPTOMS OF

AETHUSA-CYNAPIUM,
ALCOHOL-SULPHURIS,
AMPHISBÆNA-VERMICULARIS,
ANAGALLIS-ARVENSIS,
APIS-MELLIFICA,
ARISTOLOCHIA-MILHOMENS,
ARSENICUM-METALLICUM,
ARTEMISIA-VULGARIS,
ASTERIAS-RUBENS,
CINNABARIS,
TURPETHUM,
COCCUS-CACTI.

BEING THE APPENDIX TO THE

NORTH AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.

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6. *in liq.* or 30. *in liq.* for six or thirtieth attenuation in liquid.

3. *in glob.* or 30. *in glob.* for third or thirtieth attenuation in globules.

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Thuja Occidentalis.

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The following exhausting proving of *Thuja Occidentalis* is translated from the *Oesterreichische Zeitschrift*, *Band* 2, *s.* 289 *et seqq* :—a part of it has already appeared fragmentarily in the *Homœopathic Examiner*, volume 5, page 159, &c. It is here reproduced entire, with corrections, that it may be more conveniently studied and referred to by students of the Materia Medica and the Profession.

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THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

AN ESSAY.

BY CARL MAYRHOFER, M. D.

CHAPTER I.

Etymology, synonymes, description and chemical constitution of Thuja.

The term "*arbor vitæ*," has a threefold acceptation in literature; pharmacological, botanical, and anatomical.

Van Helmont wrote a special treatise entitled "*arbor vitæ*," by which he understood a macrobiotic mixture, among the ingredients of which the wood and resin of the cedar hold the principal rank. It was supposed that life was prolonged by the continued use of this drug; that it was a prophylactic against every disease, and that it gave strength to patients; it was looked upon as a sort of elixir of life, such as are found in abundance in the older books on medicine, evidences of the mystic faith of those times, and such as are sold even now to the credulous public for their weight in gold.

Every physician knows what is meant by "arbor vitæ" anatomically. On making a deep longitudinal cut through the lobes of the cerebellum, the substance of the brain presents the appearance of a tree, called by the anatomists *arbor vitæ*, because the cerebellum was supposed to be the principal seat of life.

The subject of our essay is, however, a real tree, the western *arbor vitæ* or *Thuja occidentalis*. In the time of Francis I., king of France, this tree was imported into France from Canada. The first specimen was seen by Clusius in the royal garden of Fontainebleau, and a tolerably correct figure and description of it were furnished by him under the name of *arbor vitæ*.* The Greek name θύα also θύεια or θύια from θύειν, *suffire*, to fumigate, points to a resinous tree, and is first seen in Theophrastus Lesbius, a disciple of Aristotle; in his work, "περι φυτων ἱστοριας," he describes a tree resembling the cypress and called θύον (δένδρον) or θύα (ἰδεα, *species*). Roman authors latinized the word θύα, changing it to Thya, Thuya, Thuia, Thuja, as θύς gen. θύεος, was changed to *thus*, gen. *thuris*, and the word κυπαρισσος to *cupressus*. We have adopted in this essay the spelling *Thuja*, which is most frequently used and is most correct.

* Caroli Clusii Rarior. Plantar. Histor., 1601.

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In the copious synonymes of *Thuja*, there seems to be some confusion. According to Theophrastus, the precious carvings in the temples of the ancient Greeks were made of the indestructible wood of the *θύα*. In his Natural History,* Pliny quotes Theophrastus, with the remark that the tree which was called by the Greeks *θύον* or *θύα* was known to Homer. Clusius says (loc. cit.): "*Ad quam arborem veteribus descriptam referenda sit* (*arbor vitæ*), *non facile quis conjiciat*," adding that it was generally believed that the arbor vitæ is the *θύα* of Theophrastus. Bauhinius calls the arbor vitæ *Thuja Theophrasti*, and even in our own time the belief is entertained by some that the Thuja Theophrasti is our Thuja.

We do not accede to this opinion. The native region and habitat of the Thuja of Theophrastus, according to his account, is the territory of Cyrene, in Africa, and especially the region in which the temple of Jupiter Ammon was situated, whereas our Thuja is a native of North America and Siberia, and could not, therefore, have been known to the ancients.

Our own inquiries have led us to assume that the Thuja of Theophrastus is the *Thuja articulata* of Vahl, who has shown to a certainty that it is from the *Thuja articulata* that we obtain sandarac, and not, as has been falsely believed heretofore, from a species of juniper. Shaw described the tree as a species of cypress, but in the Flora Atlantica by Desfontaines it is considered as a species of Thuja; and recently we have accurately ascertained by the French expedition to Algiers and Morocco, that sandarac (*el grassa*), of which Morocco furnishes from 600–700 hundred weight, is derived from the *Thuja articulata*, which the French botanists found throughout the territory of Algiers, and which probably likewise exists in Tunis and Tripoli, the ancient Cyrene, whence the ancients also may have derived it.

The terms "*arbor vitæ, arbor paradisea, arbre de vie, tree of life*," are derived from the French, who first cultivated it. Clusius thinks that the term *arbor vitæ* arose from the perennial verdure of the tree, *immortalis coma*, and from its strong and reputed healthy odor, and that it was afterwards adopted by all subsequent writers.† Dioscorides calls our Thuja *Cedrus major*; Bellonius, *Sabina altera*; Targione, *Cupressus arbor vitæ*; Camerarius calls it simply *Thuja*, and Mönch, *Thuja obtusa*. Linnæus finally gave it the name of *Thuja occidentalis*, in contradistinction from the Eastern Thuja, *Thuja orientalis*, which was brought to Europe from northern China.

The *Thuja occidentalis*, which is found in the West Indies, in the United States of North America and in Canada, belongs, according to

* Hist. Nat., lib. xiii, cap. xvi.

† We take this opportunity of observing that the symptoms which the provers of Thuja experienced, by no means reminded them of the golden fruits of Paradise; the consciousness, however, of something paradisaical in the sacrifice of his own health at the shrine of science and humanity, that by that means the health of others may be preserved, sustains the prover in the midst of the ingratitude of the indifferent and the contumely of opponents.—***Mayrhofer.***

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the natural system of plants, to the family of the *Coniferæ Strobilaceæ*, and more particularly to the variety "cypress;" according to Linnæus' sexual system it belongs to the class *Monoecia*. The common Thuja attains a height of from thirty to forty feet; its branches spread horizontally in the shape of a fan; the twigs are broad and flat; the scales of the leaves are placed over one another in four rows like the tiles of a roof; each scale is provided with a gland in the middle of the upper surface, from which the Thuja-oil is secreted. The little cones are egg-shaped, and contain winged seeds which, like all the varieties of Thuja, Cypress and Juniper, are provided with two cotyledons; this distinguishes them from the varieties of pine which are of the class *polycotyledoneæ*. On pressing out the oil from the glands by rubbing the twigs, they emit a strong odor, and their beautiful green changes in winter by the alteration of the chlorophyll into a reddish brown which is dark in proportion to the coldness of the season.

The native regions of the Thuja are North America and Siberia. In Germany it is frequently used as an ornament in parks, and is frequently cut into all sorts of stiff shapes according to the French taste. Iu Upper Austria single Thujas are frequently found on farms, like the Sabina, and are called Cedars. The Thuja orientalis is distinguished from the Thuja occidentalis by its erect branches, the furrowed scales of its leaves, its unwinged seeds, and the absence of the peculiar odor.*

Constituents of the Thuja occidentalis.—Besides the ordinary constituents which are found in every plant, the Thuja contains, like most coniferæ, an ethereal oil of a strong odor, and a resin, its usual attendant.

The ethereal oil, which exists in a lesser quantity in the Thuja than might have been expected from its strong smell, is obtained by distilling

* Thuja Occidentalis. *Common arbor vitæ.* Branchlets two-edged, spreading; leaves imbricated in four rows, ovate-rhomboid, closely compressed, with a small flattened gland on the back; cones nodding, obovoid, the scales few (5–7), inferior ones truncate, gibbous at the tip; seed compressed, winged all round. ***Linn. sp.*** 2, *p.* 1002; ***Michx. fl.*** 2, *p.* 226; ***Pursh. fl.*** 2, *p.* 646; ***Michx. Sylv.*** 2, *p.* 156; ***Ell. sk.*** 2, *p.* 644; ***Bigel. fl. Bost. p.*** 361; ***Beck, bot. p.*** 338; ***Hook, fl. Bor.-Am.*** 2, *p.* 165; ***Loud. Enc. tr. & shr.***, *p.* 1068.

A tree with a narrowly conical and tapering head, [in New York] seldom more than 30–35 feet high and 6–12 inches in diameter, much branched; the ultimate divisions flattened and covered with numerous obtuse shining leaves, each furnished with a little vesicle which (as in the white Cedar) is filled with a thin aromatic turpentine. Sterile aments minute at the extremity of the branchlets, consisting of a few concave, scale-like anthers. Cones about five lines long, yellowish-brown; the scales loosely imbricated, opening to the base. Seeds conspicuously winged, emarginate, one under each scale.

Rocky banks of rivers and hill-sides, also in swamps; abundant and very conspicuous on the Hudson above Newburgh; Oriskany swamp; and various parts of the northern and western counties [of the State of New York]. *Fl.* May. The wood is light, of a reddish color and though soft, is very durable. It is not much used for lumber, as its trunk does not afford pieces of sufficient length. It is often planted about houses and in pleasure-grounds. In some parts of the country it is called White Cedar, and in New England it is often called Hackmatack.—***Torrey, Fl. State N. Y.***

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the branches with water. It has been recently examined and analyzed by Schweizer with great care. It is a mixture of at least two kinds of oil containing oxygen. It does not contain any carburetted hydrogen.*

When freshly prepared it is entirely colorless, but it soon becomes yellowish. It occasions the peculiar odor of Thuja and possesses an acrid taste. It is lighter than water, is but sparingly soluble in that liquid, but dissolves readily in alcohol and ether.

The anhydrous oil, the water having been removed in two different ways by chloride of calcium, was found to contain :

Carbon	77,99	77,25.
Hydrogen	10,73	11,11.
Oxygen	11,28	11,64.

CHAPTER II.

Ante-Hahnemannian notions of the medicinal virtues of Thuja.

The medicinal powers of Thuja were first brought from the regions of faith into those of knowledge by Hahnemann : it is he who, by means of physiological provings, has given us the golden key to all the treasures of nature in her medicinal preparations.

He says†—"Before me no serious medicinal use was ever made of this plant in Europe ; the remarks of Parkinson and Hermann about the virtues of Thuja are mere theoretical conjecture, after the fashion of their beloved *Therapia generalis.*

Clusius says (l. c.) : "*Non dubium est, quin ad pleraque sit utilis (arbor vitæ) ; nemo vero illius facultates nostro ævo prodidit. Cum tamen magnam habeat partium tenuitatem, et amariuscula sit, verosimile est digerendi et abstergendi facultate proditam esse.*"

We must excuse the age of Clusius for the breakneck conclusion, that Thuja must have a dissolvent and a detergent power because it is a fine and bitter plant.

Tabernæmontanus, dutiful disciple of Galen as he is, declares as follows : "The taste and odor of Thuja show that it must be of a warm and dry nature ; but we do not yet know what it is good for."

Camerarius‡ expresses himself in a similar manner : "This tree ought not to be lightly esteemed, not only on account of its strong smell, but also on account of its other virtues. A water and an oil may be prepared from it, which are said to be an excellent remedy against gouty pains, if properly used."

* The presence of oxygen distinguishes the oil of Thuja from the oil of Sabina and from turpentine, these two latter oils being free from oxygen and having an analogous composition. C^{10} H^{16}.

† Rein. Arzn. M. L., 2 Anfl. B. 5, s. 123.

‡ Hort., p. 186.

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In the *Cynosura Materiæ Medicæ Pauli Herrmanni*, which was continued by *Bocclerus* (editio II., Argentorati, 1747, p. 565) the following virtues are ascribeed to Thuja: "*Folia* (*thujæ*) *resolvunt, exsiccant, flatus pellunt, et sudorem cient. Parkinsonus folia tenera et cruda cum butyro pani illito comesta ad tenaces et viscidos humores expectorandos nonnullis in usu esse scribit.*"

Krunitz (Encyklop. B. 66) gives the following extended version of this passage (probably from the first edition of Herrmann's Cynosura): "The leaves disperse, dry, expel flatulence, and bring out sweat. The wood is cleansing, it is good for the head, excites sweat, resists poison, and is good in infirmities of the eyes and ears, either in the shape of a powder or decoction."

Krunitz must have been staggered by the unbounded praise which Herrmann bestows upon Thuja, for he adds: "I dare not relate all the marvellous things which Herrmann tells of Thuja."

According to *Boerhaave* the water which has been distilled from the branches of Thuja is useful in swellings; according to others, a decoction of the cones is useful in fever and ague.

According to Halm, the natives of America prepare an ointment from the crushed leaves, and rub the limbs with it when they are affected with pain.

These few quotations, which might be increased, are sufficient to show, that, previous to Hahnemann, scarce anything was known of the curative virtues of Thuja, and that the supposed remedial properties above mentioned were merely hypothetical notions.

The Thuja occidentalis has never been used as an officinal drug by the physicians of the Old School, nor is it mentioned in the common works on pharmacology, not even in Vogt's pharmacodynamics.

It is therefore the original and exclusive property of the new school, a pearl of price for which we are indebted to Hahnemann.

CHAPTER III.

(1.) *Hahnemann's Proving of the* Arbor vitæ *on the healthy.*

The great medical reformer proved Thuja on himself and on ten of his pupils. He gives us 330 symptoms,* which he had observed partly on himself and partly on others among his immediate followers, and some of which he had gathered from the sick. He had no assistance from previous authors, as there was nothing known of the action of Thuja before his time, and he conducted its proving with zeal and perseverance. The symptoms collected by him present the characteristic features of Thuja in the clearest manner.

We give below the results of Hahnemann's proving, with the omission of the characterless, bracketed symptoms, and of those obtained

* R. A. M. L., 2 Aufl., B. 5, S. 125.

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from the sick, and for greater convenience of inspection, take the liberty of changing the anatomical order, of which Hahnemann was so fond, for one founded on an anatomico-physiological basis.

General.

Sticking, tearing, and drawing in different parts of the body, particularly in the limbs; itching, as from fleabites, on the body and limbs; pricking itching over the whole body; *crawling itching over the whole body; burning of the itching spots* after having been rubbed; limbs go to sleep; cracking in the joints on stretching the limbs; aggravation of the symptoms in the afternoon and night.

Skin.

Painful sensitiveness of the skin over the whole body; *inflamed eruptions* and *tubercles* on various places; *red*, painful *tubercles* on the *temples;* white *tubercles of the size of a hazelnut* on the calf, which itch violently and for some distance around, and *burn* after being rubbed; *isolated pimples, like chickenpox, with a red areola and pus at the summit, on the thighs, elbows and forearms; pimples on the knees, like smallpox, which itch and suppurate; an itching boil on the small of the back; a red mottled spot on the dorsum of the left foot and on the left forearm; eruptions on the left buttock, which itch and burn after having been scratched.*

Sleep.

Early sleepiness; late going to sleep; restlessness before going to sleep; restless sleep; restless tossing during sleep; sleeplessness; crying out in sleep; talking in sleep; anxious dreams, with loud exclamations; weeping when asleep; dreams of the dead, voluptuous dreams.

Fever.

Chilliness, without thirst; chills only on the left side in the evening in bed; *chilliness every morning or every evening;* chills for five hours, with thrice vomiting; *violent chill* for a quarter of an hour at about three o'clock, followed *by thirst and sweat over the whole body*, except the head; chilliness, with external heat of the body; *chilliness in the back, with numbness in the fingers;* coldness of the body, with great restlessness; coldness of both legs, which are covered with cold sweat.

Dry heat at night; heat in the face, with burning and redness of the cheeks; violent ebullition of blood every evening, with throbbing and beating in every vein; redness and burning of the left cheek; heat, with sweat, towards morning; dry mouth, with thirst.

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Mental and Moral.

Activity of the mind, with weakness of the body; inability to rid himself of the thoughts that occupy his mind; unfitness for thinking, with confusion in the head; slowness of thought and speech.

Anxiety; *restless moral state; vexation and depression;* tired of life; discontent; great anxiety about trifles; *anxiety and solicitude* about the future.

Head and Face.

Vertigo when seated; when lying; reeling vertigo, with tottering when walking; headache in the forehead in the morning; drawing, sticking, pressing, boring headache; *sensation in the vertex, as if a nail were driven into it with a sudden blow;* tearing in the right side of the sinciput and face to the zygoma, morning and evening; *fine prickling crawling in the head; itching of the occiput.*

Drawing in the temporal muscles, worse when chewing; prickling pain in the temples; *crawling and filliping in the zygomata; twitching in the buccinatores;* an itching, scurfy eruption on the corner of the mouth.

PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

Visual Organs.

Eyes.—Sticking, *pressing in the eyes;* redness and inflammation of the sclerotica, with biting and pressing in the eye as if from sand; burning pressing in the external canthus of the left eye; *pressing in the eyes, with the feeling as if they were protruded from their sockets;* single, piercing stitches in the right inner canthus; *lachrymation of the left eye;* secretion of gum in the inner canthi.

Eyelids.—A red tubercle on the edge of the lower eyelid.

Sight.—Shortsightedness; *dim sight,* with the feeling as though the eyelids were swollen; *sensation as if looking through gauze* at near objects, as well as at distant ones; darker appearance of objects around, when reading; *weak, obscure vision.*

Auditory Organs.

Hammering and tearing in the ear until midnight; forcing and constriction in the ear, and afterward a sudden, violent stitch there; pressing in the meatus.

Olfactory Organs.

Daily epistaxis; nasal mucus mixed with coagulated blood; crawling in the nose as though from a cold; feeling as of coryza, with stuffed nose; *violent, rapidly appearing coryza;* profuse running at the nose, with catarrh; coryza, with nocturnal cough; an ulcerous scab in the nose.

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Gustatory Organs.

Lips.—Twitching in the upper lip; burning in the red part of the lip and in the palate.

Tongue.—Sore pain on the tip of the tongue, when touching it; raw, scratching feeling on the tongue, with a white fur; *great swelling of the tongue; a white vesicle on the root of the tongue;* a white, painful blister on the middle of the tongue.

Palate.—Burning in the palate; sore pain in the whole palate when swallowing; feeling as if the oral cavity were full of blisters or scorched; pressing like weight in the velum palati.

Jaw and Teeth.—Sticking in the underjaw; sticking, drawing or twitching toothache, especially early in the morning and in the evening; toothache, as though the nerve were touched.

Gums.—Great swelling of the gums; swollen, sore gums.

Tonsils and Salivary Glands.—Swelling of the tonsils; sticking in the throat; rough, scraped throat; *copious flow of saliva;* saliva mixed with blood.

Appetite and Taste.—Flat, sweetish taste; appetite without relish for food; slimy taste (after eating); food tastes too little salted.

Respiratory Organs.

Trachea.—Sticking in the trachea; hoarseness as though from constriction in the pharynx.

Lungs.—Difficult, embarrassed breathing with thirst and anxiety; constriction of the left breast which provokes a slight cough; night-cough; oppression of the chest as though something had swollen there; constriction, forcing him to breathe deeply.

Heart.—Visible palpitation; pain in the cardiac region; violent palpitation on going up stairs; feeling of anxiety in the scrobiculus cordis.

Thorax.—Pressing on the chest after eating; paroxysms of pressure on the chest in the region of the axilla; feeling as if the chest were inflated from within; blue coloration of the skin on the clavicles.

Digestive Organs.

Pharynx.—Inclination to swallow; pressing behind in the throat when swallowing, feeling as though the pharynx were constricted and swallowing obstructed by mucus.

Stomach.—Cramp in the stomach, becoming worse in the evening; rancid, foul eructations; inflation and eructations as if from disordered stomach; heartburn.

Abdomen.—Pressing in the scrobiculus immediately after eating; constriction in the epigastric region; tension in the abdomen; inflated hypogastrium; pressure as from fulness in the right side of the abdomen; rumbling in the abdomen; *jerking tearing in the abdomen; movement in the abdomen, as of something alive.*

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Fæces.—Diminished evacuations; ineffectual desire for stool; desire for stool with erection; ***violent pain in the rectum during stool;*** painful constriction of the anus during stool; diarrhœic stool.

Anus.—***Burning at the anus; violent burning in the furrow between the buttocks when walking; burning sticking in the rectum*** when not at stool.

Urinary Organs.

Urethra.—***Burning in the urethra*** especially when urinating and also afterwards, and even without passing water; ***cutting pain when urinating;*** biting and itching in the (female) urethra when urinating; ***flow of mucus from the female urethra;*** a very violent stitch from the rectum through the urethra; ***stitches in the urethra*** from behind forwards (when not urinating), ***stitches in the urethra with stiffness of the penis;*** tearing stitches in the anterior part of the urethra; ***twitching-cutting sticking in the urethra*** (when not urinating); ***feeling in the urethra as if moisture were oozing along it.***

Urine.—***Frequent urination; reddish urine;*** pressing when urinating with jerking ejection of the urine; frequently interrupted stream; ***after urinating, a feeling as if a few drops were still passing on;*** after urinating, a little urine continues to flow in drops.

Sexual Organs.

Male.—***Sticking and itching in the glans; burning sticking in the end of the glans*** when urinating; ***single stitches in the end of the glans*** when not urinating; ***sticking itching on the side of the glans; a roundish, flat, foul ulcer with a red border and burning pain on the corona glandis; behind the glans, red, smooth excrescences in which there is formication; on the glans a small, low vesicle*** which is painful when urinating; ***moisture of the glans; balanorrhœa.***

Painful stitches on the inner side of the prepuce; great swelling of the prepuce; on the external surface of the prepuce, a red, ashy, elevated spot, which passes into an ulcer with a scab, itches and burns; small pustules on the inner surface of the prepuce which are depressed in the middle, are moist and suppurating; a red excrescence on the interior of the prepuce like a condyloma.

Fine stitches in the scrotum; ***itching of the scrotum; sweat on the scrotum; profuse sweat on the genitals; scratching and itching on the scrotum, with burning if the places are rubbed; a moist pimple on the scrotum; drawing in the testicle; retraction of the left testicle towards the inguinal ring;*** long-continued erection; nocturnal erections.

Female.—***Biting and itching in the female organs; sore pain in the female parts, especially during urination; swelling of both labia which burn*** when walking and on being touched; ***biting and***

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burning in the vagina when sitting and walking; pressing and constriction in the genital organs; constrictive pain in the genital organs and perinæum.

Glands.

Swelling of the salivary glands, with increased flow of saliva; swelling of the tonsils; swelling of glands in the left cheek; pain in the swollen glands of the neck; *drawing pain in the groin* when standing and walking; drawing from the inguinal glands outwards through the thigh into the knee; stitches from the groin through the thigh when sitting down; painless *swelling* in the groin.

Spinal Column.

Nape.—Pain in the left side of the neck, as if from an uncomfortable bed or position in lying; swelling and blue coloration of the cervical veins; alternate contraction and relaxation in the cervical muscles and in the nape.

Back.—Drawing pain in the back when sitting; *pressing in small spots on the back* when sitting; boring in a small spot in the back; sore pain in the back; tearing in the left scapula; crushing pain below the shoulder-blade; *twitching over the upper part of the body.*

Small of the back.—Tension; drawing; crushing pain after standing up, more violent when standing and turning the trunk, less painful when walking.

Extremities.

Upper.—Beating and throbbing in the shoulder-joint; cracking of the shoulder-joint when bending the arm backwards; formicating-itching on the upper arm, and a fine stitch afterwards in a small spot; feeling of heaviness from the middle of the left upper arm to the fingers; raging pain in both arms from three, A. M., until six; *involuntary twitching of the arm;* drawing in the arm of several hours' duration, feeling as though it were in the bones; digging-drawing pain in the whole arm as if in the periosteum with the sensation, on deep pressure, as if the flesh were loose from the bone; pain in the humerus on pressure; painful difficulty of movement in both arms; beating and throbbing in the elbow-joint, and in the evening drawing in the arms down to the fingers; tearing in the left wrist; pain as of dislocation in the right wrist; fine sticking in the fingers; fine prickling pain in the first joints of the fingers; fine sticking in the ends of the three left middle fingers; redness and swelling of the balls of both indices; the anterior joints of the three left middle fingers become red and swollen with fine sticking down to the ends; sweat on the hands.

Lower.—Tension from the hip-joint to the groin and in the posterior part of the thigh to the popliteal space; sticking in the most upper part of the thigh; the leg and thigh go to sleep when sitting; *sweat*

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of the thigh near the genitals; crushing pain over the middle of both thighs when walking; cracking in the elbow, knee and ankle-joints when stretching the limbs; paroxysms of weariness in the thighs; single stitches in the knees when rising up and beginning to walk; heaviness and stiffness of the leg when walking; drawing pain jerking downwards in the right leg as if from weariness; pressing in the tibia; inflammation, redness and swelling of the dorsum of the foot and of the toes which are painful and tensive when treading on or moving them; *involuntary upward twitching of the foot* as the pain increases; pain in the heel as though it were asleep; a sharp stitch in the tendo Achillis (after 2 h.); drawing in all the toes; drawing in the great toe; tearing stitches on both sides in the nails of the great toes; shining redness and swelling of the toes which itch and burn after being rubbed; sweat on the toes and feet proceeding upwards over the legs and thighs to the head and thence to the scrobiculus, with nausea.

The contributions of the pupils of Hahnemann follow in the alphabetical order of their names:

(2.) Franz.

Cloudiness of the head; pressing in the left parietal bone (after 2 h.); drawing in the left parietal bone (after 4 h.); *sensation as if a nail were driven into the right parietal bone* (*disappearing on touching it*); pressing drawing in the left temple; occipital headache; *black points before the eyes*, which move about among each other, and are present even when the eyes are closed; itching in the face; cramp pain in the ear (after 4½ h.); rancid smell in the throat; *pressing* in the right groin (after 4 h.); formicating sticking in the right side of the chest (after 3 h.); painful sticking in the right shoulder (after 5 h.); aching in the small of the back when bowing; painful sticking in the right shoulder, opposite the clavicle (after 5 h.); pain, as of excoriation, on the forearm and inner side of the thigh; sensation in the knee as if it were cut into with a sharp knife; cutting pain in the left ankle when walking; drawing in the right great toe; warmth over the whole body, with cold fingers, especially on the left hand, without thirst (evening, after 3½ h.); *creeping chilliness, with icy cold hand,' after gentle heat* (evening); heat, with thirst, without chilliness, with pleasant state of mind.

Dr. Franz seems to have had but little sensibility to the action of Thuja, or to have experimented with too small doses; for, in the foregoing picture, the image of the drug is but faintly distinguishable.

(3.) Gross.

A spot is painful on the occiput, when lying on his left side, the hairs on which are sensitive to the touch; hawking up of bloody mucus from the throat; want of appetite; flatulence, with inflated abdomen

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(after a meal); weakness and weariness, with nausea, which compel him to lie down; frequent passage of pappy stools; evacuation of hard fæces in balls, which are streaked with blood * (after 14 h.); *frequent passing of copious clear urine, watery;* red urine, which deposits a lateritious sediment on standing; epistaxis; blowing of blood from the nose; intermitting stitches in the chest; warm perspiration on the covered parts of the body, which disappears on awaking.

An unimportant proving.

(4.) Frederick Hahnemann.

Headache on awaking; toothache; nausea, with several turns of vomiting of sourish fluids and food (after 3 h.); after vomiting, a chill, with heaviness in the limbs; *copious flow of urine;* tearing in the occiput; sticking tearing in the little finger.†

Who, from these insignificant *vitæ symptomata*, could recognize the effects of the *vitæ arbor?*

(5.) Haynel.

Drawing-tearing headache; corroding gnawing (*obscure expression —Mayrhofer*) in the skin of the occiput for half an hour (after 13 h.); feeling of dryness in the eyes; sneezing; tension over the right ala nasi; frequent epistaxis; swelling and hardness of the left ala nasi; *itching of the upper lip; cutting* pain in the vesical region before and during urination, and when not urinating (after 12 h.); *burning stitches at the orifice of the urethra*, when not urinating (after 9 h.); *cutting pain in the urethra* when walking (after 10 h.); drawing-tearing in the right upper jaw in the evening; sticking in the right deltoid when walking in the open air; interrupted, burning stitches in the popliteal space; a lasting stitch in the left knee and external malleolus of the right foot when at rest (after 28 h.); continuous burning in the left popliteal space, as if an eruption were breaking out (after 25 h.); lasting stitches in the right patella, with twitching of the skin (after $7\frac{1}{2}$ h.); fine, rapidly succeeding stitches in the hollow of the right sole; coldness in the back.

Thuja speaks out clearly from this proving.

(6.) Hartmann.

Giddiness as if from turning around in a circle (after $\frac{3}{4}$ h.); heaviness in the head (after $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.); momentary pressing in the head, now here, now there (after 2 h.); jerking stitch through the whole head (after

* A symptom of the prover's hæmorrhoids?—*Mayrhofer.*

† This prover communicates the following remarkable symptom of a female prover: "Walking is wonderfully easy to her; it seems as though her body were borne along by wings; she ran several miles in an uncommonly short time, and with unusual good feeling."

Was this a dream or a reality? a mystification, a tarantula-dance, or an effect of Thuja?—*Mayrhofer.*

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1 h.); *jerking pressing on both frontal eminences* (after 4 h.); constrictive pressing on the left frontal eminence, which seems to depress the upper eyelid (after 1½ h.); pressing in both temples; itching tearing in the occiput (after 1 h.); a violent stitch in the left inner canthus (after 1¼ h.); pressing over the right eye; humming in the left ear (after 3 h.); pinching pain in the right ear; a gradually increasing stitch under the tongue, as if a needle had been stuck in there (after 4 h.); jumping stitches in the right side of the fauces, running rapidly into the ear (after 6½ h.); violent tearing in the left upper jaw (after 2 h.); *stiffness of the nape* and of the left side of the neck (after 2½ h.); pinching in the stomach; painful throbbing in the scrobiculus; *frequent copious urination* (after 4½ h.); *violent stitches in the glans, with desire to urinate;* the urine is discharged by drops; the sticking during urination is sometimes violent and sometimes absent, and the tenesmus continues as long as the sticking (after 7¼ h.); pressing in the middle of the chest, not interfering with the respiration, when sitting (after ¼ h.); jerking stitch in the sacrum, disappearing when rubbed (after 3¼ h.); occasionally a tearing stitch in the right, and sticking tearing in the left forearm;* feeling of heat in all the fingers of the left hand, while the right is as cold as ice (after 2½ h.); restless sleep, with dreams; heat in the face, with icy cold hands, and body moderately warm (after 2 h.); *chill over the whole body*, without perceptible coldness to the touch.

The subjective side of the Thuja-sickness is here clearly discerned; it also produced fever, but no permanent products of its power.

(7.) Hempel.

Drawing between the mouth and the nose; sore pain in the right posterior molars; tension in the abdomen; constipation for several days; pollution with the feeling in the urethra, as though it were too narrow; discharge of prostatic juice (without semen? M.); *twitching pain of the penis* on walking; crushing pain in the upper and lower extremities; deceptive feeling, as if he could not stand another attack, and was in danger of falling to pieces.

These few symptoms seem to be the meagre results of a short and timid proving.

(8.) Langhammer.

Embarrassed head when sitting and walking; pressive headache in the forehead (after ½ h.); dull pain in the whole body (after 1 h.); lancinations along the forehead (after 5½ h.); *tearing pain in the left superciliary arch, disappearing on touching it* (after 11 h.); swelling of the upper lid; reddening of the left sclerotica (after 74 h.); great dilatation of the pupils; distension of the veins of the temples

* Vague symptoms lead the prover into obscure expressions, while those which are sharply defined leave him no choice in the description. "*Doloresipsi loquuntur.*"—*Mayrhofer.*

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and hands (after 18 h.); *itching and boring in the left zygoma diminished by touching it* (after ½ h.); boring pain in the left under-jaw (after 1½ h.); fine stitches in the left under-jaw; feeling of dryness in the lips and palate, without thirst (after 11 h.); itching *eruption of pimples between the eyebrows, with pus at the points; pimples over the whole face* (after 17 h.); *itching pimples on the knee* (after 5 h.); eructations of food; bitter taste of the saliva; violent thirst, without heat; nausea and vomiturition, with sweat over the whole body, without thirst; pinching and gnawing in the belly; discharge of flatulence; several loose stools; *frequent urgency to urinate and discharge of urine; nocturnal pollutions; crushing pains in the testicles* when sitting, aggravated by walking (after 2 h.); dry coryza, which becomes fluent in the open air, and which comes on sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the evening; cough in the morning on rising; sticking in the loins when sitting and walking (after 10 h.); pains in the back in the evening in bed; paralytic pain in the middle of the muscles of the left forearm, recurring both in rest and motion (after 1¼ h.); *transient sticking and drawing pains in various parts of the limbs, disappearing on handling the parts;* voluptuous itching on the dorsum of the right foot and under the toes; great weariness in all the limbs; drowsiness, without being able to go to sleep; restless sleep, with perspiration; *continued heat in the face and on the body, with cold fingers, without thirst; deadness of the ends of the fingers, which are icy-cold while the body is hot, and no thirst* (after ¼ h.); *frequent general shuddering* (after 2¼ h.); congestion of blood to the head with sweat on the face, and thirst after partaking of cold drink (after 11¾ h.); dissipation of mind, unsteadiness and inclination first to this and then to that matter; serene temper and desire to talk (after 12, 15, 16, h.).

Langhammer unquestionably produced the best proving of all of the pupils of Hahnemann. It gives evidence that it is the result of an energetic and persevering experiment in a constitution susceptible to the effects of Thuja, by means of which both the objective and subjective symptoms were brought to light.

(9.) Teuthorn.

Headache; sticking in the temples and over the left eye; contraction of the pupils for five days; (? *Mayrhofer*); trembling of surrounding objects while writing; white fur on the tongue after eating; bitter taste of bread.

No marks of life in this abortive production.

(10.) Wagner.

Occipital headache for six hours, heaviness of the head with peevishness and indisposition to talk (after 3 h.); drawing in the right side of the neck, when at rest (after 3 h.); pressive sticking pain in the right meatus auditorius (after 5 h.); ringing and roaring in the ears (after

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1 h.); pressing in the region of the left kidney (after ½ h.); burning heat in the lumbar region (after 1 h.); beating and sticking in the right groin (after 1 h.); *frequent burning stitches through the penis into the testicles, disappearing on motion,* returning during rest (after 24 h.); burning stitches in the glans; *repeated stitches in the left testicle* (after 7 h.); *tickling and itching between the prepuce and the glans;* pressing sticking in the left side of the chest, equally perceptible when inspiring and expiring; sticking between the shoulder-blades, in the back and small of the back, when sitting; great lassitude of the body with disinclination to walk (after 11 h.); terrific dreams at night, heat and an emission.

Thuja appears here subjectively but not objectively.

(11.) Wislicenus.

Stupefaction of the head (after 6 h.); *tension of the skin of the nape on moving the head* (after 16 h.); boring in the right inner canthus (after 3 h.); squeezing in the right external meatus auditorius (after 4 h.); *stiffness in the masticatory muscles of the left side, which are painful when opening the mouth* (after 4 h.); sticking and twitching in the gum of the inferior posterior molars (after 34 h.); *a streak of small red pimples on both sides of the neck* (after 26 h.); red pustules on the hip which bleed when scratched off (after 36 h.); pressing in the hypogastrium as if from flatulence; ineffectual urging to stool; stool difficult to evacuate; loose evacuation; *single lancinations in the perinæum, disappearing on drawing in the anus* (after 8 h.); tension in the left ribs (after 1 h.); boring pressure over the scrobiculus cordis (after 40 h.); drawing in the small of the back, in coccyx and thighs when sitting (after 4 h.); sudden cramp pain in the small of the back on attempting to change feet after standing a long while (after 6 h.); paralytic feeling in the arms (after 8 h.); sticking in the middle finger, aggravated by bending it (after 16 h.); pain in the left thigh when walking as though it would break down (after 10 h.); cramp pain above the left knee when sitting: intermittent pinching in the calves (after 4 h.); fine stitches on the right external malleolus and crawling twitching in the soles of the feet; *stiffness* and heaviness in all the limbs; occasional shuddering over the back; *cold shivering* with frequent yawning (after 3 h.); *disquieting dreams;* thirst without heat, in the morning; weak pulse, below 60 (after 4 h.); peevishness and morose humor.

There are but few clear developments of the action of the drug in this proving.

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CHAPTER IV.

Results of our own Provings of Thuja on the healthy organism.

Thuja was proved by twenty-six persons, among whom eighteen were males, five females, and three children. All the provings were instituted with the tinctures and the attenuations of Thuja, except one with the oil and the triturated twigs.

A.

Dr. Böhm instituted two provings.

(12.) *First proving, with the first trituration of the dried twigs* (1 : 99).

1844, Nov. 12th. Böhm took five grains of the first trituration an hour before breakfast (bread and milk); in the forenoon he experienced slight vertigo and dull pain at the root of the nose, with a feeling of warmth as if a cold would set in; in the evening he experienced several times fleeting stitches in the heel and in the ball of the right foot, a sensation which he had never before experienced.

13th. No medicine.

14th. In the morning, B. took ten grains of the first trituration. In the forenoon he experienced an increased feeling of warmth over the forehead and a pressing in the right temple from without inward; bleeding at the nose in the evening.

15th. In the morning, took ten grains. Experienced drowsiness in the afternoon and evening; restless sleep at night, and *frequent urination.*

16th and 17th. Took no medicine.

18th. In the morning, took again ten grains of the first trituration. Aching in the forehead, with obstruction of the nose, from which a quantity of blood was blown in the evening; *painful stitches in the glans.*

19th. No medicine.

20th. Took ten grains in the morning. Great flow *of saliva into the mouth*, frequent sneezing, bleeding at the nose, and remarkable drowsiness after dinner.

24th. Took again ten grains of the first trituration in the morning. Unusual dryness in both nasal cavities, *frequent urination, with urging at first, as though there was always water to come away*, afterwards without urging; fleeting stitches in the heel and big toe of the left foot.

Took no medicine for seven days.

Dec. 1st. Twenty grains of the first trituration. Dryness of the palate; slight *swelling* of the tonsils, painful, and inducing frequent deglutition; small white *vesicles* on the tongue, *resembling miliary rash.*

4th. Took another twenty grains. The above-mentioned vesicles on the tongue, which had almost vanished, re-appeared with burning, es-

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pecially after eating warm food. This was accompanied with painful compression in the region of both malleoli of the left foot, and slight *burning* during urination, the urine being redder than usual.

8th. Another twenty grains. They produced frequent eructations, as of rancid grease; *desire to urinate;* great drowsiness in the evening.

12th. Another twenty grains in the morning. They occasioned rancid eructations, *violent bleeding at the nose* almost every time he blew it, and frequent urination, with *burning in the fossa navicularis.*

(13.) *Second proving, with the tincture.*

After an interval of more than two months and a half, Dr. B. instituted a second proving with the tincture of Thuja. He diluted ten drops of the tincture with six ounces of distilled water, of which he took two table-spoonfuls on the morning of the 3d of March, 1845, before breakfast. After the lapse of two hours he experienced frequent eructations; frequent *urging to urinate* in the daytime. Next day: obstruction of the nose, *which began to bleed* as soon as he attempted to expel air through it.

March 5th. In the morning, B. took four tablespoonfuls of the above-mentioned dilution. Headache in the forehead with warmth, *frequent urination with urging*, slight *burning* under the sternum, painful pressure at the root of the nose. These symptoms disappeared gradually within three days.

10th. Eight spoonfuls of the same dilution. Result: continued rancid eructations; oppression of the chest; frequent hawking and hacking; continued *burning* along the whole length of the sternum; *frequent urination followed by long-continued urging.*

15th. B. took, as a final experiment, ten drops of the undiluted tincture on sugar. The effects were rancid eructations (for eight hours); fluent coryza, disturbing the night's rest; weight on the chest; painful stitches in the big toe of the left foot; *frequent urination with urging.* All these symptoms increased on the day following, subsequently decreased, and disappeared entirely in a few days.

It is to be regretted that B., whose organism seemed to possess a great susceptibility to the effects of Thuja, did not pursue his experiments with more perseverance.

B.

Doctor Fröhlich proved the Thuja on himself, and on one girl and two rabbits.

I.

FRÖHLICH'S PROVINGS OF THE THUJA ON HIMSELF.

F. instituted six separate provings with Thuja.

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(14.) *First proving, with the juice of the chewed branches of Thuja.*

1844, Dec. 20th. F. began his proving by chewing a few fresh twigs, and swallowing the juice. He experienced no change in his feelings.

21st. In the morning he repeated the experiment, and experienced, in the afternoon, protrusion of the hæmorrhoidal vessels, with sticking in those vessels when walking; in the evening, ten hours after swallowing the juice, he felt a tearing in the left knee-joint, extending to the middle of the calf, commencing while sitting and lasting only a short while.

22d. In the morning the experiment was made a third time. Soon after he felt a continuous, digging and burning pain in two upper hollow molars of the right side; in the evening, ten hours after swallowing the juice, he experienced short but frequently returning paroxysms of a lancinating pain from the left acetabulum down to the calf, deep in the bone (while walking in the street). The toothache was removed by a dose of *Merc-sol.* 3.

No chewing on the 23d, lest the toothache should occur again. The toothache returned, nevertheless, whenever he entered a warm room from the street and remained there a little while. He tried the nitrate of silver 6. with but temporary relief; and the troublesome toothache, for which cold water was the only palliative when the pain was very violent, disappeared gradually in some days.

(15.) *Second proving, with the third dilution.*

The symptoms of the former proving having entirely ceased for several days, on the 2d of Jan., F. took three drops of Thuja 3. in a tablespoonful of water, before breakfast. No result.

Jan. 5th. In the morning, six drops of the same preparation. *A painful stitch through the centre of the left eye, commencing in the centre of the brain;* a few stitches in the external tuberosity of the left thigh when walking; the above-mentioned toothache again made its appearance, but only under similar circumstances.

12th. Twelve drops in a glass of water. After walking in the open air for half an hour, he entered a warm room, where the above-described toothache again made its appearance, but soon abated, and disappeared on using cold water. This symptom returned as often as F. entered a closed apartment, even though not heated, and remained in it for a while. The toothache was immediately diminished by inhaling the air at an open window for a few moments. On the same day the following symptoms were observed: drawing *tension in the nape of the neck* (more on the left side), recurring several times; feeling of weakness in the chest; frequent emission of flatulence which had not much smell; drawing, and *fleeting deep stitches* in various parts of the body.*

* These fleeting stitches resemble slight electric shocks.—*Mayrhofer.*

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No medicine was taken from the 8th to the 19th; the toothache recurred during all this time under the circumstances indicated above, although several remedies, such as *merc-sol.*, *camph.*, *sabina* and *nux* were taken to remove it.

(16.) *Third proving, with the tincture.*

Jan. 22d. After the toothache had entirely subsided, F. took twenty drops of the tincture in a glass of water. That same forenoon the toothache returned ten minutes after having entered a room without fire; after dinner he experienced a piercing stitch in the left hypochondria, and a continuing squeezing-sticking pain in the concha of the left ear.

23d. In the morning, thirty drops. At noon he was unable to distinguish by the taste what sort of soup he was eating (it was dark). Nor was he able to discern the vegetables by the taste, and black coffee tasted like warm water, without aroma.

24th. Forty drops: stitches in the region of the liver when sitting.

25th. The same dose produced a slight colicky pain in the small intestines and a few stitches in the right thumb.

26th. Another forty drops: painful stitches in the inner side of the left knee-joint when standing.

27th. Sixty drops. In the forenoon he experienced a few deep stitches in the left hypochondria.

28th. Eighty drops. In the forenoon: pinching pain in the stomach, and a feeling of fulness and of being bruised in the chest under the sternum; which last symptom he had observed for several days past.

No Thuja was taken from the 29th of January to the 3d of February. During this period the following symptoms were observed: single deep stitches in the right and left hypochondria; gnawing-stinging pain in the stomach (coming on in bed and going off after rising); drawing-sticking pain in the head of the left femur; dulness of the senses of taste and smell.

Feb. 3d. F. took one hundred drops of the tincture in a tumblerful of water before breakfast. An hour after, he experienced a single stitch through the lower portion of the lungs from behind forward. This was accompanied by a bruised sensation in the chest with dulness of the head, sad mood and discouragement, being the same in the open air and in the room. Afterwards the well-known toothache made its appearance again in the usual paroxysms, and in the evening, while sitting in a crowded theatre, he experienced a drawing-sticking pain in the right forearm, extending from the elbow to the wrist-joint.

4th. He experienced a painful stitch through the occiput from above downward.

5th. The troublesome toothache came on again as often as F. entered a closed apartment from the open air, and continued until the 23d of February. During that period F. had several characteristic symptoms of Thuja, especially in the limbs, but which were not noted

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down because he had taken several remedies, such as *sabina*, *rhus*, and *mezereum*, against the toothache with only transitory relief.

(17.) *Fourth proving, with the eleventh dilution.*

April 4th. Before breakfast, F. took twenty drops of the 11th dilution, in three ounces of distilled water. While proving the attenuations, he avoided every kind of spirituous beverage, and partook of the plainest food.

6th. He felt vertigo with fulness in the head, and the hands became easily stiff and tired when moving them.

7th. Twelve drops of the 11th potency produced the following result: in the forenoon, while walking in the street, he felt a few deep stitches in the right groin; afterwards he felt a violent drawing tearing from the left elbow-joint as far as the two middle fingers; vertigo at home, with vanishing of the letters when reading, and a continued digging pain in two hollow upper molares of the right side, relieved by cold water, but increased by warm soup and tobacco-smoke.

8th. F. feeling *debilitated all over as by fatigue, and gloomy*, was compelled to take a little wine, after which all the above symptoms disappeared.

(18.) *Fifth proving, with the tincture again.*

April 22d. After all the symptoms of Thuja had ceased and the carious teeth had become entirely free from pain, F. took eighty drops of the tincture before breakfast, after which he swallowed a glass of water. No effects were observed either this or the next day. On the 24th and on the 26th he took one hundred drops each day. On the latter day the prover experienced considerable dulness of the head and *mistiness of sight;* on the dorsum of the right foot a small blotch was discovered with a *red areola*, which rendered walking in boots difficult.

28th. Another hundred drops. The blotch is diminishing, and nothing remains of it except a dark-red, somewhat elevated spot with a lighter areola, still impeding walking. General weariness during the day, as if he had slept none all night. These symptoms are accompanied by dulness of the head, *sad mood*, dulness of taste, *indistinct sight*, and bad, sunken appearance.

Nevertheless, on the 30th, F. took another hundred drops. In the forenoon: dulness of the head, with vanishing of objects when attempting to fix them. In the afternoon: painful *stiffness of the nape of the neck* when moving the head, bruised sensation in the chest, dulness of taste and *very gloomy mood*. The efflorescence on the dorsum of the foot began to subside.

May 2d. Another hundred drops elicited no new symptoms.

No medicine was taken on the 3d and 4th of May; during this period F. observed the following symptoms: dulness and feeling of

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fulness in the head, with ill-humor and drowsiness. After a siesta of three quarters of an hour: vertigo so that he could scarcely walk without holding on to something; great sensitiveness of the skin to cool air.

5th. F. took the last hundred drops. Result: sticking tearing in the right tarsal joint in the forenoon, while walking. Another *little blotch* makes its appearance in the still existing red spot on the dorsum of the right foot, impeding the walking very much.

6th. In the morning, in bed: sticking beating in the right hand extending as far as the tips of the fingers and in the anterior part of the right foot. Towards noon: pressive headache with pressure in both eyes, accompanied with gastric uneasiness and reddened urine. F. had to lie down on account of his increasing debility, and was not able to go to sleep for several hours.

7th. He felt a general debility as from fatigue; feeling of fulness in the head; a paralytic *burning sensation*, which had been felt already for some days past in all the *muscles* of the forearm, and which extended as far as the tips of the fingers, was particularly troublesome (coming on when moving the arm, going off in rest). In the afternoon and evening: feeling of coldness through the back, with debility and stiffness in all the limbs; dulness of the head; sticking pain in the left patella when going up stairs; great debility in the small of the back and feet, and a feeling of weakness in the chest.

8th. After having spent a night full of dreams, F. woke greatly improved; the head continued dull, and he was attacked with turns of vertigo after talking long; at noon he felt *chilly* all over, especially on the extremities; he was *ill-humored* and *restless*, and had canine hunger without thirst. A small quantity of wine which he took at dinner without relishing it, aggravated the headache very much, and smoking increased it to vertigo.* At eight o'clock in the evening: *aching pain*, especially in the *frontal eminences* and temples; vertigo when walking; bruised pain in the shoulder-joints and upper arms; weak feeling in the chest with pressure under the sternum and difficulty of breathing, especially while going up stairs.

9th. F. felt better in every respect, all the symptoms disappeared within a few days, except the weak feeling in the chest and the difficulty of breathing in going up stairs, which did not entirely leave him until the end of the month.

(19.) *Sixth proving, with the recent juice.*

May 21st. F. swallowed before breakfast a table-spoonful of recently expressed juice, obtained by crushing the twigs of Thuja and pouring upon them a mixture of equal quantities of distilled water and alcohol. Of this nauseous juice F. took another table-spoonful on the first and second of June, and two table-spoonfuls on the third.

* As the use of wine was beneficial previously, this aggravation seems to be rather attributable to the effects of a meal eaten with canine appetite.—*Mayrhofer.*

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On the last day he experienced in the forenoon frequent paroxysms of tearing and sticking in both hands, which became so violent in the middle of the right ulna while he was writing, that he had to give it up. In the afternoon, while driving in a carriage, he experienced a very violent tearing in the left forearm, which was especially violent in the anterior tuberosity of the humerus, that region becoming very sensitive to the touch. Moreover, *prickings in the fingers* of the same hands. These symptoms continued while driving, and did not abate until F. got into a profuse perspiration in the evening, while in a crowded theatre. Upon moving the hand quickly and strongly he felt *a burning pain in all the muscles* of the forearm.

June 4th. F. again took two table-spoonfuls of the recent juice, which did not produce any new symptoms. The tearing pain in the anterior tuberosity of the left humerus continued, was increased by motion, and was heightened to a burning pain by contact, especially after the painful spot on the arm had been knocked against something though only slightly. The red spot on the dorsum of the foot impeded his walking very much. Under the sternum he experienced an oppression with a bruised sensation in the chest. These symptoms were accompanied by frequent hawking of mucus, dulness of taste, with great appetite and swelling of the hæmorrhoidal veins.

5th. The following symptoms were observed: sensitiveness of the anterior tuberosity of the left upper arm, especially when touched; in the afternoon, feeling of fulness in the head with drawing pain in the nape of the neck; feeling of weakness in the chest; painful stiffness in the left forearm extending as far as the fingers, and impeding motion: pressing sensation in the *turgid hæmorrhoidal veins;* sticking-burning pain in the external tuberosity of the left tibia (coming on when sitting and increased by pressure). All these symptoms disappeared gradually on the following days except the great sensitiveness in the tuberosity of the humerus, which seemed to become more and more circumscribed every day, but which only entirely disappeared in the course of a week. The last to yield was the *hæmorrhoidal congestion*, to remedy which he used several bottles of mineral water.

II.

FRÖHLICH'S PROVING OF THUJA ON AN UNMARRIED WOMAN.

(20.) *First proving, with the third dilution.*

Caroline Philipp, forty-five years old, the same person who assisted in proving Colocynth, took ten pellets, moistened with the 3d dilution of Thuja, on the 14th of November, 1844, before breakfast. Two hours after, she experienced a *drawing* from the left axilla as far as the elbow-joint; afterwards a *drawing* along the vertebral column and in the calves, with a feeling of weakness in the feet.

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Nov. 13th. The prover again took ten pellets, which elicited the following symptoms: *drawing* from the right wrist-joint as far as the tips of the fingers, and from the right calf as far as the malleoli, with the sensation as if that foot were lame; afterwards a drawing from the right elbow as far as the wrist-joint; then a transient paralytic feeling in both thighs as far as the knees.

14th. After another ten pellets, she experienced a weakness in the knees and a decrease of appetite.

No medicine was taken on the 15th, 16th, and 17th; during the first two days the above symptoms were yet slightly felt.

From the 18th to the 23d, Caroline took ten pellets every day, and observed the following symptoms: *drawing sticking* in the right upper arm as far as the elbow-joint, and in the right thigh as far as the knee; *sticking* in the right forearm as far as the finger-joints; *drawing* in both scapulæ in the direction of the *nape of the neck*, in both legs from the knees to the malleoli, and at the same time in both forearms from the elbows to the wrist-joints. These symptoms generally appeared three or four hours after taking the drug, and lasted from ten to sixteen hours.

The prover discontinued the medicine until the 26th of November, when she took another ten pellets. On that day she experienced a *sticking* in the left thigh as far as the knee, *single stitches* in the left tarsal joint, and in the evening *drawing* in both thighs.

27th and 28th. She again took ten pellets each time, after which she experienced a *tearing* in the left upper arm, afterwards in the left leg; sticking in the left wrist-joint extending as far as the tip of the index finger; *drawing* in the left calf, afterwards in the right forearm from the elbow as far as the wrist-joint.

Dec. 5th, 6th, and 10th. She took ten pellets each time without experiencing any new symptoms. The same drawing and sticking was experienced in various parts of the limbs. On the inner surface of the left forearm a *red, round, itching spot* (of what size?—M.) was observed with *white vesicles* raised upon it, which burst, poured out a clear lymph, and left a yellowish crust behind.

(21.) *Second proving, with the two hundred and second dilution.*

Dec. 12th. Before breakfast, F. gave the prover ten pellets of Thuja 202, without her knowing that the preparation was different from what she had previously taken. Results: *drawing* in both hands and feet, afterwards only in the forearms as far as the wrist-joints, and *sticking* in both sides of the chest.

13th. She took another ten pellets, with the same result.

19th and 20th. She took the usual number of pellets, and observed, besides the symptoms mentioned above: *drawing in both hips* from without inward and from above downward toward the *genital parts*. After an interval of twelve days, the prover took ten pellets of Thuja

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202 on each of the following days: 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th of January, 1845. After every dose she experienced *tearing*, *drawing* or *sticking* sensations, accompanied with repeated attacks of vertigo, and *a feeling of stiffness in the feet* and back, as far *as the nape of the neck*.

The prover having taken cold, in consequence of which she was attacked with toothache and a swelling of the cheek, the experiments were concluded. F. mentions that the prover had frequently asserted with great positiveness, that she had experienced with more intensity all her former symptoms ever since the 12th of December, when she took the first dose of Thuja 202. We ought to state that the prover observed a very plain diet during the whole period of the proving.

From the results of the last two provings, Dr. Fröhlich draws the following inferences:

1. Thuja specifically affects the sero-fibrous tissues.

2. It develops its effects chiefly in the extremities, and mostly in the direction of the limb from joint to joint.

3. The symptoms of Thuja produced by the different dilutions have much more similarity to one another than is the case with other drugs.

4. By this experiment with the 202d dilution, the power of the high attenuations (*hoch-potenzen*) to produce effects on the healthy human organism is perfectly established. Dr. F. does not consider this astonishing, inasmuch as the delicately-organized prover lived very plainly, and inasmuch as he had seen decided effects from many of the other highest potencies in his ordinary practice.*

C.

Doctor William Huber, of Linz, instituted three provings upon himself with the Thuja.

(22.) *First proving, with the lower dilutions (prepared according to the decimal scale).*

One drachm of the third attenuation which H. took on the 14th of September, 1844, at 8 o'clock in the morning, produced no effect. He took a similar dose on the 13th at 5 o'clock in the morning; after an hour and a half, while lying in bed, he experienced a momentary starting in the epigastric region, in the direction of the left hypocon-

* We may here be allowed to remark that the alleged effects of high potencies on the healthy and on the sick, must be considered as exceptional cases until more copious statistics shall be at our command. We must remember that one swallow does not make a summer; of a hundred magnetic subjects scarce one or two become clairvoyant, and it may be that the same relative proportion holds as to the sensibility of sound and sick to high potencies—"***High potencies for highly-potentized nerves—Similia similibus!***"—***Mayrhofer.***

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drium, as of something alive. Next day he took a third dose of the same dilution, but observed no further symptoms.

Sept. 15th. At 6 o'clock in the morning, H. took one drachm of the fifth dilution. One hour after dinner he experienced a fine, transitory stitch in the posterior surface of the left ulna near the elbow; soon after a sudden starting-bounding sensation in the right iliac region, as though from something alive; a quarter of an hour afterwards, he experienced *a painful drawing* in the outer surface of the left upper arm near the olecranon, *recurring several times at short intervals.* At 8 o'clock in the evening, H. experienced a sensation on the glans near the frænulum præputii, as if the spot had been excoriated, although no change was visible.

16th. Took a similar dose, after which: the same feeling of soreness on the glans, only when touching it; at 4 o'clock, after dinner, he experienced a few fine stitches in the *fossa navicularis* of the urethra; an hour afterwards, during the siesta, he experienced a second time a sudden bounding up in the abdomen, accompanied with starting of the whole upper part of the body, as if from fright.

17th. After a similar dose a *drawing intermittent pain in the left side of the forehead*, and at the same time symptoms of colic, accompanied by emission of flatulence.

18th. A drachm of the fourth dilution morning and evening; this caused a profuse secretion of insipid saliva in the night, and a painful *tension* in the *right side of the nape* and *in the small of the back.*

19th. The dose was repeated, causing a slight tension in the *left side of the nape*, and a pretty severe sticking crosswise where the radius and the carpus unite, from without inwards (in rest).

20th. In the morning, H. repeated the dose. After the lapse of an hour he felt as if his stomach were deranged, with pressure over the scrobiculus, which impeded respiration. At 9 o'clock he experienced a pain in the left side of the forehead when writing, which continued the whole forenoon; upon being waked from the siesta H. became quite giddy, and had great trouble in collecting his thoughts.*

21st, 22d, and 23d. H. took one drachm of the third dilution at 7 o'clock in the morning. On the first day, towards 9 o'clock in the morning, he experienced an aching in the epigastrium, towards the right hypochondrium, for half an hour (more in rest than when walking). On the morning of the second day, dulness of the head, and at 10 o'clock, painful drawing in the left thumb, lasting only a short while, but returning frequently. On the third day a sudden sensation of giddiness was experienced at 11 o'clock in the forenoon while writing. He felt as if a current of air was ascending from the occiput and penetrating towards the forepart of the head, causing vertigo and a loss of thought.

24th, 25th, and 26th. H. took one drachm of the second dilution in the morning. Result: after the first dose he experienced a *momentary*

* Was this the effect of sleep or of Thuja?—***Mayrhofer.***

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tearing in the dorsum of the left hand, at noon, while writing; after the second dose several stitches were experienced periodically in the left side of the chest, apparently deep in the pectoralis major muscle. The third dose was without result. One drachm of the first dilution, taken on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of the same month, was likewise without result.

(23.) *Second proving, with the tincture.*

Five drops on the morning of the 30th September, produced no effect.

Oct. 1st. Eight drops. In the evening, while chewing a piece of bread, H. experienced an *intense sticking pain* between the left *ear and zygomatic arch*, as if the jawbone had suddenly become *dislocated*, extorting a scream. This pain was experienced every time he attempted to chew, continued the whole evening, and was still felt the next morning.

2d. In the morning, ten drops. As soon as he awoke he felt an extremely disagreeable, painful sensation in the *nape of the neck*, close to the occiput, as if he had been *lying on a hard couch*. In the course of the day this pain spread over the whole of the right side of the back as if the muscles in that part of the body were *sprained*, and was felt especially when bending the head forward and raising the right arm.*

In the evening the pain moved more into the region of the right shoulder and neck; upon chewing bread the before-mentioned pain in the muscles of mastication was again experienced.

3d. In the morning, sixteen drops. After dinner a *voluptuous itching* in the forepart of the *urethra*, while the penis was relaxed. The pain in the right posterior cervical and dorsal muscles continued the whole day, accompanied with *whizzing* and *buzzing* in the right ear. On bending the head forward he experienced a sensation as if the muscles were *too short*, and as if the pain was caused by the tension of the muscles. Had a quiet night after taking forty drops in the evening.

4th. Twenty-six drops. Shortly after taking the drug the pain in the nape of the neck, shoulder and back, was increased to such an extent that the raising of the right arm and carrying the hand behind the head caused the most exquisite pain. He was unable to bend the head forward or to turn it; in order to accomplish this he had to move the whole upper part of the body. The pain was a sort of *tumultuous digging*, as if the muscles had been *crushed*, and as if a gathering were taking place in the subcutaneous and intermuscular areolar tissue. On the same day he had two papescent fetid stools, and, in the evening, after eating a warm soup, a vaporous perspiration broke out all over the body, continuing for half an hour, and followed by a diminution of the pain in the nape of the neck; on the following

* Dr. Huber observes that he had never been affected with rheumatism of the nape of the neck.—*Mayrhofer.*

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day, however, H. was not yet able to tie his cravat behind, or to hang the chain of his watch around his neck. On looking at the right shoulder in the glass, it was found to be somewhat more elevated than the left, and swollen; the taste in the mouth was insipid, with a sensation as if the stomach were disordered.

5th. Thirty drops. At 8 o'clock in the morning he had a large evacuation, which was at first hard, afterwards papescent, clayish and fetid. The disagreeable sensation in the stomach continued all day. At half past 7 in the evening, painful *tension* in the bottom of the left *orbit* for several minutes.

8th. Sixty drops. After the lapse of half an hour: several painful *stitches* in the forepart of the *urethra*, the penis being relaxed; afterwards he felt a transitory cramp pain in the right ear, and several times *fine prickings in various parts of the skin as if with needles*, which sometimes changed to a *burning;* also a *painful burning sensation between the prepuce* and *glans*, continuing from 6 to 7 seconds, and returning several times *at short intervals*, without any change in the parts perceptible to the eye. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon he experienced a painful *drawing* in the left *frontal eminence* (while walking in the open air) and an *itching of the anus*, which induced scratching. At $4\frac{3}{4}$ in the afternoon, while sitting, *a sensation in the urethra, as if a drop of viscid fluid were pressing forward.* At 5 o'clock *drawing pains* were experienced directly below the right internal malleolus (for a few seconds). On the morning of the following day, the orifice of the urethra was closed with a *slimy fluid*, consisting of a serous liquid and a lump of mucus, which could be drawn into threads by the fingers. After removing this liquid a slight *burning* was experienced on urinating.

9th. In the morning, H. took eighty drops. After the lapse of fifteen minutes the left eye began to water, the right one remaining dry; confusion of the head the whole forenoon; *whizzing* in the left ear; painful pressure in the superior and posterior angle of the left parietal bone, as if a small *convex button were pressed against that part* (going off rapidly when touching it). At 10 o'clock in the forenoon painful *drawing*, extending from the bend of the right thigh to the internal surface of the thigh for a few seconds (in rest).

After dinner a pain in the right *parietal bone*, as if *a pointed nail had been driven in;* violent vertigo when sitting and closing his eyes, as if the sofa upon which he was sitting were balancing to and fro (going off immediately when opening his eyes).

At $4\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, during the siesta, he experienced a momentary, darting pain in the gums of the right upper jaw. (The affection of the back and nape of the neck had again by degrees wholly disappeared.)

10th. One hundred drops: after the lapse of two hours transitory *jerking formication in the fossa navicularis of the urethra*, accompanied with a voluptuous feeling without erection; dulness of the head the whole forenoon, with *paroxysms* of a drawing pain in the middle

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of the forehead, which was especially violent *in the left frontal eminence*, and thence extended to the posterior portion of the left eyeball, and at times as far as the occiput, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon passed into a constant digging pain. This headache was as violent in the open air as in the room, and lasted until 10 o'clock at night. Occasional sensation in the right epigastric region as of something alive moving there; frequently a painful *jerking in the penis*, accompanied by a sensation as if a viscid liquid were exuding from the urethra, which, however, was not the case. He fell asleep after midnight; on the following day, when waking at half past 6 o'clock, a dull drawing pain was experienced in the right *frontal eminence*, extending as far as the right orbit and the right nasal bone, setting in in paroxysms and ending at 8 o'clock.

The right eye was dry and in the margin of the lower lid there was a burning spot as if a stye were about to form. He felt, besides, whizzing in the left ear, and once a fleeting stitch in the left testicle.

11th. At 8 o'clock in the morning, H. took one hundred and twenty drops. After the lapse of an hour, a *jerking*, *voluptuous formication* was experienced in the forepart of the *urethra* (while walking in the street), his penis being relaxed. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon: painful drawing in the *right side of the forehead*, ceasing and returning several times. At half past 12: painful *drawing* in the left *posterior cervical region*, close to the occiput, alternating with a similar pain in the right *frontal eminence*. Afterwards creaking in both ears *when swallowing*, resembling the turning of a wooden screw, accompanied with sticking and a feeling of dryness in the right outer *canthus*, as if a *grain of sand* had got into it. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he experienced frequent attacks of a painless *twitching* in the back towards the left loin like a muscular twitch.

On waking the next morning, the scrotum, perinæum, and the inner surfaces of the thighs were dripping with sweat,* and, a few minutes after, paroxysms of a drawing pain were experienced in the bottom of the right orbit, continuing a quarter of an hour.

The same phenomena continually recurring, H. concluded the provings with the tincture by taking 140 drops of it at 8 o'clock in the morning on the 12th. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, a feeling of dryness in both eyes, with painful sticking and creaking in both ears, as when a wooden screw is turned, especially during empty deglutition. Half an hour after, a short painful *drawing* in the left side of the occiput. Two hours after, a clawing aching pain in the left *frontal eminence*, becoming fixed in a small place (for a few minutes) accompanied with rumbling in the bowels. After nine and a half hours colicky pain in the right iliac region, for a few minutes, while walking in the room; shortly after, a few shooting *stitches* in the *urethra*, and a drawing

* Dr. H. observes that this sweat of the genital organs reminded him involuntarily of the assertion of his teacher, Von Hildenbrandt: "*Amant condylomata loca uda ut fungi.*"

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headache in the right forehead. These symptoms lasted with more or less intensity during the subsequent days, and a few more were felt on the 21st, such as *feeling of soreness* about the hard *palate*, as if burnt and covered with vesicles; periodical pinching in the middle of the left calf as if *a convex button were pressed upon that part*, the same sensation being experienced in the mastoid process of the right side; shooting stitches from the *neck of the bladder* towards the *urethra*.

These phenomena became gradually weaker, though some of them were yet experienced on the 30th of Nov., 1844, more than six weeks after the prover had taken his last dose of Thuja.

(24.) *Third proving, with the sixtieth dilution.*

After all the symptoms produced by the increasing doses of the tincture of Thuja had entirely disappeared, H. experimented with the 60th dilution (1 : 99), not, however, without a pre-formed conviction that the experiment would be wholly without result and was therefore much astonished at again experiencing not only many of the old symptoms, but also others, which he had never before felt.

1845, Jan. 16th. H. took ten drops of the 60th dilution at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. After a quarter of an hour a slight pressure in the pit of the stomach and in the chest, impeding respiration. Sticking tearing pain in the muscular parts of the right side of the nape of the neck, in the evening, extending as far as the scapula (continuing only a short while, but returning several times with considerable violence). Soon after, a similar pain in the left forearm, where the ulna joins the carpus. On the morning of the day following, H. experienced a sensation in the abdomen as if a child's knee were pushing against the anterior abdominal walls from within.

17th and 18th. Ten drops produced no symptoms.

19th. The same dose occasioned the following symptoms: voluptuous itching in the forepart of the urethra, the penis being relaxed, accompanied with a sensation as if a few drops would flow out; jerking in the left hypochondrium, towards the epigastrium; transitory pain in the left *frontal eminence* as if a *nail* were driven in. This pain disappeared at once on touching the part, returned, however, immediately at the superior posterior angle of the left *parietal bone*, as if a *convex button* were pressed against the part.

20th. Twelve drops at 10 o'clock in the morning; frequent *lachrymation* of the left eye (when walking in the open air); digging headache in the left *frontal eminence* at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, returning several times at *short intervals*, and alternating with the sensation as if a *convex button* were pressed upon the part near the vertex. This same sensation, which ceased immediately upon the parts being touched, and returned again as soon as the contact ceased, was experienced several times in the right *mastoid process*, in the left *parietal bone*, and *under the right clavicle*. In the evening he perceived a painful *little tubercle* in the middle of the left *eyebrow*, and, after he

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had gone to bed, a digging-tearing pain was experienced in the *muscles of the right side* of the *nape of the neck*, extending momentarily as far as the right scapula, and being relieved by contact, accompanied by roaring in the left *ear* and *creaking when swallowing saliva*. On the following morning, after waking, *pressure* and *tension* in the left and afterwards also in the right *orbit*.

21st. Took fifteen drops. In the afternoon, the well-known *pressure* as with a *convex button* in a region of the left *parietal bone*. At 7 o'clock in the evening, H. suddenly experienced a momentary pressure as of *a nail which had been driven in*, in the left *frontal eminence* (while walking in the street), and after returning home and entering the room, a *luminous disk* of the size of a pea *hovered before his eyes;* it shone like a fire-fly (lampyris noctiluca).

22d. No medicine was taken. In the evening he experienced a transitory pain in the left *frontal eminence as of a nail which had been driven in*.

23d. H. concluded his provings with seventeen drops of the 60th dilution. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, *drawing-sticking* pain in the left *temporal muscle, increased by mastication* and *diminished by contact*. This pain continued for two hours, and in the open air as well as in the room. At the same time H. experienced a beating tearing with sensation of heat in the right frontal eminence, and a pinching pressure in the dorsum of the left foot, occurring frequently during the day.

24th. On waking, *drawing pain* in the left *frontal eminence* (this pain had made its appearance already in the evening after lying down), and *profuse sweat about the genital organs*. In the forenoon, while walking in the open air, headache in the forehead over the left eyebrow, extending as far as the right side of the forehead. In the evening, a continuous *drawing* and *tension* below the *mastoid process* of the right side, accompanied with occasional *drawing* in the left *frontal eminence* towards the temple, and with roaring in the left ear.

25th and 26th. No symptoms observed; but on the 27th, a few moments after waking, H. had a complete *hemicrania* in the left side of the forehead*. It was a violent, drawing pain, commencing directly over the left upper eyelid, extending perpendicularly upward through the middle of the left eyebrow, and dividing in the left frontal eminence into a number of threads and rays which penetrated deep into the brain. This symptom lasted a few minutes, and disappeared as rapidly as it came.

Feb. 13th. On this date, clear Thuja symptoms having been constantly present in the intermediate period, H. discovered a painless *nodule* near the borders of the hairs on the left side of the nape of the neck, disappearing again on the following day, except a small rough place.

16th. A tubercle was observed on the inner side of the right thigh

* H. had never had any hemicrania before.—*Mayrhofer.*

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an inch and a half from the perinæum, which *felt like a wart* and looked dark-red, of the size of a hemp seed, the tip having a *dingy white appearance*, and the base being surrounded with a *bright-red areola* of some three or four lines wide; it was somewhat painful when touching or moving it, and was filled with pus on the day following. A few days afterwards it changed to a brown scab, which came off spontaneously.

The most remarkable thing in the provings of Huber, is the length of time during which he observed the effects. Even as late as the 10th of March, forty-six days after he had taken any of the drug, he distinctly, although feebly, felt several of the effects of Thuja. The symptoms of the head lasted longest and were most frequent, especially the sensation as if *a nail had been driven in* in the angles of the parietal bones; as this sensation ceased, an *itching gnawing* was experienced in the same region, which induced him to scratch. The sensation as of something alive in the abdomen, and the *seeing of a luminous disk* shining like a fire-fly, lasted as long. This was sometimes perceived in the daytime, but most frequently at twilight in the room. Afterwards this luminous circle, which followed the movement of the eyeball, and was hovering at various distances now before one, now before both eyes, assumed a more elliptic form, and had a dark violet or blackish nucleus in the centre. Sometimes the disk was of the size of a millet or hemp seed only, but always luminous on the edge.*

D.

W. Huber, brother of the former prover, surgeon at Kleinzell, proved the Thuja on six persons; on himself, on two females, one of whom was his own wife, and on three of his children.

W. HUBER'S PROVINGS OF THUJA ON HIMSELF.

W. H. instituted three provings on his own person.

(25.) *First proving, with dilutions.*

1845, April 19th. W. H. commenced with the 30th dilution, taking every morning before breakfast 100 drops, and descending in the scale of the dilutions, until he had reached the first on the 18th of May, when the first proving was concluded. After taking the 21st dilution, he for the first time experienced a slight pressive headache over the right *superciliary eminence;* after the 20th dilution, violent pressive

* We may be permitted to remark, that in our opinion the 60th potency would not have excited so many symptoms, if the provings with the massive doses had not gone before. If the organism has been once thoroughly impregnated with large doses, the least quantity of the drug excites a new reaction as long as the first disturbance is not entirely counterbalanced.—***Mayrhofer.***

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headache commencing in the region of the posterior and inferior angle of the left *parietal bone* and extending as far as the right *frontal eminence.* The pain only lasted while the prover remained in a state of rest: every movement diminished it and it returned immediately after the movement ceased. This pain became especially violent after the 19th dilution. It commenced half an hour after taking the medicine, and lasted all day. Even on the day following he was awakened by it at 5 o'clock in the morning and was compelled to rise, after which it ceased; the head, however, remained stupid and full. This was accompanied on the same day by frequent attacks of a boring pain in the *region of the bladder*, with painful *drawing up of the testes.*

From the 1st until the 12th of May, W. H. took from the 18th to the 7th dilution. The headache continued with more or less violence; on the last day it was accompanied with roughness of voice and a scraping sensation in the throat, which, however, continued only a few hours.

From the 13th to the 18th of May he took from the 6th to the 1st dilution. The headache gradually disappeared. In the place of this, H. had almost daily attacks, and sometimes several attacks a day of the boring pain in the region of the bladder, with painful *drawing up of the testes*, which was accompanied with occasional urging to stool. All these phenomena were but slightly marked during the last period of the proving, and disappeared in a few days after the medicine was discontinued.

(26.) *Second proving, with small doses of the tincture.*

June 18th. W. H. took 10 drops of the tincture before breakfast, increasing the dose every day by 10 drops.

During the first days the above described headache again made its appearance, but it was less violent and ceased entirely after the fourth day. On the 5th day, an hour after taking the drug, he experienced a sensation in the right side of the throat as though it were about to inflame; during the whole of that day he experienced stinging pains when swallowing, which disappeared again entirely in the subsequent night. No symptoms made their appearance from the sixth to the tenth day, except nausea on taking the drug; this nausea was excited even by the mere sight of the medicine.

(27.) *Third proving, with large doses of the tincture.*

July 7th. W. H. took 200 drops of the tincture, and repeated that dose on the 7th, 9th and 12th of the same month.

Every time he took the dose, he felt nauseated and disposed to vomit. The above described headache appeared again immediately after taking the first dose, but it never reached the violence which it had while proving the attenuations, although it continued until the

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15th of July. The giddiness and the obtuseness of the head, on the contrary, were more violent. These symptoms were accompanied with *want of disposition to do anything*, *ill humor* and *inclination to anger*, pain in the throat during deglutition, and sour-smelling sweat almost every night. These phenomena continued in greater or less intensity during the proving, and even a few days beyond.

H. thinks that the scarcity of his symptoms is owing to the constant exercise which he was obliged to take during the period of the proving.

W. HUBER'S PROVING OF THUJA ON HIS WIFE.

H.'s wife made two experiments with Thuja.

(28.) *First proving, with dilutions.*

From the 19th of April to the 18th of May, Mrs. H. swallowed 100 drops of the various dilutions, from the 30th to the 1st, at the same time and in the same order as her husband, without experiencing any other symptoms, except slight vertigo and some headache in the forehead.

(29.) *Second proving, with the tincture.*

The second experiment was likewise instituted simultaneously with that of her husband, from the 18th to the 28th of June, with this difference, that, whereas he took progressively increasing doses, she took 10 drops a day for ten days in succession.

The prover was but little affected by those doses. On the fifth day after commencing the proving, several *wart-shaped excrescences*, of the size of a poppy-seed, made their appearance on both hands, gradually increasing during the proving, and amounting in number to sixteen. At the conclusion of the proving they varied in size according to the different periods when they had made their appearance. Their shape was that of a truncated cone; their surface was smooth, and they appeared to be seated in the epidermis.*

A fortnight after concluding the proving of Thuja, the warts ceased to grow. The largest warts were of the size of a small pea, and their formerly smooth surface had become rough and split. The remainder were smooth and of various sizes, according to their respective ages. They remained in that condition until about the middle of August, when the larger ones became depressed in the centre, and resembled a little pit surrounded by an elevated ridge. This ridge disappeared gradually, together with the wart. The smaller warts disappeared without going through this process.

* Huber's wife had formerly been troubled with warts, and, when she commenced the proving, she had one on the dorsum of the left hand, which had been in existence for several years.—*Mayrhofer.*

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On the 10th of September eight warts still remained, and on the 11th of December (more than five months after the proving had been concluded,) all the warts had disappeared except a small one on the third joint of the left little finger.

(30.) HUBER'S PROVING OF THUJA ON THREE OF HIS CHILDREN.

Three of the children of Dr. H. likewise proved the dilutions of Thuja, from the 30th down to the 1st; two boys, of five and ten years, and a girl of seven. No symptoms were discovered in any of the children, except warts of the above described shape on the hands, of which the elder boy had six, the younger five, and the girl three.

On the 14th of September, after the results of the proving had been sent in, new warts continued making their appearance in the elder boy, and on the 11th of December he still had twenty-two warts of different sizes; while on that day the warts of the younger boy had all disappeared but one. No further information has been received in relation to the three warts of the girl.

(31.) HUBER'S PROVING OF THUJA ON A FEMALE AFFECTED WITH WARTS.

The prover is 40 years old, of a stout-make, middle-size, and sanguine temperament. Her menses appeared early, she married at the age of 20, and has five healthy children. Except during the periods of pregnancy and lactation, her menses were very profuse for three or four days; her health was constantly good. Three years ago she was attacked with horny warts, one on the tip of the left ring-finger, two in the palm of the left hand, and one in the palm of the right hand; they troubled her a good deal in her domestic affairs; while washing, either in cold or warm water, they became cracked and exhibited deep painful rhagades on the surface.

Being informed that she might possibly get rid of her warts by proving the Thuja, she consented to undertake it. From the 3d of May until the 30th of June, she took six drops of the mother-tincture every day, and from the 1st to the 26th of July, ten drops a day.

The prover living at a distance, H. could only see her occasionally, and he recorded the following observations at those intervals.

May 11th. The prover complained of frequent attacks of vertigo and diminished sleep. Her mood was *anxious*, and the menses, which appeared on the 6th, were inconsiderable and lasted only one day.

19th. Her complaints were the same. The vertigo frequently made its appearance when sitting or lying down; during the day she frequently experienced a transitory tremulousness over the whole body.

26th. The above-mentioned phenomena continued, especially the *anxiety*. The woman thought she could not continue the drug, because she had almost entirely lost her appetite, and suffered constantly from a sweetish taste; even streaks of blood were occasionally seen in the

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saliva, and the warts became still more painful. She consented, however, to continue the drug.

June 3d. The former symptoms continue. Moreover, *wart-shaped excrescences* of the size of a poppy-seed were discovered on the dorsum of either hand, six on the left, four on the right. In the daytime she is frequently attacked with *chilliness*, feels very weak, and has a slight *leucorrhœal discharge*, which she never had before. The old, horny warts are very painful when touched, or while she is at work, but the new ones are painless.

10th. The *chilliness* has been almost constant since the 3d, the prover has no appetite, is quite unwell, faint, debilitated as by fatigue, without being able to state what ails her. The warts looked as if split up, and exhibit deep, painful rhagades, especially while washing. To her great dismay, *the new, painless warts*, became larger every day. The leucorrhœa lasted until the 8th, when the menses made their appearance, which, however, lasted only a *single day*, and consisted in the discharge of a small clot of black blood of the size of a hazelnut. On the 9th, the *leucorrhœa* re-appeared. It is but scanty, but obliges her to wash herself frequently in the daytime. It is mild, yellow-green, and leaves spots of a similar appearance on her linen.

16th. The *leucorrhœa* increases. Every day she feels *a pain as if bruised*, at times in the *shoulders*, at times in the *thighs*. When stepping she feels an ulcerative pain in the soles of the feet, and they sweat constantly. The horny warts become more painful every day, and the skin around them becomes slightly *reddish*. The new warts are painless, almost as large as the old warts, of the shape of truncated cones, have a smooth surface, and appear to be seated in the epidermis only. Besides these warts, traces of new warts are perceived on the dorsa of the hands and on the fingers.

26th. The pain in the shoulders and thighs ceased six days ago, the ulcerative pain in the soles of the feet continues, the leucorrhœa and the chilliness continue likewise. The painful old warts are still surrounded with a red areola, and the rudimentary traces above mentioned have been developed into ten new warts of the size of poppy-seeds.

30th. The ulcerative pains in the soles of the feet have ceased. The other symptoms continue.

July 8th. Having taken ten drops of the tincture every day, she has felt worse, ever since the first dose. She complained of being *faint*, *chilly*, *anxious*, and that she had lost her appetite. This condition continued until the 7th, when the menses appeared, after which the pains diminished. The menses lasted only *one day*, and consisted in the discharge of three clots of black blood, of the size of a hazelnut. *The leucorrhœa continued after the menses.*

18th. The last 10 drops had affected the prover very much. The frequent chilliness with debility were now accompanied with *difficult breathing*, short and hacking cough, and momentary *palpitation of the heart*. These symptoms were especially troublesome in the daytime:

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the nights were quiet: the old warts presented the same appearance as before: the new ones (the first crop) assume an irregular shape, and exhibit a *rough surface*. The most recent warts (the second crop) had become somewhat larger, and traces are even perceived of a third crop. The leucorrhœa continues, and the prover thinks she has become thinner during the period of proving.

26th. All the symptoms continue in an increased degree. The difficulty of breathing and the feeling of anxiety attending it are especially troublesome. The appetite is almost entirely wanting; every meal causes pressure at the stomach. The debility is worse. The prover looks pale and sickly. Her dresses have become loose. There are four sets of warts: the oldest are still surrounded with red areolæ; the next have a rough surface and an irregular shape; the smaller warts of the second crop have smooth surfaces, and the shape of truncated cones, and lastly the warts of the third crop, which are very small, from the size of a poppy-seed to that of a millet-seed.

As she not unreasonably feared that continuing the experiment would produce further trouble, and increase the number of her warts, she put an end to the proving on the 26th of July.

All the symptoms continued with diminished violence until the 3d of August. The warts remained unchanged, except that the last crop seemed to have ceased to grow.

On the 7th of August, the menses made their appearance; they were somewhat greater than the last time, and lasted a day and night. On their appearance, all the other symptoms diminished, even the old warts became less painful, and the red areolæ paler. All the recent excrescences remained unchanged.

18th. Most of the symptoms had disappeared; she had a good appetite, her breathing had again become easy and the leucorrhœa had ceased. The old warts had become smaller and less painful, and they ceased to crack during washing. The three subsequent crops continued unchanged. By the 30th of August the health and good looks of the prover had entirely returned. The old warts had ceased to be painful, had much diminished in size, were even scarcely raised above the skin; several of the new warts had disappeared without leaving a trace, and the remaining ones were much diminished.

Sept. 8th. The old warts had almost entirely disappeared, and the recent warts likewise.

The menses, which appeared on the 5th of Sept., lasted three days, and flowed as before the proving.

Dec. 11th. One hundred and thirty-eight days after the conclusion of the provings, the old horny warts had disappeared without leaving the least trace in the epidermis. Of the recent warts nothing was left at that time except a very small trace of one only.

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E.

F. LACKNER'S PROVING WITH THE TINCTURE (32.)

Frederick Lackner, student of medicine, twenty-two years old, of a melancholy choleric temperament and a robust constitution, had dysentery when a boy, also scarlet-fever and measles, was frequently affected with worms and toothache, and had a violent ophthalmia when he was sixteen years old, which left a great disposition to congestion to the head and eyes, continuing to the present time. For the last four years L. has enjoyed excellent health.

1844, Oct. 10th. He commenced the proving of Thuja with 6 drops of the tincture, which he took in the morning. They caused eructations, colic towards noon, and diarrhœa.

11th. 8 drops had the same effect. 12th. 10 drops, after which the colic became exceedingly painful; it diminished gradually after a copious evacuation. In the hypogastrium the prover experienced a sensation as of *pressure*, especially directly above the *symphysis pubis*.

13th and 14th. L. took 12 and 14 drops, and no medicine on the 15th. On all those days the colic was less, but the *sensation of pressure in the hypogastrium* from within outwards remained the same.

16th and 17th. 16 and 18 drops, the colic and diarrhœa increased.

18th. 20 drops; had slight colic and felt drowsy the whole day.

19th. 25 drops, after which he experienced a constant gurgling in the bowels.

20th, 21st and 22d. 30, 35 and 38 drops, which increased the colic and diarrhœa.

23d. 40 drops. After the lapse of two hours the colic became so violent, that he was scarcely able to stand straight, and had to sit with his trunk bent forward. These pains lasted upwards of an hour, and diminished after a copious evacuation accompanied with emission of a quantity of flatulence. In the evening the pains became again more severe, without, however, reaching the former degree of violence. His sleep was restless and full of dreams.

24th. No medicine was taken, and the colic abated and the sleep became more quiet.

25th and 26th. 45 and 50 drops, which again brought on slight colic, which was considerably increased on the 27th, after taking 55 drops.

L. now discontinued the proving for three days. On the 28th the colic kept increasing and disturbed even his sleep; it was accompanied with distention of the abdomen and constipation. On the 29th in the morning he had eructations; towards 10 o'clock great nausea with accelerated pulse, debility of the limbs as from weariness, and cold sweat over the whole body. This condition improved during a walk, by the raising of a quantity of wind. The colic, on the contrary, increased until noon, but abated towards evening. In the morning and after dinner he had a copious fluid evacuation. The appetite was less, the sleep restless and disturbed with dreams. On the 30th,

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in the morning, he had a scanty liquid evacuation; the colic was very slight and the appetite diminished.

On the 31st of Oct. and on the 1st of Nov. he took 60 and 65 drops, which did not produce any new symptoms, but on the 2d of Nov., after taking 70 drops, he had again colic and diarrhœa, which became so violent on the following day, after another dose of 75 drops, that he was scarcely able to stand straight at noon. While driving home, the colic, which was now accompanied with headache and chilliness, became almost intolerable. After it had lasted almost an hour, it abated somewhat after a very copious liquid evacuation, which was accompanied with copious emission of flatulence: but again increased towards evening.

Nov. 8th. L. continued taking the Thuja, and, nevertheless, increased the doses by five drops every day, so that at this date he took 100 drops.

The most constant symptom was the colic, which increased from morning until noon, intermitted after dinner, but re-appeared in the evening and continued until midnight; this was accompanied with the *sensation of pressure in the hypogastric region.*

9th. 110 drops. During the day he had colic; in the evening *burning* in the *eyelids* and *the sight was less distinct;* in the night pain in the head and eyes, pressure in the pit of the stomach, and hurried breathing. He did not sleep till towards morning, after which the symptoms disappeared.

10th and 11th. 120 and 130 drops, after which he experienced a *burning* in *the eyelids* with *obscuration of sight;* the sleep was interrupted and restless. The same symptoms appeared on the 12th, after taking 140 drops. In the evening the pupils were dilated. On the 13th no medicine was taken; 150 drops, which were taken on the 14th, were not followed by any new symptoms.

15th. 160 drops. After dinner he suddenly felt a *shrill ringing* in the right ear, which, after a few hours, as suddenly changed to a dull *buzzing* and *groaning*, the latter sensations gradually changing to a *noise as of a bubbling liquid*, which continued all night. In the evening and night he emitted a large quantity of *flatulence* and *yellowish wine-colored urine;* his sleep was disturbed by *voluptuous dreams;* in the morning he felt excessively drowsy, and was loth to leave the bed. No alvine evacuation.

16th. 170 drops. The whole day he emitted a quantity of flatulence without any motion of the bowels; his mood was especially cheerful; he slept quietly at night.

17th. 180 drops. These caused the *emission of an excessive quantity of flatulence* day and night. In the morning he had a scanty evacuation with some colic.

18th. 190 drops, after which he had a scanty papescent stool (after dinner) and then *a violent burning at the anus.* In the evening he had colic and emitted a quantity of flatulence.*

* The colic which is occasioned by Thuja seems to originate primarily from the distention of the bowels produced by flatulence.—***Mayrhofer.***

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19th and 20th. 200 and 210 drops, which occasioned nothing but colic and a liquid evacuation.

21st. 220 drops. These occasioned a papescent stool in the forenoon. In the evening, moderate colic, and, during the night, *constant desire to urinate* and emission of a *large quantity of light-yellow urine.* Every urination was followed by a violent *burning pain* in the *urethra*, and in the *fundus of the bladder.* In the morning he had a hard stool and soon after violent colic.

22d. 230 drops, after which the colic lasted all day, the desire to urinate likewise; the pain after urinating was, however, less.

23d. 240 drops, after which he discontinued the drug until the 30th. During this period of time he observed the following symptoms: every day, after dinner, he had a papescent stool with emission of a quantity of flatulence, hoarseness and secretion of mucus in the fauces obliging him to spit; *obscuration of sight with dilatation of the pupils and burning of the eyelids.*

30th. 150 drops, after which, he discontinued the drug until the 7th of Dec. The same symptoms appeared as on the previous days, but in a less degree, and they disappeared, finally, altogether.

Dec. 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. 260, 270, 280 and 290 drops of the t incture; the only symptom occasioned by these doses, was a slight c olic.

12th. 300 drops. At noon he felt a slight colic; in the evening he suddenly felt a violent pain in the whole abdomen, as if all the bowels were pulled towards a point behind the umbilicus. This was accompanied with distention of the abdomen, headache and accelerated pulse. This colic lasted six hours, and abated gradually after a liquid evacuation accompanied by an emission of a large amount of flatulence.

13th. 310 drops. The colic continued until evening; on the 14th, after taking 320 drops, he experienced all day occasional shooting stitches in the abdomen. Took no medicine on the 15th and 16th, and had no symptoms.

From the 17th to the 24th of Dec. inclusive, L. took a dose daily, increasing every dose by 10 drops, so that on the last day he took 400 drops.

The symptoms elicited by this prover were meagre and one-sided. He was attacked with colic every day, noon and evening, which increased from day to day, and became extremely violent on the 23d of Dec. and on the 3d of November. The colic abated considerably on the emission, during a walk, of a considerable quantity of flatulence upwards and downwards, and after a copious liquid evacuation at noon. In the afternoon and evening he occasionally suffered from sticking, gurgling, rumbling and shifting of flatulence in the abdomen, and he had a sleepless, restless night.

24th. These symptoms abated; on the two subsequent days when L. took no medicine, he complained of nothing but debility.

27th and 28th. 410 and 420 drops did not occasion any new symp-

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toms; on the following days, 430, 440 and 450 drops occasioned no other symptoms than the constant rumbling and shifting of flatulence in the abdomen, accompanied with shooting stitches in all the parts of the body.

Persuaded that the Thuja had been prevented from manifesting its proper effects upon the organism by the rapid succession of large doses, L. discontinued the proving for a few days, and even during the first days of January, 1845, perceived traces of the last named symptoms.*

January 8th and 9th. No symptoms being any longer observed, L. took 460 and 470 drops, without any results.

10th. 480 drops; two hours after taking the drug, he had eructations, desire to vomit, and a peculiar feeling of qualmishness in the pit of the stomach; these symptoms continued until midnight, and were accompanied with constipation, restless sleep, and vivid dreams.

11th and 12th. 490 and 500 drops, which occasioned the following symptoms: drawing and tearing in the pericranium, at times in the region of the vertex, at times in that of the occiput; one scanty stool every day; confused dreams about the most absurd things. On the evening of the last day, *burning* and *stinging* in both eyes and eyelids, with injection of the cornea; these symptoms continued on the 13th after taking 510 drops.

14th and 15th no medicine was taken. On waking on the 14th, he was for a long time unable to open his eyelids. They were painful and closed again involuntarily. After rising he felt debilitated all over, especially in the upper arms and thighs; *clouds* and *streaks* (*muscæ volitantes*) were hovering before his eyes the whole day, accompanied with *indistinctness of sight*, which continued the next day.

16th and 17th. 520 and 530 drops occasioned a warm feeling in the region of the stomach; 540 drops, which he took on the 18th, occasioned a feeling of qualmishness, eructations, and the emission of a quantity of flatulence.

No medicine was taken from the 19th until the 6th of Feb. inclusive. On the first day the region of the stomach was very sensitive even to the least pressure, especially in the evening; there was a frequent and continuous rising of wind from the stomach, and continual emissions of copious flatulence from the rectum. These symptoms gradually abated on the following days, and finally ceased entirely.

Feb. 7th and 8th. 550 and 560 drops; the only result obtained was eructations tasting of resin, accompanied with aversion to the drug, which became so invincible that he had to conclude his provings after having taking 15,920 drops of the undiluted tincture in the space of 122 days.

* The development of the effects of a drug is most certainly prevented when the doses taken are relatively so large as to excite vomiting, diarrhœa, profuse sweat or enuresis; by means of these processes the drug is carried out of the body, and is thus prevented from penetrating the organism and manifesting its physiological action upon those parts of the organism to which it stands in physiological relation. —*Mayrhofer.*

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This indefatigable prover deserved a better result: the drug in him principally affected the primæ viæ, producing violent flatulent colic, diarrhœa, and enuresis, by which revulsions the development of the specific effects of Thuja was prevented.

F.

Jacob Landesmann, chief physician to the battalion of Grenadiers, under Major Blankardt, made two experiments upon himself with Thuja.

(33.) *First proving with dilutions.*

The unquestionable effects which L. had experienced from a few drops of the first dilution of Bryonia, induced him to commence the proving of Thuja with the smallest doses of the higher dilutions, and to descend by gentle degrees to the lower.

After he had discontinued taking Bryonia for three weeks, and had felt free from any drug-symptoms for two, he took, from the 4th to the 20th of Sept., 1844, regularly every morning, one hour before a milk breakfast, three globules moistened with the 27th dilution of Thuja, (1 : 100 prepared by himself five years before).

Sept. 4th and 5th. L. remarked no change in his sensations.

6th. In the forenoon, *drawing tearing* in the right arm, lasting several hours.

7th. The same sensation.

8th. Drawing, sticking pains in the right index and middle fingers.

9th. A renewal of the drawing tearing in the right arm, in the morning; later, at about half-past ten, debility and lameness in the right forearm, and violent trembling of the right hand, in which the veins swelled without any apparent cause. This appearance lasted half an hour, and disappeared while writing.

10th. *Violent itching on different parts of the skin*, particularly on the breast, with a sensation as if the skin at those spots was pierced *with many very fine needles*, which irresistibly obliged him to scratch. On the evening of the same day, there came on, without cause, a heavy cold preceded by dulness of the head and frequent sneezing.

11th. At 10 in the morning, a sticking pain in the ring-finger of the left hand; towards noon, *stinging itching* on the breast again, and on both sides of the neck, and at 9 in the evening, drawing pains in the left shin-bone.

12th. A slight pain was observed in the right side of the pharynx, extending to the ear, somewhat aggravated by swallowing.

13th. The morning pain in the neck had entirely disappeared, but returned in the afternoon, with feeling of dryness and increased thirst, and wholly vanished again in the evening.

The remaining days presented no new symptoms. It is particularly to be remarked, however, that the *catarrh* was troublesome through the whole of this proving, and had *this peculiarity*, that it often com-

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pletely disappeared for hours together, and then suddenly returned without cause, with renewed severity, and with much sneezing.

From the 20th to the 28th, L. took every morning six globules moistened with the sixth dilution, which had no other effect than that they seemed to sustain the still continuing catarrh.

From the 29th Sept. to the 3d Oct., L. took again the 27th dilution, and five drops besides every morning, but without effect.

Oct. 4th, 5th, and 6th. He took every morning five, and from the 7th to the 17th, ten drops of the sixth dilution. Whereupon, besides the still continuing catarrh, the following symptoms appeared:

5th. In the afternoon, *cutting pains* in the *vesica* for some minutes.

6th. In the morning, sticking, cutting pains in the left side of the neck, as far as the left ear, which soon disappeared again.

7th. In the afternoon, drawing pain in the left middle finger.

8th. Repeated drawings in the left great toe, and at night *lascivious dreams with a pollution.*

From the 9th to the 12th, except the constant catarrh, no symptoms.

13th. Dryness in the throat; soreness of the breast, with aggravated catarrh, and in the night *confused lascivious dreams.*

14th. In the morning and at noon, a feeling of stoppage in the left ear, with diminished power of hearing, each time lasting several minutes.

15th. In the morning, distinct, violent stitches from the anus into the region of the left iliac bone.

16th. At various times, drawings in the left little finger.

From the 18th to the 22d Oct., L. took, every morning, fifteen, and from the 22d to the 29th, thirty drops of the first dilution.

18th. The catarrh, which had remitted, became worse with frequent sneezing. Afterward on the same day in the afternoon, a *sharp lancinating* pain in the left frontal eminence, and soon after, sharp tearings in the inside of the right ankle.

19th. Were perceived at several times, tearings in the little finger of the right hand, and in the evening dulness of the head in the forehead.

20th. Frequent *quiverings* of the *lower lid of the left eye.*

21st. Again, frequent quiverings of the same *eyelid;* further, *drawing* in the little finger in the right hand, and restless sleep with *lascivious dreams.*

The following days passed without symptoms. But on the 26th, frequent quiverings came on in the afternoon and evening, *pulse-like jerks in the muscles* of the right arm, especially in the deltoid. L. was, also, the whole day, causelessly excited and inclined to be angry, contrary to all his previous habits.

28th. At about half past ten in the forenoon, while walking, he was attacked with such deadly hunger, that he came near fainting, and was obliged, at a very unwonted time, to eat something in a neighboring tavern. This symptom made the more impression on him, as it was repeated in the evening of the same and of the following day. He had

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likewise, in the right nostril, a feeling of soreness or ulceration, which was aggravated by pressure upon the ala, but disappeared on the following day.

29th. L. took forty drops of the first dilution, but was prevented by circumstances from pursuing the experiment from that day. No further symptoms developed themselves which could be attributed to the drug. The catarrh lasted until the middle of December, and the prover has much less hesitation in ascribing it to the power of the drug, because a catarrh had never lasted him so long before.

(34.) *Second proving, with the tincture.*

Feb. 1st. L. began a new experiment with the tincture of Thuja, of which he took on the first day ten drops and increased the dose daily by five drops, so that on the 15th of the month he had reached eighty, and had taken in the whole 675 drops.

Not the slightest change in his feelings followed any dose of the tincture.* From this circumstance, the prover concluded that his susceptibility to the remedy was by this time exhausted, and in the conviction that continuing to take it in increasing doses would produce conditional symptoms, depending more upon the quantity than the quality of the drug, he discontinued the proving in order that he might no longer defer the more grateful result of an experiment with a remedy more accordant with his constitution.

(35.) G.

Dr. and Prof. Liedbeck, from Upsala, aged 42, of a sanguineo-bilious temperament and narrow build, often suffering from catarrhs and hemorrhoids, made an experiment with Thuja during his residence in Vienna.

1844, Sept. 14th. He took, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, a teaspoonful of the undiluted tincture. Thereafter, eructations with the taste of the remedy and, an hour later, transient pain in the forehead and in the left side of the face, a sort of twitching.

15th. After having taken sixty drops in the morning; eructations tasting of the drug, then a repeated transitory *stitch* in the left frontal eminence, and a sensation of dryness in the mouth—after another sixty drops taken the same afternoon, *a gloomy, melancholy state of mind* came on, which was still apparent on waking next morning.

16th. Seventy drops; followed by eructations, strong aversion to meat, which had already been perceived on the preceding day, difficult swallowing, without any apparent cause, in the throat, stitches in both

* We can render no satisfactory account whatever, why it is, nor under what conditions it happens, that in certain cases attenuations produce more powerful effects upon the organism than the concentrated drug, and in certain other cases, precisely the reverse occurs; and so long as this veil is not lifted, so long will the contest about the superiority of the high and low potencies remain undecided.—*Mayrhofer.*

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sides of the thorax under the mammæ, both during respiration and when not respiring. The melancholy frame of mind continued. These symptoms disappeared in the course of the following day, excepting the stitches in the thorax, which often returned and did not seem to be connected with the respiration.

25th. L. took 140 drops of the tincture of Thuja. Eructations followed, and a feeling as though perspiration was about to break out.

26th. The same symptoms followed a like dose. It is to be observed, that the prover thinks that he passed *more urine* during the experiment than at other times.

The departure of our northern brother in the faith unfortunately prevented the further prosecution of the experiment.

H.

Dr. Maschauer instituted two experiments upon himself with the Thuja.

(36.) *First proving, with the tincture.*

1844, Sept. 21st. M. began the proving with ten drops of the tincture taken early, fasting. He perceived no effects but an unpleasant taste.

22d and 23d. Each day ten drops; followed in the afternoon of the first day by rumbling in the abdomen with emission of flatulence, *copious limpid urine* and constipation; on the second day, scraping in the throat and inclination to cough. In the afternoon, the uvula seemed to be lengthened, and the tonsils were vividly reddened, but the swallowing was not worse.

24th and 25th. Thirty drops; on the first day dryness of the palate with inclination to cough, sidelong stitch in the lower half of the left breast; in the evening aching in the forehead with failure of the sight —at night *frequent urination*. On the following day, continued scraping in the throat with frequent cough, the headache and increased urination also persisted, and were accompanied by a *stitch* in the left *testicle*.

26th. Forty drops. The scraping in the throat much less; at noon, a double stitch in the breast; want of appetite with great thirst and dryness of the mouth; at night *copious urine, with itchings in the urethra*.

27th. When nothing had been taken, restless sleep, interrupted by straining cough; the urine continued increased.

28th. M. took fifty drops, and discontinued the dose for two days. Effects, nauseous taste; eructations with smell of Thuja; frequent hawking with the sensation as if the throat were sore, continuing the whole three days. In the evening, headache in the vertex, remaining until midnight; *itchings in the urethra when urinating;* restless nights.

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Oct. 2d and 3d. M. took on each day 60 drops on an empty stomach. On the first day frequent hawking with cough; in the afternoon stitches in the lower part of the left breast, and debility, with feeling as if beaten in the limbs. On the second day, soon after taking the dose: dryness of the tongue; throughout the day much thirst and *itching in the anus;* in the evening considerable headache which lasted until midnight; constipation. On the third day, *itching in the anus* passing into a severe *burning* after a hard evacuation; *scraping in the throat* compelling him to cough, accompanied by *itching in the urethra.* During the whole three days frequent and copious urine, especially at night.

4th and 5th, M. rested. The itching in the anus appeared at times in both days, and the evacuations ceased.

6th. 70 drops. The itching in the anus and the hawking and cough again became worse; the latter with oppression of the chest, which seemed somewhat to embarrass the breathing; also, copious urine, hard stool, and restless sleep.

7th and 8th. 80 drops each day. On the evening of the first day, a repeated, violent stitch in the left side of the chest; on both days, frequent raising of mucus with cough and reddened tonsils without pain; disagreeable *itchings in the urethra and anus.*

9th. After taking 100 drops, lasting pressing headache in the forehead with *burning in the eyes*, which were pained by the light. Continuance of the *itching in the anus and the redness of the tonsils: copious urine*, failure of an evacuation, (M. was accustomed to have a regular passage every day in the morning,) and a restless night. On the three following days, he took no medicine, and the above symptoms, except *accasionally the itching in the anus*, disappeared.

13th. M. took again 100 drops. In the afternoon, *itching through the whole urethra during urination*, and headache on awaking after a restless night.

14th. 120 drops. The headache continued all day. In the afternoon, a violent stitch in the left side of the chest, increased by inspiration. Afterward, a hard evacuation with subsequent *burning in the anus;* the *urine* was copious, rest good.

15th. 140 drops. Two hours after, a violent evacuation with bellyache and *burning in the anus;* in the evening, headache in the forehead; at night, another evacuation and rumbling in the abdomen; also, general debility and *copious urine, with itchings in the urethra.*

16th. 140 drops. Shifting of flatulence with constipation; scrapings in the throat with cough; in the evening, headache followed by a restless night. During the three following days, no medicine being taken, the evacuations became again regular, but the *urine* remained *increased*, and the sleep was restless.

20th. After taking 160 drops, no evacuation, but a strong urging towards it, with *itching in the anus* and *into the urethra; the urine still copious:* in the evening, headache, which lasted until about midnight; after that, quiet sleep.

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21st. Another 160 drops, (taken fasting and diluted with water, as was always done); swelling in the region of the stomach, diminished by emissions of flatulence; in the afternoon, a hard stool and *itching during urination;* in the evening, a return of the headache. On the two following days, no dose was taken and no symptoms were perceived.

24th. 180 drops were followed by these symptoms: uneasiness in the region of the stomach with eructations of the drug; scrapings in the throat with frequent cough; in the afternoon, headache with *burning in the right eye*, which disappeared on repeatedly washing it with cold water; *copious urine*, especially at night.

25th. M. closed his proving of the tincture, with 200 drops. After two hours, a sudden debility, with painful lassitude, with pain in the calves of the legs; then, an internal chill in the whole body, with dry and hot skin, which compelled him to lie down. He could not, however, keep warm in bed, and the debility increased to such a degree that he could with difficulty move his limbs. At about ten o'clock in the evening this chill first began to disappear, merging in a dry and burning heat, and towards morning, *a sweat broke out over the whole body.* He had no appetite, much thirst, passed no urine during the whole day, and had during the access of heat a full, quick puise and intolerable headache. On the morning of the following day, he passed a small quantity of dark-red urine; the sweat continued until noon, and the prover could not leave his bed on account of his extreme weakness. A chill came on again in the evening, followed by a sleepless night.

27th. The debility continued; he had no appetite, his tongue was furred, and he urinated copiously.

28th. For the first time, M. felt better, but could not bring himself to continue taking the tincture of Thuja; for the simple smell of the drug disgusted and horrified him.

29th and 30th. *The itching in the anus* was again perceived and the *copious urine* persisted.

Nov. 8th. The prover first considered the action of the Thuja to be exhausted, as all the vital functions were then favorably re-instated.

(37.) *Second proving with the first three dilutions* (10 : 90).

Forty days after the last dose of 200 drops, M. began his second proving.

Dec. 5th. He took ten drops of the 3d dilution, and increased the dose daily by ten drops until the 15th of the month, without noting the least variation in his ordinary sensations.

From the 16th to the 23d, M. tried daily ten drops, morning and evening, of the second dilution—with a similar want of result. From the 24th to the 27th, he took twice a day ten drops of the first dilution. After doing this three days in succession, the well known *itching in the anus* developed itself and was especially troublesome in the forenoon.

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28th. After twice taking fifteen drops of the same dilution, a slight *stitch in the urethra, increased urinating* at night, and dampness at *the anus.*

30th. M. took in the morning 30, and in the evening 15 drops of Thuja of the first dilution; afterwards uneasiness in the stomach, eructations of wind, bitter taste; in the evening, violent headache, lasting until ten o'clock; *copious, limpid urine, itching and sweat on the anus.*

1845, Jan. 2d. He observed, after 30 drops, from time to time, *stitches in the urethra, with urgent desire to urinate,* loss of appetite, vertigo, and headache in the forehead in the evening.

From the 3d to the 10th, M. took daily 30 drops of the first dilution in the morning, and 20 in the evening. The constant symptoms were; *urgency to urinate,* with stitches in the *urethra* and *itchings in the anus.*

This very promising experiment was unfortunately broken off in consequence of the death of a person nearly connected with the zealous prover.

I.

I (Dr. Mayrhofer) proved the *arbor vitæ* upon myself and on my wife.

On myself I instituted four experiments.

(38.) *First proving, with the first two dilutions.*

I began the proving of Thuja with the second dilution, making no change in my manner of life.

1844, Sept. 8th. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I took 50 drops without experiencing the slightest change in my sensations; 100 drops taken early, fasting, on the 9th, produced no further effect, nor did 150 more taken in the evening of the same day, nor 200 drops taken on the 10th.

I tried then, on the 11th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, 100, and in the evening 200 drops of the first dilution, without observing any morbid phenomena.

Second proving, with the tincture in increasing doses.

1844, Sept. 12th. The want of susceptibility of my tough system to the power of the dilutions determined me to try the undiluted tincture, of which, on this day, I took 50 drops morning and evening each, but waited yet in vain for any signs of life in Thuja.

13th. After 100 drops taken early and fasting, I first perceived, during the day: *swelling of the hemorrhoidal veins, with tenesmus, itching and burning in the anus.* In the evening, on repeating the

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100 drops, I had two slight passages, ending with discharge of mucus, itching, and burning.

14th. In the morning 100, and in the evening 200 drops. The *itching and burning in the anus* increased, and were especially troublesome in the evening after a stool.—During the night, *more frequent and copious urine* than formerly, and, immediately after urinating, I felt a renewed inclination, whereby a few drops were discharged without pain.

15th. 200 drops, taken both morning and evening, produced no new symptoms.

16th. At 6 in the morning, 300 drops. Immediately afterwards, nauseous taste and confluence of much saliva in the mouth. After a quarter of an hour, dull headache over the whole frontal region (lasting an hour). At six in the evening, a stool, with subsequent *burning in the anus*, and shortly after a reiterated discharge of mucus, attended with *very violent stitches in the rectum* in the direction of a line from the anus to the sacrum. As the stitches ceased, the itching and burning returned, and lasted until ten o'clock.

17th. 300 drops. *Itching and burning in the anus* remained the prominent symptom, lasting till midnight and preventing sleep. Three stools followed, ending always with discharge of mucus; the *urine* was plainly *increased*, and after urination the *inclination returned, attended with the voiding of a few drops more.*

18th. At about six in the morning, 600 drops were taken in a glass of water, with the following result: Eructations of the drug for some hours, confluence of saliva in the mouth, headache in the frontal region, and in the evening three stools, with subsequent *itching and burning in the anus* and *irritating stitches up the rectum.* On the following day, on which I took no dose, I frequently felt flying stitches under the right shoulder-blade, and in the evening had three stools with the accustomed accompaniments.

As in the course of the 20th, the following day, I perceived no drug-affections, I took 400 drops at about nine in the evening. Before midnight sleep was destroyed by the emission of much flatulence, by *itching and burning in the anus, accompanied by flying stitches in the rectum and by repeated urination;* sleep, however, came on after midnight, and on awaking I found myself better than I could have expected after a bad night. I took no medicine on the next three days; regularly every evening *the itching and burning in the anus* set in; every day also I had two stools ending with a discharge of mucus.

23d. In the evening, 500 drops. Increased warmth in the face with dull confusion in the head (effect of the alcohol); unrefreshing sleep, interrupted by terrible dreams (of the dead) and by *frequent urination.* On the following morning dull confusion in the head with general debility. Through the day *flying drawing pains* in various parts, especially in the hands, and in the evening a return of the *itching and burning in the anus.*

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From the 25th to the end of the month I ceased to take the drug, and made the following observations: On the evening of the 26th, three round red spots of the size of a lentil, which itched and obliged me to scratch, appeared on the inner surface of the right forearm near the wrist. The itching became *burning* when they were scratched. On the following morning they had disappeared without leaving a trace; on the 28th, I remarked a painful *tubercle* of about the same size in the neighborhood of the anus, on the raphé of the perinæum, which likewise disappeared in a couple of days. *Flying drawing*, now here, now there, and troublesome *itching in the anus*, especially in the evening, developed themselves every day, gradually however, wearing off.

Oct. 1st. At five in the afternoon, 500 drops; followed by nausea eructations of the remedy and (after half an hour) *itching and burning in the anus.* During the night, *discharge of much flatulence copious urine;* at six in the morning of the following day an evacuation with burning in the anus; through the day felt well.

2d. On taking 500 drops, the constant *burning and itching in the anus* reappeared, and the night's rest was as usual disturbed by *frequent urination* and restless dreams. On the following day, no other symptoms were perceived except debility and occasional flying *stitches in the rectum.*

4th. I took, at about three in the afternoon, another 500 drops. In the evening dull confusion of the head and *burning in the anus;* on the following night *abundant urine, much flatulence,* and dreams. On the following day I felt pretty well again; while urinating, however, I made the unpleasant discovery that the glans penis was entirely covered with a *greenish-yellow, ill-smelling secretion,* and after I had cleansed it, I observed on the dorsum of the glans, near the hinder border, four *tubercles* about the size of a flaxseed, with a *vesicle* on the summit, and in the sulcus, near the attachment of the foreskin, was a small eroded spot, surrounded by a red circle, about the size of a lentil.

6th. Nevertheless, I again took 500 drops of the tincture; upon which the symptoms already described again appeared, and the *tubercles* on the glans had increased by two. The *urine,* since the large doses of Thuja, had become turbid, and, in cooling, deposited a flocky, mucous cloud. Urination was performed without pain, but a sensation was often experienced, while seated, as if the *glans had been bruised.*

7th. No new symptoms were developed by a fresh dose of 500 drops, except that the *vesicles* of the elevations before described were broken, and left behind little painless *erosions,* surrounded by a red margin, and yielding the secretion alluded to.

During the three following days no medicine was taken, and the *protuberances became flatter, the circle paler,* and at last the *sore spots* disappeared also. Pains, at one time *drawing,* at another *tearing,* were repeatedly felt, especially in the extremities, for the most part while at rest, but in the right tibia also while walking, so as to make me limp.

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11th. At three in the afternoon, 600 drops. Besides the usual phenomena, I noticed on the following day, *granular, elevated red spots on the glans penis, which was uncommonly sensitive*, and on the 13th the *sebaceous glands of the prepuce appeared swollen and inflamed;* but, on the 14th, the inflamed spots were paler again, the clustered, prominent *tubercles* flatter; and on the 15th the appearance of the prepuce and glans was again natural.

16th. At three in the afternoon I drank 1000 drops in a pint of water. Immediately afterwards, nausea with vomiturition and confluence of saliva in the mouth. After an hour, headache in the frontal region with heat in the cheeks; and half an hour later, general feeling as if beaten, with a chill over the whole body in so remarkable a degree, that I was obliged to go to bed, although it was only six o'clock in the evening. The night was disturbed by many dreams and frequent urination. On the three following days, no medicine being taken, I felt uncommonly debilitated. I was especially annoyed by the *itching and burning in the anus*, attended by several violent *stitches in the rectum* (particularly in the evening). I also had, at times, *drawing pains in the hands and feet*, which still continued even after eight days, growing, however, weaker and weaker. No change was perceptible in the glans penis, but I felt a burning pain in the perinæum, the *raphé* of which *was more prominent* than usual, and one inch from the anus *a tubercle of the size of a pea* appeared, which increased for three days, became moist, smarted in walking, and then day by day became smaller and disappeared in about ten days.

(40.) *Third proving, likewise with the tincture.*

Nov. 8th. After I had desisted for three weeks, and felt myself pretty free from the effects of the drug, I began a new proving, by taking 300 drops of the tincture at four o'clock in the afternoon; whereupon the well-known Thuja symptoms made their appearance, as *transitory drawing*, perceptible now here, now there, *itching and burning in the anus, copious urine, sensitiveness of the glans*, &c., &c.

9th. 300 drops in the evening. In the night, increased sexual desire, which, during the whole course of the preceding proving, had been rather diminished than exalted.

10th. On the following day, soon after waking, I was annoyed by an *itching, burning pain in the hollow below the os coccygis*, lasting all day. The same phenomena recurred on taking 300 drops in the evening. Three days subsequently the *glans became sensitive*, and the sebaceous glands of the prepuce *swollen* as before on the 12th of October. On the fourth day I remarked *a red tubercle* between the scrotum and the right thigh; violent *itching in the hollow* below the os coccygis was again very troublesome, and the *anus became as sensitive*, after a slimy discharge, as though *the skin were cracked and chapped there*.

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19th. When most of the Thuja symptoms had ceased, I took at about three o'clock in the afternoon 1200 drops of the tincture (in weight one ounce and two scruples) in a pint of water. The effect of this draught was at first the drunkenness induced by alcohol; heat in the head and face, uncertain gait, reeling of surrounding objects, &c. In the evening, a general feeling as if beaten, which drove me to bed at eight o'clock. Sleep was interrupted, as before, by dreams and *frequent occasion to urinate.* On the following days, besides the occasional drawing in the limbs, I was annoyed by most constant Thuja symptoms, *itching and burning in the anus with tenesmus*, especially in the evening.

23d. *Deep-red spots* showed themselves on the glans, and *the inner surface of the foreskin was inflamed and swollen.*

24th. The fifth day after the large dose of Thuja, a *slight burning pain* was perceived in the glans, which, on examining in the furrow behind the corona, was entirely covered with a *thin, yellowish, ill-smelling secretion*, on the removal of which *two deep-red spots* were discovered which appeared to be eroded, and from which the fluid alluded to transuded.

25th. The two spots had increased in size, run together, and were covered with *granular elevations;* the *glans was rendered uncomfortable*, but urination was performed without pain.

26th. The whole *furrow* as far as the frænulum *was sore* and covered with *papillæ of the size of a poppyseed.* The secretion from the glans was very copious.

27th and 28th of the month, the secretion was diminished in quantity, but some twelve or fifteen *reddish excrescences* arose on the hinder border of the glans, the largest of which was about the size of a flaxseed, and the inner surface of the prepuce was full of *granular tubercles.* On the next day, the elevations on the glans disappeared, as well as the sore spots in the furrow, with a steady diminution of the purulent discharge; the sebaceous glands of the prepuce remained, nevertheless, for some time swollen and prominent.

(41.) *Fourth proving with the oil of Thuja.*

Dec. 1st. At about three in the afternoon, I took three drops of the oil of Thuja on a lump of sugar; the oil had been obtained (one drachm from four pounds of leaves) by the distillation of the tender twigs of the tree; it tasted exceedingly sharp and caused eructations for several hours. In the night *frequent urination*, with very *hasty, incessant urgency*, and on the following day redness of the *glans at the aperture of the urethra.* After taking ten drops of the oil in the evening, the eructations continued into the night.

3d and 4th. A dull pain developed itself in the *left testicle* as though it had been *bruised*, and was perceptible both when seated

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and when walking. On the 6th an *eroded spot* appeared again in the middle of the *furrow of the glans*, which discharged *a pus-like fluid.*

7th and 8th. The *discharge from the glans* had attained its former height. The whole furrow was covered over with pus, so that it was necessary to cleanse it often.

9th. After moderate use of wine, the condition was still worse. *The inner surface of the prepuce* was *sore* in spots, *highly inflamed* at the frænulum, the *glans* was sensitive and painful when walking.

I was now content with this painful present, and closed my proving of Thuja. The *discharge from the glans* was first entirely cured, after several alternations of better and worse, at the end of four weeks. *Itching and burning in the anus* lasted the longest, and was still felt at times after the lapse of months.

I must here repeat the observation, that during the whole duration of the experiments with Thuja (unica nocte exempta) the sexual impulse was diminished even to indifference. According to the results above detailed, the chief operation of Thuja is upon the genital and urinary systems. It was especially in the parts under the influence of the *plexus pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis* that its effects fastened themselves, and were produced in objective phenomena. Its influence on the muscles was of very short duration in my case, and it left the respiratory and digestive organs entirely undisturbed.

(42.) *Proving of Thuja on my wife.*

1845, June 17th. Maria Anna M., 35 years old, sanguineo-melancholic temperament, tall and slender form, mother of six healthy children, began the proving of Thuja, four months after the birth of her last child, by taking 200 drops of the second dilution. This was at about three o'clock in the afternoon. She experienced no effect from the dose, nor from another of 200 drops of the first dilution.

19th. In the afternoon, she took 30 drops of the tincture, and on awaking next morning, complained of *painful tension in the left side of the neck*, darting upwards to the occiput and downwards to the scapula, and preventing her from turning her head.

20th. On which day she took nothing, the tension seemed somewhat to remit, but returned in greater severity on the 21st, after taking 40 drops of the tincture. In the evening also there came on a *crushing pain* in the inner side of the left wrist, in the head of the radius, which last was plainly swollen and painful to the touch.

22d. In the afternoon, she took 50 drops. In the evening she felt *tension in both knees and heels*, especially when rising after being long seated. The *stiffness of the nape* of the neck continued.

23d. The same symptoms continued on taking 60 drops. She compared the *tension in the knees and heels* to a feeling as if the feet had been rendered stiff by over exertion in walking. She took nothing on the last days of June, and the *tension in the nape of the neck* and in the *knees and heels* diminished, but did not altogether cease.

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July 1st. After a pause of eight days, she continued the proving, by taking 70 drops of the tincture. The tension over the patellæ and in the heels (at the point of attachment of the tendo Achillis,) immediately increased. The rest at night was good, and no change was perceived in the urine or stools.

3d. 80 drops were taken in the afternoon as usual, upon which a dull, stunning headache, in the frontal region and vertex, came on, which, however, did not last long.

5th and 8th. Nothing new was produced by 90 and 100 drops. The *tension in the knees and heels* continued, but was only troublesome while walking, not while sitting; *the tension in the nape* was still occasionally sensible, especially in the morning.

9th and 10th. 120 and 140 drops of the tincture having been taken, no new developments took place, and the prover, stiffened in *neck and feet*, concluded her experiment.

12th. The menses appeared at their regular period, but were weaker than ordinary.

The poverty of symptoms in this proving is worthy of remark in connection with the uncommon duration of the phenomena which did appear. The stiffness of the left side of the neck, and the tension over the knees and in the heels, diminished only very slowly, often disappeared, and then suddenly set in again, and first completely vanished at the expiration of three months.

K.

Dr. Reisinger instituted on himself three experiments with Thuja.

(43.) *First proving with increasing doses of the tincture.*

1844, Nov. 5th. Dr. R. took in the morning 10 drops of the tincture, and increased the dose daily until he arrived at 100 drops, which he then repeated every other day, until the 10th December, without experiencing the slightest influence. Various hindrances prevented the prosecution of this experiment.

(44.) *Second proving with the tincture, in massive doses.*

1845, March 1st. R. recommenced the proving of Thuja with 100 drops of the tincture, and added 100 drops every other day, so that on the 15th the dose was 800 drops. The sole symptom which he ascribed to the drug, was a tolerably strong, jumping, sticking pain in a hollow tooth of the left under jaw, which had never ached before. This pain appeared only upon the day of taking the drug, and about three to four hours after its administration. But this very probable symptom of Thuja disappeared again under the subsequent remarkably large doses.

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15th. After taking 800 drops, R. perceived in the evening a slight oppression of the chest, with inclination to cough.

17th, 19th, and 21st. 1000, 1200 and 1500 drops produced no effect whatever.

R. now discontinued the doses for eight days, and waited, but in vain, for the after effect of the remedy.

29th, 30th, and 31st. He took, each day, 1500 drops of the tincture, and remarked afterwards, slight vertigo (effect of the alcohol), perpetual eructations, dryness of the pharynx, frequent hawking up of mucus, and *pressing, tensive feeling in the lungs*, that became more perceptible and sticking on taking a deep inspiration. The other functions remained normal.

April 1st. Encouraged by this impunity, R. took from the 1st to the 5th of April, in daily increasing doses, 1600 to 2000 drops of the tincture, without perceiving the slightest change in his sensations, except a feeling of dulness and confusion in the head.

9th. R. drank at one draught *two ounces of the tincture.* Of the subsequent symptoms, the increased warmth in the stomach and whole frame, the vertigo, the headache in the whole frontal region, and the violent thirst, are rather to be set to the account of the alcohol; Thuja will have the credit of the following; swelling of the veins, especially of the arm; eructations of wind, smelling of the drug; oppression of the chest with some pain on inspiring; frequent hawking up of a tough mucus; restless sleep with confused dreams, and excited sexual impulse.

(45.) *Third proving with dilutions.*

As was to have been expected, no results followed an experiment instituted by R. with the first twelve dilutions (1 : 99). He began with 100 drops of the first dilution, and took daily the same quantity of the succeeding dilutions in regular order, closing his resultless experiment with 100 drops of the twelfth. He had now taken some 25,000 drops of the Thuja tincture, and was well weary of it, but not sick.

Dr. Reisinger's proving of Thuja confirms the opinion, that for the production of a drug disease as well as for the origin of a natural sickness, two conditions are necessary, a noxious influence, and a natural susceptibility. Where the proper soil, the sensitiveness of the organism to the special influence of the drug, is wanting, there no symptoms of disease will spring up, even under the exhibition of full doses of the remedy, and the scattered seed, instead of ripening into full sheaves, will barely bud, or at most give but a very sparing harvest.

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L.

Dr. Sterz made two short experiments with Thuja.

(46.) *First proving with the tincture.*

1844, Oct. 13th. He took the tincture every forenoon between ten and eleven o'clock, upon a lump of sugar. He began on the 13th Oct., 1844, with 5 drops, took 10 on the 14th, and increased the dose each day by ten drops, until, on the 19th, he took 60 drops, but perceived not the slightest effects.

20th. An hour after taking 80 drops, a sensation of roughness in the throat came on and lasted until midnight.

21st. 100 drops. Immediately after the dose, feeling of roughness on the tongue, the hard palate, and in the throat; at noon sensitiveness of the gums of the molares; at seven in the evening, colic-like pain in the hypogastrium and movings in the bowels as if preceding a diarrhœa, which, indeed, came on very violently at half-past eight with severe bellyache: the pains then remitted, but the hypogastrium remained tender for several hours. His sleep was quiet after midnight, and towards morning *much flatulence* was discharged, the *throat* was still rough and the *fauces dry*. He was frequently obliged to hawk, and throw off white, tough mucus. After ten o'clock in the forenoon he took a fresh 100 drops, upon which, frequent eructations with nausea; at noon, dull confusion in the forehead, which disappeared at midnight; in the evening a copious evacuation, with discharge of much flatulence. All the morbid sensations had vanished on the next day after a quiet night's sleep.

(47.) *Second proving with dilutions* (10 : 90).

Dec. 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. No effects were perceived from 200 drops of the 15th dilution, (the dilutions were prepared with one part of alcohol and four of distilled water,) taken daily, nor from the same quantity of the 12th dilution taken on the 11th.

12th. S. took morning and evening 200 drops of the 12th. At noon *feeling of dryness on the palate*, and the next day *drawing* in both thumbs on awaking.

13th. 400 drops of the 12th. Thereupon roughness of the palate and drawing in the right thumb, which last continued all day.

14th. Nothing new was developed by 400 drops of the 8th dilution. The drawing in the right thumb extended into the wrist-joint. On the 15th no dose was taken, and except dryness of the throat no symptoms appeared.

16th. 400 drops of the 6th dilution, which were repeated three days after, on the 19th; after which, scraping and roughness in the throat, and drawing in the right knee.

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After a pause of twenty-eight days, S. also experimented with the 4th and 2d dilutions.

1845, Jan. 16th, 18th, 19th, and 21st. He took 400 drops each day of the 4th; and on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of February 200 drops of the 2d. The following weak symptoms appeared: feeling of dryness in the throat, with frequent hawking and spitting of a tough white mucus and confluence of much saliva into the mouth; the taste was injured by it, and the food tasted as if it had not salt enough.

M.

Dr. Wachtel proved Thuja only in the dilutions.

(48.) *First proving with the 3d dilution* (10 : 90).

1844, Dec. 10th. Our associate, so remarkably sensitive to the effects of Thuja, began his proving by taking 30 drops of the 3d dilution about an hour after breakfast. He observed, in the forenoon, a sudden thrust from before backwards in the right half of the chest; at noon, complete loss of appetite; in the afternoon, *itching and biting in the prepuce;* afterwards, tearing pressing in the upper part of the right thigh and left arm, which greatly resembled the effects of Bryonia, with this difference, that the pain produced by Thuja seized the middle of the affected member, was confined to a small spot, and was mostly in the muscles; while that produced by Bryonia seemed to prefer the joints and tendons. In the evening, he perceived maddening (! Ed.) twitching in the right frontal eminence. An hour later, this pain attacked the right eyeball much more violently, but shortly disappeared, leaving behind a sensibility of the eye to touch of the hand, which remained a long while. The sleep of the following night was good; but immediately on waking, the same pain reestablished itself in the right eye.

11th. 10 drops of the same dilution, producing a return of the chest pain of the day before, but this time in the left half. Afterwards, an unsatisfactory, hard stool, with subsequent *itching and biting in the anus.* In the afternoon, *drawing* through the whole length of the outer surface of the thigh (of which side? M.); in the evening, pressing pain in the frontal and occipital regions; *itching* in the corona of the glans when walking (for half an hour). His sleep was good and comfortable, with lively and pleasant dreams. Feeling of health on awaking, except weariness and lameness in the feet. On the 12th, no striking symptoms followed a repetition of a similar dose; W. only remarked in the middle of the left parietal bone a *spot* of the size of a dime, *sensitive* to the touch, and a *drawing* from the crest of the right *iliac bone to the upper part of the thigh.*

13th. *Pressing in the occiput* was the only symptom after taking 10 drops of the 3d dilution. On the 14th, after a similar dose, *pressing in the forehead*, lasting all day.

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W. now discontinued the Thuja from the 15th December, 1844, until the 7th January, 1845, inclusive, in order to see how long the effects of the drug would continue; and acknowledges his astonishment at the duration of its action. During this time, he observed the following symptoms:

16th. Violent *drawing and pressing in the sacral region* for two hours in the forenoon. On the 16th, while writing, *drawing pressing* in the right thumb (for five or six minutes); then in the index, later in the middle, and finally in the little finger. In the afternoon, the same sort of pain appeared in the left arm, shifted then to the upper part of the thigh of the same side, soon after appeared in both the mastoid processes of the temporal bones, then in the frontal eminences, where the pain took more of a digging-twitching character, and finally reappeared in the extremities. This wandering about of the pains continued through the following day. On the 18th, for several hours in the forenoon, the pain remained in the neighborhood of the left wrist; and during the whole afternoon, in the upper part of the left thigh.

19th. While lying down, the *pressing in the sacrum* was fixed in the same spot for a whole hour. It was diminished and disappeared on motion; but afterwards appeared while lying in bed, in *the lower part of the left thigh*, in the same spot where it had already appeared once before. The prover remarked this day, on the edge of the upper lip, two small, dark-red, burning spots, of the size of a lentil; on which, during the three following days, little elevations were developed, which dried up and fell off. Later, two new spots appeared, which ran the same course. He observed, in addition, feeling of stiffness on the left side of the nape of the neck, which had been already perceived during the first days of the experiment, but had been attributed from the beginning, by the prover, to an uncomfortable position in bed.

24th and 25th. W. was often tormented by a very painful tearing *drawing* in the left side of the chest, in the neighborhood of the fifth and sixth ribs. This pain appeared when standing and sitting, disappeared when moving, and was rather diminished than increased by a deep inspiration.

26th. *Crawling drawing in the left zygoma*, which left behind for a long time a feeling of dulness. This symptom appeared again on the 27th, on the same, and afterwards on the right side. In the evening, *drawing tearing in the* mastoid process of the left temporal bone, and then in both *eyeballs*, where the pain ceased.

28th. The prover was annoyed through the whole day with a *crawling, pressive pain* in the left side of the sternum, which was *confined to a spot* about the size of a dollar, remained the same in rest or motion, and finally left the feeling as though the *spot was sore*.

After three weeks, isolated symptoms were still perceived. The pains were, for the most part, *drawing, tearing or crawling*, seldom pressing, and least of all, sticking. They were mostly *confined to a small spot, seldom continued long, frequently changed their location*, and came on *distinctly when at rest* as well as during motion.

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(49.) *Second proving with the* 12*th dilution.*

1845, Jan. 8th. After W. had almost ceased to perceive the symptoms produced by the proving of the 3d dilution, he took, at seven o'clock in the morning of this day, three ounces of the 12th dilution. An hour and a half afterwards appeared (weakly marked) the characteristic *tearing drawing* pains, sometimes in the *frontal eminences* and in the *occipital protuberances*, sometimes in the middle of the left arm and thigh (only when at rest). The *crawling and drawing* in both zygomata, and in the left upper maxillary bone, came on instantaneously, and disappeared again as rapidly as it had appeared.

9th. Rather violent drawing in the right shoulder, and later, without the slightest cause, cutting and griping in the left side of the abdomen.

10th. No abnormal sensation was perceived; but on the 11th, extraordinarily violent *tearing* in the left *concha*, and soon after in the left *eye*, which ended with a *darting stitch* through the middle of *the eyeball*. *Copious urine* also came on.

12th. The prover remarked in the region of the heart a *small spot*, sensitive to the touch, *with pain, as if it were sore*, and on the following day a similar spot immediately upon the vertex, upon which the skin was somewhat reddened. At ten o'clock he went to bed in good health, but after half an hour was suddenly seized with *anxiety*—after which a slight perspiration broke out; whereupon he fell asleep, but continually started up again. Finally, *drawing pains* in the arms and feet, and especially in the *small of the back*, came on. These having ceased, he had quiet sleep till morning.

14th. W. found himself tolerably well; only general weakness and frequent accesses of drawing pains in different parts of the body annoyed him. In the evening, the general debility increased, and he was obliged to go to bed at seven o'clock. After some minutes *his feet became as cold as ice*—he became again *anxious*. It was a very striking symptom that in no position of the body, whether sitting or lying, could he feel the pulsation of his heart. *Slight shiverings*, which spread themselves by little and little over the whole body, came on. At last, after a quarter of an hour, he experienced a *trembling of the heart*—after which *a general sweat* broke out, so that in the course of a minute the whole body was wet. This was followed by dozing for an hour, unrefreshing, and disturbed by frequent starting and horrible images. When he awoke from this, he was tormented with *drawing and tearing pains* in the hands and feet, and when these last suddenly disappeared, the *anxiety* and *heart trembling* returned. It was only at the expiration of a quarter of an hour that his heart again beat regularly; but then *drawing tearing pains* in the epigastrium, in the hypochondria, on the chest, but worst in the small of the back, came on, ending in a slight perspiration, and finally in sleep.

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On awaking, W. was very weak, and every part of his body felt as though it had been bruised; the head, however, was free from pain; the weariness, too, nearly disappeared in the course of the day.

15th. The prover went to bed later than usual. After he had lain quietly for a quarter of an hour *his feet began again to become cold, anxiety* again came on, and in an instant, in place of the regular beat, he felt a *trembling of the heart.* The sweat that then broke out was interrupted by the prover's being called to a patient: on his return, at the expiration of an hour, he slept tolerably well until morning.

16th. During the day *drawing pains, now here, now there;* weariness, with apparent loss of sensation in the limbs; in the evening, after lying down, *cold feet again*, with *anxiety and palpitation*, but less in amount and of shorter duration.

Isolated symptoms were still remarked by the observant prover, six weeks after the three ounces of the 12th dilution had been taken. The following were daily visitors: *the drawing pains* in the hands and feet, in the sacral region, and between the shoulders. The *crawling drawing in the zygomata, and the tearing in the occipital protuberances and in the petrous portion of the temporal bone* were oftenest perceived. No chest or abdominal symptoms appeared. But *wartlike excrescences* frequently appeared on the back of the right hand,* on the *chin and other places.* A *furunculus*, behind the right ear especially, continued a long while, and formed a scab, from which exuded a glutinous moisture. This soon dried and fell off, when another formed; it was sensitive to the touch, and lasted four whole weeks.

Finally, W. repeats the observation, that the symptoms of Thuja came on almost exclusively during rest, remained but a little while, and were either rendered worse or caused to break out afresh, by the use of spirituous liquors, except the customary beer.

This interesting result authorizes the conclusion, that individual susceptibility for a particular remedy plays a very important part in the proving of drugs. While *Reisinger's* constitution, unsusceptible to the influences of Thuja, remained almost unmoved by massive doses, that of *Wachter*, especially subject to Thuja, produced with the smallest doses the most abundant harvest of symptoms.

N.

Dr. Watzke instituted four experiments with Thuja, and of all the drugs which he has assisted in proving, Thuja seems to have found the least sensibility to its specific effects in him. He experienced no regular drug sickness, although isolated Thuja symptoms were clearly developed.

* These *excrescences* deserved a fuller description.—*Ed. Aust. Journal.*

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(50.) *First proving with dilutions gradually descending.*

1844, Nov. 26th and 27th. "I took," says W., "on these days, twice in the forenoon, six drops of the 12th dilution, and during the two following days the same dose in like manner of the 9th, and observed a strict diet. Whether the symptoms which then appeared were certainly produced by the Thuja or not, I do not know; but of this I am confident, that they were such as I had never before experienced, and such as almost constantly returned when I subsequently experimented with larger doses of the drug.

"There appeared, especially during the time of proving, repeated, *short, dry cough*, without throat symptoms or pain in the chest. The *hypogastrium* appeared the whole time somewhat *inflated* and sensitive to pressure, and even to *the jar of the foot on the ground*. It seemed to me as if I perceived the *vesica to be larger*, and I was obliged to urinate oftener than usual; but I had neither pains in the urethra, nor was the urine at all changed.

"From the 2d to the 14th December, I took nearly every day a dose of Thuja; until the 6th, six drops of the 9th; until the 10th, six drops of the 6th; and on the 13th and 14th, six drops of the third dilution.

"Although during this time I did not altogether observe a strict diet, still some certain symptoms of Thuja manifested the working of the drug; *certain*, because they were renewed with renewed intensity under the larger doses.

"These symptoms were, *dry cough, pain in the patellæ, frequently returning* whether sitting or walking; *a twitching as if a tendon were slowly drawn out and then suffered to return;* a similar pain while sleeping; the outer malleolus of the right foot was painful while walking, as if after a false step; circumscribed pain in the inner side of the thigh, as if after a long walk; *swelling in the region of the hypogastrium with frequent urgency to urinate.*

(51.) *Second proving with small increasing doses of the tincture.*

"From the 19th December, 1844, to the 2d January, 1845, without changing my ordinary mode of life, which was not confined to a very severe diet, I took, at about noon of every other day, a dose of the tincture of Thuja, beginning with 10 drops, and increasing it each time by 10, until, on the last named day, I arrived at 80 drops.

"The abnormal sensations which I experienced during the duration of this experiment, were the following: contractive pain in the right temple, pretty severe, often returning and always lasting several seconds; pressure in the right eyeball; biting in the corner of the right eye, once at about five o'clock in the evening (without any cause affecting the eyes), the surrounding objects, which I wished to regard, suddenly

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swam before my eyes; I could not see clearly, much less read. This lasted nearly a quarter of an hour. Sensitiveness of isolated spots on the thorax; feeling of weight, and frequent cramp-like constriction in the chest; dry cough, increasing in a direct ratio with the duration of the experiment, becoming constantly more troublesome, and finally obliging me to lay aside the proving for a while; *sensitiveness and feeling of inflation in the region of the vesica with frequent urgency to urinate;* violent itching in distinct points on the inner side of the thigh *and on the parts of the genitals covered with hair; sensibility of the glans* and darting stitches through it; remarkable *indifference to the opposite sex;* several times, on awaking, drawing pain in the great toe: a feeling in the little toe as if the skin were lacerated in spots; weariness of the lower limbs; especially remarked in the lower part of the thigh."

(52.) *Third proving with steady doses of the tincture.*

"From the 16th to and including the 20th January, I took daily 100 drops of the tincture without noticing any new symptoms; those developed under the previous proving again appeared with less violence, except the dry, frequently returning cough, which rendered me so anxious about my health that I was induced to discontinue the experiment."

(53.) *Fourth proving with large increasing doses of the tincture.*

Feb. 5th. I took 150 drops of the tincture; on the 6th, 300; on the 7th, 450; on the 8th, 600; on the 9th, 700; on the 10th, 900: each time between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

"These doses produced nothing new; they simply caused the most of the symptoms developed by the second experiment to return, more markedly, and with greater force. The last dose of 900 drops was followed, during the whole afternoon, by frequent eructations of food with the taste of the drug, and several times by violent, nearly watery, but painless diarrhœa.

"Were these last two symptoms the result of accident? or was the organism so loaded with matter incapable of being assimilated by means of the previous large doses, that it was obliged to get rid of it by the shortest route? and had it already by that means lost the capability of further developing in itself the characteristic symptoms of Thuja?"

(54.) *Let the last proving reply to these queries!*

Feb. 25th. I took in the forenoon *two*, and on the 27th *three table-spoons* (about 1350 drops) *of the tincture*, at the same time observing a strict diet.

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"If these enormous doses gave me no drug disease regularly classified in any nosographic system, they at least produced in me the firm conviction, that I could be very regularly and earnestly sick on taking the medicament in that quantity. The goal, which I had proposed to myself in this experiment, lay now at last in view! Why did I not, then, attain it? I confess, I had not the courage for it. The energetic attack which the drug had already made upon my thoracic organs, frightened me back. Already had my first experiment with the dilutions pointed out to me this unpleasant tendency of Thuja, although but slightly, and I found it advisable to break off the second and third provings almost from the beginning.

"The somewhat numerous symptoms that constitute my last proving began to appear for the most part some hours after the dose, and confined themselves principally to the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours; but nevertheless, they did not run an acute course, nor vanish, like meteors, after a single appearance, but returned separately during the period of from 8 to 14 days. They seemed to have a chronic character, and a marked, though irregular periodicity.

"*It was more especially upon the thoracic organs*, as in the former provings, on the *muscles, the head, especially the occiput*, and *upon the organs of generation*, that the Thuja exerted its influence. The peculiarity of the muscular pains was, that they generally affected the *middle* instead of the tendinous portions of the muscle. Most of the symptoms came on *during rest*, many of them *on waking* in the morning.

"To prevent a tedious and unnecessary repetition, I confine myself to a description of one day, the 27th of February, which was one of the richest in symptoms. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I had taken three tablespoonfuls of the tincture.

"Immediately after the exhibition of the dose, the head felt cloudy; I felt my spirits excited and became lively and loquacious (effect of the alcohol?). Soon I perceived a slow-drawing, sometimes darting pain in the right half of the face, from the temple to the teeth; then the whole became sensitive, and increased in sensitiveness with the subsequent symptoms, in the course of the afternoon. The occiput was externally warmer to the touch in a particular spot, corresponding with which I felt heat and pressure in the brain. At times dull stitches ran through the brain, generally in the direction of the eyebrows, and from the eyeball to the occiput.

"*The chest smarted internally, as if sore, especially during the dry cough which appeared from time to time. In some spots I had the feeling, as if the thorax from without, and the corresponding portions of the lungs from within, were strongly and durably constricted;* a feeling which returned frequently and strongly on the following days, especially during rest, induced frequent deep sighing, and annoyed me not a little.

"There were spots here and there on the thorax and extremities,

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painful *as if from a thrust* and especially during movement. In the other spots I perceived a stitch, leaving behind an itching, as if they had been bitten by fleas or ants; in the forearm several times a coursing and gurgling, as of single drops of blood rolling one after another. I had frequently, for a minute at a time, a pain which in the axilla, in the dorsum of the foot, and on various points of the external chest, was pinching and pressing; in the patellæ and heels was stinging, and in the external ear compressing.

"Violent twitching came on in isolated muscular parts, which was strongest in the middle of the upper part of the right thigh and of the left arm. In the ends of the fingers and toes, the twitching was finer and more transient. This muscular twitching was frequently repeated on the following days in different parts, and was one of the most troublesome symptoms; for example, it still came on on the 13th of March, and lasted for almost ten minutes in the chin.

"*The stinging pain in the heel* often returned, and was especially troublesome in walking, (for a quarter of an hour.) *The inner side of the upper thigh and the parts of the genital organs covered with hair*, were very unpleasantly affected with *itching and scraping*, frequently lasting from 5 to 10 minutes. *Frequent stitches darted through the glans*, and *the whole member, especially the glans*, was constantly sensitive. An uncomfortable sensation of fulness in the region of the bladder forced me to frequent urination; the quantity of urine did not seem increased, and its quality was perfectly normal. My digestion and evacuation seem to have been left nearly or quite undisturbed. The symptoms of the fourth proving, (eructations of food and diarrhœa,) must be considered as the result of accident.*

"The most lasting and most troublesome symptoms in my case, as may be gathered from the foregoing account, were those which affected the muscles and the chest. *The dry cough, the constriction in spots on the thorax* and in the corresponding parts of the lungs, (frequently returning, very irritating and annoying, compelling frequent deep inspirations and ameliorated by wine and beer,) first entirely disappeared in the course of about eight weeks. The striking *indifference to sexual intercourse*, by no means customary to me, continued during the whole experiment, and, in fact, still longer."

O

Dr. Wurmb instituted five experiments with Thuja; four with the tincture, and one with dilutions.

* Although Thuja has produced gastric symptoms in various provers after the exhibition of large doses, yet, it must be considered as established as the general result of all the experiments, that gastric affections are the effects not of the quality but of the quantity of the drug; effects, which may result from the administration of any of the remedies in enormous doses.—*Mayrhofer.*

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(55.) *First proving with small doses of the tincture.*

1844, Sept. W. took, from the 17th, until and including the 21st, at about 5 o'clock in the evening of each day, a coffee spoonful of the tincture of Thuja; omitted it on the 22d; took the same dose at the same hour on the two following days; omitted it on the 25th; and from the 26th to, and including the 30th, again repeated it. The following were the results.

18th. In the morning after urinating, *burning in the urethra; very painful stitches from the urethra to the anus; pressing in the region of the neck of the bladder, with urgency to urinate.* These feelings, which the prover thought similar to those usually perceived at the beginning of a clap, or after drinking new beer, lasted about twenty minutes.

19th. Soon after the dose: *tearing* in the outside of the right ankle; then in the left elbow; then *drawing* in the inner side of the upper thigh, and finally *tearing* in the second joint of the right thumb. On the 20th, soon after dinner, violent *pressing* in the left *temple*, which continued all the evening, but in a less degree. During the proving, the stools were softened, more copious, and took place from two to three times a day.

(56.) *Second proving with larger doses of the tincture.*

Oct. After a cessation of eight days W. took from the 8th to and including the 14th, at five o'clock in the evening of each day, two coffee spoonfuls of the tincture; with the following result:

11th. Soon after the dose, *feeling of roughness in the throat*, lasting some hours; pressing in the right *side of the chest*, particularly noticeable when breathing deeply, and when bending the body: at seven in the evening, drawing in the first joint of the right thumb, especially during rest, instantly disappearing on moving the finger, and returning as quickly on the cessation of the motion. This symptom continued nearly an hour; several times *drawing* in the third joint of the right ring finger, and *pressing* to the left under the short ribs.

12th. The *pressing pain* appeared at the lower extremity of the right *side of the chest*, after getting up; it was somewhat violent at first, but decreased very much during the day, without, however, entirely disappearing. In the morning a very copious soft stool. In the evening, on going out, after taking the drug, vertigo, *drawing* in the inner surface of the right thigh, in the right knee, in the right calf, in the bend of the elbow, *in both popliteal spaces*, especially the left. The feeling of roughness in the throat was less than the day before.

13th and 14th. The sexual impulse was exceedingly importunate (without any known cause). He thinks he passed more urine than usual.

15th. *Frequent*, and on every occasion *copious urination*.

16th. The *prominences* of the right *elbow* were painful, as if after a *severe knock*, and this feeling did not entirely disappear until the 18th.

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(57.) *Third proving with large doses.*

Oct. From the 20th to the 30th, W. took daily at nine in the morning, and five in the evening, two coffee spoonfuls of the tincture, and observed as follows: On the 22d, in the morning, after getting up, painful *drawing* in the second joint of the left thumb, (only during rest) for about two hours. The same feeling, but not lasting, and much weaker, appeared in the course of the forenoon, in almost all the finger joints (but only during rest). For an instant, this drawing appeared in the inner side of the left foot, as far as the sole. In the morning he had the usual, and at eleven o'clock a papescent, stool. At six in the evening, sudden drawing on the inner side of the left foot in the metatarsus.

23d. No evacuation. In the evening, before going to sleep, *drawing* in the left side of the neck. Restless night. He awoke at two o'clock, and for an hour could not go to sleep; then fell into a sleep which was interrupted by frequent waking. He had besides a feeling of stoppage in the right nostril, with frequent sneezing and *chilly feeling* in the feet, which were externally warm to the touch.

24th. Immediately after getting up, a very troublesome *drawing* in the *left side of the neck* and in the left shoulder, which only disappeared in the afternoon.

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, *drawing* in the right heel, and half an hour later, in the right index finger (disappearing instantly on movement). The symptoms of the nose continued, with dull confusion in the head. As W., according to his own observations, is but little sensible to changes of temperature, and can trace no cause for this cold, he thinks that these symptoms must be ascribed to Thuja.*

25th. The cold, with its accompaniments, sneezing, dull confusion in the head, &c., continued. At about eleven in the day, transient drawing in the index finger. Two hours subsequently, a similar drawing in the left superior maxillary bone. At eight in the evening, troublesome drawing in the left side of the hypogastrium (for a couple of minutes), which spot was also painful to the touch.

26th. The catarrh is still present, only somewhat diminished in degree. In the forenoon, sudden drawing in the left thumb and right little finger (immediately disappearing on movement and as quickly returning in rest). At about ten in the forenoon, drawing in the hypogastrium on the left side, and tenderness on pressure. At about two in the afternoon, troublesome clawing in the sternum, *frequent short dry cough, and increased discharge of urine.* Frequent waking at night; towards morning, a pollution.

27th. On rising, drawing in the right thumb; at ten in the forenoon, drawing and pressing in the hypogastrium, on the left side, particularly when touching it; during the day, drawing, now here, now there, and

*It is certainly a property of Thuja, for the catarrh came on in the same way with several of the provers.—*Mayrhofer.*

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frequent hacking cough; in the afternoon, drawing in the right arm and forearm; towards evening, painful drawing in the right great toe; at six in the evening, pressing in the middle of the sternum.

28th. Perfect health.

29th. Immediately after the dose, drawing in the lower incisors; about eleven, drawing in the right thumb; at five in the afternoon, drawing in the left superior maxillary bone; in the evening, feeling of roughness in the throat and frequent short, dry cough.

30th. In the forenoon, drawing in the right superior maxillary bone, in the inner side of the left forearm, and in the fingers of the right hand; feeling of roughness in the throat, and frequent dry, hacking cough. The catarrh, which had vanished, showed itself anew by an increased secretion of mucus from the nose. Copious urine.

31st. Increased urination: the catarrh worse.

Nov. 1st. In the morning, a loose stool, and after it a troublesome pressing in the anus, which remained the whole day. The catarrh became very severe, and one or the other nostril was almost constantly obstructed. At three in the afternoon, sneezing, succeeded by very violent sticking in the lower part of the right lung, which lasted until eleven in the evening, when, although very severe before, it disappeared at once. This sticking was greatly aggravated by sneezing, deep breathing, and coughing (but not by movement). Pain, as if the parts were sore, in the region of the ribs on touching them. At four in the afternoon, drawing in the fingers of the right hand, and afterwards in the right elbow.

2d. Drawing in the right calf the whole day. The catarrh reduced to a minimum. At four in the afternoon a hard, scanty stool, and *pressing and itching in the anus* for almost the whole evening.

3d. The running from the nose is again pretty copious; frequent sneezing; at about four in the afternoon, sneezing, and then some painful stitches in the side of the chest, within.

4th. At six in the morning, very severe stitches in the lower part of the right side of the chest; about five in the afternoon, drawing tearing in the right knee.

(58.) *Fourth proving with large doses.*

Dec. From the 7th to the 14th, W. took every day at about 9 in the morning, a tablespoonful of the tincture.—Effects:

7th. A pollution in the night, and after, a troublesome burning in the urethra.

9th. Want of appetite, especially in the evening. On the 10th, a pollution in the night.

11th. Feeling of roughness in the throat, which soon went off; then for an hour, a feeling in the throat as if there were a painless tumor there. At four in the afternoon, a papescent stool, and transient drawings often flitted about, now here, now there, especially in the upper part of the thigh. Urine increased.

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12th. Pressing in the left breast, after the sensation in the lower lobes of the lung, especially when breathing deeply—frequent urination; no evacuation.

13th. *Chills*, even in the warm room; in the evening, well; no evacuation.

14th. On waking in the morning, *drawing in the left side of the neck;* then drawing in the upper part of the left thigh (lasting two minutes and rendering walking painful.) Two stools followed, one hard and unsatisfactory, afterwards another papescent, and which left behind a long continuing burning in the anus.

15th. In the forenoon, three papescent stools (at six, nine, and eleven o'clock.) Dinner nauseated him. *Chills* even in the warm room, and apprehension of becoming sick. At six in the evening these symptoms vanished, and the feeling of health was restored.

16th. Sudden drawing here and there, especially in the fingers of the right hand; no evacuation; at four o'clock in the night a pollution.

17th. Sudden drawing in the limbs.

18th. In the morning, a hard, unsatisfactory evacuation; drawing in the limbs—at one o'clock, feeling of dryness and sense of constriction in the throat. It was the same sensation that is perceived when one is for a long time exposed to the heat of the sun without drinking. In the night a pollution.

19th. After rising, *burning in the external canthi and in the urethra:* drawing pain in the inner side of the left fore-arm, during the whole forenoon, particularly when the arm was at rest. The feeling of dryness and constriction in the throat appeared again in a slight degree. Drawing in the inner side of the left upper thigh, in the right knee and in the right hip. At six in the evening, a very unsatisfactory stool after much straining.

20th. Feeling as if the *eyelids were swollen* and a foreign body were in the eye; drawing now here, now there, in the extremities; in the evening, pressing towards the back in the chest, with oppressed breathing; no stool.

21st. In the forenoon, an unsatisfactory stool; drawing in the extremities, especially on the inner surface of the upper part of the left thigh and forearm (only while at rest.)

22d. In the afternoon, another unsatisfactory stool, drawing in different parts of the extremities, not lasting long, but frequently quite troublesome.

(59.) *Fifth proving with dilution.*

1845, January. After a pause of five weeks, W. on the 27th, 29th and 30th, took each day, about six in the evening, two tablespoonfuls of the 12th dilution of Thuja, and on the 10th of February, at about five in the evening, he took three ounces of the same dilution. The dilutions were prepared with distilled water.

30th. He first perceived, soon after taking the drug, feeling of dryness in the throat, lasting two hours; in the evening, drawing in the

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right thumb and forearm; then in the left thumb and in the teeth of the right superior maxillary bone. The increased secretion of mucus obliged him frequently to blow his nose.

31st. In the morning, frequent sneezing, stoppage of the right nostril, alternating with running. This catarrh lasted a couple of hours, then suddenly vanished; it appeared again for a little while in the evening, and ceased suddenly as if cut off.

Feb. 1st. The same symptoms.

10th. Immediately after the dose, feeling of dryness in the throat, which lasted all day.

11th. Feeling of dryness in the throat the whole evening; pressing in the left side of the chest, particularly troublesome in the region of the ribs; several times, drawing in the lower incisors, and in the first joint of the right index finger; violent *itching* in the lower part of the sacral region; at night, sticking from the right velum palati into the internal ear; the secretion from the Schneiderian membrane increased.

27th. As a closing experiment, W. drank three ounces of the 30th dilution (prepared with distilled water) at one draught. This was at about five in the afternoon; he perceived no result whatever.

This persevering and energetic experiment is not so rich in results as the quantity of the remedy swallowed would have led us to expect. Whether a want of susceptibility to the action of drug must bear the blame, whether this might have been overcome by still more massive doses, or whether dilutions taken for a greater length of time would have given a better result, cannot be determined. We may be permitted to remark, however, that the proving of drugs is no such light matter as it might appear to be. Both the idiosyncrasy of the prover and of the drug play so important a part, that a successful proving is often an entirely accidental windfall for the susceptible prover, while the boldest experimenter, with the very best will and the greatest devotion, if unsusceptible, can only obtain a scanty and one-sided result.*

P.

Dr. Ferdinand Zeiner, forty-two years old, of a delicate constitution and phlegmatico-sanguineous temperament, healthy from childhood (except the usual diseases of that period), for the last two years frequently troubled with hæmorrhoidal affections, instituted four experiments upon himself with Thuja. (It was his first essay with drugs.)

* The opponents of Homœopathy have made use of this diversity of result as an argument against the system. They forget, however, in so doing, that the susceptibility for drugs (drug-diseases) runs parallel with the susceptibility for natural diseases; and that, if there be constitutions which a particular disease, for example, variola or syphilis cannot infect, there must also be constitutions which cannot be rendered sick by a particular drug. It is only after repeated trials on individuals of the most diverse constitutions, and under the most varied influences and conditions, that we can obtain a true notion of the character of a remedy, resting on sure and broad foundations.—*Mayrhofer.*

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(60) *First proving with the tincture in small doses.*

1844, Nov. 7.—Without making any alteration in his ordinary mode of life, Z. took, in the forenoon, at about nine o'clock (two hours after breakfast, *café au lait*), one drop of the tincture in water.

Immediately after the dose he experienced vertigo, soon disappearing, *scraping in the throat*, slight griping above the navel, sticking in the right temple, numbness of his left foot, and feeling of weakness in it in walking up and down the room; *feeling of coldness* over the whole body. One hour after, the griping drew from the umbilical region towards the right groin, and occasioned there flying, often-returning pressing. The vertigo, scraping in the throat, and lame feeling in the left foot still continued.

Two hours after having taken the dose, the vertigo and griping in the abdomen disappeared in the open air, but single stitches were repeatedly felt in the right groin and between the sacrum and anus. Frequent urination in the course of the day.

At six in the evening, inflation of the abdomen for an hour, which disappeared by eructations. An hour afterwards (ten hours after taking the drug) *single stitches* were perceived *in the anus*, alternating with burning in the prepuce.

At about nine in the evening, the prover's smell* was exceedingly, almost intolerably, increased, so as to become perceptible to those about him. The night's rest was good; but soon after walking, *the stitches in the anus* came on, and the *biting in the prepuce* also was troublesome for an hour.

8th. At nine in the forenoon, Z. took another drop in water; some minutes after, griping above the navel, and during the first hour; *single stitches* in the right *frontal eminence*, scraping in the chest, forcing him to cough, and *quivering* in the upper *eyelid*, *pressing* in the right *side of the forehead*, *biting* on the upper surface of the *glans* and in the prepuce, feeling of weariness in the sole of the left foot when seated.

At ten in the forenoon, another drop. Soon after, he felt *shivering in the back;* the *feeling of weariness* in the left foot, the *sticking* in the *right side of the forehead* and the griping in the abdomen continued. Towards eleven, *drawing in the left testicle* and frequent eructations of wind. At two in the afternoon (four hours after the dose) *the itching on the prepuce* became almost intolerable. Z. also observed during the day *frequent urgency to urinate*, with passage of a copious urine. Stools regular on both days.

9th. At nine in the forenoon, Z. took four drops on sugar; soon after, slight vertigo, griping about the navel, *itchings on the prepuce*, scraping in the trachea, obliging him to cough; with *quivering* of the right upper *eyelid*, *burning* in the *left eye* near the internal canthus, compelling him to rub it, *weakness of the eyes*, *single fine stitches in the*

* Olfactus an transpiratio?—M.

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temples, feeling of weakness in the left *foot* when seated, pressing in the small of the back. At two in the afternoon, increased secretion of sweet saliva (lasting five hours), *drawing in the left testicle, urgency to urinate, with copious urine, swelling of the cervical glands,* pains in the small of the back. On the following day, on which nothing was taken, he felt in the forenoon, the pains in the small of the back, *quivering in the right eyelid* and *feeling of weakness in the left foot;* in the evening, *burning in the orifice of the urethra* and *frequent stitches in the anus.*

11th. Eight drops of the tincture. Soon after taking the dose, quivering again in the right upper eyelid, *feeling of coldness with numbness of the left foot, solitary stitches* in the shoulders, and *frequent chills over the whole body.* At three in the afternoon, a *general chill; drawing in the left testicle,* in the left thumb, *in the occiput; sticking in the temples,* in the right *side of the forehead* and in the *left knee;* pressing in the sacral region.

12th. Z. took nothing. In the evening, sticking now in the left knee, now in the head, and now in the elbow and finger joints; then, *general debility,* with such *weakness in the feet* that he thought he should fall. On the following day, he observed a *red spot* on the inner *surface of the prepuce* which itched violently and disappeared after twenty-four hours.

(61) *Second proving with the third dilution.* (5 : 95).

Nov. 25. After omitting the drug for fourteen days, Z. commenced again at nine in the forenoon, by taking four drops of the third dilution on sugar. Soon after, he perceived griping about the navel, *itchings* on the right *knee,* on the left shoulder, on the *scrotum,* and divers other places, and *burning on the inner surface of the prepuce.* After an hour: violent *drawing in the testicles;* vertigo; *greatly increased secretion of saliva* (of a metallic taste) lasting two hours, with *swelling of the salivary glands.* In the afternoon from four to five o'clock, *sticking pains in the glands of the groin.* During the whole day, *slight chills* in a warm room; *increased urgency to urinate.*

27th. At nine, A. M., eight drops of the third. After a quarter of an hour, *itchings on the prepuce,* griping about the navel, *sticking in the left side of the forehead,* pressings on the right shoulder; *weakness of the eyes,* particularly observable when writing. After an hour and a half, renewed *increase of saliva* (of an acid taste) during two hours; *sticking* in the *anus* and violent stitches in the left side of the chest, which frequently returned throughout the day; continual slight *chills and increased secretion of urine.*

28th. The symptoms of the preceding day were repeated after taking twelve drops of the same dilution.

(62.) *Third proving with the tincture in strong doses.*

Dec. 17. Z. ceased taking the drug for eighteen days, and com-

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menced again by taking fifteen drops of the undiluted tincture, whereupon, in the course of the day, he observed the following symptoms: *pressing in the forehead, frequent stitches in the frontal eminences, sticking, at one time* in the right, at another in the left side of *the chest,* griping about the navel; *scraping in the throat, intolerable biting in the anus, drawing in the left testicle, obscuration of the eyes* while writing.

18th. Twenty drops of the tincture. Soon after the exhibition of the dose: staggering while walking in the air; *pressing in the middle of the forehead, sticking in both frontal eminences* (lasting the whole day, and continually increasing); *general debility and weakness in the feet:* sticking in the shoulders and in the right knee; *stitches in the region of the groins,* often repeated during the day, with the feeling *as if the inguinal glands were swollen; intolerable itching in the anus,* lasting almost the entire day; *hasty urgency to urinate, with copious urine.*

19th. No medicine. On awaking, *sticking pain in the left frontal eminence,* as well as violent *pressing between the shoulders,* which feeling had entirely disappeared eight days before; frequent twitching in the middle finger of the right hand. The *itching in the anus* appeared but seldom.

20th. After twenty-five drops; dull confusion in the head, weakness in the feet when walking; stitching in the forehead and in different parts of the body, especially in the shoulders, arms, and legs; in the evening, *spitting of much saliva.* The *itching in the anus* is almost gone; the *tongue and palate* are very sore.

On the following three days, no dose.

21st. On awaking, sticking in the left shoulder, and in the course of the day *flying stitches in the glans;* there was also *an increased secretion of saliva.*

22d and 23d. The whole of the symptoms gradually disappeared, and the prover no longer perceived the troublesome *itching in the anus* which had so much annoyed him during the whole continuance of the experiment.*

24th. Z. took thirty drops. During the first two succeeding hours: *burning and itching in the anus,* griping about the navel, painful constriction in the hypogastrium, weakness in the feet, cracking in the knee-joints, *drawing* in the *right groin* and *pressing in the renal region.* At six in the evening: *pressing in the forehead, sticking in the left frontal eminence,* acid taste with *increased secretion of saliva,* swelling of one (which ?—M.) of the cervical glands (tonsils ?—M.)

(63.) *Fourth proving with the* 12*th dilution.* (10 : 90)

1844, January 4th. After having rested ten days, Z. took ten drops

* In my case this itching in the anus was the most durable symptom, and disappeared after the lapse of several weeks.—*Mayrhofer.*

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of the 12th dilution. During the first two hours, he observed during rest: transient griping about the navel, *repeated stitches about the anus*, which continued to increase in violence during the day, eructations of wind, sticking in the left side of the chest, on the left scapula and right temple, *failure of the eyes* when reading, transitory *chill* over the whole body with cold hands in a heated room, pressing, at one time in the right, at another in the left arm, drawing in the fingers, pain (of what sort?—M.) in the nape of the neck, stitches in the left side of the forehead, *numbness of the sole of the left foot* while sitting, *crawling in the toes*, extraordinary weakness in the left foot when going out, slight reeling, pains in the small of the back, and *increased secretion of saliva.*

At four in the afternoon, *drawing in the left testicle* with feeling of weight in it, *urgency to urinate with copious passing of water.*

During the three following days, no medicine being taken, frequent pressing in the forehead, sticking pains in the frontal eminences and temples, pressing between the shoulders.

8th. Fifteen drops of the 12th. During the first two hours: *pressing and sticking in the forehead, sticking in the shoulders, stitches in the anus, numbness of the left foot, drawing in the left testicle, feeling in the testicles as if they moved*, drawing in the fingers and pressing in the left upper arm.

All these symptoms disappeared while walking in the open air.

9th. No dose. *Frequent itching on the glans and prepuce*, alternating with *stitches in the anus*, and *the urgency to urinate was frequent and hasty.*

12th. The proving was concluded by taking twenty-five drops of the 12th dilution. Thereupon he observed: *pressing* in the middle of *the forehead*, sticking pain in the right axilla, *increased salivary secretion*, which lasted all day, *stitches in the inguinal glands, itching in the anus, flying stitches in the glans, weakness of the eyes* when reading, pressing between the shoulders and *crawling* in the toes of the left foot, which were painful in treading. In the afternoon, while seated, feeling of lameness in the left foot. At seven in the evening, when walking, uncommonly violent stitch between the *coccyx and the anus.*

13th. After waking, sticking in the left side of the chest, lasting all day.

On discontinuing the drug, all the abnormal manifestations disappeared.

Dr. Zeiner accompanies his beautiful and instructive proving with the remark, that during its whole period, the sexual desire was completely asleep; and he further made the observation, in accordance with the experience of other provers, that the greater part of the drug-symptoms were most clearly developed during rest.

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Q.

The boldest and most indefatigable prover of Thuja was Prof. von Zlatarovich, who took in 155 days, 42,260 drops of the tincture in large doses. He proved it not only on himself, but also upon a female.

1.

Zlatarovich's proving upon himself.

(64.) *First proving with increasing doses of the tincture.*

1844, Sept. 6th. Z. began his proving with six drops of the tincture, which, as also the succeeding doses, he took in the morning, fasting. On the three following days, he took eight, ten and twelve drops, and experienced no effect. On the 10th, after taking fourteen drops, he first perceived, in the evening, a transient *pain in the vertex, as though the bone were repeatedly pierced with a needle near the sagittal suture.*

11th. No effect after sixteen drops.

12th. After eighteen drops, in the evening, *pressing and burning in the hemorrhoidal vessels* (? Ed.) and frequent violent sneezing, which returned on the morning of the 13th, after twenty drops.

From the 14th Sept. to the 5th of October inclusive, Z. increased the dose daily by two drops, and observed the following results:

Sept. 14th. After dinner, frequent violent sneezing without catarrh, (a thing very unusual with him).

15th. In the morning, several times, *short, dry, barking cough.*

16th. In the afternoon and evening, *pressing* in a small spot *under the sternum*, which gradually extended to the scrobiculus.

17th. At night, and on waking, several times, *short, interrupted, convulsive cough*, which is excited by an inclination in the larynx, and leaves an unpleasant dryness in it. At noon, moderate appetite, head somewhat confused, especially in the forehead, *the throat dry and rough*, and some difficulty in swallowing. In the evening he felt very weak and unwell, with heaviness and tension in the feet, so that walking was painful; the head ached in that part of the anterior half which was covered with hair, as though compressed: nevertheless, a very good night succeeded.

18th. Of the catarrhal symptoms, nothing is left except a little roughness in the throat. This also disappeared by noon, and he felt well again. Until this point in the experiment, the sexual impulse had been much exalted.

19th. A good night's rest was followed by a day destitute of symptoms.

20th. On rising, inconsiderable cough and roughness in the throat, disappearing by noon. In its place appeared troublesome *dryness and sensitiveness of the nose*, as at the commencement of a catarrh. This

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sensation extended by degrees into the frontal sinuses, and the *eyes* also became sensitive. These catarrhal symptoms disappeared again during the afternoon. At the commencement of dinner, a *jerking constrictive pain* was felt in the hairy portion of the head, and in the afternoon painful *tension* in the right *popliteal space.*

21st. In the forenoon, dull confusion of the head; slight *burning* in the stomach, and in the left external canthus. At two o'clock, violent *burning in the eyes and eyelids;* frequent sneezing. The roots of the hair of the left eyebrow are sensitive when passing the hand over them. At dinner, burning tearing in the whole left side of the face, apparently in the periosteum. After dinner, general uneasiness for a couple of hours. In the evening *burning pressing pains in the left eye*, on the whole upper surface of the globe, aggravated by the touch; sensitiveness of the left temple; slight *drawing in the nape*, and repeated sticking from the nape to the right ear and axilla. After supper, dull confusion in the head for an hour. On lying down, the right leg was so painful, that he was obliged to place himself on his left side, contrary to his usual habit, and so to lie during the whole night.

For several days the skin on the vertex has been sensitive to the touch, and shines so clearly through the hair, that the prover was afraid he was becoming bald.

22d. On awaking, some headache in the forehead; after rising, the same feeling in the left nostril and right frontal sinus came on that had been experienced two days before; but now the right nostril was entirely free from it. At noon, frequent blowing of thick mucus from the nose. The whole right leg was painful. *Repeated urgency to urinate*, even when there was but little water in the bladder. In the evening, all the morbid symptoms had vanished, except that a little spot upon the vertex still remained sensitive to the touch.

23d. No symptoms; two liquid stools which were evacuated soon after taking the dose, seem to have prevented their appearance.

24th. He had no other symptoms to-day, than a slight *burning in the hæmorrhoidal* vessels, and copious secretion of mucus from the nose.

25th. In the morning, dull confusion in the head, especially in the region of the forehead and temples, which an hour after began to increase and extended over the vertex, but subsequently entirely disappeared; *slight burning in the canthi.* After dinner, *general weariness* with slight headache in the forehead. In the evening, *tension in the extensor muscles* of the extremities and trunk, now here, now there; subsequently heat.

26th. Normal feelings during the day. In the evening, *drawing* and *sensation of weariness, with apparent dullness of feeling* in the limbs, especially in the upper and in the forearm near the wrist; *dull confusion in the head*, especially in *the forehead.* Intellectual exertion soon fatigues; tobacco smoke is not as agreeable as at other times; frequent yawning.

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27th. In the afternoon, slight dulness in the head; no other symptom.

28th. In the night, frequent cough with raising of thick mucus. After dinner, general uneasiness, restlessness, swelling of the abdomen, feeling as if beaten in the upper arms. In the evening, good health. The cough ceased in the day.

29th. On awaking, *the glans is very sensitive;* drawing back the prepuce causes pain; frequent *dry hacking cough.* Soon after the dose, general uneasiness and stretching of the limbs. In the evening, frequent violent sneezing and tickling in the nose.

30th. In the morning frequent sneezing again, with increased secretion of mucus accompanied with *frequent dry hacking cough.*

Oct. 1st. During the day, frequent *dry hacking cough:* in the forenoon, when walking, some *itching in the hæmorrhoidal vessels:* after dinner, strong inflation of the abdomen.

2d. In the forenoon, violent *itching and prëssing in the hæmorrhoidal vein.*

3d. In the forenoon, *on the upper lip, an elevated, red, violently itching spot,* which compelled him to scratch, but was gone without a trace at the expiration of an hour.

4th. In the morning, frequent violent sneezing, in a short time ends with dulness of the head: after dinner, extraordinary distention of the abdomen, which seriously embarrassed the respiration.

5th. No symptoms after taking sixty-four drops.

6th. Seventy drops. At night, *much flatulence* was discharged. In the morning sneezing; burning in the skin of the right lower leg. After breakfast, frequent eructations with the taste of Thuja; *frequent short, dry, interrupted cough; slight chill.* In the evening, sudden, cramp-like *twitching of the under lip,* and here and there *in circumscribed spots on the skin.*

From the 7th to the last of October, he increased the dose daily by five drops, so that on the first day he took 75, and on the last 195 drops. The following were the results:

7th. No symptoms.

8th. An hour after the dose, *squeezing in the hæmorrhoids.*

9th. No symptoms.

10th. *Discharge of bloody slime from the anus,* as well by day as at night; frequent discharges of *flatulence,* which were always accompanied by some moisture. Towards evening, uncommonly strong appetite, which must be appeased; subsequently, *pressing in the hæmorrhoidal vein* when seated.

11th. No symptom worthy of mention appeared during the whole day, but in the evening, after much conversation in company, a pressing headache began in the forehead, extended gradually towards the vertex, and slowly disappeared.

12th. One hundred drops. Slight drawing behind the right ear, and some constriction in the ear; ache in the forehead, which, after

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an hour, merged in the sensation as if a wedge were driven into the temple. Sneezing did not aggravate the headache, but motion of the head and swallowing had that effect. At the same time, cheerful disposition and inclination to intellectual exertion. In the night very good sleep.

13th. Uncommonly comfortable and easy.

14th. In the morning, transitory *burning in the anus.* At noon, tension in the whole right leg, while walking. After dinner, slight sensitiveness in the skin under the hair on the forehead, where the cool air at the open window was exclusively felt.

15th. At noon, frequent violent sneezing.

16th and 17th. No symptoms.

18th. In the afternoon, burning and pressing in the stomach, lasting several hours.

19th. Several small, painless *tubercles* appeared *upon the head.* The hair comes off on the vertex.

20th. In the morning, raising of tough mucus; in the forenoon, *itching in the perinæum* when seated; slight drawing over the left eyebrow.

21st. At noon, great dulness of the head; drawing in both thighs. In the evening, pressing in the forehead and in the right temple.

22d. On waking, ache in the forehead, which disappeared again after half an hour. After a normal evacuation, *burning and drawing in of the anus.* At noon, drawing in the lumbar muscles, while walking.

23d. At noon, drawing again in the loins. The lumbar vertebræ are somewhat painful when leaning forward in sitting; *feeling of soreness in the perinæum.*

24th. No symptom during the whole day.

25th. In the morning, on rising, drawing from the loins towards the nates. After dinner, very violent *itching in the anus.*

26th. At night, increased secretion of mucus in the larynx and trachea.

27th. Slight pressure in the hæmorrhoidal vein; in the evening, slight drawing in the left upper arm.

28th. *Drawing, now here, now there:* but worse on the *left side of the body: burning* in the external *canthi.*

29th. In the morning, slight heat and redness, with burning on the upper lip; drawing in the left arm.

30th. On awaking, frequent violent sneezing with tickling in the nose, and *burning in the eyes,* as though a catarrh were coming on; drawing in the right forearm.

31st. In the forenoon, *itching and burning in the hæmorrhoidal vessels,* when walking; *internal shuddering and feeling of cold* the whole afternoon, with dull confusion in the head. *In the sulcus inter nates, a clammy moisture is secreted.*

Nov. 1st. The dose was omitted; *drawing* in the limbs, particularly in the right forearm, aggravated by movement of the limb; *coldness*

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in the hands and feet; drawing in the whole right leg; pressing in the left side of the chest.

2d. Two hundred drops. In the morning, *roughness in the throat* with continual inclination to hawk, and with a deeper tone of the voice, which disappeared again after breakfast. At noon, *burning and feeling of soreness in the anus.*

3d. Two hundred and five drops. In the forenoon, drawing in the right elbow joint, and *squeezing in the hæmorrhoidal vessels.*

4th. No dose. At noon, violent *itching and squeezing in the hæmorrhoids : tension in the extensors* of the right arm, when writing. In the afternoon, normal state. In the evening, a renewal of the violent squeezing and pressing in the anus: *very earnest frame of mind*, in spite of the cheerfulness of those around him; a small *suppurating boil* on the back.

5th. Two hundred and ten drops. At noon, *drawing* in the right lower leg, especially on the outside towards the ankle, and in the right hand, particularly in the thumb. In the afternoon, from four to six o'clock, severe burning and pressing in the stomach.

6th. Two hundred and twenty drops. In the forenoon, burning in the stomach for an hour. At noon, flying stitches on the right side near the sternum for a quarter of an hour.

These stitches had this peculiarity, that instead of being aggravated, they disappeared on taking a deep inspiration, and returned again only on the succeeding expiration. In addition, slight tension in the extensors of the right hand, and drawing in the dorsum of the right ring finger.

7th. Two hundred and twenty-five drops; and he daily increased the dose by five drops until—and including the 16th of November, when he took two hundred and seventy drops—in the morning, *discharge of copious, inodorous flatulence*, and a hard unsatisfactory stool; tension in the bend of the right elbow, when writing.

8th. In the forenoon, pressing and burning in the stomach for an hour. At noon, he perceived a sensation as if the lower part of the thorax were surrounded with a bandage, which sensation disappeared in the afternoon. In the evening, a very disagreeable pressing in the region of the heart, confined to a small spot.

9th. Immediately after the dose, rolling and rumbling in the intestines; afterwards, frequent *dry hacking cough; tension* in the right hand, especially in the thumb; the same in the outside of the right thigh, extending into the knee, particularly when walking and bending. In the forenoon, the right knee-joint was painful when seated, but the pain soon disappeared, and was succeeded by a feeling of cold in the knee. A transitory pressing and tension in the heart then came on, and on its ceasing, the coldness in the knee was again perceived, but in a less degree. All these symptoms were gone at noon. At half-past one, on closing the eyes, a feeling of vertigo, (an obscure designation! M.) The power of thought was increased, but rather for analytical than synthetical reasoning.

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10th. Half an hour after the dose, rumbling in the intestines, with slight griping; frequent coughing up of mucus.

11th. In the morning, *roughness in the throat*, and frequent *hacking cough*. The *upper lip* somewhat swollen, and *burns*. After a loose stool, *burning in the anus*. After dinner, dull confusion of the head; afterwards, *heart-burn*. These symptoms disappeared in the open air. In the evening, slight *burning in the eyes*.

12th. In the morning he felt well. At noon, dull confusion of the head; *burning and dryness* in the right *nostril*, up as high as the frontal sinuses; *slight burning in the right eye;* oppression in the lower part of the thorax; frequent short, *dry hacking cough*. He feels much better in the open air than in the room; the indefinite feeling of uneasiness, however, cannot be exactly described. In the evening, the knees were painful while walking, as though bruised; the weight of the body seems to him to be too great for the legs.

13th. *At night he urinated more than usual.* In the morning, after rising, frequent raising of mucus, leaving behind a feeling of sensitiveness in the larynx: *discharge of copious inodorous flatulence.* After dinner, drawing behind the right ear, with single *stitches in the mastoid process of the temporal bone.* When this symptom had disappeared, as it soon did, short accesses of *crawling and running* on the left side *of the occipital bone* came on; also, *burning and pressing in both eyes.*

14th. On waking, aching in the forehead, which disappeared by degrees after rising, but returned at about half-past nine, became heavy and pressing, and only vanished after four hours; after which, pressure on the vertex, as if a weight lay there. To these were added, weariness and uneasiness in the whole body, *coolness and flying shudderings over the back.* At noon, his food had a disagreeable bitter-sharp after-taste, which was recognised, especially at the root of the tongue and in the fauces. The uneasiness became less after dinner, but even black coffee left behind an unpleasant after-taste.

15th. Soon after the dose, constriction about the navel and slight pressing in the lower border of the right orbit, soon going off; but the orbital edge remained sensitive to the touch, and to the closing of the eye for a quarter of an hour. Afterwards, tension in the right ankle while walking. The respiration is not altogether free; the thorax is raised during inspiration, with somewhat more difficulty than usual, and a short, *dry hacking cough* frequently comes on: a *violently itching tubercle* makes its appearance *upon the upper lip*, near the right corner of the mouth.

16th. An hour after the dose, oppression of the chest; troublesome breathing, drawing between the shoulders, burning and pressing in the stomach, increased by movement and by speaking. Constriction of the anus after two papescent stools. Also, heaviness and lameness in the right arm, and slight *drawing* in the right *masseter*, with *confluence of saliva into the mouth.*

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From the 17th to, and including the 29th, he ceased to take the Thuja, and observed the following symptoms:

17th. In the night, *drawing* in the right *upper arm, axilla, and shoulder*, preventing his lying on that side. In the morning, these pains became intolerable, but by warmly wrapping up the painful parts, they gradually diminished, and finally entirely disappeared, leaving behind a feeling of lameness in the arm. At about half-past nine, the tearing in the shoulders and upper arm returned in *frequent short attacks*. After dinner, general weariness and universal feeling of discomfort. In the evening he feels generally better, but the pain in the shoulder is again very violent, and in the right arm; especially in the forearm there is a condition bordering upon *paralysis, with feeling of coldness*. Before going to sleep, *very gloomy frame of mind*.

18th. At ten in the forenoon the pain in the arm came on in short accesses, was sensible until noon, but was milder than the day before, and ceased entirely in the afternoon. The mind became more cheerful again.

19th. The pain in the arm is entirely gone, and Z. feels well the whole day.

20th. At noon, slight drawing in the small of the back, *drawing* in the left *groin* and frequently *a dry hacking cough*. No trace of the pain in the arm.

21st. Burning in the whole nose, which seems to feel as if swollen, with increased sensitiveness on the septum, on which several *vesicles* are to be seen. The *upper lip* is likewise sensitive. In the afternoon these symptoms have disappeared again, and the vesicles on the nose are dried up. On the two following days no drug symptoms were observed.

24th. In the evening of the 24th and the whole forenoon of the 25th an exceedingly troublesome headache came on, which was seated in the upper surface of the vertex, was heavy and pressing, and from time to time in single stitches and thrusts. The brain was apparently unaffected, but the *head* externally was somewhat *sensitive* to the touch, as were also the eyes. Cool air diminished the pain; when it was at the worst, he supported his face in the concavity of his hand, and for some time rubbed his forehead, eyes and face, whereupon the pain entirely disappeared, and in the evening his head was wholly free, except a slight crawling and running on the places before indicated. On the four following days, no symptoms.

(65.) *Second proving with massive doses of the tincture.*

Nov. 30th. 300 drops of the tincture. Two hours after, slight *tearing in the nape*, and distension of the abdomen by flatulence.

Dec. 1st. No medicine was taken. In the morning he remarked upon the forehead over the root of the nose, a *red streak*, which did not itch nor present any appearance of roughness, and was visible until

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noon. He had a feeling over the crest of the right ilium, on touching it, as if it had been bruised. At noon, a transient drawing came on in the first joint of the right thumb which was, in consequence, somewhat less easily moved.

2d. 300 drops. In the forenoon, the *red streak* was again visible upon the forehead, but no other especial symptom manifested itself the whole day.

3d and 4th. 300 and 310 drops produced no effect.

5th. 320 drops. There appeared *in the sulcus between the nates*, not far from the *anus*, *a painful spot*, which felt sore for an hour.

6th. No drug and no symptoms.

7th. 330 drops. Immediately after the dose, flying stitches in different parts of the body; frequent *dry hacking cough;* afterwards, raising of mucus; in the afternoon, pressing and burning in the stomach for an hour; then, transient feeling of pressure in the heart and single stitches in the lower half of the right side of the chest. Not the slightest trace is perceptible of the hæmorrhoidal congestion, which was usual during the earlier days of the experiment, and this the prover considers as a curative effect of the drug.

8th. No dose and no symptoms.

9th. 340 drops. In the afternoon, slight burning and pressing in the stomach during an hour. In the evening *general weariness* and uneasiness, with dull confusion of the head; drawing in the joints of the hands and feet. The abdomen was incommoded by a supper which was eaten with hearty appetite.

10th and 11th. 350 and 370 drops produced no symptoms.

12th. 380 drops. In the morning, a small, painless, non-itching *tubercle near the raphé of the perinæum;* the eyes on waking were glued with mucus. In the afternoon, relaxation and sleepiness. In the evening, inclination for exertion; frequent slight *drawing from the mastoid process* of the right temporal bone downwards. Afterwards single, flying, very painful *stitches from the depth of the right ear* through *the external ear*. An hour after, when the ear-ache had disappeared, a violent stitch drove suddenly through the left temple as if an awl had been forcibly thrust into the brain. The pain lasted but a few seconds, but the spot remained for some time sensitive.

13th. 400 drops. In the morning, feeling of fulness with stoppage in the right ear and frequent sneezing, which returned in the evening, soon after which pretty violent *itching in both nostrils* towards the point of the nose, after a short continuance of which, *a secretion of a thin mucus* followed. Also, sticking drawing on the inner surface of the left forearm towards the wrist, nausea mounting from the abdomen, with slight inclination to vomit.

Z. made the observation that the morbid feelings produced by Thuja are aggravated during rest; and by remaining quiet, symptoms are developed which disappear on motion in the open air.

14th. No dose and no further symptoms except tension in the flexor surface of the right leg and inflation of the abdomen.

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15th. 410 drops. In the afternoon a couple of transient tearings in the tendinous expansion on the right side of the neck.

16th. 420 drops. During the whole forenoon a very unpleasant sensation of cold, the external temperature being + 1 R. (34° F.). The *hands and feet are icy cold* and the skin of the hands is purple. At noon, before dinner, for a little while *oppression of the chest with difficult respiration* and slight pain in the anterior surface of the stomach on taking a deep inspiration, as though from external pressure. In the afternoon and evening, these symptoms were gone.

17th. No drug and no symptoms.

18th. 430 drops. Soon after the dose, tenesmus and a hard, very unsatisfactory stool; also, transitory pressure on the chest; *burning in the urethra* towards the bulbus for several minutes; in the evening, something of a headache; at night, quiet sleep.

19th. No dose. On awaking, violent pressing headache in the vertex, which went off by degrees while he was still in bed, and disappeared entirely after he had arisen. Breakfast did not relish; and while at table, slight vomiturition; to which were added general weariness and faintness, with pressure and sensitiveness in the eyes.

20th. 450 drops. Not a trace of a symptom appeared in the forenoon; even the eructations with the taste of Thuja, which formerly were sure to come soon after taking the drug, did not once manifest themselves. In the afternoon, general malaise, with a sensation as if a chill were about to come on. Dull confusion of the head for half an hour.

21st. No dose. In the morning, *burning in the skin of the right lower leg;* slight sensitiveness in the vertex and right eye; *feeling of soreness at the anus.* Towards noon, throbbings in the right temple, when rising from a seat. Dinner was devoured with a veritable canine appetite. Two hours afterwards, general malaise, frequent *dry hacking cough*, and slight dulness of the head. In the evening, *pressure* in the hæmorrhoidal vessels when sitting. A painful inflamed tubercle makes its appearance on the right side of the forehead, and the neck appears as if swelled, so that the loose neckcloth is troublesome. Serenity of mind.

22d. No dose and no symptoms.

23d. 500 drops. In the morning, before the dose, short, *dry, troublesome cough*, without the former catarrhal symptoms. After it had gradually become quieted, by taking sugar moistened with water, violent burning in the stomach came on, which lasted until he got up. In the forenoon, uneasiness and sensitiveness to the cold air; at noon, troublesome drawing in the right radius, along the forearm as well as in the hand, into the little finger. In the afternoon, *heart-burn.*

24th. In the afternoon, when passing his water, slight *burning in the urethra.*

25th. In the morning, on walking, he had a violent erection, with strong desire for coition; but notwithstanding the existing voluptuous feeling, there was no emission, which is not usually the case with him.

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He felt besides, weight and tension in the right leg, and in the evening, *burning in the eyes*, especially in the internal canthi.

26th. He felt perfectly well, and so on the 27th he again took five hundred drops. On awaking (before the dose), the sexual impulse was again active, and on this occasion, with normal results. After the dose, in the forenoon, violent *tension in the right lower leg*, on which the skin was painful as though *sore* and *ulcerated*, which sensation was lessened after dinner. In the afternoon again, a very violent erection. Afterwards, a delightful feeling of corporeal well-being and inclination to intellectual labor. In the evening, his foot was entirely without pain, and a *short*, *dry*, *interrupted cough* was excited by tobacco smoke.

28th. 500 drops again. In the forenoon, when walking in the open air, slight transient colic. As he came in at night from the cold air into a room, he felt a very violent stitch in the right ear, from the external part inwards to the internal, which compelled him to hold his breath, and left the ear sensitive for a while.

29th. No dose. In the morning another but less severe attack of the pain in the ear came on. He had a sensation in the ear, as if the free access of the air were prevented, but without the slightest diminution of the hearing. In the forenoon, the ear was well again; but after dinner he had the feeling in it as if the external organ were filled with water, similar to the sensation felt when one dips his head under the surface. *Drawing and tension in the occiput.* The right lower leg was twice painful during the day.

30th. 500 drops. Immediately after rising, the pain in the right lower leg again established itself. A spot next to the tibia, near a varicose dilatation, smarted as though it was *sore*, was very *sensitive* to the touch, and the *skin over it* was slightly *reddened*. In the forenoon, burning and pressing in the stomach. At noon, but little appetite. In the afternoon, strong inflation of the abdomen; burning in the stomach; *dry*, *short*, *hacking cough*, and *peevish humor*. In the evening, the right lower leg was again painful upon its upper surface, as if sore.

31st. No dose. On rising, after a very good night's rest, the pain in the leg again made its appearance. The spot which we noticed yesterday is still sensitive, but no more reddened. The ear, which for some days has not felt altogether right, is now entirely recovered. In the afternoon, *heart-burn*. In the evening he felt well.

1845, Jan. 1st. After a good night's sleep, he awoke with a very severe pressing headache, which, at the commencement, was confined to the vertex: after a while extended to the frontal eminences and eyes, and again returned to the vertex and disappeared. In the morning, he hawked up a thick tenacious mucus from the larynx. Although no Thuja had been taken, still the burning in the right lower leg developed itself in the forenoon, as did also, for a little while, a reminiscence of the earache of the 29th December. In the afternoon, severe burning on the inner side of the right lower leg was again troublesome. In the

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evening, the head and ear were entirely relieved. But when he especially directs his attention that way, the head and earache threaten to come on again, which is not the case when he intentionally fixes his mind upon the other suffering parts.

2d. 500 drops. In the forenoon, frequent eructations of wind preceded each time by painful constriction of the stomach. Instead of the right, the left ear has, to-day, a touch of the sticking pain. The right lower leg is still sensitive in the spot upon the tibia, heretofore indicated.

3d. 500 drops. Heaviness of the right leg, with *burning* on the whole inner surface of the lower leg. At two, in the afternoon, slight searching and griping about the navel. In the evening, great drowsiness.

4th. No dose. In the morning, after much straining, a very hard evacuation, followed by *pain in the anus*. At the same time, borborygmus, and three hours after, a couple of liquid stools, with subsequent *burning in the anus* (over an hour). Pressing and burning in the stomach, two hours after dinner. The right foot is less painful than yesterday. Several *inflamed tubercles* are visible on the face.

5th. 500 drops. In the morning, frequent hawking up of thick mucus. The burning in the right lower leg is drawing nearer to the ankle. After breakfast, a very unpleasant sweetish salt taste, especially in the back part of the mouth and on the root of the tongue. At ten, in the forenoon, pressing and burning in the stomach for a quarter of an hour; afterwards repeated coughing up of mucus. In the evening, heaviness and burning again in the right lower leg. The hinges of the under jaw crack when he yawns; a wholly unusual occurrence.* In the night, the whole right leg up to the hip-joint was painful, heavy, and less movable. The pain was drawing and tensive.

6th. 500 drops, after which the dose was omitted for six days. The following were the results: Soon after the drops, *burning in the throat*, obliging him to hawk; then slight raising of thick mucus; *frequent sneezing*, with obstructed nose and *roughness in the throat*. These catarrhal symptoms became more severe in the evening, and were accompanied by aching in the forehead, with weight and pressure in the eyes, and were followed by a very restless night.

7th. According to the report of his wife, he has slept very uneasily, has constantly rolled about in bed and moaned. On waking, his throat is entirely coated with phlegm, and after hawking, the larynx and trachea are painful. Then, general malaise both of body and mind; his head aches in the forehead, *his eyes burn*, *his nose is obstructed*, *and his voice is hoarse*. At noon, he felt better when walking in the open air, but when at rest the aggravation again returned. There was much *flowing from the nose*, *his feet were cold*, and the general feeling of illness sent him to bed early in the evening. It was, however, a long time before he could get warm, and dulness of the head, frequent

* Compare Dr. Huber's proving.

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cough, stoppage of the nose, and, in short, all the symptoms of a slight catarrhal fever set in.

8th. This morning he felt very uneasy, and very weak, and lay in bed until ten o'clock. Afterwards he felt better. At noon, buzzing in the head, which feels dull, frequent *dry cough, pressure in the hæmorrhoidal vessels;* for the rest, good appetite. After dinner, burning in the stomach lasting until evening, when a short, jerking, dry cough took its place. Nevertheless he was incomparably better in the evening than on the previous day. The febrile symptoms came on again at night, but ceased after midnight, whereupon quiet sleep succeeded, and towards morning perspiration broke out.

9th. During the night burning in the stomach. On awaking, frequent *dry hacking cough*, and somewhat deeper and hoarser voice. At noon, buzzing and roaring in the head, and feeling in the extremities as though they had been bruised. In the evening, troublesome *dryness in the nose* up into the frontal sinuses.

10th. In the night, grumbling and rumbling in the intestines. In the morning, frequent *coughing up of thick mucus.* On rising, *burning in the eyes.* At noon, a great improvement over the preceding day; in the afternoon, at one o'clock, while sitting, *single flying, very painful stitches in the anus*, as if from a fine needle. These stitches returned from time to time, but not in so frequent a succession as at the beginning. Troublesome *dryness in the nose.* After dinner, great inflation of the abdomen, to which was added roaring in the head. On movement in the open air, these symptoms disappeared.

11th. On awaking, frequent *coughing up and blowing from the nose of thick mucus;* subsequently, a return of the troublesome *dryness of the nose with sensitiveness of the eyes.* At eleven in the forenoon, violent *pressure in the hæmorrhoidal vessels.* In the evening, the earlier catarrhal symptoms returned, accompanied by *sensitiveness of the eyes and frequent dry cough.*

12th. No symptoms to-day, except a frequent dry cough.

13th. 500 drops. In the forenoon, *squeezing* and *pressing* at the anus; in the afternoon, he felt well. No cough came on, notwithstanding he smoked and spoke much. After supper, *flying tearing in separate jerks* from the angle of the under jaw to the os hyoides pretty deep in the integuments.

14th. 500 drops. Again troublesome *dryness in the nose* with tickling; then griping in the intestines, burning in the right lower leg, and after a very well relished breakfast, a bitter sharp-salt taste in the mouth, particularly about the root of the tongue. In the forenoon, the dryness and pressure in the nose and frontal sinuses so increased, that he was very much incommoded by it in his lecture. At noon, *a catarrhal flowing came on, and disappeared again entirely in an hour after.* Soon after the pressure on the root of the nose, and copious secretion of mucus returned. The pressure on the root of the nose afterwards drew off towards the ears, where it produced tension in the auditory passages and stoppages of the ears. This symptom vanished again, after

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some time, and in place of it transitory *pressure in the hæmorrhoidal vessels* was perceived. After supper, pressing and burning with occasional painful constriction of the stomach.

15th. 500 drops. Immediately after the dose, *dryness and tension in the nose*, with the feeling as if the *whole mucous membrane were swollen;* the taste in the mouth alluded to yesterday also appeared. These symptoms disappeared after an hour. At two in the afternoon, emission of sparing and exceedingly dark colored urine, causing *burning in the urethra.*

16th. A mucous cough set in in the morning; no dose was taken, and with this exception no symptoms were perceived.

17th. 500 drops. In the morning, frequent *coughing up of thick mucus.* At noon, while sitting quietly in the room, the familiar troublesome, *dry feeling in the nose* appeared, which was much ameliorated in the open air, but returned, though less violently, on coming into the house again. The nose first became moist after he had smoked a cigar. He noticed, in addition, two painless *tubercles* about the size of a hempseed in the *sulcus between the nates* not far from the anus. In the evening he perceived *some painful spots on the head*, at most the size of a penny. The pain seemed to be seated in the bone itself.

18th. 550 drops. On awaking, he felt his head all over, but could not detect yesterday's sensitive spots: the tubercles near the anus were also missing. In the forenoon, frequent *cough*, with *raising of thick mucus;* in the afternoon and evening, short *dry cough.*

19th. 575 drops. Discharge of much loud *inodorous flatulence*, and frequent raising of *thick mucus with slight cough.*

20th. 600 drops. In the morning, frequent violent *sneezing, with cough and raising of mucus*, and slight *burning of the eyes.* He remarked, on accidentally touching *the raphé of the perinæum, that on the right side it was sharply prominent, and felt thickened as if the skin were indurated*, without being in the least painful. *Violent heartburn* an hour after dinner, lasting a couple of minutes, then lulling for several minutes, then returning, and so coming on in *frequent accesses.* Through the whole day, the *nasal secretion was tolerably copious*, and *thick mucus* was thrown off by *frequent coughing.* Pressure in the stomach was occasioned by roast meat eaten in the evening. He also perceived, here and there, a slight drawing under the skin in the tendinous expansions, and on making certain movements with his head a *creaking* in the *cervical vertebræ.* This symptom had already been frequently observed by the prover without any particular attention being paid to it, but to-day it was troublesome in a much greater degree.

21st. No dose. He slept remarkably well during the night. In the morning he coughed up mucus once or twice. Towards noon, a very unpleasant, pressing headache came on in the vertex, which diminished in the afternoon, and disappeared in the evening. At six in the evening, slight burning in the stomach and frequent coughing up of mucus.

22d. 600 drops. Thereafter, frequent slight *coughing up of mucus.*

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At noon, burning in the lower border of the right nostril, which was sensitive to the touch (for half an hour).

23rd. 620 drops. During the whole forenoon he could not get warm, and twice, while walking, spat blood, the origin of which he supposed to be in the cavity of the mouth, but could not trace it with certainty. In the afternoon, burning and pressing in the stomach (for an hour); in the air, *tearfulness of the eyes.*

24th. 650 drops. In the morning slight *coughing up of mucus;* otherwise, he felt well all the forenoon. Afterwards, in the room, a watery, *catarrhal flow* came on, and after dinner, frequent, *short dry cough.* For a long time, the urine, on emptying the chamber, has been found thick and turbid, with a sediment at the bottom of the vessel.

25th. No dose. In the forenoon, an especial feeling of malaise with general discomfort. He frequently coughed up thick mucus, and had pain in his stomach and heaviness in the right foot.

26th. 700 drops. During the night, excellent sleep. In the morning, immediately after the dose, emission of flatulence both upward and downward. He subsequently observed slight burning on the inner side of the right lower leg. After breakfast, weakness in the stomach with confluence of saliva into the mouth. While seated at his writing-table he felt the influence of the drug spreading through his system, and he had no doubt that if he remained quiet, manifold symptoms would soon make their appearance, but he was obliged to go out, and the development of the effects of Thuja was always hindered by bodily movement. At ten in the forenoon, slight burning in the stomach and in the eyes, slight squeezing about the anus, and short accesses of drawing in the right arm and leg. In the open air he felt well. After eating ices, scraping sensation in the throat, unpleasant taste in the mouth, and constriction in the region of the os hyoides. In the evening, tobacco-smoke, reading and writing by candlelight produced either burning in the eyes or cough, an intimation that the catarrhal symptoms were the effect of the operation of the drug.

27th. On waking, the eyelids were slightly agglutinated. Some thick mucus was thrown off by slight coughing, and after a papescent stool, slight burning in the anus was manifested.

The dose of 725 drops produced, after breakfast, an unpleasant, resinous, constrictive taste in the mouth. As he was much in the open air no other symptom was developed except frequent sneezing.

28th. In the morning, *coughing up of thick mucus* again. Immediately after taking 750 drops, tearing in the tendinous aponeurosis on the skull (for some minutes); in the forenoon, frequent light *cough with raising of thick mucus;* at noon, great excitement in the genital organs, especially *tickling in the prepuce and glands.*

Z. remarks: "In my case, Thuja operated in a striking manner upon the hæmorrhoidal vessels; for I felt in them, at times, congestion, and then again, such a slimness, I might say emptiness, that it attracted my observation even when I was not paying attention to that quarter; and

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this alternation of sensations frequently took place twice or three times a day."

29th. 775 drops. No symptoms the whole forenoon. After dinner, sleepiness, *feeling of coldness*, especially *in the feet;* a boring stitch on the right side of the under-jaw; a couple of erections, and on the emission of some very dark colored urine, *burning in the urethra;* late in the evening, when visiting the privy, two flying, very painful stitches low down in the left side of the chest.

30th. In the morning, he several times coughed up thick mucus. After taking 800 drops, *burning in isolated spots* under the skin, particularly on the right side of the chest. Towards noon, while walking in the open air, *a sudden, flying stitch darted through the urethra*, came out from the bulbus, pressed almost to the middle of the urethra, and was so violent that he was unconsciously obliged to bend over. At five in the evening, a laming drawing of short duration in the right shoulder and in the thumb of the right hand; soon after, tearing in the palm of the hand near the wrist (for half an hour). At half past eight, he was seized in the street with general malaise and such universal debility, with weakness in the stomach, that he took a small glass of cordial at a coffee-house. After a while he felt better again, but about 10 o'clock he felt an indisposition by no means easy to describe in words; his mind was at the same time wholly undisturbed. It was a long time before he could go to sleep, and he awoke in the morning earlier than usual.

On the 31st and the two following days he took no medicine.

31st. In the forenoon, *burning in the anus; at 7 in the evening, violent heartburn.* Notwithstanding the shortness of the preceding night's rest, he felt, all day, no tendency to somnolency. The urine was voided very seldom. On the following night, a good sleep.

February 1st. In the morning, frequent *hawking up of mucus, sneezing, slight agglutination of the eyes*, and burning in the *right lower leg.*

2d. After rising, *drawing tearing* in the right arm, especially along the course of the ulnar nerve, in the right thigh, in the right zygoma, and in the right side of the chest. After a little while, these symptoms passed off and appeared, but weaker, in the left side of the body.

3d. In the morning, coughing up of mucus and a single sneeze. An hour after 850 drops, *dulness in the head*, on the *right side of the forehead*, continuing an hour, and *dryness of the nose.* After dinner, slight bnrning in the stomach, heaviness and weariness of the legs with dulness of the head, and indisposition to any kind of intellectual labor. *The eyes secrete much gum;* the face is wan and the appearance bad all day.

4th. No dose. In the morning, slight dulness of the head; *short drawing tearing, now here, now there, but always on the left side of the body.* In the evening, *burning of the eyes* as if the room were smoky (for an hour). Subsequently, debility of the legs, and on writing, a return of the burning of the eyes. The secretion of urine is very sparing; and the urine itself soon becomes thick and turbid by standing, and deposits a copious, clayey sediment.

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5th. 875 drops. Thereupon, *emission of much flatulence;* slight pressing on the inner side of the right knee; transient drawing in the left ancle, afterwards in the right thumb, and finally on the radial side of the right upper arm, where the pain disappeared after half an hour; slight griping in the intestines, with the feeling as though they were pinched with the fingers in a circumscribed spot, now here, now there: on smoking a cigar, the dryness of the nose, which had been already often remarked, came on, and the mucus hawked up had an unpleasant, sharp, resinous taste. These symptoms vanished in the open air; but in walking against the wind, *his eyes continually watered*, which had already been frequently remarked to be the case, but had not been specially attended to by the prover. After dinner, great inflation of the abdomen (for an hour) and a couple of gripes in the intestines. In the evening, slight *itching and pressing in the anus.*

6th. 900 drops of the tincture. Immediately after the dose, two sneezings, which seemed to be excited by a vapor rising from the stomach into the nose; then a couple of *short, dry coughs*, and slight burning on the dorsum of the right foot. The eyes were somewhat agglutinated and watery in the open air. During the lecture, his voice was hoarse with frequent inclination to hawk. On coming into the room from the open air in the afternoon, he had, for some time, painful thumping and roaring in both ears. An evacuation, followed by violent pressing, was unsatisfactory.

7th. 925 drops. Immediately afterwards, discharge of flatulence upward and downward, burning externally over the lower ribs of the right side; then, burning in the stomach, with eructations with the taste of Thuja during the whole forenoon. Burning in the stomach again at dinner, which was eaten with appetite (for an hour). For several days past he has noticed that while he is smoking a cigar, seated at the writing table, he is obliged to cough, dry and interrupted, which was not usually the case. In the evening, on eating fish, pressing and burning in the stomach.

8th. 950 drops. Soon after, inclination to cough, and burning in the throat on the left side near the larynx, which afterwards extended towards the left ear, with more of a feeling of soreness, and soon after disappeared. Slight constriction and compression of the lower half of the chest, and transient stitchy pains on both sides of the thorax extending to the armpits. Towards noon, *burning at the anus*, and in the right leg. He felt well in the air. After dinner, slight *burning in the urethra when urinating.* In the evening, *burning and stinging in the edges of the eyelids* (even the smoke of tobacco burns in the nose), *with sticking in the nape over the joint of the atlas* (for half an hour). The following night, he slept well, and *sweat*, on awaking, *so strongly on the inner side of the thighs and legs*, that the skin was completely wet, while the rest of the body was dry. (Compare Dr. Huber's proving.)

9th. Z. concluded his second experiment by taking 1000 drops of the tincture. After the dose, burning in the stomach (for half an

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hour); then, *feeling of coldness* over the whole body, in a warm room, especially in the hands; rumbling and slight griping in the intestines; somewhat later, *creeping shudderings*, particularly in the *back*, with hot face; heaviness of the eyelids, with slight *burning of the eyes* and heat in the right ear. The breathing at the same time was easy, and the passage of the air through the nose free. The temperature of the open air 3° R. (39° F.) affected him so unpleasantly that he trembled from head to foot with cold. After dinner, transient pressing headache in the vertex; *laming drawing* in the right *armpit*, *coming on by fits;* occasional drawing in the right thumb.

10th. His voice was hoarse during his lecture, and his throat so choked with mucus that he was frequently obliged to hawk. After dinner, *burning of the eyes* again, and somnolency also; slight compression and crawling externally on the occiput. After a short and very refreshing nap, burning in the stomach, eructations of wind, discharge of flatulence, frequent *dry cough*.

11th. In the morning, after a hard scanty stool, *pressing and burning at the anus;* also, soreness in the bend of the right arm when extending it (the whole forenoon); pressing headache on the vertex and in the temples (the whole evening); *feeling of coldness*, especially in the hands and feet, and on the anterior surface of the thigh down to the knee, when seated in the warm room.

12th. In the morning, coughing, with raising of mucus. In the forenoon, there was a return of the soreness in the bend of the arm, but in a less degree than yesterday.

(66.) *Third proving with the* 10*th dilution.*

Z. now instituted an experiment with the diluted Thuja.

On the 12th of February he tasted the 10th dilution, which had been provided for the proving, in order to ascertain if he could discover the taste of Thuja in it, which was not the case. Thereafter, in the course of scarce a couple of minutes, the same troublesome *dryness in the nose* came on which had been perceived on the third of the month, and remained for half an hour. In the afternoon, he perceived burning and pressing in the stomach (for an hour).

13th. 10 drops of the 10th dilution, which had been previously shaken for five minutes with two ounces of distilled water. In the afternoon, *burning in the stomach* (for an hour), and in the evening, *pressing in the hæmorrhoidal vessels.*

14th. The same dose. After dinner, sleepiness, and on lying down on the couch, instead of the expected slumber, painful, *cold running* from the *nape*, over the *back*, down to the sacral region, which were increased by every movement of the body, and soon disappeared after rising.

15th. For the last time, Z. took 10 drops of the 10th dilution immediately before breakfast (café au lait). Shortly after he perceived a sharp taste in the mouth, and had eructations with the taste of Thuja.

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He remarks at this point: "I must confess that I am not in a situation to account for this symptom. How should it be possible for ten drops of the 10th dilution of Thuja, drunk in two ounces of water, followed by a breakfast of bread and coffee and the smoking of cigars, to affect the gustatory nerves?" *

The drawing in the right shoulder also came on for a little while. After dinner, he was again annoyed by the dryness in the nose, already often described, and burning on the tongue; in the evening, burning in the stomach.

16th. An entirely new symptom made its appearance. As he was going to dinner, there *was a sudden sparkling before his eyes*, and a multitude of *black shining points swam before them*, so that he could not clearly make out surrounding objects. After a while this symptom disappeared; first from the right eye.†

26th. Eleven days after the closing of the proving. In the evening, *tearing and laming drawing in the left axilla*, which on the following day extended to the right shoulder, where it remained an hour. On the same day he perceived, for a short time, a constrictive feeling in the back between the scapulæ, which somewhat hindered respiration, and also motion of the arms. Afterwards he had a *feeling* in the internal *canthus of the right eye, as if a grain of sand* had fallen into the eye; this continued until bed-time, and rendered the movement of the eyelids somewhat painful, though no objective alteration in the appearance of the organ could be detected.

28th. The eye was entirely restored; but in the morning, a pressing headache in the region of the vertex came on for a short time, and returned in the evening, accompanied by burning in the stomach. No other effects of the Thuja were remarked by Professor Von Zlatarovich. ‡

Q.

(67.) *Zlatarovich's proving of the tincture of Thuja on a young woman.*

Catharina Ratmayer, 23 years old, unmarried, thin, of a nervous excitable constitution, suffered when a child from scaldhead, and from worms. She was chlorotic from her twelfth to her nineteenth year. The catamenia first appeared in her fifteenth year; but during the first year, they appeared very irregularly, and even at the present time, are

* In our opinion, this taste of Thuja is to be attributed, not to the ten drops of the 10th dilution, but to the 40,000 drops of the mother tincture which had been previously taken, which had penetrated, and, so to speak *thujacised* the whole body. A new reaction followed the new and almost immaterial dose, and that might disengage a perceptible portion of the previously taken mass.—*Mayrhofer.*

† Compare Dr. Huber's proving.

‡ We must give this bold and persevering experiment the highest tribute of our acknowledgment and admiration.—*Mayrhofer.*

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sometimes absent for two or three months, especially on any violent mental excitement. They appeared last on the 23d of September, and continued for six days, which has been their usual duration for some time past. She has suffered for a year with accompanying cramps in the abdomen. She has had for some years a flat, dry tetter on the chin and lips.

1844, Oct. 17th. She began the proving of Thuja with ten drops of the tincture, taken fasting in water, in the morning. Two hours after she perceived heat and vertigo (for half an hour).

18th. 15 drops. In the forenoon, pressing in the stomach.

19th. 20 drops. After dinner, transitory *coldness over the whole body*.

20th. 30 drops. She feit well during the day. In the evening, *chilliness for several hours*, passing into heat on lying down.

21st. 35 drops. No symptoms.

22d. 40 drops. In the following night, pain in the stomach, with nausea and vomiturition (for an hour).

23d. 45 drops. Pressing headache through the day, beginning on the right side, afterwards extending over the whole head.

24th. 50 drops. In the forenoon, eructations with the taste of the drug and slight headache for a couple of hours.

25th, 26th, and 27th. 55, 60, and 65 drops. No symptoms.

28th. 70 drops. *Coldness all day;* cutting above the navel, extending into the sacral region; before bed-time, difficult respiration with pressure on the chest, by reason of which she could not get to sleep for a long while.

29th. 80 drops. In the morning, on waking, very violent pressing aching in the forehead, lasting all day. The menses, which should have appeared on the 25th, came on, for the first time, to-day, but unattended with colic.

The following six days passed without taking any of the drug. During the first two, she had continual headache, copious eructations of wind, and wandering, drawing pains in the hollow teeth. On the 1st of November she was well. On the 2d she had, in the morning, a three hours' headache, at one time in the right, at another in the left temple, and again in the vertex. On the 3d, the catamenial flow ceased; it had been less than usual.

4th. 85 drops. After breakfast, exceedingly violent colic, and transient cutting and rumbling in the intestines.

5th. 90 drops. A return of yesterday's colic, but less violent; accompanied by *weariness and general weakness*, with heaviness in the feet and general feeling of discomfort. She felt as if she were threatened with a severe attack of illness.

6th. She awoke with a very violent headache, and took 95 drops. During dinner, very severe, but very transitory colicky pains came on suddenly, and also frequent *creeping coldness*, as during a fever.

On the following two days, 100 and 105 drops produced no symptoms.

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9th. 110 drops. In the forenoon, *feeling of coldness;* in the afternoon, *frequent feverish alternations of cold and heat.*

10th. 115 drops. Slight headache all day.

On the next two days, 120 and 125 drops produced no symptoms.

13th. 130 drops. She felt all day weak and debilitated.

14th. 135 drops. Violent tearing on the left side of the head, and in the teeth of that side.

15th. 140 drops. For four hours after the dose, she was as if stupefied, sleepy and weak; the rest of the day well.

16th. 145 drops. She then ceased taking the remedy for sixteen days. During this time the results were as follows:

On the day of the dose, stupefaction again and sleepiness, which did not last so long, however, as on the previous day. In the afternoon, frequent eructations of wind, and pressing in the stomach, which extended through the throat into the fauces. Late in the evening, on going to bed, tearing on the right side of the head, and itching over the whole skin, especially on the abdomen, as if she were covered with an eruption. Painful *inflamed tubercles* appeared on various spots on the body.

17th. In the forenoon stomach-ache and melancholy state of mind; in the afternoon, more cheerful humor. This alternation of humors has already manifested itself for some days past.

18th. In the forenoon, pains in the stomach; *hawking up of mucus; stoppage of the nose*, with nasal sound of the voice, *biting on the whole body;* in the evening, sticking in the head, and transient tearing in the left hand.

19th. In the afternoon, tearing in the teeth of the left side, and afterwards a very restless night.

20th. Very severe catarrh with increased secretion in the air passages, painful swallowing, and sticking in the head.

These symptoms disappeared by degrees on the following days, and she continued the proving on the 2d of December, by taking 150 drops. Soon after the dose, stupefaction (effect of the alcohol? M.) and extreme drowsiness during the whole day.

Dec. 3d. 155 drops. Stupefaction, sleepiness and frequent eructations of wind.

4th. 160 drops. After dinner she was very thirsty, and so inflated that she could not bear the pressure of the strings about her body.

5th. 165 drops. The same symptoms.

6th. No dose. Extreme melancholy.

7th. 165 drops. After awaking, very violent headache, lasting all day and disappearing on the next day on which the dose was omitted.

On the next three days, 170, 175, and 180 drops produced no symptoms.

12th. 185 drops. After dinner, extreme thirst; in the evening, colic.

13th. 190 drops. Colic with two fluid evacuations, great thirst and *cold over the whole body*, with drowsiness.

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14th. No dose. She awoke with sticking in the left side of the head, which soon went off; but the head was dull all day. She had also *drawing from the head over the nape and the back to the sacral region*, and complained of *general weakness with heaviness and coldness of the feet*, and in the evening, of general burning heat, whereupon restless sleep followed.

15th. She awoke with headache, and took 195 drops. In the evening, *coldness in the back with alternations of heat.* She has made the observation for several days past, that on bowing, she has sticking in the left side of the head, even if she were not just then suffering from headache.

16th. She closed the proving with 200 drops. The headache with which she awoke lasted three hours, and after it had ceased, sticking pain came on when bowing, but on the right side of the head. After dinner, pressing in the right side of the chest, during the whole afternoon, accompanied in the evening by sticking, which extended into the sacral region. During the whole day, *coldness*, especially in the *back*, with general weakness and sensation of weariness. In the evening, manifest fever symptoms developed themselves, as: headache, heat of the skin, full, accelerated pulse, besides sticking in the right hypochondrium (especially during respiration), which extended into the sacral region. She went to bed on this account, and general heat came on, succeeded by quiet sleep.

17th. There was no fever, but she felt weak. She has had no evacuation for two days past, and no appetite; a bitter mucous taste in the mouth. The pains in the chest are completely gone; borborygmus is frequent in the intestines; in the evening, sticking in the head, and pressing in the left side of the chest. These symptoms are diminished by an evacuation. The sleep was disturbed during the night by heavy, harassing dreams.

18th. In the morning, headache and *cough, with copious excretion of mucus; catarrh* and bitter taste the whole day, *thirst with alternations of heat and cold*, the latter *especially in the dorsal and sacral region*, with hot head and face. On going to bed, *pressing on the chest, with difficult breathing* and sticking in the side. Before midnight, *coldness;* towards morning, *warmth;* finally *perspiration.*

19th. On rising, violent sticking in the head, especially on moving; great accumulation of mucus. In the forenoon, *alternations of heat and cold.* Towards noon, the headache became very severe, and remained so for half an hour; there came on then, *drawing in the small of the back* (aggravated while seated), *stoppage of the nose, burning of the eyes*, frequent eructations of wind, *difficult*, almost panting *respiration*, violent *cough*, with *raising of mucus.* In the afternoon, slight colic, with borborygmus and inflation of the abdomen. In the evening, *general chilliness* without thirst. The pulse beat at the rate of 100 in a minute, was full and hard. Several *inflamed tubercles* appeared in the face. Her food tasted insipid.

20th. During the night, in which she continually suffered from *se-*

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vere coldness, the catamenia appeared, ten days earlier than usual. In the morning, she felt very ill; her head was dizzy as if stupefied, her mouth tasted very bitter; all her teeth seemed to be loose; she frequently coughed up mucus as thick as lard. In the forenoon, she felt pretty well. Towards noon, *alternations of heat and cold* came on, with *weakness* to the extent of falling. In the afternoon, she felt well again except a slight headache. Catamenia very scanty. She observed for several days past, that she becomes hot at dinner, and her body is covered with perspiration.

21st. During the night, she slept extremely restless. So bitter was the taste in her mouth that she was obliged to get up in the night and rinse out her mouth with water. She awoke at about three in the morning, and could sleep no more on account of heat. Afterwards, a chill came on, and in the morning a very violent headache, lasting all day. Before dinner, she felt weak and sleepy, and was *cool over the whole body*. She felt better in the evening.

22d. In the morning, headache, but less than yesterday; frequent spitting of saliva and mucus, with hollowness at the stomach and insipid taste. General feeling of discomfort; she looks very ill, is weak, *depressed* in body and *mind*, and is somewhat bloated in the face. Towards noon, an attack of coughing, with raising of tenacious mucus, vomiturition and strangling; after this she felt ill and weak for half an hour, and had a return of more violent headache. At noon every thing tasted insipid. In the afternoon, when walking, great heat, weight upon the chest, breathlessness and occasional dry cough, with sticking in the head. In the evening, *coldness in the back*, with accompanying heat in the head, with great drowsiness and thirst; at night quiet sleep.

23d. In the morning, bad taste in the mouth; less sticking in the head than yesterday; she feels very hot and weak, and is frequently obliged to sit down to rest, although she insists upon it that she is better to-day than for some days past. She coughs very little, and has shorter breath than usual, with weight on the chest; her urine is copious, she has had no evacuation for two days. In the evening, chill again followed by heat, thirst and sleepiness. Pulse 120, full and hard; she is very low spirited.

24th. The same symptoms appeared, accompanied by *tearing in the hands;* in the evening, feverish pulse with headache; a good night's rest.

25th. In the morning, headache; also violent *tearing in the nape*, which extended into the axilla (which? M.) and there remained during the whole day. *The upper arms are painful, and so weak* that the patient can, with difficulty, hold them up long enough to arrange her hair; she trembles in hand and foot, looks pale and earthy, is exceedingly out of tune, *sad and disposed to weep;* respiration very short on walking, cough dry, abdomen very much inflated, taste bitter, increased thirst; alternations of heat and cold; pulse not so much accelerated, nor so full as yesterday. A hard evacuation.

26th. The patient feels so weak and powerless that she cannot leave

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her bed. Her head is very dull; she is as if stupefied and dozes much; her tongue is somewhat furred and half dry; pulse moderately accelerated, full and hard. To these symptoms were added cough and tearing in the left shoulder. This state of things, in connection with a very bad countenance and extreme prostration and depression of spirits, gave Z. reason to apprehend the development of a nervous fever (? M.), and he gave her a drop of *Puls.* 30. She continued the same for the rest of the day; she had occasional naps during the night, but they were disturbed by tearing in the left axilla and slight colic.

27th. In the morning, the same state of things, but in a somewhat diminished degree. Tongue dry at the point. In the afternoon, bitter taste, redness of the face with cool extremities, irritable humor. She had *Cocc.* 30, one drop. In the evening, copious, general perspiration, with diminution of all the morbid symptoms, and tolerably good sleep at night.

28th. In the morning, striking abatement of all the symptoms. The skin is agreeably moist, the pulse less accelerated, the feelings less gloomy; the tongue is still somewhat furred, and the tearing in the left shoulder is still present, but at times, it goes to the right shoulder and nape. She begins to feel a little appetite, and has had two stools; but she still feels very weak, dozes much, and speaks very *slowly and monosyllabically.* She had *Cocc.* 30, one drop in a tumbler of water, with directions to take a tablespoonful every two hours. The improvement continued during the day, and she had a good night.

29th. The pains are considerably diminished; the fever is slight, tongue moist, taste natural, mind cheerful. At night, sleep and copious perspiration. *Cocc.* continued.

30th. In the morning, the patient is exceedingly ill-humored, speaks but little, and keeps her eyes continually closed. For the rest, she complains of no pain, her pulse is but slightly accelerated, and there is nothing further worthy of remark. Z. gave her *Rhus* 24. She sleeps much during the day and has no appetite; the tongue is moist and a little furred; urine copious and yellow. She slept and perspired at night.

31st. With the exception of great weakness and prostration, no morbid symptoms appeared to-day. In the afternoon, the nose bled, after which her head was much relieved.

"It must be observed," remarks Z. in his relation, "that both those about the patient, and she herself had noticed that she was better and worse on alternate days, indications of a tertian type."

"I must confess," pursues he, "that I have no hesitation whatever in considering this whole attack, as it appeared, as caused by the Thuja. Had it been a natural idiopathic affection, there would have been a greater harmony in the symptoms. (*? Ed. Oest. Zeit.*) The febrile symptoms, however, stood in no relation to the extraordinary debility; there were no abdominal pains, no diarrhœa, no delirium, no metoris-

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mus, nor any of those symptoms which usually indicate the existence of a typhoid disease." *

1845, Jan. 1st. After a good night's rest, the patient, with the exception of general weakness, which was still present, felt well. Her appetite returned; she was not so depressed in mind as on the preceding days; but her speech is still very slow and drawling. She took *Ignat.* 24. At noon she was for a short time out of bed, and remained well during the afternoon.

2d. The catamenia appeared without any morbid symptoms, but lasted only one day.

15th. For the first time the convalescent went into the open air, which seems, nevertheless, to have been too soon; for on the 16th chills, want of appetite, peevishness, and a small weak pulse again made their appearance. She now took *Nux vom.* (in what dose? M.) An hour after, a shaking chill, lasting half an hour; heat came on over the whole body, preceded by a gradually increasing warmth. She was so weak that she was obliged to remain in bed the whole day. She had a thickly coated tongue, with bitter taste, but little appetite, and for two days past no evacuation. The febrile symptoms were slight. The *Nux* was continued. The next day she was better throughout, tongue cleaner, appetite returned, had a stool, increase of strength. The convalescence now steadily proceeded without any further medication, but it was a full month before she regained her former health.†

R.

(68) *Dr. Zoth's Proving with the Tincture.*

Franz Zoth, medical student, 24 years old, choleric-phlegmatic (? M.) temperament and apoplectic build; at 15 had the typhus; a year ago, was treated for ten days at the medical clinique for an inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the right arm, which had come on in consequence of intoxication with Cyanide of Potassium; in other respects was entirely well.

Zoth's proving produced very few results, notwithstanding he took 5000 drops of the tincture within three months.

1844, Oct. 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th. No effects were perceived from 5, 8, 11, and 14 drops of the tincture.

19th. 17 drops. He perceived single stitches in the right frontal region. On the following two days 20 and 23 drops produced no symptoms.

22d. 26 drops. A cough came on, which he regards as having been possibly caused by an exposure to cold.

* We do not for an instant doubt but that the above described attack was the result of the doses of Thuja; we recognise in the instability of the symptoms, in their evident discordance, and in the irregularity of the course of the disease, the fundamental characteristics of the drug.—*Mayrhofer.*

† What became of the tetter on the chin?—*Mayrhofer.*

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The cough continued on the following two days, on which 29 and 32 drops were taken.

25th. 40 drops. To the cough was added swelling of the throat, which continued during the following three days, on which 50, 60 and 65 drops were taken.

From the 29th of October to the 6th of November, Z. increased his dose ten drops each day, so that commencing with 70 drops on the first day, he took 150 on the last.

The prover's diary contains nothing remarkable for these ten days, except that the excretions* were increased in quantity, and were less consistent; which remark will also apply to the previous days.

From the 7th to and including the 22d of November, he continued the Thuja in a similar ascending scale of doses (ten drops a day), and took on the last named day 300 drops of the tincture. (He omitted the dose on the 16th.) The results were as follows:

7th. Painful *throbbing in the base of the glans* (for four minutes); afterwards, pains (of what sort? M.) in the lower half of the spinal column and in the sacrum, continuing and aggravated by bending the body; also in both knees. These pains continued also during the following day, and were attended by great general weariness.

9th. Having taken much exercise this day the pains became less; on the 10th, however, became more violent, decreased by degrees on the following days, and finally ceased on the 16th, on which day he took no dose.

17th. These (undescribed pains! M.) returned again, and were especially violent in both hips, weaker in the sacral region and knees.

18th. They ceased in the sacral region, but continued in the hips and knees.

19th. An eruption upon an inflamed surface appeared on the left side of the chin.†

22d. Violent buzzing in the ears, lasting several hours.

From the 23d of November to the 5th of December, the Thuja was omitted, and all the previously described symptoms vanished.

From the 6th to and including the 20th of December, he again continued the experiment, taking on the first day 310 drops, and daily increasing the dose by five, until he arrived at 380 drops on the last day. He observed no effects.

From the 22d of January to and including the 2d of February, he made a short experiment with dilutions (without saying which! M.) and likewise perceived no alteration in his sensations.

* Urine, fæces, and perspiration?—*Mayrhofer.*

† Its form? It is indispensable, in describing objective symptoms, that their form and duration should be noted with the greatest accuracy.—*Mayrhofer.*

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S.

(69) *Dr. Zwérina's Proving with the Tincture.*

Dr. Zwérina, thirty-six years old, perfectly healthy, and of a sanguineo-choleric temperament, proved the Thuja as follows:

1845, January 23d. He began with forty drops of the tincture prepared according to Hahnemann's direction, which he took at nine o'clock in the forenoon, an hour after breakfast, and observed no other result than that during the following night he was obliged, contrary to his usual habit, to rise *three times for the purpose of urinating.* The urine passed was a straw-yellow and amounted to a full measure.

On the following day he took nothing, and observed no symptoms which he could ascribe with confidence to the drug.

25th. Thirty drops, taken early at about nine o'clock. At noon, slight *burning in the urethra*, leaving behind a voluptuous feeling, especially after urinating. The quantity of water passed was again increased during the night; it was clear and straw-yellow. Sensation of great fatigue in the groins. His appetite was small, and his customary morning evacuation did not take place.

26th. To quicken the action of the remedy, the impatient prover took fifty drops morning and evening. Immediately hereafter, *burning in the urethra and copious urine;* the customary daily evacuation absent. *Disquieting dreams, frequent urination*, and four pollutions, disturbed, an unrefreshing night's rest. Sleep came on late, an unusual occurrence with him.

27th. These symptoms did not deter the prover from taking 100 drops this day, fasting. Thereupon he experienced headache in the region of the forehead and eyebrows, such as usually precedes a catarrh; *ill-humor*, lasting all day; want of appetite, with frequent eructations; repeated *shuddering*, beginning at the head; slight *burning in the region of the kidneys*, ceasing after an hour, and followed by still *more copious urine*, accompanied by *burning.* The feeling of fatigue in the region of the groins passed into a *drawing* pain extending into the glans penis, and the *inguinal glands* were perceptibly swollen. A *general feeling of malaise, with internal chills*, came on, and instead of his usual cheerfulness, *peevishness.* For three days he has had no stool.

28th. Notwithstanding this, he again took 100 drops early, fasting, "and now," says he, "for the first time, the drug fairly mastered the health that had so far defied it."

An hour after the dose, the *burning in the renal region* increased, and was accompanied by *drawing along the urethra up to the vesica;* the urine diminished in proportion as the burning in the ureters increased. The glans began *to grow moist* and to secrete *a thin mucus.* In the evening he had a slight chill, attended by *dryness of the throat, with painful deglutition*, vomiturition, and such a feeling of illness, that he was obliged to go to bed before the time. His interrupted

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sleep was full of *anxious dreams*, and he continued the fourth day costive.

He was now so well satisfied with the pathogenetic effects of Thuja that he dropped the experiment. By degrees his abnormal symptoms disappeared; first the headache, then the dryness of the throat, and lastly the renal affections; on the first of February, after a constipation of eight days, he had a copious, hard evacuation.

According to this proving, Thuja manifested its especial power in the urino-genital system, and it is much to be regretted that so promising an experiment should have been closed after the exhibition of only 360 drops.

T.

The following physiological proving of Thuja, by our associate, Dr. Holleczek, practising physician in Klagenfurt, has only reached us while these sheets are going through the press. It contains, for the most part, only subjective symptoms, and adds scarcely any new lines to the portrait of the Thuja sickness depicted by the experiments already detailed.

Dr. Holleczek has a strong constitution; had an intermittent fever at twelve years old, but was otherwise well until his twenty-second year. He then had a slight attack of pneumonia, and was perfectly restored in a few days by homœopathic treatment. He has had no other sickness. At the time of his first experiment he was twenty-five years old. The symptoms below follow in chronological order.

(70) *First Proving with the Tincture.*

1838, September 2d. He drank at one draught a half ounce of the strong tincture of Thuja prepared according to Hahnemann's directions, having first well mixed it with eight ounces of water.

Violent pressing headache in the region of the vertex; sensation as though something were squeezed out at both ears; heat in the face (immediately); feeling of heat in the whole chest; stitches in the temporal region, in the elbow and heels.

Pressing pain in the occiput; head pains as though the head were stuck through from one temple to the other; slight eructations (all day).

Stitches in the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

Stitches in the scrobiculus cordis; sticking beating in the middle of the right side of the chest; stitches in the cardiac region; pressure under the sternum; sticking in the pit of the throat.

Drowsiness; violent pressing pain in the occiput; feeling, when turning the head one side, as though a piece of lead lay in the brain.

Stitches from the spine through the epigastric region, forward to the pit of the stomach; frequent sticking pains in the right shoulder-joint; repeatedly during the day, a cutting pain, perpendicularly through the middle of the chest from below, upward as far as the pit of the throat;

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sticking pains in the forehead; extremely violent sticking pain in the metatarsal bone of the middle toe of both feet; pressure on the right side near the scrobiculus cordis, as if from a foreign body, with frequent stitches, worst in the morning.

Itching on the inner surface of the prepuce; extremely violent pain in the middle toe of the right foot; several stitches in the interior of the right ear; painful, frequently repeated stitches in the right testicle; dreadful tearing pains, which darted like lightning hither and thither through the urethra, with simultaneous violent stitches in the anus (in the afternoon when seated).

Quivering twitching from the ear to the left corner of the mouth, sticking pains in the left shoulder-joint; tearing pains in the metatarsal bones of the right foot; dull sticking pain in the metacarpal bone of the middle finger of the left hand; sticking in the great, fourth, and little toes of the left foot.

Pressure in the larynx; sensation of burning and constriction of the larynx; tearing pains in the under jaw, which began on both sides, in the region of the joint, ran forward together in a line to the chin, united, and instantaneously disappeared.

Painless twitching of the middle finger of the right hand; very painful stitch through the upper part of the left breast from before backwards, which immediately disappeared, and left a feeling of twitching in the spot: tearing pains in the bones of the left fore-arm and wrist, stitches in the point of the third finger of the right hand; sticking in the sole of the right foot, from within outwards; feeling of dislocation in the middle of the spine, increased on the right side by violent bending of the body.

(71) *Second Proving.*

September 4th. The same dose as on the 2d.

Pressing headache on the vertex and occiput, with the sensation as though there were lead in it, aggravated by moving the head and by a false step, with the feeling as though the brain were loosely moving about: when lying on the back, knocking in the chest under the sternum, extending to the sacrum: while lying on the right side, many stitches in the same side of the abdomen, which disappeared on pressure, and returned on walking in the open air; in the evening, when walking in the open air, feeling of fulness and pressure in the occiput; on moving the head sideways, vertigo.

Constant, painful pressures from within toward the nipples; painful pressure in the right abdominal region, which disappeared on making pressure there with the hand, but became sensible again (during the whole day) on taking a deep inspiration, or on forcibly expiring: constant tearing pain in the metatarsal bone of the middle right toe; stitches in both knees when walking.

Cough with the expectoration of mucus when eating; after eating, cough with raising of a tough mucus—sticking headache in the region of the vertex; painful tension in the occiput from one ear to the other.

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Little thirst; urine with a penetrating odor.

Stitches in the right wrist joint; boring from without inwards in the region of the right iliac bone; sticking in the middle of the sole of the left foot, from within outwards; a quick drawing, boring pain through the fore-arm and the metacarpal bone of the index finger; painful tension of the hypogastric region with occasional sticking pains, aggravated by deep inspiration (in the forenoon with an empty stomach); painful stitches in the skin of the left elbow.

Pressing in the middle of the chest upwards into the neck, inducing difficult respiration; sticking pains in the region of the heart; constant pressure in the middle of the chest, with sticking pains during the attempt to inspire deeply: frequent creeping chills; pressing pains in the whole upper part of the chest, becoming much more violent by pressure; cutting pain from the spine to the pit of the stomach.

Sensation as though the right side of the scrotum had been bruised; cutting pain deep in the left side of the abdomen; sensation when nodding forwards as if the brain were pressed out at the vertex; sticking in the right thumb, tearing in the right tarsus and great toe; cutting in the left side of the upper lip; dull pain anteriorly in the lower third of the right thigh; sticking in the bones of the lower leg from the tarsus up to the knee; tearing in the scrobiculus; on bending the body to the right side, tearing in the right popliteal space.

Fine sticking in the third joint of the index finger, from within outwards; violent stitches in the anterior extremity of the urethra, without urinating; sticking in the external malleolus, in the hip-joint, in the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, on the inner edge of the foot, in the heel; dull sticking pain in the joint where the thumb and index finger are articulated with the metacarpus; dull sticking in the interior of the right ear.

Twitching of the muscles on the right fore-arm; feeling, when seated, as though the breast were compressed from before backwards, aggravated by stretching the body; painful stitches in the interior of the left chest; dull cutting under the left shoulder-blade; cutting pain on the left side near the scrobiculus.

Stitches in the left testicle (for eight days); when coughing, dull sticking pains in the right inguinal region; violent sticking in the region of the spleen, during a meal; very violent stitches in the toes, noon and evening, on bending the body to the left side (on the seventh day).

Sticking pain in the liver, when walking; sticking pains in the right elbow; sticking in the metacarpal bones of the left hand; oppression of the chest; necessity of frequent deep breathing; dull sticking pain in the left parietal bone; sticking pain in the brain from the neck up to the vertex; stitches through the brain from below upwards, especially when coughing; stitches in the left ala of the nose; vague stitches in the left lung; burning in the forepart of the urethra, without any flowing; drawing sticking pains in the liver; cutting pains in the rectum.

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(72) *Third Proving.*

October 31st. *Eight drops of the tincture of Thuja* in a table-spoonful of water.

Sticking in the scrobiculus; sticking beating in the fossa navicularis of the urethra (coming on daily for two weeks, at irregular intervals, and frequently repeated in an hour); sticking in the region of the spleen at indeterminate times, but particularly during dinner and supper (at intervals of four days); an evacuation early every day, with urging, although only a small quantity of thin fæces was quickly passed; afterwards feeling of inactivity in the rectum.

Vertigo, coming on of a sudden after dinner (while looking up); *headache in the occiput;* pressing with *stupefaction* when moving the head to one side.

Corroding aching of the right half of the scrotum.

All the diameters of the chest seem to have become shorter: painful tension in the whole *chest* when inspiring deeply; sensation of want of pliability *of the thorax* and of insufficiency in the inspired air; at night short breath; necessity to assist by breathing deeply.

Violent cutting in the *point of the tongue* and on its under surface; cutting in the upper *eyelid;* quivering of the muscles of *the left thigh* just above the knee; violent pressing pains in the left elbow, as if in the bone.

(73) *Fourth Proving.*

November 15th. *Fifteen drops of the tincture of Thuja* at a dose in a table-spoonful of water.

Sticking in the middle of the *right side of the chest* near the sternum (in a quarter of an hour); stitches like lightning transversely through the chest.

Tearing pain in the *tendo Achillis* on the right side; strong extension *of the right knee* impossible on account of a sensitive, painful obstacle in the popliteal space; the same symptom in the left knee; cutting pains through the chest in different directions; stitches in the right *tendo Achillis.*

Twitching pains under the *heart;* tearing and sticking pain *in all the joints;* stitches through *the whole brain* from below upward.

Burning *when urinating;* burning and sticking in the fore part of the *urethra.*

Cutting in the *right iliac region;* tearing in the *right hip-joint;* tearing in the *left little toe;* violent sticking on the outside of the left knee; violent sticking under the right knee; stitches in the sole and in the palm; itching in the rectum after stool; boring, as of a worm, in the rectum, from within outwards, after an evacuation.

(74) *Fifth Proving.*

1840, January 6th. *Ten drops of the fourth dilution* (5 : 95), in an ounce of water.

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Vertigo, when seated, returning as though in pushes every minute (after half an hour); sensation as though the brain were raised several times in succession; very painful stitch on the right side near the sternum on the fourth true rib, repeated, in only one spot; dull sticking pain in the left fore-arm, near the elbow; tearing pain in the right shin-bone from the knee down, and from the tarsus up to the knee (subsequently repeated); sticking pain in the right knee, coming from the popliteal space; sticking in the left elbow.

Excessive rumbling in the abdomen; dull sticking from the right ear and under the lobule outward; twitching in the muscles under the left scapula; very painful tearing in the right tibia downwards (the whole day); cutting from below upward on the right side near the sternum.

Frequent eructations; tearing in the left leg downward; pressure on the sternum not affecting the respiration; pressing feeling in the pelvic region on the right side near the linea alba, as if from a foreign body.

7th. Fine superficial sticking in the points of the fourth and little toe; continual, dull sticking pain in the left shoulder-joint; a tearing pain from the ischium through the posterior part of the right thigh, as far as the popliteal space; a cutting through the left half of the under lip, from below upward; twitching in the integument of the occiput, on the right side; violent ringing in both ears; in the evening, sticking in the left palm; tearing in the outer border of the right sole.

(75) *Sixth Proving.*

January 8th. *Fifteen drops of the second dilution* [5 : 95].

Dull confusion of the occiput, ending in a pressing headache which lasted half an hour; sticking on the right side, near the middle portion of the sternum; several stitches coming from the interior of the chest; twitching in the right ear with sticking pains; both ears stopped; tearing in the leg; stitches in the brain, from the occipital foramen upwards; tearing in the right eyeball; sticking pain in the left elbow several times during the day; tearing in the right eyeball, coming from the brain; sticking on the left side, near the scrobiculus, from within outwards; sticking and ringing in the right ear; sticking pain in the right fore-arm near the elbow; tearing in the metacarpal bone of the little finger; frequent tearing in the great toe of the right foot; dull sticking near the middle portion of the sternum on the left side; tearing pain in the metacarpal bone of the index finger; dull sticking in the left frontal region; cutting in the right shoulder-joint; stitches in the right metacarpus and in the left eyeball; cutting from the point of the left scapula through the chest to the edge of the middle portion of the sternum; stitches in the fourth toe of the left foot, in the left sole, and in the right thigh.

9th. Early, after rising, ringing in the ears; sensation of heaviness in the occiput; cutting under the sternum, which embarrasses the respiration; cutting in the right side of the chest, extending from the sternum to the right elbow; very sparing stool, half fluid, with a sen-

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sation as if the rectum were very inactive; a feeling in the vertex as if a nail were driven in there; very violent cutting in both loins when walking; ringing in the ears, frequently during the day.

10th. Cutting in the urethra from the perinæum forward; very violent, dull sticking pain in the right testicle; tearing in the left knee; ringing in the ears; evacuation slight, not satisfactory; sticking pain in the pelvic region on the right side near the linea alba; sticking in the splenic region.

11th. Sticking pains in the left testicle, several times during the day; tearing in the right carpus; severe cutting pains in the urethra (perinæal region); dull stitches in the rectum upwards; a stitch from the foramen magnum through the brain to the vertex; dull sticking pain near the lower part of the middle portion of the sternum, on the right side; tearing in the right leg; no evacuation; cutting in the epigastrium, from the spine outward; feeling, when laughing moderately, as though the thorax were strongly compressed, with shortness of breath; dull sticking in the popliteal space impeding the extension of the leg.

12th. Tearing in the right lower leg; sticking in the left knee, early, in bed; several dull stitches near the scrobiculus on the left side; tearing in the metacarpal bones of the right hand; a sticking pain on the left side from the sacrum to the left testicle; tearing in the left lower leg.

13th. In the open air, tearing pains in the region of the heart, and from there into the left scapula; sticking in the left knee; tearing in the left lower leg; roaring in the ears.

14th. Tearing in both legs and in the right thigh.

15th. Tearing in the right thigh; ringing in the ears several times during the day.

16th. Tearing in the right foot.

(76) *Seventh (and last) Proving.*

17th. Ten drops of the first dilution in an ounce of water produced no new symptom. The almost exclusive subjective symptoms which the prover noted from the 17th to the 20th were summarily as follows: *sticking in and on almost every part of the body*—on the vertex, through the brain, in the eyeball, in the sternum, under the nipples, in the ribs, through the chest, from the scapula through the heart, in the groins, in the maxillary bones, shoulder, elbow, and knee-joints, in the ankle and wrist, in the os ilium, in the thigh, in the calf, in the arm and fore-arm, in the metacarpal and metatarsal bones, in the tendo Achillis, in the final joint of the thumb and great toe, at the root of the nails of the thumb and index finger.

Tearing in the concha, the eyeball, the scrobiculus cordis, the shoulder-blade, the shoulder and hip-joints, the thigh, from the ischia to the knee, in the leg, in the arm and fore-arm; *cutting* in the perinæal portion of the urethra; twitching in the flexor of the left thumb, in the right cheek, under the scapula; sensation of dislocation in the knee and hip joints (aggravated by walking in the open air); painful oppression

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under the sternum (increased by deep inspiration) and in the inguinal region; ringing in the ears for several hours; roaring in the ear (early in bed); increased urgency to urinate; feeling of compression in the testicle; scanty, papescent stool.

U.

Dr. Holleczek also caused three experiments to be made by his sister *Josepha*, a healthy, active girl, seventeen years old. Like those of her brother, they produced for the most part only subjective symptoms.

(77) *First Proving.*

1840, January 6th. Ten drops of the 4th dilution of Thuja in an ounce of water.—During the same day, sensation as though the skin on the temples and forehead were shrunken and hard, continuing two hours; drowsiness; fine sticking in the inner malleolus of the right foot; sticking in the region of the spleen, twice in succession, with consequent soreness there; pressing and fine sticking under the sternum; sensation of weakness in both knees (disappearing in the right in ten minutes, in the left after an hour); sticking in the region of the fifth true rib on the right side; great lassitude and weakness in both arms, with frequent tearing in them; vertigo; superficial headache, as if the skin were rendered tense on all sides; frequent yawning; chills over the whole body; sticking in the left palm, the right axilla, and near the pit of the chin; headache in the forehead, pressing, the whole day; pressing in the eyes; chills in the evening in bed; several stitches in the right axilla and temple.

On the following day, repeated tearing in the forehead and sticking in different parts of the body (elbow, tibia, mammæ, chin, scrobiculus, scapula, shoulder-joints).

(78) *Second Proving.*

January 8th. Fifteen drops of the second dilution.—The same day, *tearing* (in the small of the back, in the nape, over the temple, in the knee-joint, in the tarsi, and some of the finger-joints); *sticking* (in the ear, under-jaw, splenic region, hip-joint, iliac region, in the middle of the thigh and leg, in the tarsus, shoulder-joint, arm and fore-arm, carpus); both these feelings, tearing and sticking, most on the right side; ringing in the ears; heaviness and tension in the back; sensation of soreness in the scrobiculus cordis.

The symptoms developed on the succeeding days, from the 9th to the 16th, are little more than a repetition of those already given.—She had *stickings* and *tearings* sometimes in the same parts, sometimes in others (ear, ear-cartilage, ala of the nose, near the sternum, in the epigastrium, between the shoulder-blades), and sometimes in all the limbs (on the 9th, in the evening in bed). She also complained on the 9th of stoppage of both ears, and on the 10th, of painful soreness in the middle of the back, and pain as if bruised in the right shin-bone.

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(79) *Third Proving.*

January 17th. Ten drops of the first dilution in an ounce of water.

The sixty-six symptoms which the prover perceived and noted during the experiment, from the 17th to the 21st of January, consist mostly also of *sticking* and *tearing*, now in this and now in that part of the body—scarcely a spot was intact. The pain seems for the most part to have been transitory. I only find recorded on the 18th, a sticking in the left iliac region "lasting all day." On the 21st she had a tearing in the left fore-arm, shooting from the elbow to the fingers so that they were suddenly flexed. On the 18th she had, besides sticking and tearing, "feeling as if bruised in the back and buzzing in the ears." There is only one objective symptom in addition to the sudden flexion of the fingers just mentioned, "increased secretion of urine" on the day of the dose.*

CHAPTER V.

Symptomatology and Characteristics of the Thuja-Sickness.

The process of determinating the characteristic marks of a remedy, can, from its very nature, be nothing more than that of throwing into natural groups the scattered materials afforded us by the provings, and estimating scientifically the morbid elements thus obtained, in order in this way to obtain its therapeutic indications and raise the drug to the rank of a remedy.

In this difficult task three main points, in our opinion, must be kept in view.

1. The *where* of the morbid manifestations, that is, the organic substratum, the locality, the locus in quo of the sickness.

2. The *how*, that is, in what way and after what fashion the pathogenesis of the drug is developed in subjective and objective symptoms.

3. The discrimination of the drug-symptoms into subjective and objective, idiopathic and sympathetic, essential and accidental, constant and variable, &c., upon the solid foundation of the physiological proving, to the exclusion of all hypotheses and learned refinements.

To this end we will now examine the phenomena presented by the

* The experiments which Dr. Fröhlich instituted with the Thuja upon two rabbits, led, unfortunately, to no result. In order to avoid any possible disturbance from alcohol, he prepared the fresh juice of the arbor vitæ, and for a week several times moistened with it the left eye, the anus, and a bare spot on the skin of one of the rabbits, and administered to the other for the same length of time, at first one, and finally three coffee-spoonfuls of the juice a day. It is to be regretted that Fröhlich, who has already given us several beautiful drug-provings upon animals, was on this occasion, as he himself says, "obliged by divers circumstances to abstain from the prosecution of his experiments with Thuja." In the short period of this trial, there was neither an objective production of the Thuja-sickness, nor were the subjects of it mortally poisoned.—*Mayrhofer.*

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action of Thuja in anatomico-physiological order, in order to assist the memory as much as possible.

Nervous System.—The nerves, as the organs for communicating the sensations, are first of all affected by the disturbing forces of drugs, and it is through them that the enormous train of subjective symptoms, manifesting themselves by the different kinds of pains, is developed. Here lies the reason why the nervous symptoms of many drugs frequently so much resemble each other; and on this account it is that they have, as a general rule, but little therapeutic value.

It is only when such manifestations take place in the track of particular nerves and locate themselves in the parts supplied by them, and when there is something peculiar in the mode of their development, that they have any practical import or therapeutic utility.

The operation of Thuja upon the sensory functions of the cerebro-spinal system, is evidenced by the following symptoms: flying stitches through the brain, vertigo, drawing, sticking or boring, screwing, dull, stunning headache, drawing, tearing, sticking in the head, frontal eminences and zygomata, &c. As special nervous affections of the head, we have: *the feeling as though a convex button were pressed upon the head, especially in the neighborhood of the sutures, or a needle or a nail repeatedly thrust in;* hemicrania in the forehead, the pains extending by radiation into the brain. Belonging to the spinal marrow: drawing, tensive, sticking, tearing, creeping, itching, burning, laming, digging, boring pains in the nape, back, sacral region, nates and limbs.

Nor are the motor nerves unaffected by Thuja, as is plain from the frequently recurring, involuntary muscular twitchings. In the ganglionic system the *plexus cæliacus* and *hypogastricus* were the most affected, as appears from the abdominal symptoms of the drug.

We shall treat more fully of all these subjective or nervous symptoms when we come to speak of the particular organs affected.

Sleep and Dreaming.—Under this head, Thuja, like almost every other drug, gives rise to alternate effects; sleeplessness, sleep coming on late, lasting but a little while, restless, and interrupted by dreams; groaning in sleep; unrefreshing dozing with constant terror; uneasy, tormenting, horrible images in dreams, e. g. of the dead; voluptuous, lascivious dreams; quiet, refreshing, deep sleep, &c.

Therapeutic indications cannot be obtained from the symptoms of sleep and dreaming alone, as they are not independent pathological conditions, but only the reflex of organic affections. Thus, sleeplessness, unrefreshing dozing, or restless sleep with dreams, are true accompaniments of fever; tormenting and horrible dreams, with sudden starting and terror, of cerebral and pectoral affections; and lascivious dreams, ending with pollutions, point to an excessive action of the genital system.

The symptoms afforded by the sleep under the action of Thuja, according to their physiological value, are, for the most part, simply signs of febrile action; they frequently indicate the action of the drug

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upon the genital system, but seldom point to any irritation in the cerebral organs.

Mind and temper.—Thuja exhibits no marked psychical relations. With some of the provers there was little or no disturbance in these functions, and the symptoms that were perceived are again only opposite alternations,* which divide themselves into exaltations and depressions.

The exaltations manifest themselves but seldom; we have disposition to be angry, inclination for intellectual labor, great activity of the mind (with weakness of the body); the depressions, however, are numerous; as, melancholy; discouragement; anxiety; restlessness and lowness of spirits; ill-humor and disgust of life; difficulty in recollecting; difficulty in finding the proper words; slow speech, &c.

From these considerations we must draw the conclusion, that the principal action of the arbor vitæ upon the mind and temper is of *a depressing sort*, and that the signs of the *shackled soul* are the indications that ought to guide us in our selection of it as a remedy.

PERCEIVING FACULTIES.

Visual Organs.—The symptoms which attest the effects of the arbor vitæ upon the organs of sight may be divided into four classes.

1. Subjective: as, *sensation as if the eyes were pressed forward out of the head*, or as though the eyelids were swollen; *drawing*, *pressing*, sticking or *burning in the eyes;* biting, *burning in the eyelids*, *canthi* and caruncles; feeling of dryness in the eyes, tension in the interior of the orbits; digging pain in the posterior part of the eyeball, &c.

2. Objective: redness and inflammation of the white of the eye (with pressing and biting); dilatation and contraction of the pupils (alternate effects); watering of the eyes (especially in the open air); obstruction of the eyes with gum; *swelling of the upper lids; twitching of the eyelids;* digging twitching in the eyeball, &c.

3. Symptoms of functional disturbance: short-sightedness; *dimness of the sight; obscuration of the sight as though there were a veil before the eyes:* weak sight; swimming of surrounding objects before the eyes (Wz.); black, self-moving points before the eyes, whether open or shut; *glittering before the eyes, with hovering of numerous dark and bright points before them* (Zl.); *appearance of a bright disk with a dark centre* which follows the movements of the eyes (Dr. Huber); *hovering of clouds and streaks* before the eyes (Lackner).

* The opposite symptoms developed in the psychical sphere by the action of many drugs, depend upon the universal law of dynamic oscillation, and are (and it is the same in health) but striking repetitions of the constant pendulum-swing of psychical life; from sorrow to joy, from grave to gay, from tears to smiles, from hope to fear, from love to hate, from pleasure to pain. But as through all the varying tints of the psychical life of the individual, the temperament and temper, as a sort of ground color still predominate, these exaltations and depressions, viewed as a whole, present a striking picture, and one which is of the highest import as a therapeutic indication in cases of mental disturbances.—*Mayrhofer.*

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4. Exanthematous appearances: *red itching eruptions between the eyebrows; suppurating tubercles on the borders of the eyelids, on the eyebrows*, or in the neighborhood of the eyes.

The general character of the sickness produced by Thuja lies at the foundation of the subjective symptoms: suddenly coming and going, irregularly periodical, aggravated by rest, morning and evening, ameliorated in the open air and by movements, especially attacking the left side.

As the symptoms of the eyes never appear independently, but always accompanied by consentaneous affections either of the olfactory and respiratory apparatus, or of the urinary and genital organs, we cannot admit any direct and immediate relation between Thuja and the organs of vision.

In pathological conditions of the eyes, therefore, all the concomitant symptoms are to be considered, and the hints derived from the preceding history of the disease to be weighed, which indicate the choice of Thuja, and assist us in the decision.

Auditory Organs.—These organs, which, in comparison with the other perceptive faculties, are much less often affected, do not escape the action of Thuja.

Subjective symptoms: hammering and tearing in the ear; violent tearing in the concha; penetrating and squeezing in the ear; pressing, obstruction, sticking in the auditory canal; ringing, roaring, and dull vibrations in the ears; thrusting stitches in the right side of the throat, reaching into the ear, with the feeling as though the air pressed through an opening (Eustachian tube) into the ear on opening and shutting the mouth; single, violent stitches in the auditory meatus; feeling of stoppage or as if there were water in the ear; creaking in the ear during empty deglutition, &c.

Objective results: suppurating tubercles; moist warts (Wachtel) in the neighborhood of the ears.

The remarks already made in relation to the eyes will equally apply to the ears. In diseases of these organs, the choice of Thuja must be determined by the character of the ear symptoms, by the accompanying affections, and by the history of the case.

Olfactory Organs.—The symptoms of the nose and its vicinity are again either

1. Subjective: pressure on the root of the nose; tension in the right ala; sensation of dryness in the nose; drawing between the mouth and nose; crawling in the nose; burning in the nose with sensibility of the septum; itching in the nostrils, &c.

2. Objective: frequent sneezing; repeated epistaxis; discharge of blood by blowing; running catarrh; *catarrh suddenly ceasing and returning*, sometimes alone, sometimes accompanied with cough and febrile symptoms, swelling and hardness on the left ala; hard scabs in the nose; itching eruptions or tubercles behind the alæ; vesicles on the septum; a red streak from the nose over the forehead, &c.

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These symptoms too must be judged of in connection with the other consentaneous affections, and can very seldom by themselves form therapeutic indications.

Gustatory Organs.—The operation of Thuja upon the organs of taste, to which head we refer all the parts constituting the oral cavity, is evidenced by a variety of symptoms, which may be divided into subjective, objective, and functional.

1. Drawing, tearing, sticking, twitching toothache on entering a warm room; drawing, tearing, sticking in the jaws; burning on the lips, on the tongue and palate; feeling of soreness on the palate and tongue; pressing on the velum palati; rough, scraping feeling on the tongue and in the throat; sore feeling on the point of the tongue; sensitiveness of the gum; soreness and dryness in the throat: violent pain in the masseters as though they were wrenched, &c.

2. White coating upon the tongue; sore tongue; burning vesicles on the tongue; painful, *swollen gums;* inflamed and swollen *tonsils; swelling of the salivary glands; increased secretion of saliva;* saliva mixed with blood; throwing up of a tough, thick mucus; sore palate; *burning, red spots; elevated, itching spots on the lips; quivering of the lips;* creaking of the under jaw when chewing, &c.

3. Sweet, sour, metallic-tasting saliva; sweetish, insipid, sharp, bitter, rancid, resinous taste; taste blunted (food cannot be distinguished by the taste); thirstlessness; thirst; desire for cold drinks, &c.

The subjective symptoms have but little practical value, inasmuch as many other remedies develope them in the same way; the objective, however, are much more important, and highly valuable in a therapeutic point of view, especially when they are manifested in connection with other characteristic symptoms.

SANGUINEOUS SYSTEM.

Fever.—Every medicinal agent in its perfect action excites fever, and thus presents different peculiarities according to the different power of the drug.

The species of fever which is developed in those who have an exceeding susceptibility to the action of Thuja, or which follows in the train of massive doses of the drug, either appears unaccompanied or attended by a catarrhal affection of the olfactory or respiratory organs.

The independent fever, according to the preceding provings, manifests the following peculiarities:

1. It is a well marked *cold fever* (febris algida). Its symptoms all point to a preponderance of the cold stage. The chill commences generally from the spinal marrow, is especially felt in the limbs, more particularly in the feet, at times only on one side or only internally, and, in its highest development, is attended by trembling of the heart, momentary pulselessness and deadness of the fingers; *it either passes immediately over into the sweating stage,* or alternates several times with

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heat; nay, the extremities are often still cold after the body has become hot. The hot stage seldom attains much intensity, and is generally first perceived in the face while the rest of the body is still cold.

2. Regularly, it comes on morning and evening, more seldom in the course of the day; *thirst is generally altogether absent* or comes on with the hot stage, and is seldom of any account.

The general weakness and prostration is so remarkable that it by no means corresponds to the degree of the other symptoms.

3. In its course, it shows either a quotidian or tertian type, or an irregular perodicity. The fever that attends the affections of the mucous membranes has the peculiar property of being *as capricious and changeable* as the subjective symptoms of Thuja.

Respiratory Organs.—We come now to the phenomena which the *arbor vitæ* excites in the air passages, larynx, trachea and its ramifications, to which we also add the symptoms of the lungs and pleura.

The very decided action of Thuja upon the mucous membrane of the nasal and buccal cavities, might have already led us to conclude that it would also produce pathological conditions in the lower air passages, and our provings have accordingly shown that it can especially attack the thoracic organs (though only exceptionally).

1. Sensitiveness of the larynx; scraping, sticking in the trachea; dryness and roughness in the fauces; oppression in the chest; pressing immediately under the breast-bone or on one side of the chest; drawing, tearing, sticking on one side of the chest; sensation as though the chest were compressed from without and the corresponding part of the lungs from within; internal sensation of soreness in the chest; pressing in the lower half of the chest; stitches in the left side of the chest, unaffected by inspiration and expiration; dull, interrupted stitches in the chest; violent sticking in the lower part of the lungs, which is aggravated by sneezing, deep breathing and coughing, &c.

2. Hoarseness; short, dry, straining, interrupted cough; troublesome night-cough; raising of thick, tough mucus, like lard; short, constricted, accelerated respiration; moaning and groaning in sleep.

We by no means mean to deny that Thuja possesses the power of affecting the respiratory organs, nor that it can excite in them a congestive or an irritative condition, but we must regard the affections of the lungs and pleura which follow its exhibition as individual exceptions and statistical singularities which are no essential attribute of its operation; in this respect we need only mention *Aconite*, *Bryonia*, *Rhus*, *Tart. Emet.*, to show that it is far surpassed by many other remedies.

On this account we can allow to the chest-symptoms of Thuja but a low and conditional therapeutical value.*

* I cannot entirely coincide in this opinion. The author points out that Thuja acts *first and most especially* upon the uro-genital organs. The intimate physiological and pathological relation between these and the respiratory organs would have made it very probable *a priori* that the latter would be partakers of the effects of Thuja. In effect, not only our own but Hahnemann's experiments show that

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Heart, Vessels, and Muscles.—The few symptoms of the heart produced by Thuja, such as palpitation, trembling of the heart, transitory pulselessness, pressure in the scrobiculus with difficult respiration, uneasiness and anxiety (*anxietas præcordialis*), are the attendants of fever, particularly of the cold stage. They point to a repletion of the central organ with blood, and to an impeded circulation. They do not appear, therefore, as direct effects of Thuja upon the heart, and have no special therapeutic value.

Besides the changes in the pulse, the maximum and minimum of which were observed to be over one hundred and under sixty in the minute, there are other symptoms which indicate the action of Thuja upon the venous system; as, swelling of the veins in the neck, temples and hands; turgescence of the hæmorrhoidal vessels; burning in the varices; pressing in the hypochondria.

A peculiar symptom of frequent recurrence is the *twitching* or *jumping* of isolated muscular parts in the legs, calves, toes, arms, hands, and fingers, more seldom in the trunk; also on the lips and chin. This symptom appears in a lower degree as a *subcutaneous vibration* or slight trembling of parts of muscles. The twitching is especially perceived *in the middle, in the body* of the muscles, appears almost exclusively during rest, in short, repeated attacks, and rapidly disappears on movement; *a sudden twitching of the upper part of the body* or of the feet comes on more violently.

We attach therapeutic value to the muscular twitchings of Thuja.

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

Digestive Organs.—All remedies when taken in sufficient quantity excite morbid affections in the primæ viæ with which they are first brought in contact; and even those which in themselves are innocuous may become injurious if administered in large doses.

Hence it results that many similar phenomena take place in the digestive organs after the exhibition of different drugs, which has led our opponents to assert "that according to the homœopathic materia medica, every drug was good for every disease, and every disease indicated every drug."*

the *mucous membrane of the air passages* (nose, trachea, and bronchi) plays by no means so subordinate and accidental a part in the physiology of the *arbor vitæ* as the author would have us believe. In many of the provings, and especially in those where the uro-genital organs were affected but slightly, or not at all, they form (according to my view) the starting point for a great part of the symptoms detailed. This was the case with *Gross*, *Böhm*, *Lackner*, *Landesmann*, *Liedbeck*, *Reissinger*, *Sterz*, and *Wurmb;* nay, with some of them, for example, with *Maschauer*, with myself, and with that boldest and most persevering of provers, *Prof. Zlatarovich*, the effects upon the respiratory organs, in reference to their independence and therapeutic significance, seem to have carried off the palm from all the other symptoms.—*Ed. Oest. Zeit.*

* This maxim applies perfectly *per inversionem* to the therapeutics of the old school: for a casuistic materia medica can with perfect propriety administer every remedy in every disease, or treat each disease with all remedies.—*Mayrhofer.*

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The symptoms of the organs of deglutition are: scraping feeling in the pharynx and throat; pressing when swallowing; feeling of constriction of the pharynx; accumulation of mucus in the throat and pharynx.

Stomach: eructations tasting of the drug; nausea; vomiturition; inflation of the stomach with flatulence; pressing and griping in the region of the stomach; heartburn; cramp.

Bowels: rumbling and rolling, griping and cutting, with inflation of the abdomen; colicky pains; deceptive feeling as though something alive were moving in the abdomen;* flatulence.

The symptoms which indicate an affection of the liver or of its peritoneal envelope, are: pressing in the liver as if from a stone; sticking in the abdomen, rendering walking difficult, &c.

Stool: ineffectual urgency; diminished evacuation; constipation for several days; as an alternative effect, not of frequent occurrence, loose papescent stool or even diarrhœa; while at stool, *sticking pain in the rectum;* after stool, *burning and itching in the anus; biting, itching, and burning at the anus and in the sulcus* without stool; *swelling of the hæmorrhoidal vessels; feeling of swelling at the anus;* a less frequent alternative effect, feeling of emptiness there; *moisture of the anus; sweat on the anus; excretion of bloody slime from the anus, &c.*

The groups of the symptoms of Thuja affecting the anus and rectum are of importance in a therapeutic point of view, because the symptoms exist abundantly in the provings, come on regularly after every dose, and are an integral part of the peculiar condition which that drug excites in the urinary and sexual organs, in connection with which they must be regarded and judged.

Urinary and Sexual Organs.—We come now to the organs toward which Thuja stands in the most intimate relation; the uro-genital apparatus and its connections.

(*a*) *Urinary Organs.*—In order to aid the memory we again divide the phenomena into subjective and objective.

In the first class we have: *burning in the renal region; drawing along the ureter to the bladder; sensation of inflation and fulness in the vesica with urgency to urinate; frequent urgency to urinate; pressure on the neck of the bladder;* painful *stitches from the anus to the orifice of the urethra* or in the reverse direction; *stitches in the fossa navicularis; voluptuous itching or tickling in the urethra; cutting in the region of the cervix vesicæ* during urination and at other times; *burning toward the bulbus of the urethra; burning in the urethra and at the orifice during, after, and without urination; itching on the point of the urethra; itching without and also during urination through the whole urethra; drawing and cutting in the urethra and vesica;* deceptive sensation as if a *tenacious fluid were passing forward*

* The sensation as though something alive were moving in the abdomen seems to arise from the stretching of the intestines by the accumulated flatulence.—*Mayrhofer.*

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in the ureters, or as if there *were still some drops of urine left after urination*, &c.

To the second class belong: *frequent, copious emissions of limpid*, straw-yellow urine; at times interrupted urine; scanty discharge of dark urine with inflammatory irritation of the urinary organs; red sediment in the urine; *discharge of glutinous mucus from the male urethra;* discharge of *liquor prostaticus* (Hempel); *mucous discharge from the female urethra*, &c.

To these phenomena in the urinary apparatus, correspond the symptoms of the

Sexual Organs. 1. *Subjective symptoms.*

(a) *In the male organs: sticking and itching in the glans: single, flying stitches on the point of the glans; burning itching, sensation of soreness on the glans; great sensibility of the whole glans; painful stitches on the inner surface of the prepuce; tickling, itching, and biting on the glans and prepuce*, alternating with *flying stitches in the anus; twitching pain in the penis; burning stitches in the penis as far as the testicles; drawing, sticking in the testicles and seminal cords; crawling and itching on the hairy parts of the genital parts and the inner side of the thigh; sticking in the perinæum; tension and drawing in the groins.*

(b) *In the female organs: pressing and constriction of the genital parts;* tight pain in the genital parts and perinæum; *pain as if sore; itching in the pudenda; biting and burning in the vagina; sticking in the groins* (extending through the thigh into the knee).

2. *Objective symptoms.*

(a) *In the male organs: swelling of the prepuce; red spots on the glans and prepuce; erosions on the inner surface of the prepuce and on the furrow of the glans*, which become *moist* and purulent; *a red excrescence on the inner surface of the prepuce* (like a condyloma); *a granular, elevated spot on the external surface of the prepuce which suppurates, forms a scab, itches and burns; small elevations on the corona glandis, smooth, red excrescences on the point of attachment of the prepuce; on the glans; a flat, foul, burning ulcer with a red margin on the corona glandis; moistening of the glans; gonorrhœa of the glans; moist eruptions on the scrotum; profuse sweat of the genitals and perinæum; retraction of the testicles toward the inguinal ring; puffing and projection of the perinæal raphé; suppurating tubercles on the perinæum; swelling of the inguinal glands*, &c.

(b) *In the female organs:* swelling of both labia; *leucorrhœa from one period to another*, mild, and leaving greenish yellow spots on the linen.

3. *Functional symptoms.*

(a) *In men*, pointing to an excitement of the sexual system: excessive sexual impulse; frequent erections; pollutions; seminal emission with sensation as if the urethra were too narrow: indicating a lowering

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of the sexual impulse; *indifference to the other sex; unfrequent desire for coition;* inability to perfect copulation.

(b) *In females: retardation and diminution of the catamenia.*

This formidable host of subjective and objective phenomena, to which Thuja gives rise in the uro-genital system, leaves us no room to doubt that it stands in a near and direct relation to these organs, and in this sense is a urinary and genital remedy.

As however the determination of the therapeutic utility of the recorded results of the provings depends upon the frequency and constancy of their occurrence, as well as upon their agreement with the phenomena of natural diseases, we must subject these numerous symptoms to a scientific arrangement, in order to trace the conditions which indicate the choice of Thuja as a remedy.

The ruling kind of pain produced by Thuja in the urinary organs is *burning.* Its seat for the most part is the *fossa navicularis*, less frequently the *orifice of the urethra*, less frequently the region of the *prostate gland* and *cervix vesicæ*, and seldomest of all the ureters and kidneys. It is manifested especially *during and after urinating*, and without that is often replaced by *voluptuous itching.* The urine generally runs freely *without any delay*, but *urgency to urinate* soon comes on; the stream is seldom interrupted by cramp. By this means Thuja is distinguished from its closely allied drugs, *Cantharides, Sabina, Cannabis, Petroselinum*, and others which hinder the urine more or less.

The feeling *as if some drops were still running forward in the urethra* is frequently developed after urination. In quality the urine remains about the same, in quantity it is almost always increased.

There is no special violence in the *irritative condition* which Thuja induces in the urinary organs, as is evident from the fact that the *mucous flow from the urethra* (as an inflammatory product) is mostly wanting or is very slight; in which respect it is far inferior to other remedies, for example hemp. On the other hand, Thuja more frequently excites *inflammation and blennorrhœa of the glans* than other remedies.

In relation to the sexual functions, we find alternating effects, pointing now to excitement and now to depression of the sexual appetite. On taking a general view, however, of all the provings, it becomes evident that the *diminution of the sexual impulse is the more constant, and therefore the reliable therapeutic effect;* and this is especially corroborated by the *deficient catamenia* which Thuja occasions, for deficiency of the menses and weakness of the sexual impulse are as constant companions as excessive menstruation and increased venereal desire.

In this relation, Thuja is connected with *Cannabis*, and stands directly opposed to Sabina, which causes excitement in the sexual system, especially in the female.

The most important peculiarity of Thuja then, is *excitement of the cutaneous system of the sexual parts* and their neighborhood.

Genital sweat, balanorrhœa, suppurating tubercles, swellings and ex-

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crescences on the skin, which must be regarded partly as crises, are speaking evidences of this tendency; and in this property Thuja yields to no other remedy.

The symptoms of the testicles and inguinal glands are consensual effects.

We have also the following characteristic marks of the operation of Thuja on the uro-genital system: *burning and itching in the urethra, especially in the fossa navicularis, urgency to urinate, with increased, uninterrupted urine, slight thickish mucous discharge from the urethra, balanorrhœa, cutaneous excrescences, diminution of the catamenia and of the sexual impulse, moderate leucorrhœa.*

Glandular System.—Copious symptoms testify the action of Thuja upon this portion of the organism.

The cervical and salivary glands, the inguinal, and those of the prepuce, swell and become painful; the salivary and sebaceous glands are excited to increased secretion. Irritation lies at the basis of all these symptoms. When we reflect upon the general effect of Thuja upon the totality of the cutaneous surfaces, we could scarcely expect that the glands which stand in organic and vital relations with them should escape its action; though we must regard the glandular affections produced by it rather as sympathetic than idiopathic.

Skin.—The physiological provings of Thuja have shown that it manifests its action by means of eruptions and excrescences on the cutaneous surface. We have already had occasion, when considering the symptomatology of the senses and genital system, to remark this peculiarity, and it now remains to submit to a closer examination the cutaneous symptoms which Thuja produces upon the trunk and limbs.

1. *Subjective: crawling*, itching, biting, burning, pricking and sticking in different spots on the skin; occasionally gurgling and running under the skin, as from single dribbling drops of blood. The most constant and most frequent kind of pain produced by Thuja upon the skin is *itching*, and in a higher degree, *burning:*

2. *Objective.* These are partly inflammations, partly eruptions, partly excrescences, which have been observed under the following forms:

(*a*) *Red smooth spots* (maculæ) which appeared singly, or several at a time, for the most part upon the limbs (those upon the prepuce, glans and lips, were spoken of under these organs); which *itch*, *burn* after being scratched, and in a few hours or during the night disappear as quickly as they come.

(*b*) *Burning vesicles* (papulæ) which were only noticed upon the mucous membrane of the tongue, on the palate and glans.

(*c*) *Moist and suppurating erosions*, which likewise appeared only on the mucous membrane, glans, and prepuce.

(*d*) Tubercles (nodi), of different sizes, which appeared sometimes several together, as on the scalp, sometimes single, in the neighborhood of the parts of generation, on the limbs, on the face, &c., commonly surrounded by a *reddish or brownish base*, *itching* and rapidly passing

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into suppuration on the summit; the smaller appeared like an eruption, the larger resembled chicken pox (varicellæ).

(*e*) Warts (verrucæ), which assumed various shapes; either as *small red excrescences on the genitals*, or as the common *dry warts on the hands*, which are either conical or roundish; in their commencement show a smooth surface, but in the course of their growth become cracked, and resemble mulberries; or as *moist, sweating excrescences*, which were observed *at the anus, on the perinæum, in the furrow between the nates, and on one ear*. As indications of cutaneous excrescences, *fulness of the perineal raphé and of the anus* are to be remarked.

These cutaneous symptoms all appeared after a longer use of the Thuja, and on that account we must set them down as among its secondary effects.

The notable peculiarities of Thuja-warts and tubercles are:

1. Their broad conical shape.
2. Their situation in the superficial cutaneous tissues.
3. The splitting and cracking of the superficies in the larger and older warts.
4. The disposition to suppurate or to be moist, especially in the warty tubercles which make their appearance in the neighborhood of the sexual parts.
5. Their chronic course, which with warts may last many weeks and months.

Fibro-serous membranes.—Under this head belong most of those symptoms which we have noticed as Thuja pains under the nervous system, and which have their seat in the muscular sheaths, in the aponeurotic expansions, perhaps even in the muscular tissue itself, and which resemble wandering rheumatic affections. We have already noticed the symptoms of the *mucous membranes* under the separate organs.

Osseous System.—The symptoms which indicate the operation of Thuja upon the osseous system or periosteum are but few. The *gnawing and boring pain* which is characteristic of affections of the bones, seldom appears in the provings. But a sure indication of a periosteal affection is the frequent, painful feeling in the articular extremities of the hollow bones, aggravated by movement, and frequently accompanied by swelling of the painful spot.

General.—The following general characteristics of the Thuja-sickness we derive from the statistics of the provings, and from the discussion of the symptomatology of the *arbor vitæ:* they are identical with the general therapeutic indications.

1. Thuja enjoys a very extended circle of operations; almost every system, province, and organ of the whole body is more or less affected by it; but it stands in the most intimate relation:

(*a*) To the *uro-genital system;* and

(*b*) To the *cutaneous system* in all its ramifications.

In this relation, the arbor vitæ is a *urinary, sexual, and cutaneous*

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remedy. In the uro-genital system, the *urinary apparatus is idiopathically* affected, the *sexual organs sympathetically*.

Of the *cutaneous tissues, the fibro-serous and mucous membranes* bear the stamp of *primary effects ; the external skin, of the secondary*.

2. The general character of the pathological condition, which Thuja sets up in the attacked parts, is that of *irritation*.

This *irritation*, which may even increase to inflammation, causes in the secreting organs (mucous membranes, urinary apparatus and glands) an *increased and altered* secretion. In the external skin the irritation is concentrated in single spots, and manifests : *inflammation, suppuration, formation of warts, and excrescences*.

3. The affections of Thuja present the following peculiarities :

(*a*) They attack *only a single organ*, limb, joint, or spot *at a time ; and these local affections usually cease when morbid symptoms arise in a different province.*

(*b*) They come on for the most part in *abrupt paroxysms, begin suddenly*, and *end as though they were snapped off*.

(*c*) They make their appearanee *especially during rest*, and either diminish or disappear by movement ; nay, the pains which appear in circumscribed spots *often instantaneously disappear* on touching the affected spot, and return immediately on quitting the contact. They come on consequently for the most part *in the evening in bed*, and *in the morning* on waking ; they are aggravated, too, by *passing from a cold into a warm temperature*, and are diminished by the opposite. The pains in the joints only are aggravated by movement, and violent affections or febrile symptoms remain the same whether in rest or motion.

(*d*) They more frequently *affect the left side of the body*, though they do not on that account neglect the right.

4. The most constant kinds of pain which Thuja excites in its most extensive sphere of operation in the different organic structures, are : *drawing and tension in the limbs and joints, burning in the urinary organs, itching and crawling on the skin.*

5. The course of the Thuja-sickness is *partly acute, partly chronic.* The symptoms of the *primæ viæ* go off in a short time, but those of the *secundæ viæ* run a very irregular course, and are characterised by *great mutability and caprice.* They return after intervals of *hours, days, weeks*, continue *sometimes shorter and sometimes longer*, and appear *now in this and now in that* part of the body. The *cutaneous excrescences* finally, as the *concluding products of* Thuja, *are as slow* in disappearing as they are in coming, *and remain for months.*

6. The true attendants of a Thuja-fever are *strongly marked, predominant cold*, and *gloomy, depressed state of mind*.

To *express the physiological character of the arbor vitæ in the shortest manner*, it is, "*Exaltation of the cutaneous system, with disposition to dermatic excrescences.*"

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CHAPTER VI.

Therapeutics of Thuja.

Physiological drug-provings are so many questions propounded to the living organism; the pathogenetic phenomena thereby developed are the answers returned, and also the material for the foundation of therapeutics; and the accuracy of the therapeutics is determined by the *usus in morbis*.

By the physiological proving of a remedy health is interrogated concerning disease; by the pathological proving sickness is interrogated concerning health; and from the agreeing answers of these two trials of nature results as a whole the science of pharmacodynamics.

By the physiological method, the powers of the drug are discovered; by the pathological, its therapeutic powers are confirmed; these two inseparable parts are related to each other as flower and fruit, as assertion and proof; and confirmed therapeutic indications are the highest flower and fruit of the physio-pathological materia medica. The physiology of a drug without the therapeutics is dead knowledge; its therapeutics without its physiology is blind opinion; sure knowledge is only reached when we obtain the physio-pathology of a remedy blended into one by means of a great general therapeutic principle.

The general therapeutic indications which we have developed by the characteristics of Thuja, have their significance in all the disorders that come under its province, and the particular indications are derived from the physiological effects of the remedy upon the separate systems, provinces and organs.

Before we consider more intimately, and illustrate by cases, the therapeutic indications of the *arbor vitæ* (which are identical with its characteristics) in connection with those special forms of diseases which lead us to its employment, let us for a moment look at the indications laid down by Hahnemann; he expresses himself thus:

"The homœopathic physician will know how to value the clearly observed artificial elements of disease produced by this uncommonly powerful drug as a great addition to our previous stock of remedies, and will not neglect to make therapeutic use of it in some of the most serious diseases of man, for which, until now, no remedy had been discovered. It will appear, for example, from these symptoms that Thuja is a specific for that horrible affection arising from impure cohabitation, condylomata, when it is complicated with no other miasm, and experience shows that it is the only useful remedy for it; it also for the same reason most certainly cures that severe form of gonorrhœa arising from impure connection, provided always it be not complicated with any other miasm."—(*Rein. Arz.* 2 *Aufl.* B. 5. s. 122.)

With how much justice Hahnemann decided upon the remedial

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power of Thuja from its provings, let the cures performed by it testify; for blennorrhœas of the sexual organs which have arisen from contagion, and the sycotic condition that so frequently attends them, are especially the therapeutic field in which the *arbor vitæ* has gained its most plenteous as well as its most beautiful laurels.

A.

Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

(a) *Blennorrhœas.*—The condition which Thuja excites in the urinary organs, is characterised as irritation of the mucous membrane, with increased and altered secretion.

The special therapeutic indications which insure the selection of Thuja are: contagion from coitus; burning, itching pain in the urethra, generally when urinating, and immediately after, less often without this cause, and which is seated in the fossa navicularis or near the cervix vesicæ; increased, but little altered urine; purulent mucous discharge from the urethra or glans, from the urethra or vagina, sensibility of the glans and penis; swelling of the inguinal glands; tendency to chronicity and to lympathic vascular excrescences.

Hahnemann states that Thuja is indicated by the following symptoms (*Chron. Krank.* B. 1): "Thickish, purulent discharge from the commencement, urination little painful, body of the penis somewhat hard and swollen, or painful on the dorsum and beset with enlarged glands." This agrees with our physiological therapeutic indications.

1. A gonorrhœa of six weeks standing had already been treated with cubebs, camphor, tinctura kalina, and aqua laurocerasi, and had for a short time been subdued. The discharge was copious, rather yellow than white, the urinary secretion natural, tickling in the urethra when urinating, at times cutting in the groin.

Two doses of *Cann.* 2 (one drop), which Dr. Hartlaub administered, with an interval of eight days, produced no impression.

On taking *Thuja* 30 (ten pellets) the discharge became less and white and the pains disappeared. As however some cutting on urination was still perceived at the end of seventeen days the patient again took *Thuja* 30 (five pellets). The discharge at the end of three weeks was white, and only amounted to a couple of drops a day. Hartlaub again administered Thuja (in what dose is not mentioned), and ten days later, when the nocturnal erections were somewhat painful and the discharge continued, but in a less degree, *Capsic.* 9 (ten pellets). After fourteen days the patient was well and had no relapse.*—(*Annalen der homœop. Klinik.* B. 3, s. 214, 215).

The second case of gonorrhœa cured with Thuja by Hartlaub is as follows.

2. A strong young man who had often had gonorrhœa, had suffered from it now for five weeks and had already taken much cubebs. The disease had

* "Perhaps," adds Hartlaub, "I might have saved Thuja, had I waited longer." We rather think that this cure of seventy-eight days might have been somewhat shortened by more frequent doses of Thuja.—*Mayrhofer.*

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come on from the commencement with great pain and hæmaturia. The discharge was still very copious and watery, urine natural. When urinating, he felt violent burning, now in the anterior, now in the posterior part of the urethra, the inguinal glands were swollen and somewhat painful.

All these troublesome symptoms disappeared within eighteen days after a dose of *Thuja* 30 (five pellets), and there only remained a very moderate discharge, which so far disappeared after two similar doses, a fortnight apart, that the urethra was only slightly obstructed on waking in the morning. One dose *Cann.* 6 (one drop) caused this also to vanish within a short period.*

3. A man of scrofulous constitution, age 24, contracted a gonorrhœa after a suspicious coitus, and according to his story it first appeared fourteen days afterwards. Before he applied to Dr. Hartlaub he had consulted a quack, and received from him an almond emulsion with camphor, which he had taken for several days. At first he had only discharge from the urethra without any pain; after using the camphor, however, the dischrrge increased and the pains appeared.

Discharge greenish-yellow. When urinating he felt violent burning in the glans, which remained sometime after. When not urinating he had frequently during the day itching pain along the whole urethra, and continual itching on the glans. At night he was driven out of bed by painful erections. Urine reddish, with whitish sediment, bowels sluggish, the right inguinal gland swollen and painful. After the bowels had been regulated by a dose of *Nux Vom.*, no other change in the disease supervening, he took, three days after, *Thuja* 20. In five days the itching on the glans and the painful erections had altogether disappeared; the burning on urination and the gonorrhœa were less, the urine was clearer, but still deposited a sediment. Seven days after the improvement ceased, and for a hasty urgency to urinate, which often appeared, especially when standing still after moving, a dose of *Puls.* 12 was given; in two days after the urgency to urinate disappeared, as did the painful swelling of the inguinal glands, the discharge and burning on urinating were still less, and this last changed into a slight sticking and cutting in the glans. For these symptoms Hartlaub, after a fortnight, gave *Cann.* 2. The pains ceased, but the discharge was unchanged, and was only wholly cured after a second dose of *Thuja*.†—*Annal. der homœop. Klinik.* B. 1. s. 188, 189.

4. Dr. Argenti relates the following case (*Archiv für homœop. Heilk.* B. 18. H. 3. s. 84):

A. D., twenty-four years old, contracted a venereal gonorrhœa. He was advised to take Balsam Copaiba, the more the better; which he faithfully did. After some days violent pressing pains in the testicle and spermatic cord (it is not said of which side) came on, with hard swelling of the testicle, and his nights were sleepless through the pains. After two doses a day of *Pulsatilla*,‡ the trouble in the testicle disappeared after four days,

* Hartlaub observes that *Cannabis* is more useful in acute and *Thuja* in chronic gonorrhœa, which, if taken *cum grano salis*, agrees with our own experience.—*Mayrhofer.*

† We think that Thuja was the homœopathically indicated remedy in this case, and are of the opinion that a few doses of that drug alone would have sufficed to remove the disease.—*Mayrhofer.*

‡ The size of the dose is nowhere mentioned in the history of this case.—*Mayrhofer.*

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but in a few days returned, without any perceptible cause, in all its violence, ***Puls.*** was now of no service, the pains became still more severe; but *Arnica*, taken four times in two days, cured the disorder in the testicle entirely and permanently. The gonorrhœa was first removed by Thuja after a fortnight.*

(b.) *Diseases of the Prostate Gland.*

The affections of the prostate are so often a stumbling block in the way both of the patient and the physician, that we must receive with gratitude a remedy which promises to be useful in lesions of that organ with gonorrhœa.

Our provings have plainly indicated affections of the urethra in its prostatic portion, and if no decided disease of the gland was developed, still we may, at least, infer that that organ was not entirely unaffected. Perhaps experiments of longer duration might develop clearer results than pains in the neck of the bladder and discharge of prostatic fluid (*Hempel*), if they were carried so far as seriously to endanger the health.

We must content ourselves, therefore, with directing the attention of our readers to the fact that Thuja, which corresponds to the chronic and irregular course of a gonorrhœa, may also prove serviceable in lesions of the prostate gland—(*See Editor's note, ante*).

Unfortunately our homœopathic literature, thus far, contains but few communications on the treatment of the prostate.

Dr. Attomyr (*Archiv für hom. Heilk.* B. 18, H. 3. s. 46) states

* Will these four cases stand the test of critical investigation as scientific cures? I doubt it much. The remedial power of Thuja in common (primary, acute, independent) urethral gonorrhœas, is, according to my experience, exceedingly problematical. And our physiological provings give us a sufficient explanation on this subject. This remedy should be more serviceable in gonorrhœa of the glans and prepuce. It affords us, however, certain aid in those secondary (consecutive) sympathetic, chronic, *gonorrhœal discharges* which, as Hahnemann teaches, are derived from (what according to Ricord's able researches is still somewhat apocryphal) condylomatous contagion (a), are accompanied by condylomata (Ricord's mucous tubercles); or which, as Mayrhofer correctly points out (b), are followed by a lesion of the prostate gland (irritation, congestion, inflammation), or, on the other hand, have been excited and maintained by such a lesion. In relation to this last, my learned friend Dr. Böhm informs me, that an extensive experience has taught him that we can count with probability upon a sympathetic affection of the prostate, in all gonorrhœas of regular course, in individuals of a good constitution, which have lasted longer than six or eight weeks, and that the cause of a good half of all chronic gonorrhœas may be sought either in simple hypertrophy, in hyperæmia or infiltration of the prostate, especially of its middle lobe and excretory ducts. It is in such cases as these that Thuja proves especially useful, nay, surpasses every other remedy. He can produce more than twenty cases from his own practice, which, though of long standing, and treated with the most varied remedies, have yet yielded immediately and perfectly to Thuja alone. Nay, so firm is his conviction of the remedial power of this drug upon the prostate, that he administers it even in suppurations of the gland, and when he has not effected a cure he has often by its means obtained a considerable mitigation of the urinary troubles.—***Ed. Oester. Zeit.***

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that he has employed Thuja in gonorrhœas with predominant prostatic affection, and has been well satisfied with the result so far as the prostate was concerned. He thus cured in six weeks a considerable and very painful affection of the prostate induced by bad conduct during a gonorrhœa, in the course of which the once corpulent patient had become greatly reduced.

Dr. Hartlaub rapidly cured a painful sensibility when urinating, the remains of a prostatic inflammation, by a single dose of *Thuja* 18. The patient, a young man, suffered from chronic gonorrhœa. The inflammation itself had been cured by *Puls.*—(*Prakt. Mit. &c.* 1837-38.)

(c.) *Condylomata.*

The power of Thuja to produce, besides gonorrhœal affections, cutaneous excrescences on the parts of generation and on other parts of the body, in the form of tubercles and warts, as secondary products, induced Hahnemann to regard it as a specific against the condylomata so frequently attending gonorrhœa. It has also been considered as a powerful remedy in obstinate sycosis, not only by homœopathic physicians, but frequently by those of the old school, sometimes secretly, sometimes openly, but ever without mention of the source from which they derive it.

The special therapeutic indications which point to the employment of Thuja in sycosis, according to the result of the physiological provings and of clinical experience, are the following: gonorrhœa, past or still present, or leucorrhœa, condylomata on a broad base, cracked, mulberry-shaped moist surface, itching and burning in the excrescences, alternate amelioration and aggravation of the affection.

To these positive indications we may add one of a negative character, namely, that mercurial preparations* or caustic, occasionally used against condylomata, remain ineffectual, by which latter means they are driven from their original seat and make their appearance on unusual parts of the body.

Dr. Trinks has written a short treatise on sycosis and its cure (*Annalen der hom. Klinik.* B. 1. § 185).

"This (miasmatic) disease is quite frequent in Dresden, and I have had occasion to observe it in various complications and extent. Like syphilis, it commonly first appears upon those parts that have received the contagion; in man, upon the glans, the folds of the prepuce, the orifice of the urethra; in the other sex, on the labia minora and majora, on the clitoris, &c. If no impediment is put in the way of their growth, they very soon notably increase in circumference and in number upon the original spot; if, on the other hand, they are destroyed by external applications, caustic, amputations, &c.) the disease disappears from that place in order to break out

* Condylomata attendant upon chancres disappear under the use of mercury; those which accompany gonorrhœa do not diminish under that remedy.—***Louvrier's Syphilidologie.***

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afresh in another. It then appears in the neighborhood of the anus,* in the axillæ, in the fauces, on the lips, the external surface of the iris; and in women, on the nipple."†

"Their form is likewise various. I have seen them on the penis in the form of many-pointed warts, of cockscombs or cauliflowers, and the same in the fauces. They rest upon a broad base on the lips and breast, on the anus and in the furrow. As to their consistence they are generally soft, seldom hard and horny (when they present the warty appearance). The soft excrescences for the most part distil a stinking moisture; they seldom discharge blood."‡

"I have frequently seen this disease uncomplicated, as small wartlike excrescences upon the glans and prepuce, which gradually increased at the base; all that was necessary for a perfect cure was six weeks, and *one* or at most *two* doses of Thuja."

"Condylomata frequently came, too, complicated with gonorrhœa, the stains of which upon the linen were greenish-yellow, and which was attended with burning pain in the *fossa navicularis* during and after urination. For these cases also, Thuja was a specific; the gonorrhœa commonly disappeared first, then the condylomata."

"More frequently still, I have seen condylomata complicated with primary syphilis; with chancres on the glans, on the frænulum and inner surface of the prepuce, accompanied by simultaneous inflammatory swelling of the prepuce and inguinal glands."

"The cure of this complication is not difficult, if the patient have not taken large doses of the mercurial preparations. Where they had not done so, I began the treatment with a small dose of *Merc. solub.*, allowing it to operate as long as it produced any improvement. In some cases, the syphilis was thoroughly eradicated by this dose alone; but in the majority, a second and even a third were necessary. Then I followed quickly with the arbor vitæ. But if mercury had been previously exhibited in large doses both externally and internally, the difficulty of the cure was much increased. I was then obliged to give first a dose of *Calc. sulph.* or *Acid. nit.* to destroy the excessive effects of the mercury. During the operation of this remedy, the two co-existing diseases frequently took on their original forms."

"Quicksilver given in suitable preparation and dose now completed the cure of the syphilis, and the sycosis soon followed on the exhibition of its proper remedy."

"The exhibition of Thuja is often alone sufficient thoroughly to eradicate

* Condylomata frequently affect the anus, perinæum and thighs, by natural growth in extension.—*Mayrhofer.*

† According to *Ricord*, who distinguishes the broad condylomata (*condylomata lata, papules muqueuses*) from the pointed, pedunculated excrescences (*condylomata acuminata*) which he calls "*Vegetations*," these growths may also appear in the external auditory meatus, on the nose, tongue, cheeks and tonsils, in the larynx, on the navel and vagina, on the neck of the uterus and between the toes. —*Mayrhofer.*

‡ Condylomata on the nose and commissures of the lips display deep furrows and tend to scab over. Those on the tongue resemble aphthæ, appear singly or in small numbers, and look like little gray, granular prominences, which seem to be covered with false membrane. They frequently return after many years (10 to 15) and not unfrequently withstand every sort of treatment. (See *Ricord's* treatise on *Syphilis*, edited by Dr. Turk, and also *Ritter's* Chronic Gonorrhœa).—*Mayrhofer.*

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sycosis; in many cases I have found its external application unnecessary, especially to soft condylomata. But wartlike excrescences with horny points on their surface require the external use of equal parts of alcohol and Thuja-juice, and also the subsequent internal administration of nitric acid."

We add in this immediate connection the communication of a follower of the old school upon this same disease, because observations made upon the same subject by men of opposite views, are stringent proof of the truth of those matters wherein they agree.

On the internal and external use of *Tinct. Thujæ* in cases of *condylomata*, by Dr. Warnatz (*Monatschrift für Med. &c.* 1838, B. 1. H. 2).

"Every practising physician must have experienced the intractability and the liability to return, when surgically treated by excision, of condylomata, those lymphatic vascular excrescences in the *rete vasculosum* of the skin, lying near the mucous membrane of the rectum and genital organs, which appear originally as symptoms of secondary syphilis.* The author resided in a district where among a part of the country people secondary syphilis is not unfrequent, and appears pretty often in the shape of condylomata about the anus and genitals. Among these again, those with broad and dry surfaces, were disproportionately more frequent than those with pointed, sore and secreting ones. Such patients often continue to bear the disease for a long time without its apparently exerting any very great influence on their general health, until excoriation, pains, and the extension of the excrescences oblige them to seek the aid of a physician. Then the most minute investigation frequently detects not the slightest trace of syphilis except the condylomata, which in women, however, are commonly accompanied by a suspicious vaginal blennorrhœa, and it is often exceedingly doubtful (especially after a severe mercurial treatment) whether we are to regard the original disease as still present in the cutaneous excrescence or whether it has set up in this shape a new form of disease. We certainly saw many cases cured under the employment of the best known remedies, as under Dzondi's treatment, under the Louvrier-Rust inunction, under red precipitate (without cauterisation of the condylomata). The well known external applications, either purely caustic or such as tend to produce an alteration in the morbid process, were also used, as *Lapis infern.*, *Lap. caust.*, *Cupr. sulph.*, *Liquor hyd. nit.*, *Sol. tart. emet.*, *Acet. saturni*, *Sabina*, Plenck's solution of *Sublimate*, *Camphor and Alcohol*. In many cases, however, the re-action thus excited was too painful and even not without danger; sometimes they could not be employed from domestic and matrimonial considerations; sometimes the knife was finally necessarily resorted to and then the disease returned, especially, according to W.'s observation, in young and plump individuals." †

* It is still a question whether condylomata are forms of primary or secondary syphilis, or whether they may not be both. The thing becomes much simpler to those physicians who recognize the distinction between the gonorrhœal and chancrous sickness.—*Mayrhofer.*

† Condylomata, the result of gonorrhœa, defy the therapeutic triad of the old school, *Mercury*, *Caustic* and the *Knife*.—Nay, Dease has remarked that they did not disappear though the patients were so long salivated that they died of marasmus, thus verifying Hildebrandt's remark, "*Sunt medici qui morbos construunt et aegros destruunt.*"—*Mayrhofer.*

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"It is very possible, however that in many cases new and repeated syphilitic infections may have taken place which have been concealed from the physician so long as they were new. Unfortunately, in relation to the moral conduct of such patients, "*quilibet præsumitur malus*" must be the physician's guiding maxim."

"Two years since, the author was especially annoyed by a patient so afflicted with condylomata that none of the usual remedies were of the least avail. On account of the original syphilitic infection, the patient had already been through a course of inunction, but without any result as to the condylomata. W. then recollected that Hufeland, in his "*Journal für pract. Heilk.*," recommended the external application of Thuja to condylomata, and he resolved to try its effect."*

"For four weeks in succession, the warts upon the *scrotum and perinæum* were painted three times a day with the alcoholic tincture of Thuja; the cure which followed is perfect to this day, and no other syphilitic symptom whatever has appeared. W. employed the same remedy in the same way and with similar results with several patients, and finally resolved to try what effects might be expected from its internal use. He administered it internally in several cases of broad condylomata twice, from eight to sixteen drops, and at the same time employed it externally with astonishing success. In several slight cases, a perfect cure followed from the internal exhibition alone. The author relates the following case:

"N. N., a stout country girl, 29 years old, as the result of an impure coitus, had suffered for over a year with *syphilis univ.* (showing itself chiefly in the cutaneous system), and had undergone such a profusion of doctors and doctors' drugs that her pecuniary means, at best but scanty, were pretty much exhausted. On examination he found small chancres (mucous follicles of the vagina in a state of ulceration), a tolerably copious leucorrhœa, with discolored, offensive secretion, and very extensive *condylomata lata.* The anus and posterior portions of the *labia pudenda* were covered with a broad, cauliflower-like excrescence, consisting of broad, slightly reddened, but otherwise almost dry condylomata, so that the anus had precisely the appearance of the external genitals with long, elevated *labia externa.* Besides these, there were, neither in the throat nor any where else, any traces of syphilis to be seen. She was received into the Charity Hospital in Camenz, in Upper Lusatia. The physicians of the establishment, Dr. Roderer, and the author's father, Warnatz, employed various mercurials, and even inunction, without any effect upon the condylomata. The ulceration of the vaginal mucous membrane and the blennorrhœa had indeed almost disappeared, but the condylomata were unaltered."

"Thuja had already been employed externally on the recommendation of the author, but without result. He now advised the internal exhibition of the tincture of Thuja without delay in a dose rising from eight to sixteen drops twice a day. The external use of it upon the condylomata was continued. The case was tedious but the result was striking. After pursuing

* Hufeland could only have recommended Thuja for condylomata upon Hahnemann's authority, for he, as the first prover of Thuja, recognised its specific virtue in sycosis, and employed it for that affection. Our opponents have, ever since the first promulgation of Homœopathy, been in the habit of helping themselves to homœopathic dainties and nicknacks. Their pretended ignorance, evasion, or concealment of the homœopathic source we must decidedly condemn, as a violation of the right of property which Homœopathy is in duty bound to maintain. ***Cuique suum.—Mayrhofer.***

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this course for three months a perfect cure was obtained, not only of the condylomata but also of the vaginal blennorrhœa.

"Altogether W. has treated 16 cases, fourteen of the broad and two of the pointed condylomata. These latter remained uncured, but rapidly disappeared on exhibiting *Liquor hyd. nitr.* externally, and *sublimate* internally. Eleven of the fourteen cases of broad condylomata were perfectly cured. Of the remaining three cases, one still retained small warty fragments, which the author excised, and in the other two no change was perceived; it ought to be remarked, however, that one of these patients had been cured by Thuja a year before, but when the disease appeared anew no cure was obtained."*

"In eight cases the remedy was applied exclusively internally; in eight both externally and internally. Internally the dose was from six to sixteen drops of the pure drug taken twice a day; externally it was painted on three times a day with a fine brush, until, by and by, burning, excoriation and slight secretion from the condylomata came on. If they were sore and excoriated at the commencement, the application of the remedy occasioned a pretty severe burning pain. Finally, it is not possible, by the closest attention, to observe the *farrago symptomatum* which the Homœopaths pretend to have noticed as effects of this drug.† Patients who took the remedy internally perceived a feeling of burning and warmth in the mouth, throat, and on the tongue, extending into the precordial region, but this soon passed off. No special operation on the digestive organs or bowels was observed; but in several cases nocturnal cutaneous excitement and increased urination seem to have been produced." ‡

"A slight itching was the only remarkable feeling in the condylomata, which is, however, rather to be ascribed to the perinæal sweat." §

The patients did not complain at the commencement of the treatment when the Thuja was applied to the dry condylomata; after several days' application, when the skin had become thin and excoriation had commenced, they only felt a little burning. At the same time the warts reddened somewhat, and showed some, though little secretion, which appeared to be the especial agent of cure by the outward application of Thuja. The author, however, has never seen those violent effects from the external use of the drug which Dr. Fricke of Hamburg has observed, in whose practice, though using it in a diluted form, it caused such remarkable irritation that he was obliged to lay it aside. Fricke saw considerable swelling and excoriation of the whole neighbor-

* It is very probable that Sabina, externally and internally applied, would have effected a cure in this case.—*Mayrhofer.*

† The apparent confusion of symptoms in the Hahnemannian system is the greatest stumbling-block to the physicians of the old school. They find it much more convenient to reject the good with the bad than to subject themselves to the trouble of studying the character of a remedy from the physiological proving, or of making experiments with drugs upon their own bodies. As to this case, the few drops of Thuja exhibited produced few primary symptoms, because their powers were exhausted in combating a disease to which the drug was perfectly appropriate. —*Mayrhofer.*

‡ These observations agree perfectly with our provings.—*Mayrhofer.*

§ The sweat on the genitals belongs equally to the operation of Thuja, as our provings testify, and itching and tickling in the condylomata under the use of Thuja have already been observed by Hahnemann.—*Mayrhofer.*

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hood where it was applied, follow in every case. Diluted, the remedy produced no results, and only in one case was he able to effect a tedious cure. (*Casper's Wochenschrift*, 1844, N. 24.) The experience of Dr. Köhler of Warsaw is somewhat opposite in character. He never witnessed inflammation, excoriation, or even unfavorable influences or relapses * after the employment of the drug. The same was the experience of Dr. Leo of Warsaw. He constantly associated the internal administration of mercury,† however, with the external use of Thuja. (*Fleker's Annalen*, &c. 1835. H. 3.) The author does not know of any other observations that have been made public.‡ The author does not permit himself to form any opinion upon the pharmacodynamic character of Thuja; since for this, still more extended experiments are necessary, which are to be expected from the heads of great clinical institutions. § He has communicated the little experience he has had, without prepossession and without any sympathy for Homœopathy, ‖ but simply because he conceives it to be the duty of every physician to contribute, according to his ability, to that common good of all, the extension and advancement of science.

* Diversity of effect depends upon the relative irritability of the individual patients. Thus the tincture of Thuja will produce no unpleasant consequences in a torpid patient, while in one who has a well marked susceptibility to this drug, even dilutions will produce violent reaction. The *quantum* of the drug must be taken into consideration in relation to the individual no less than the *qualé*. If Dr. Warnatz is of the opinion that Homœopathy consists in small doses (a notion with which homœopathising allopaths would fain quiet themselves and others) I beg him to know that Hahnemann himself directed the application of the Thuja tincture to condylomata in the oldest and most inveterate cases (*Chron. Krank. Heil. der Sycosis*).—*Mayrhofer.*

† In order to keep up the art of hodge-podge, and to secure the certainty of a doubt as to which remedy effected the good.—*Mayrhofer.*

‡ Because the author had neglected to acquaint himself with the literature of Homœopathy, of which many of the physicians of the old school are still ignorant. All those physicians who neglect the study of Homœopathy richly deserve the reproach of *onesidedness*, and so long as candidates for a degree are not examined on the learning of the new school, so long will our public examinations supply us with only onesided priests of Æsculapius.—*Mayrhofer.*

§ We cherish like hope with the author. But unfortunately, Homœopathy commands as yet no syphilitic clinique, and to all appearance will wait long before she attains so desirable an object.—*Mayrhofer.*

‖ This protest against Homœopathy is a sufficient proof of the prejudice of the author. He who cures condylomata with Thuja is a homœopath, because his treatment is founded on the principle "*similia similibus*," and in truth, he takes part in Homœopathy. Before the world, indeed, he may be an avowed or a secret homœopath, or even a homœopathic smuggler, according as he is honorable enough to acknowledge or weak enough to be silent respecting his faith, or so destitute of principle as to plough with another's heifer and read by another's candle without acknowledging his obligations to the owner. Homœopathy, however, by this time should be well accustomed to the treatment of her rationalist opponents, slapping her in the face with one hand and picking her pocket with the other.—*Mayrhofer.*

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1. *Uncomplicated Sycosis.*

Dr. Trinks relates the following case of primary sycosis.

1. A young man was exposed to contagion by a coïtus and eight days after, comblike, horny excrescences appeared upon the inner surface of the prepuce. Trinks diagnosed these excrescences to be condylomata, but the patient, not having confidence in this opinion, consulted another (distinguished) physician of Dresden, who diagnosed Trinks to be an ignoramus (allopathic professional courtesy! M.), and quieted the patient with the assurance that the excrescences were the result of too violent rubbing and erosion of the prepuce (sub coïtu) and that they would soon spontaneously disappear. Thus comforted, the patient departed on a journey, giving no thought to his ailment; but on returning home, at the end of six weeks, he found to his horror that the excrescences had considerably increased both in number and in size.

The formerly incredulous physician now declared them to be condylomata. But the patient declined his treatment and sought aid of Dr. Trinks. The horny condition of the excrescenees led him to the external and internal use of Thuja, which worked a perfect cure in six weeks.—*Annal. der hom. Klin.* **1**, s. 177.)

Tietze (surgeon) communicates the following cases (*Op. cit.* s. 369, 370):

2. A man 30 years old, blond, lean, of middle height, had suffered several years from sycosis. He was treated with mercurial remedies, whereupon the condylomata vanished, it is true, but soon came to light again. Driven in again by the local application of quicksilver, the excrescences soon returned. Thus passed several years, the patient keeping constantly by him a pot of mercurial ointment in order to daub over them wherever they broke out next. When he consulted Tietze he complained of vertigo, eructations after eating, grumbling in the abdomen, burning in the urethra, especially morning and noon. There were several warts on the *corona glandis* which became moist during the increase of the moon, and discharged a purulent fluid. He had also cough with discharge of yellow mucus, severe thirst, and twitching of his limbs in sleep, perspired much, and complained of fatigue in his legs. On the 10th of July, 1858, he took a dose of *Thuja* 30: this was repeated at the end of a fortnight, and on August 10th he had three pellets moistened with *Acid. nit.* 24.

In the beginning of September the condylomata had disappeared, and at the end of the month, even the marks on the skin where they had been. The chest trouble was gone. He married, became the father of a sound, hearty child, and experienced nothing more of his tedious complaint.

3. A strong young man had had for a long time two warts upon the prepuce nearly as large as peas, which, however, occasioned him no inconvenience. Dr. Rummel gave him on the 18th of February four doses of Thuja 30. Six days after, no change being perceptible in the condylomata, a considerable swelling made its appearance in the cheek, threatening to end in suppuration. The patient took one dose of *Mercury* 15, whereupon the abcess in the mouth broke and the swelling disappeared. Freed from this interpolated disease, the patient again took advice in respect to the warts, and received two pellets moistened with *Thuja* 30, with the direction to dissolve them in a glass of water and to take a table-spoonful a day. Ten days after, the patient came in consternation to his physician, with the story

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that the whole glans was covered with pus. Rummel recommended him to put dry lint between the glans and prepuce, and to do nothing else.

After an interval of two days the genital organs were found entirely freed from warts. No trace of a scar could be discovered and he continued perfectly cured of sycotic affections.—(*Allg. hom. Zeit.* B. 5, s. 102.)

4. A young man, two years before, had contracted a gonorrhœa, and when this was finally suppressed, it was succeeded by condylomata about the anus, which he at first neglected and afterwards bunglingly treated on his own responsibility. When he applied to Dr. Schindler, in January, 1833, the whole perinæum as far as the scrotum and around the anus for a breadth of two inches was beset with large moist condylomata. He complained of violent burning and biting and could scarcely walk. No improvement resulted from a dose of *Thuja* 30; *Acid. nit.* 30, somewhat diminished the burning.

From February 24th to March 16th the patient took every eight days a dose of *Thuja* 30. The warts ceased to be moist, appeared to become smaller, and he could walk better. *Nitric acid* 30, one dose every eight days. The improvement progressed visibly; several small warts disappeared, the large ones became flatter, the burning and biting entirely ceased.

April 28th. The patient again had four doses of *Thuja* 30 to be taken at intervals of eight days; the most of the condylomata disappeared except the larger ones: one pair only was left of those on each side of the anus.

Another four doses of *Thuja* produced no further improvement, and four doses of *Phos. ac.* remained similarly without effect. Dr. Schindler gave now a dose of *Sulph.* against any possible psoric complication; the disease, however, on the 19th of August, was at the point where it had been at the end of April. The patient now took every morning a drop of the pure *Thuja* and also applied lint moistened with *Thuja* externally.

August 27th. Every trace of condylomata had disappeared, the skin was smooth, and the patient perfectly cured.—(*Allg. hom. Zeit.* B. 4, s. 276.)

Dr. Rummel gives the two following cases of sycosis.—(*Archiv für, &c.* B. 8, H. 1, s. 58, 59):

5. In the first case urethral gonorrhœa was also present, and the whole scrotum was beset with hard, only partly moist tubercles. A cure followed the exhibition of one dose of *Merc.* and two doses of *Thuja* (strength not stated) and the external use of the juice.

6. A young man applied to Dr. Rummel by letter, requesting him to remove an ulcer upon his penis consequent upon contagion; from the description, Rummel concluded that it was a chancre, and prescribed *Mer.* 12. No improvement following after a fortnight, and the cure still lingering after *Acid. nit.* 12, he insisted upon seeing the patient. Autopsy showed it to be sycosis. Two condylomata were secreting an offensive purulent mucus, and the patient stated that he had perceived a painful erosion (but decidedly no chancre vesicle) the very next day after the copulation. There was besides in the left axilla a dry, brown elevation, such as Hahnemann has described. On the 24th of December the patient took *Thuja* 30, on which the condylomata perfectly disappeared in three weeks. The brown, herpetic elevation in the axilla, however, remained unaltered, and first vanished after a dose of *Acid. nit.* 18. The exhibition of *Thuja* eradicates condylomata with brown spots under the arms.—(*Allg. hom, Zeit.* B. 1, s. 96.)

7. Dr. Lobethal cured an officer of cuirassiers of an entire circle of condylomata around the anus by the use of *Thuja* 1 (drop doses) alter-

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nated with *Acid. nit.* 3 and the external application of the tincture, in some months after the patient had received no benefit from small doses of the same remedy administered by another homœopathic physician.

Dr. Mohnike relates an interesting case of obstinate sycosis cured by Thuja.—(*Hufeland's Journ.* March, 1843. *Extracted into the Oest. Med. Wochenschrift*, 1843, No. 21.)

8. In the autumn of 1839 there applied to Dr. Mohnike a young merchant who some two years before had contracted a violent urethral blennorrhœa from an impure cohabitation. He had never previously had syphilis, and this gonorrhœa even, after a few weeks' use of copaiba, had disappeared. But scarcely two months had elapsed before the warts and excrescences were gradually developed, from which he had now suffered for nearly two years, and against which no remedy seemed to make head. The patient was thus led to believe that his case was incurable, and had made up his mind, as a last resort, to try the water cure at Græfenberg, provided Dr. Mohnike's treatment was ineffectual. The examination of the patient developed the following facts; the inner surface of the prepuce and the portion of the penis behind the glans were, as it were, sowed over with numerous pointed condylomata. These excrescences of the mucous membrane lay prostrate on the spot whence they had sprouted, but when Dr. Mohnike raised their heads with the forceps, the thin pedicle appeared of nearly a line in length. The exudation of the offensive clammy moisture peculiar to condylomata could only be detected in a very slight degree. The patient had never felt pain or itching in the glans and foreskin. He had had no cohabitation since the appearance of the condylomata. The perinæum was occupied in its whole extent between the scrotum and anus by a large *condylomata latum*. It was certainly half an inch high, and extended on both sides of the raphé. It exuded much, and was covered with a greasy purulent moisture. The patient complained that he could often scarcely endure the torture when walking, and that the inner and upper part of the thigh was often sore and inflamed from the acridity of the discharged fluid.

A similar broad condyloma, but smaller than that in the perinæum, was found on the inner surface of the left thigh. The orifice of the anus, where the skin meets the mucous membrane of the rectum, was surrounded by three large *condylomata lata*, which simulated hæmorrhoidal protuberances. They exuded much, and constantly occasioned a very painful troublesome itching, but intolerable pain when he had a hard stool. Finally, behind the anus and on the coccyx there was an excrescence resembling the others in size and condition. He had never experienced pains in the bones, and the most careful examination of the oral and faucial cavity could detect there no indications of secondary syphilis. He had already taken Zittmann's decoction and Dzondi's corrosive sublimate pills. Besides this, the most varied sorts of caustic had been locally applied to the warts, and even excision and the ligature had been tried. But external and internal treatment was equally unavailing.

Mohnike almost despaired of obtaining a perfect cure. He prescribed internally Berg's formula of *Stib. sulph. nig.* with *Hyd. præc. rub.*, which has often proved serviceable in confirmed lues, especially where the skin and mucous membranes are affected. The patient was ordered to lie abed the greater part of the day, and to promote the cutaneous transpiration by frequent drafts of an infusion of *Spec. Lignor.*, with a spare diet. In addition, Dr. Mohnike used Plenk's solution of sublimate, with which he cautiously

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touched the warts on the glans and prepuce once a day for a week. The broad condylomata, except those at the anal orifice, he covered with lint, saturated with the same solution. All to no purpose. He now threw aside all caustic applications and waited to see if internal treatment alone would not effect the cure, but with similar result. He then resorted to the use of *tincture of Thuja*, and soon had reason to be amazed at the rapid, scarcely hoped for action of the new remedy,* for already on the third day after the whole condylomata had been several times daily painted with the tincture, they presented an entirely altered appearance; they shrivelled, fell in, and sensibly diminished in circumference. On the fifth day of the treatment all the pointed warts upon the glans and inner surface of the prepuce had disappeared. The smallest remains of the broad perinæal condylomata were visible on the ninth day. The tincture occasioned but little pain, and the sound skin at the base of the warts was neither inflamed nor irritated. The excrescences all disappeared by absorption, and without ulceration or gangrene.

2. *Sycosis with Rhagades.*

A case of this kind is related by Dr. Genzke of Parchim.—(*All. hom. Zeit.* B. 22, s. 22.)

1. A young physician had contracted by contagion a gonorrhœa, which disappeared under the use of Balsam of Copaiba. One year after, violent burning came on in the anus, which became intolerable when walking or at stool, and an offensive moisture distilled which soiled the linen. Examination showed a shining mulberry condyloma, with a broad base close to the anal opening; and on both sides of the anus, in the natural folds of the skin, two deep fissures (rhagades), which, as well as the condyloma, secreted an exceedingly foul fluid. A colored yellowish brown ring two inches broad surrounded the anus. Dr. Genzke prescribed the first dilution of *Thuja*, with directions to take one or two drops a day in the morning, fasting, and to paint the wart and fissures with the tincture. In fourteen days the burning had almost completely disappeared, the condyloma was visibly wrinkled and had lost its polish, the rhagades were smaller, the foul secretion had become less and inodorous, and in short, all the local symptoms progressively diminished. The patient, however, a novice in Homœopathy, mistrusting the small doses, took larger ones than were directed, and experienced *pressing aching in the forehead, restless unrefreshing sleep, and a well-marked balanitis.* The glans was in its entire circumference swollen, inflamed, covered with small pimples, and discharged a tolerably copious purulent secretion.† The Thuja was omitted, and four weeks after the beginning of the treatment the whole train of symptoms, both of the disease and of the remedy, had vanished.

* We must class Dr. Monhike too among the homœopathic freebooters, because he does not state the source whence he obtained his new wisdom. If the remedy was good enough to effect in a few days a cure where the so-styled rational treatment had proved, for years, inefficient, it surely was good enough to have been openly acknowledged as a homœopathic remedy.—*Mayrhofer.*

† ***Balanorrhœa*** is an effect of Thuja beyond a doubt, as I can substantiate from my own experience.—***Mayrhofer.***

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3. *Sycosis co-existent with Syphilis.*

Dr. Schrön gives us an instructive case of Sycosis and Syphilis combined.—(*Allg. hom. Zeit.* B. 5, s. 147.)

1. A girl of sixteen years old had leucorrhœa and bean-shaped warts, especially about the anus. Schrön (then an allopath) subjected her to a course of sublimate pills, and in the meanwhile removed the warts by the knife. She was afterwards treated by another allopath, likewise with mercury; but the warts and leucorrhœa never entirely yielded. In January, 1833, she again applied to Schrön. She had on each side of the nose along the cheeks two chancres of the size of a ducat, which extended into the nostrils and presented elevated red margins and a tallowy bottom.* There lay about the anus a collection of cockscomb-like warts which discharged, and occasioned such a burning that she could not lie in bed at night. The leucorrhœa reddened the thigh. Schrön gave *Merc. viv.* 3 (⅓ grain), alternating it with *Thuja* 3 (1 drop) every eight days, and applied the undiluted tincture externally upon the condylomata. In six weeks the chancres healed entirely, and, in twelve, warts and leucorrhœa had both disappeared. The burning in the condylomata first diminished, then they ceased to discharge, and finally they shrivelled into mummies and vanished.

2. A peasant girl, 30 years old, had in September, 1844, a soldier on furlough for a lover, and a fortnight after his departure she felt violent burning in the anus and a corrosive leucorrhœa set in. Soon after she remarked little tubercles about the anus which were painful to the touch and when at stool. She consulted a country midwife, who examined her and said she had piles. She went with this opinion to a barber surgeon, who treated her for the piles. But the tubercles becoming constantly larger and more abundant, moist excrescences appearing also upon the genital parts, and an ulcer coming on the right thigh, she consulted an obstetric practitioner, who examined her and prescribed (Nov. 18) fifteen grains of *Merc. solub. Hahnem.*, made into thirty pills with extract of liquorice, of which she was to take every evening.

The ulcer, indeed, healed under the use of the pills, but the excrescences continued to spread. In 1845 (March) the patient came to me. Examination showed a countless number of condylomata. Round the anus was a ring of broad, soft, cracked, moist condylomata. The whole perinæum was crowded with a host of warts, which had become confluent, and so formed one great *condyloma latum.* Between the *labia externa* and the thighs a double row of condylomata ran up on both sides to the *mons veneris.* The *labia majora* were inflamed, much swollen, and covered internally and externally with warts of all sizes. Finally, there were solitary condylomata down the inner side of the thigh almost to its middle. It was, in truth, a disgusting sight, for the number of warts must have been over a hundred. The vaginal blennorrhœa corroded the thigh. She felt burning in the condylomata; the catamenia had ceased during the disease.

I gave twenty drops of *Thuja* 2 in six ounces of water, with directions to take a table-spoonful three times a day. On the 7th of April the patient returned with the news that she was much improved. The burning was much diminished; the condylomata discharged less and looked shrivelled and perishing; the swelling of the labia and the leucorrhœa were less. On

* Were these chancres the consequence of the original infection, or had a new contagion taken place in the mean time?—*Mayrhofer.*

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the 13th the patient had another vial of *Thuja* 2, upon which the amelioration proceeded and the menses appeared. I now gave her the tincture, one drop three times a day, internally, and directed her to moisten the condylomata with it morning and evening. By the end of May over half of them were gone, and as the cure seemed to be at a stand I gave her *Acid. nit.* for a week (a few drops in six ounces of water, one spoonful morning and evening).

The *arbor vitæ* operated with renewed energy after the administration of the nitric acid, which last produced but little alteration in the disease. The solitary warts vanished completely in June, and the complex ones were reduced in size one-half. All the other troubles were much lessened.

In July the girl fell from the thatch of the cottage upon which she was spreading hemp to dry, and injured herself so severely that she was necessarily treated for the consequences of the fall for a month after. In August I made an experiment with the tincture of *Sabina*, and had the condylomata painted with it daily, in order to see if in this neglected condition the savine would not hasten the cure. This was not the case. I was obliged to have recourse again to *Thuja*, under the persevering use of which all the morbid symptoms ceased, and the condylomata disappeared, except a small spot on each side of the anus, toward the perinæum, where the colony formerly existed.

In October the patient took no more Thuja, and I cannot say whether these last traces of the condylomata finally disappeared or not; we may, however, judging from the rapidity of the cure up to that time, almost certainly conclude that they did.

I may also remark that the patient, who entirely despaired of a cure in the commencement, exhilarated by her progress, may have taken the doses stronger than they were directed; in the second month of the treatment she exhibited, as signs of the operation of Thuja, single *large vesicles* upon the thighs and arms, which were surrounded *by a red areola* and passed *into suppuration.*

4. *Sycosis after the cure of Syphilis.*

Dr. Portalius relates a case in which condylomata succeeded to the cure of syphilis.—(*Arch. für hom. Heilk.* B. 19, H. 3, s. 80 et seq.)

1. Mr. M. had two large genuine syphilitic ulcers on the prepuce. No signs of sycotic affection were to be perceived on a daily examination. Both chancres healed in eight days (from the 13th to the 22d January), during which time the patient took daily one dose of *Merc. nig.* 12., kept strict diet and lay abed (two absolutely indispensable conditions, if syphilitic affections are to be rapidly and permanently cured). Five days after the perfect healing of both chancres, condylomata sprouted luxuriantly upon the *frænulum præputii*, which were cured by Thuja. (It is not stated what dose was given nor in what time the cure was effected.—*Mayrhofer.*)

Tietze relates an analogous case.

2. A stout girl had suffered from a very copious leucorrhœa since her delivery a year before; it was accompanied by violent itching on the genitals. On inspection, the *labia majora* were found considerably swollen, and numerous ulcers with pale, tallowy bottoms, from the size of a lentil to

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that of a groschen, covered not only the external organs of generation but also stretched deep into the vagina. Their syphilitic character was undeniable. She took daily *Merc. nig.* 12. After a fortnight a considerable improvement appeared, and the patient took from the 10th of August to the 18th September, six doses of Sulphur 30, which not only removed the leucorrhœa, but perfectly healed the remains of the ulcers.

Fourteen days after, however, such a profusion of condylomata had appeared that the whole presented a most shocking sight. Even on the right corner of the mouth there was a wart. She took externally *Thuja* (tincture) and internally *Thuja* 30, every day. The treatment was interrupted by many accidents, but resulted in a perfect cure at the end of three months.

5. *Masked Sycosis.* (Radetzky's case.)

1. An illustrious personage, seventy years of age, had frequently suffered for many years from a cough, which since 1836 increased in autumn to an inflammatory catarrhal fever, and yet no pulmonary lesion could be detected. In that year he broke two ribs by a fall; the accident was followed by a very violent pneumonia which ceased after purulent and offensive sputa. During the two following years he was not seriously sick; he had at times, as he had had before, attacks of headache in the forehead, sour eructations, and diarrhœa, which however were soon cured. In July and August, 1839, cephalic congestions with violent vertigo often distressed him, and to these were soon added pressure in the forehead and in the right eye, with inflammation of the eyelids, watering and protrusion of the eye. By appropriate remedies the affection was indeed diminished, but the under lid still remained inflamed. On the 9th of October, 1840, the patient (a distinguished military officer) sat on horseback five hours in the sun; in the evening he was attacked with violent fever accompanied by intolerable pain in the forehead over the right eye. This latter was much inflamed and protruded somewhat from the orbit. The fever soon disappeared; the trouble in the eye too was somewhat lulled, but there still remained inflammation of the lower lid, watering of the eye, and a swelling at the external canthus back in the orbit, which was not painful nor did it interfere with vision.

Toward the end of October, the patient went on a journey and only returned after an absence of six weeks. During this time, there had arisen in the eye a vegetation of the size of a bean, which, commencing in the internal canthus, extended along the under lid. The tumor already existing in the external canthus had enlarged, and the eye was considerably protruded from its socket. Occasional headache in the forehead and violent congestions were also present. The domestic physician of the illustrious patient, Dr. Hartung, considered the case as a critical one, for it was his opinion that a fungus had formed in the orbit, the development of which he dreaded.

The homœopathic treatment now commenced had no special issue; the general strength was preserved by the various remedies employed, but the growth of the fungus could not be stopped. The tumor over the external canthus had now a purplish color, and both it and that in the internal canthus had increased, and there appeared between the ball of the eye and the under eyelid a fungous, elastic, pale, red, painless, spurious growth, which pressed the ball out of the normal axis of vision. The pupil was directed upwards and outwards, and the free motion of the eye impeded, but the power of vision was as yet unimpaired.

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An oculist, called into consultation on the 6th of January, 1841, confirmed the diagnosis of the ordinary physician, and gave a very unfavorable prognosis, declaring "that there was nothing to be done in the case, and that no method whatever could effect a cure." At Hartung's solicitation that he would at least recommend something, he prescribed corrosive sublimate (a quarter of a grain daily), at the same time remarking "that it would do no good, but he knew nothing better." Dr. Hartung acquiesced in the prescription, but from caution administered only one-twelfth of a grain (whether only once or oftener is not stated), but was immediately obliged to give an antidote on account of the violent cephalic congestions that came on.

On the 26th January, 1841, Hartung describes the state of the disease as follows.—(*Allg. hom. Zeit.* B. 20, s. 145 et seq.)

A hard grayish blue tumor filled almost the whole orbit and displaced the ball of the eye outwards; on the under lid it was clearly fungous, it was painful under strong pressure, and bled easily; the ball was pushed against the external canthus and immovable. The patient perceived various pains in the fungus, sticking, tearing, burning and itching. The eye itself gave him no pain, but the visual power was so affected that every object opposite the external canthus appeared black. The eyelids were also stretched and swollen, black and blue, and immovable. The conjunctiva, especially that of the lids, the *plica semilunaris*, and the *caruncula lachrymalis* were loosened, of a dirty red, and covered by a thick tissue of varicose vessels.

In the morning the crevice between the lids was filled with a white, viscous, purulent mucus; the eye watered in the daytime; in the evening it was hot, dry and painful. In other respects the patient was free from febrile symptoms, and his strength and the vital functions of the organism were as favorable as could be desired.*

The case now fell wholly to the charge of Dr. Hartung, as the patient emphatically declared "that he would have no treatment but the homœopathic." Dr. Hartung employed at first, *Ars.*, *Psorin* and *Herpetin* (all three of the 30th dilution), but without result. The bleedings ceased after *Carb. anim.* 30, and the fungus ceased to grow, but no amelioration followed. Hartung now gave one drop of *Thuja* 30 in three ounces of distilled water, a table-spoonful three times a day. On the first day appeared some reminiscences of the previous morbid condition, as, aching on the right side of the forehead, nocturnal cough, slight diarrhæa, renal pains and itching on the

* The communications of the consulting physicians do not agree in relation to the special diagnosis. The ordinary, in his account (*loc. cit.*) speaks constantly of a *fungous excrescence*. Another physician, who was called in consultation, says "that he had satisfied himself, by the presence of all the commonly reputed characteristics of that disease, of the existence of a scirrhous metamorphosis," and a third physician calls the affection, "*Ophthalmiam syphiliticam ex schirro orbitæ syphilitico oriundam.*"

Since we too have a right to express an opinion on the subject we take the liberty of saying, that we consider the spurious growth in question as a sycotic excrescence, and upon the following grounds: 1. because the pathognomonic signs of the disease point that way with the greatest probability (notwithstanding that the veil that conceals the previous history of the case is not removed); 2, because the *mercury* administered produced no amelioration; and 3, because *Thuja did* prove the specific—according to the allowed rule of probabilities, "*ex juvantibus et non jus vantibus judicium sumendum est.*"—*Mayrhofer.*

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inside of the thigh with a miliary eruption.* These symptoms diminished on the second day and vanished on the third. The local symptoms were, itching in the inner canthus of the diseased eye, and secretion of a creamy fluid about the whole circumference of the fungus. This result induced Hartung to apply Thuja also externally. He caused the fungus to be moistened every two hours with warm water (four ounces) containing six drops of the tincture. On the fourth day after the exhibition of Thuja, the pain in the eye had ceased, the secretion of the milky fluid had increased, and the fungus was notably diminished, especially at the upper orbital border. The amelioration steadily proceeded under the employment of Thuja through the fifth, six and seventh days, and, to the astonishment of all who had seen the disease earlier, the fungus in the internal canthus and under eyelid disappeared. On the evening of the eighth and the morning of the ninth days, the patient had a dose of *Carb. anim.* 30. The fungus was also painted every morning for eight days with the twelfth dilution of *Carb. anim*, and the Thuja baths were continued.

These two remedies (Thuja and animal charcoal) were now employed, externally and internally, in eight day alternations.†

The result was so beyond all expectation successful, that within six weeks the fungus, progressively diminishing, disappeared, the eye regained its normal power of vision, the ball returned into its socket possessed of its former mobility, and in short, a complete cure was effected.

Dr. Bärtl relates a similar case of a fungous excrescence cured by Thuja, which he had occasion to observe when physician to the Syphilitic Hospital at Palermo.

2. "A man was attacked with a panaritium upon the thumb after having been cured of a balanitis by mercury. The inflammation terminated in suppuration, the abscess was opened, and a simple bandage recommended with lukewarm ablutions. The wound not only did not heal, but became redder and more sensitive, and burning pains came on in it.

"The remedies theretofore used, *Puls.* and *Sulph.*, produced no result; the pains increased, especially at night, and a red, fungous, cauliflower excrescence began to show itself from the wound; it felt hardish at the base, was very sensitive to the touch, and bled slightly.

"Under the idea that it might be an excrescence depending upon caries, I examined with a probe, but found the bone covered and sound.

"Touching with *Lapis infern.* was of no service; after twenty-four hours, the fungus was again there, and increased even more luxuriantly than before; the same result followed with burnt alum." This fruitless treatment, the previous disease, the form of the spurious growth, and also its accompanying symptoms, finally led Dr. Bärtl to the well-grounded conjecture that the fungus arose from a sycotic source, and induced him to employ *Thuja*, internally at first, afterwards externally also. The result was, that within a short time "*violent inflammatory irritation aud suppuration was excited in the morbid growth*," by means of which the fungus, then of the

* Do not these symptoms still more indicate *Thuja?—Mayrhofer.*

† We cannot gather with certainty from Hartung's account whether the drugs *Thuja* and *Carb. anim.* were given separately in eight day alternations, or whether the external use of Thuja was continued also during the week of the charcoal, so that the fungus was only once painted with the Carb. in the morning and then frequently through the day with the Thuja, which is most probable.—*Mayrhofer.*

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size of a hazelnut, melted away, and the man was discharged perfectly cured.*

Dr. Bärtl takes occasion to make the following remarks on the use of Thuja: I have found Thuja a very effective remedy in many forms of disease founded on pure sycosis. I have especially cured with it, condylomata which appeared on the inner surface of the prepuce or on the glans in the form of cauliflower, after urethral gonorrhœa or balanorrhœa, were pale red, itched, and bled easily on being touched. I employed it in high dilutions and repeated doses until signs of increased pain (in sensitive persons) and partial decay of the excrescence appeared, which commonly manifested itself by gray or blackish points on the surface; I then caused the whole growth to be painted once a day with the tincture. The condylomata dissolved in a short time by the *suppurating process* and a perfect cure resulted.

6. *Chancre Warts.*

There are chancres which instead of eating into the depth of the tissues, increase upward, and are cured either not at all or with great difficulty by mercury, which shows their sycotic character.

Dr. Attomyr gives us two cases of this sort.

1. A man 31 years old had had a small, flat, tallowy ulcer for three days on the inner surface of the prepuce. He took three doses of *Merc. sol. Hahn.* 4 to be taken every other day. The suppuration became greater, the ulcer larger, and showed now a red bottom. He had four similar doses to be taken in the same way. The chancre now rose above the surface of the prepuce—it continued to rise more and more after two doses of *Acid. nit.* 3, taken every other day, but rapidly healed after three doses of *Thuja* taken at intervals of two days. The whole treatment lasted 27 days.—*Archiv für homœop. Heilk.* B. 18, H. 3, s. 141.

2. A perfectly healthy young man contracted a chancre on the inner surface of the prepuce as the consequence of an impure connection. It disappeared on the use of external and internal remedies, but, from time to time, little aphthous ulcers appeared upon the glans and foreskin, which vanished spontaneously after from five to eight days.

At first, three such erosions appeared on the spot where the chancre had been; then by degrees came six more which were half on the furrow of the glans, half on the prepuce. A new ulcer constantly appeared near the still visible spot left by the one just healed. Once a spontaneous ulcer appeared upon the external surface of the prepuce, and healed likewise of itself after it had been covered with a loose crust.

These symptoms induced the patient to submit himself to a rigid mercu-

* Dr. Ritter, in his essay on the essential difference between chancre and gonorrhœa (p. 224), relates a case in which a violent inflammation of the testicle (*Epididymitis gonorrhoica*) supervened on suppressed gonorrhœa in the case of an officer; the inflammation left the testicle hard and swollen. Nine months after inflammation and suppuration came on with increase of the pains, and a fungous excrescence grew from the testicles which soon reached the size of a goose-egg. All the remedies administered were of no avail, and the fungus was removed by ligature.—*Mayrhofer.*

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rial after-treatment, but notwithstanding this, the occasional ulcers did not cease to appear. Three years after he exposed himself to a second contagion and was treated by Attomyr. In the beginning, five very flat, confluent ulcers were to be distinguished. A week later there where ten chancres, which appeared, remarkably enough, upon the identical spots where the spontaneous eruptions had been. In the fifth week of the treatment, a chancre appeared on the external surface of the prepuce, which became covered as before with a slight loose crust. The whole eleven became raised instead of becoming deeper, and suppurated so profusely for full seven weeks that the patient wasted.

At first Attomyr prescribed one drop *Merc. sol. Hahn.* 4 each day, and because of the upward growth of the chancres, one dose of *Acid. nit.* 4 daily, for three weeks. As the suppuration did not diminish, however, though the ulcers looked very clean, the patient had *Thuja* 3 one drop, at first twice a day, then once a day, and finally every other day: the ulcers now healed perfectly. The whole treatment lasted nine weeks.—(*Archiv für hom. Heilk.* B. 29, H. 2, s. 162 et seq.)

B.

Verrucae, Warts.

Thuja creates warts in those constitutions which are disposed to cutaneous excrescences, and must, therefore, under the proper conditions, possess the power of curing them. The therapeutic indications and conditions in this relation are: broad base, conical form, superficial seat in the skin, cracked, mulberry-like surface, simultaneous presence of other symptoms indicating Thuja. Warts, which appear after chronic gonorrhœa, in the most diverse parts of the body, yield without a struggle under the curative power of Thuja.

1. Dr. Frank of Osterode, who, fourteen years ago, was troubled with many warts on both hands, which were rubbed with antimonial soap, has had for some years on the left nostril a broad-seated, somewhat movable excrescence, which he often caused to bleed by pulling, upon which an unpedicled wart was developed which reached the size of a large pea. Frank rubbed this a couple of times daily with the tincture of Thuja.

After some days the wart became black, and developed many furrows on its surface. Frank now removed with a knife the chapped surface and left the excrescence alone. This increased again, which Frank had noticed when he first applied the Thuja; but the surface remained smooth, shining, horny and uncracked.

He now again applied the Thuja externally in the manner already stated, and on the very next day the same change took place in the form and color of the excrescence as on the first occasion. He now proceeded less rapidly, moistened the wart several days with Thuja, and then again ceased for a while. The wart became smaller, and in four weeks (including the pauses) the process of destruction was complete and the wart gone.

Dr. Huber* of Linz has observed two cases in which warts have been cured by Thuja.

* Dr. Huber communicates these two cases as *provings*. They are, however, *cures* with excessive action of the remedy, which had been administered in large doses, with an eye to the proving.—*Mayrhofer*.

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2. A boy 14 years old, of scrophulous habits, had numerous (30 to 40) warts on his hands, and especially upon the back of his hands. Their size was various, from that of a millet seed to that of a pea. The surface of the smaller was smooth and almost translucent; of the larger roughly marked and cauliflower-like. Their consistence was not hard.

The boy had Thuja 1 on the 6th of October, 1844, with directions to take five drops every evening, and at the same time to wash the warts daily with the tincture of Thuja somewhat diluted. Although he used the remedy with great irregularity, yet on the 17th of November not the slightest trace of a wart was to be seen; the place where they had been, even, was not to be detected by any change in the skin. But during the treatment symptoms arose which we must set down to the account of Thuja: a very severe, twitching, sticking toothache, which came on several days in bed, in the evening, and disappeared every time in a quarter of an hour after a dose of *Cham.* 1; also a dark-red tubercle on the edge of the upper eyelid close to the internal canthus of the right eye. On the 13th of October it was soft, became harder by degrees, on the 18th attained the size of a sweet pea, after some days passed into suppuration, spontaneously separated, discharged much pus, and healed without the aid of art.

3. A girl fourteen years old, with dark hair and eyes, and who had not yet menstruated, had numerous warts on her right hand (20 to 25) which were partly horny like corns, partly less hard and rough upon the surface, partly smooth and small. She had besides on the back of the right forearm near the wrist, a pale-red herpes of the size of a copper Kreuzer, covered with little epidermic scales. She had Thuja internally and externally, at the same time and in the same way as the boy. When she had taken over thirty drops of *Thuja* 1, without experiencing any effect, she omitted the internal employment of the remedy, but used it externally for five weeks. The result was not so gratifying as in the case of the boy. Half of the warts, indeed, disappeared, and those that were left became flatter and less prominent, but they did not entirely disappear.* The cure took place in a twofold manner; in the case of three horny warts the subcutaneous reticular tissue became inflamed, an abscess formed, and on its bursting the skin and wart departed together. The small, smooth and soft warts became by degrees flatter, and entirely disappeared by desquamation of the two concentric cutaneous strata, without leaving a trace of their existence.

Dr. Huber afterwards made a second experiment of a week with the same girl, using internally the first dilution and the tincture. On taking five and eight drops of the tincture on the two last days, the most striking symptom was a tearing *digging pain in the nape*, aggravated by moving the head; in its greatest violence it became furious, and she shrank from pursuing the experiment. This confirmed Dr. Huber in the idea that the pain in the neck which had troubled him during his proving, was truly caused by the drug.

We have no account of any further changes in the warts, nor of the condition of the tetter upon the arm.

4. Dr. Blödau gave *Thuja* 30 against warts in great numbers, succeeded

* Doubtless the horny warts would likewise have entirely disappeared under the continued external and internal use of Thuja. Five weeks were not sufficient to complete the cure.—*Mayrhofer.*

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by violent aggravation. A week after he gave a pellet moistened with *Thuja* 30, and four weeks afterwards the warts had all fallen off.—(*Archiv für hom. Heilk.* B. 14, H. 2, s. 107.)

Dr. Gross relates a remarkable case of warts, with an accompanying herpetic eruption.—(*Archiv, &c.* B. 15, H. 3, s. 37 et seq.)

5. A young man of about thirty years old, gave the following account of himself in writing: "I am laboring under an herpetic eruption, which spreads over my whole face. It shows itself, especially after being heated, as red spots, which then throw off white scales, and is accompanied by sticking, burning, and itching. Sometimes the eyelids are entirely covered with it. I have, besides, weakness of the stomach, with acidity and eructation, inflation of the abdomen with flatulence, constipation, with burning itching at the anus, palpitation of the heart, and occasionally pains in the back. When a child I had an eruption on my head, and at fourteen and twenty-one, on my face. At seventeen I perceived little elevations of the skin of my hands, similar to warts, which increased from year to year in size and number. At twenty-five I used some external remedy for them, after which they disappeared; after ten or twelve days, however, re-appeared in this facial herpes, of which, to this day, I cannot get rid. I have already taken tea for purifying the blood, sulphur, graphite, and mercury, but without success. After six weeks' treatment in Carlsbad the tetters disappeared for several months, but have now for a long time been re-instated."

Dr. Gross sent the patient eight doses of *Ars.* 30, with directions to take one every fourth day. After taking these powders, the patient wrote that there was no change in his condition, except that several warts had made their appearance on his hands, but the tetter had not gone. Gross now made choice of *Thuja* (dilution not stated), of which he sent six doses to be taken at intervals of four days. The warts and tetter disappeared together in consequence.

C.

Swellings and Excrescences on the Eyelids.

The general physiological character of Thuja is to create dermatic growth and excrescences, by stimulating the cutaneous system; these may exist upon any part of the body. It also excites pains, irritation, and swelling of the eyelids, suppurating tubercles on the eyelids and brows. Those morbid affections of the eyelids which in ophthalmic medicine are named from their varying forms *Hordeolum*, *Milium*, *Chalazium*, *Verruca*, and *Condyloma*, become proper objects for the action of Thuja, when their special symptoms, or the fundamental sickness of which they are local manifestations, indicate its exhibition.

1. Dr. Bleifuss of Ochsenfurth treated a young lady who had scattered *Hordeola* upon the eyelids.* The conjunctiva was sympathetically affected, and her digestion was disturbed. She sought aid from every quarter, but in vain. *Iodium* even produced no effect, and she began to think of extirpation. Dr. Bleifuss accidentally (! M.) read the symptoms of Thuja recorded by Hahnemann, applied the tincture externally, and beheld, with astonishment, a rapid decrease of the disease. He now exhibited it internally (ten drops several times a day) and effected a perfect cure.

* They appear to have been *Milia* or *Chalazia.*—*Mayrhofer.*

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From that time Dr. Bleifuss learned to value Thuja, and subsequently wrought with it other wonderful cures.

"Let us pick," says he, "the grains of wheat out of this homœopathic chaff! they are of excellent service to our therapeutics, as I have frequently had occasion to be convinced." *

D.

Pains in the Limbs.

The arthritic pains which Thuja excites, especially in the limbs, are among the most frequent and most constant of the symptoms during the provings; they never entirely failed to appear in the most unsusceptible and least productive provers.

The special curative indications are, drawing, tensive, tearing, twitching pains, appearing suddenly, confined to one spot or limb, or wandering, aggravation in rest and warmth, amelioration by movement and in the open air, and in feverish conditions, predominant cold with numbness (deadness) of the affected limbs and desponding frame of mind.

Homœopathic literature is still very poor in vouchers for the therapeutic virtues of Thuja in corresponding arthritic affections.

Dr. Mschk relates a single case (*Annal. der hom. Klin.* B. 1. s. 216).

A woman came crying and weeping to him, and begged him to cure her of the violent pain from which she had suffered for a fortnight. The pain was tearing, and extended from the right shoulder to the points of the fingers. She also felt twitching in the muscles, now here, now there, from the top of the shoulder to the middle of the arm: the forearm and index finger were, as it were, dead, the other fingers numb. The pain was most severe on letting the arm hang down; in warmth, especially in bed at night, the tearing and twitching were aggravated, but were better in the cold and on motion. Perspiration produced an amelioration. Chills, with yawning, came on after midnight, and sleep appeared late, and was disturbed by horrible dreams. The patient frequently had tenesmus. She had an evacuation with difficulty every two or three days only, and it was sometimes mixed with blood. To these symptoms were added nocturnal thirst with sensation of cold in the arms, palpitation, and depressed spirits.

The patient had a dose of Thuja 27, with directions to return; which she

* We thank our allopathic colleague for the honorable frankness with which he has announced the source of his new knowledge; he has thus nobly distinguished himself from those physicians of the old school, who, as we have had frequent occasion to remark, secretly appropriate the useful grain from the homœopathic field and openly denounce its whole produce as chaff, or who, dressed in borrowed feathers, go cackling about as though themselves had laid the egg The daily spread of homœopathic dilettantism among allopathic physicians is indeed a most striking indication, on the one hand, of the pharmacological poverty of the old school, and on the other of the therapeutic wealth of the new; for what says the proverb? "The robber is in need, but the robbed has plenty." But we must most solemnly protest against any amalgamation of the physiological pharmacodynamics of the new school with the casuistic pathological materia medica of theold —*Mayrhofer.*

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did not do. Her physician accidentally met her, and she excused herself for her neglect by saying, that soon after taking the dose, her pains entirely disappeared, and the other troubles so far vanished that she only felt some weakness in the arm and fingers.

E.

Intermittent Fever.

We have seen that Thuja, in its perfect effects, develops a fever characterised by the predominance of the cold stage, to which sweat immediately succeeds (*Febris algida imperfecta*), coming on mostly in the tvening, seldom in the morning, commonly without thirst, seldom ateended with severe thirst, and manifesting a quotidian or tertian type.

Dr. Herrmann states in his treatise on the homœopathic treatment of intermittents (*Annal. der hom. Klin.* B. 2, s. 398) that in the year 1830, when, by the command of the Emperor Nicholas, he made some homœopathic experiments in a division of the Garde-Central Hospital at Tulzyn in Podolia, the intermittents (which are very prevalent there, as an endemic, and commonly exhibit a very capricious character) during one season of hot and dry weather assumed a very similar type. Thus, the attacks began with cold shiverings, with external and internal chill, in some cases with thirst, were immediately followed, without the intervention of a hot stage, by general perspiration.

In intermittents thus constituted, Thuja (the dose is not stated) effected a rapid cure; but somewhat later, after rain had set in, this remedy proved no longer serviceable.

These are the only cases which we have in relation to the employment of Thuja in intermittent fevers, and judging from the physiological provings, it can but seldom be a specific in that disease.

Besides the cases already enumerated, Thuja promises to be useful in the following affections:

1. In left-sided hemicrania of the fifth pair, especially of the frontal branch, and in cerebral nervous affections, with the sensation as though a nail were driven in, or a convex button pressed upon a particular spot on the head (*clavus hystericus*).

2. In stiffness of the neck, with the feeling as though the muscles were too short, especially if there be present any other symptoms which point to Thuja.

3. In *Varicellæ acuminatæ, verrucosæ*, during the period of suppuration.

4. In muscular twitchings of a rheumatic origin, especially in the limbs, which come on suddenly when at rest, and cease on motion.

5. In amblyopia with mists and flakes before the eyes, when it is attended by symptoms which indicate Thuja.*

* May not Thuja be also specially indicated in chronic catarrh, in ozœna after precipitate cures of gonorrhœa and condylomata, and in obstinate bronchial catarrhs. —*Ed. Oest. Zeit.*

L

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Those physicians who, with Lobethal and others, consider condylomata as constantly and without exception a result of secondary syphilis, and do not allow that they ever appear independently, must, consequently, consider Thuja as one of the remedies for syphilis.

It cannot indeed be denied that the symptoms which Thuja develops in the sexual, glandular, and cutaneous systems present similarities to the phenomena of secondary syphilis; but this drug has not produced in a single prover ulcerative sickness and peculiar sores, as mercury excites them. We cannot, then, attribute to Thuja any special therapeutic power in primary syphilis, and homœopathic literature has as yet no cases to show of chancre cured by its means.

F.

Cures in cases of Animals.

Homœopathy proves itself true, not only in the cure of men, but also in that of animals; and she receives great commendation both from cattle doctors and cattle owners, for the three virtues of *simplicity*, *effectiveness*, and *cheapness*.

Physiological provings of Thuja on animals, are as yet wholly wanting; still this admirable remedy, from its property of exciting warts and cutaneous excrescences, has been used in analogous diseases in veterinary medicine.

1. *Horses.*—The tincture of the *arbor vitæ* has been used by veterinary physicians with the best results in grease, which is related to sycosis in this, that if the disease be neglected, warty excrescences form in the fetlock, which bleed easily, and, like condylomata, secrete an offensive fluid (*Dr. Elwert, Hygea*, B. 19, s. 415).

Thuja has also testified its power in the cure of warts in horses, which arise in various spots, especially in the neighborhood of the ears, eyes and nose, if these excrescences exhibit a rough, split, cauliflower-like surface, and, like condylomata, bleed easily, are moist and suppurating.

Oberamtmann Kleeman cured a horse, within three weeks, of warts, which he had had for several years on the head and chaps, with a few doses of Thuja 2 and 15 (*Archiv für. hom. Heilk.* B. 14, H. 2, s. 108).

2. *Cattle.*—Warty excrescences often appear in great numbers, and of various sizes, upon the udders of cows.

Thuja has been exhibited in case of these warts with success, when it was indicated by their character.

According to Dr. Schindler, Thuja perfectly cured five very similar cases of warts in cows, whose udders were entirely covered with the excrescences (*Archiv für hom. Heilk.* B. 14, H. 2, s. 108).

3. *Dogs.*—Dogs are not unfrequently affected with mulberry-like, moist, easily bleeding warts, which sometimes cover the whole naked

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inner surface of the ears, in the form of a cauliflower, or arise in the cavity of the mouth, and greatly resemble condylomata.

Dr. Wachtel observed the following case: a little, two months old, male pup (wolf dog) got, without any known cause, near the anterior border of the tongue, a fleshy excrescence of the size and shape of a hempseed, which, in eight weeks increased to the size and form of a mulberry. On the inner surface of the mouth also, fleshy cauliflower-like excrescences were visible, thickly sowed on both sides. He was sprightly, and well, but took food and drink with difficulty.

From the striking similarity of these excrescences to condylomata, Wachtel attempted to cure them with Thuja, and caused the whole of the warts to be painted twice a day with the tincture.

During the first eight days no change could be perceived in the excrescences, except that they grew no more. On the twelfth day, little cracks showed themselves on their surfaces, which occasionally bled. From the sixteenth day on, small pieces separated by degrees, dried, and fell off. At the end of four weeks, his mouth was clean and every trace of an excrescence was gone.

CHAPTER VII.

Essay toward a theory of the operation of Thuja.

Dr. Huber is the only one of the provers of Thuja who has communicated his views on the subject. They are *verbatim* as follows.

"The head, muscles of the nape, and the genitals were the points upon which the force of Thuja was especially expended in me. It seems equally to affect the systemic solids and fluids. It seems to create in the blood a peculiar condition whereby it, through increased innervation, acquires the disposition to excite the vitality of the reticular tissue (especially the subcutaneous and intermuscular) in the form of increased warmth, congestion, and swelling (*inflammatio*), and to form there products which appear in the provings partly as excrescences (tubercles) and partly as suppurating exsudations. Among the solids, it is the sensitive portion of the nervous system the activity of which is increased by Thuja. The *plexus cæliacus and hypogastricus* of the ganglionic system receive the first impression, which by means of the sympathetic is reflected on one hand, upon the *trigeminus*, and on the other, upon the sensitive nerves of the spinal marrow, especially upon those of the neck and sexual organs (*nervus pudendus communis*). But since these nerves are for the most part distributed to and ramify in the subcutaneous and intermuscular reticular tissue, their increased activity can only be considered as heightening the vitality of that portion of the organism. The sanguineous condition produced by Thuja seems to bear the same proportion to the increased nervous influence as the disposition does to the noxious cause (*causa occasionalis*). If then Thuja possesses the power not only of changing the blood but also of increasing the vitality of the nervous and reticular systems, why should it not be endowed with the faculty of curing excrescences of various kinds, such as warts, condylomata,

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and other spurious growths* which are plainly founded upon conditions such as those we have stated. The fundamental operation of Thuja therefore *appears to depend upon a peculiar condition of the blood, and on an excitement of the vitality of the sensitive, nervous, and reticular systems.*"

We may be allowed to remark that a theory founded upon the results of a single proving must necessarily be one-sided. It is only by means of an association of provers that the whole sphere of operation of a remedy, in all its breadth and depth, can be developed, and the theory of the operation of drugs must stand upon a statistical foundation. The single prover develops only isolated portions of the full operative sphere of the remedy.

The effects upon the sanguineous and nervous systems together, are exhibited by every drug in common with Thuja, and you may have as many "conditions of the blood" as you have drugs; for every intoxication passes into the blood.

Our own view of the matter is this, that *the general physiological effect of Thuja is irritation of, and increase of, vitality in the system of the tissues;* causing, in *fibro-serous* membranes, *wandering arthritic* pains; in *mucous* membranes (uro-genital apparatus and air passages, *Ed.*), increased and altered secretion, and upon the *external skin*, warty excrescences. The *trigeminus*, the *plexus cervicalis* and *pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis* are especially attacked; hence the most important specific symptoms of Thuja are developed in those provinces and organs which are supplied by these nerves and their ramifications.

CHAPTER VIII.

Dose, Duration of Action, Allied Remedies, and Antidote.

Dose.—On this subject Hahnemann has recommended the 30th dilution as the highest dynamic potence, and the undiluted tincture as the lowest material dose, so that here we have the most refined dynamism and the grossest materialism standing in conjunction. The employment of the high potencies is declared to be sufficient in simple cases of recent origin, and that of the mother tincture to be necessary in severe ones of long standing (though only in external applications). In this extensive therapeutic scale we have, on the one hand, the proof that Hahnemann had departed from his decreed normal dose of the decillionth (of which fact many examples are to be found in the second edition of the *Materia Medica Pura*), and on the other, the information for those opponents of Homœopathy who in some incomprehensible manner, place its essence in the smallness of the doses instead of in the principle of similarity, that cures performed with the tincture of a specific remedy are still homœopathically wrought.

* Thuja cures warts, condylomata, and such spurious growths, for the simple reason that it actually creates *similar* excrescences.—*Mayrhofer.*

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We repeat here what we have heretofore said in relation to posology (*Hygea* B. 19, s. 215): "The relation between irritability, and the size of the dose, is different in different individuals, and in different diseases, and the sliding scale of doses must go parallel with this varying standard."

The individualisation of the *quale* and *quantum* of a drug must be reciprocally regulated, and the practising physician must be permitted the discretion of ascending or descending the therapeutic ladder, according to the exigency of the special case in hand.

For the practical man, the sole effective cure of disease lies neither in the seventh heaven of the high potencies,* nor in the lowest hell of the mother tinctures, but the maxim, "*medium tenuere beati*," has its full value here also.

According to our own experience, the first dilution of Thuja, (10: 90.) corresponds to the larger part of patients and diseases; still there are subjects who manifest so much sensibility to the action of Thuja that they tolerate only high and infrequent doses, while with torpid individuals and in neglected cases, the external and internal employment of the tincture is frequently necessary for a considerable length of time.

Duration of Action.—The course of the Thuja sickness like that of all other drug diseases, is partly of an acute and partly of a chronic sort.

Many of the symptoms, especially those of the *primæ viæ*, which come on immediately after the dose, disappear again in a short time. The nervous affections and pains of Thuja extend over a longer period, on account of their frequently recurring at irregular intervals of hours, days, and weeks, and the objective products run a chronic course, sometimes of weeks and months, as the provings have shown. In this relation we must rank Thuja rather among the chronic remedies.

As to the repetition of the dose, we may here also rely upon the maxim that, regularly, in acute diseases stronger and more frequent doses are required, (repeated in from two to three hours,) and that in chronic cases, higher and less frequent doses will answer (at intervals of one, two or three days). Torpid subjects bear strong and repeated doses, while erethic constitutions need but little medication.

Allied remedies.—The nearest neighbors of Thuja in reference to the urinary organs are, *Cannabis*, *Petroselinum*, *Copaiba-balsam*, *Cantharides*, *Pulsatilla*, and *Mercury*. *Hemp* is useful in acute gonorrhœas, with a thin, very copious discharge, and very painful urination. *Par-*

* Without wishing to dispute the possible efficaciousness of the so-called high potencies, I wish merely to suggest the following doubts:

1. The high potencies appear to possess virtue, only when they are freshly prepared.

2. Their preservation must be watched over with the greatest caution and fear of depotentising (two very uncertain particulars both for doctor and patient).

3. The high potencies carry the materia medica into the metaphysical region of the world of shadows and of spirits, a most dangerous circumstance not only in reference to our opponents, who believe nothing without proof from physics, but also in reference to the science itself which has a solid foundation.—***Mayrhofer.***

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sley is only serviceable in slight cases, with constant urgency to urinate, and *Copaiba* corresponds to blennorrhœas, whose chronic course is attended by torpidity of the mucous membrane. *Cantharides* are indicated in cases of decided inflammation of the urinary organs and hæmaturia. *Pulsatilla* is indicated in gonorrhœas characterised by the passage of urine in drops, or by affections of the testicles. These remedies are effective and curative, especially in irritation of the urinary apparatus, arising from rheumatic, mechanical, and chemical causes. Our choice falls upon *Mercury*, when gonorrhœa is combined with chancre.

Farther removed we have *Acid. nit.*, *Alum.*, *Capsic.*, *Cubebs.*, *Nat. mur.*, *Petrol.*, *Sab.*, *Sepia.*, *Sulph.*, which are especially indicated in those gonorrhœas which have become chronic or complicated with dyscrasic and drug diseases, and must be selected according to the peculiarities of the accompanying symptoms.

In blennorrhœas, however, arising from contagion and accompanied by condylomata, *Thuja* is, and remains the master remedy, as *Mercury* is in urethral chancres. In syeotic conditions, *Sabina* and *Lycopodium* come next to Thuja; Sabina frequently effects the cure of condylomata alone, often completes it after Thuja, and these two remedies seem even to take higher rank than Thuja, in cases of solitary, dry, whitish and pedunculated condylomata. For the employment of *Acid. nit.*, which Hahnemann recommends in alternation with Thuja, in condylomata of long standing, two grounds may be stated: 1, its physiological relation to the urinary organs, and 2, its antidotal power to Mercury in gonorrhœas and condylomata, which have been treated and maltreated with Mercury in allopathic doses. Nitric acid is also, according to our experience, a very valuable remedy in urethral strictures, which are manifested by spasmodic urination and vesical blennorrhœa. In the common warts which appear upon the hand, the nearest allied remedies are *Rhus* and *Dulcamara*. Further removed, *Caust.* in those which are inflamed and painful, *Lycop.* in those which are pedunculated, and *Calc.* and *Sulph.* in those which are accompanied by chronic eruptions.

Antidote.—Hahnemann gives *Camph.* as the antidote to Thuja, which, with *Coffee*, stand, though not in antidotal yet in palliative relation to the most of the vegetable remedies.

We know of no cases of poisoning by Thuja, and none happened in the course of our provings, although some of the provers went great lengths, among whom Prof. Zlatarovich stands distinguished as the boldest Thujophagite. They would be mitigated by drinking warm milk or mild oil.

To isolated manifestations of the Thuja sickness, several remedies are antidotal. *Cham.* removes the nocturnal twitching toothache; *Cocc.* appears to be serviceable in the acute fever of Thuja,* and *Merc.* to alleviate the affections which appear at night.

* See Zlatarovich's provings of Thuja upon an adult female.

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The best antidote, however, is the administration of higher and less frequent doses of the remedy, when it has excited excessive effects in constitutions susceptible to the action of the drug.

APPENDIX.

Are Gonorrhœa and Chancre results of the same disease?

Since the discovery of syphilis, more than three hundred years ago, two thousand works have been written by physicians on these sin-born scourges of the human race, and it might be thought that in this superabundant wealth of the literature of syphilis all important questions in relation to the subject treated of, would have been exhausted. But it is not so. Not only is the veil which covers the origin of the disease still unremoved, but the very weighty question whether gonorrhœa and chancre are identical or different morbid processes, is as yet unsettled.

A few physicians and authors, as *Bell*, *Autenrieth*, *Ritter*, *Haase*, and others, distinguished gonorrhœa from chancre as independent forms of disease, which were, however, capable of existing together; but the greater number of the Æsculapian priesthood consider them as only two varieties of the same disorder, syphilis. This floating controversy was blown into a flame anew by Hahnemann's categorical assertion, that syphilis and sycosis are two entirely different miasmatic diseases; and that spirit of contradiction which leads the old school, in order to affirm its own existence, to deny everything that Hahnemann has said, fell also with grim violence upon this tenet of the therapeutic reformer.

The old school, as the universally generalising system, holds to the view that the blennorrhagic process of gonorrhœa and the ulcerative process of chancre are only modifications of one and the same fundamental disease, syphilis; while the new school, as the individualising method, cannot agree to the identification of the two maladies.

The advocates of the identity theory found their belief upon the following grounds:

1. Gonorrhœa and chancre are communicated by means of a fixed contagium.

2. They both frequently appear in the same subject and at the same time.

3. According to Hunter and Harrison's experiments in inoculation, the gonorrhœal discharge excites chancre, and chancrous pus produces gonorrhœa.

4. Gonorrhœa and chancre differ only because of the different organisation of the tissue attacked. If the contagion falls upon the mucous membrane of the Urethra, *blennorrhœa virulenta* (*syphilitica*) appears, but if it fall upon the sexual parts, it is succeeded by *ulceratio syphilitica*.

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5. Gonorhœa is the milder, chancre the more virulent form of syphilis.

6. Constitutional symptoms may follow simple gonorrhœa as well as chancre.

7. Among several persons who have received the contagion from one and the same individual, some will have gonorrhœa, and some chancre.

The defenders of the essential distinction between gonorrhœa and chancre rely upon historic, nosographic, and therapeutic grounds.

1. On the first appearance of syphilis in Italy, in 1494, contagious gonorrhœa (*blennorrhœa virulenta*) was still entirely unknown. The writers on syphilis during the first decennia do not describe the urethral discharge; even Vigo, who had spent ten years on his work upon syphilis, was not then acquainted with gonorrhœa. *Blennorrhœa urethræ virulenta* was first observed and described by the physician *Antonius Musa Brassavolus*, thirty-nine years after the eruption of chancre, and his pupil *Gabriel Follopius* affirms, in his work (*De morbo Gal. Patavii*, 1563), that the urethral discharge was a more recent disease than syphilis, and had been entirely unknown before it was observed and described by his master.

2. Hahnemann states (Chron. Krank. 2. Auf. B. 1, s. 104) that sycosis, under which appellation he includes not only condylomata with and without gonorrhœa, but also the contagious, virulent, urethral discharge without the so-called excrescences, has only raged from time to time, and was extensively disseminated as an epidemic, especially during the French war from 1809 to 1814; since which, however, it has continued to manifest itself less and less frequently.

3. Hunter and Harrison's trivial experiments have not only not been confirmed on a more careful repetition, but have been wholly refuted by the numerous and standard experiments of Ricord in inoculating with pus from gonorrhœa and from chancre. No chancre pustule is excited by inoculation with gonorrhœal pus either on the external skin nor on the mucous membrane; while chancre causes chancre both upon the external skin and mucous membrane. Inoculation was so performed upon a patient who had both gonorrhœal and primary chancre, that one thigh received the gonorrhœal virus and the other the chancrous; the last only developed a chancre pustule, the other did not.—(*See Ricord.*)

4. If chancrous matter could develop gonorrhœa, and gonorrhaœl virus, chancre, gonorrhœa and chancre should almost always appear together, for in *blennorrhœa virulenta* the glans and prepuce (the common situations of chancre in man) must necessarily be fouled with the discharge, and in the same manner the pus from a chancre must inevitably be brought in contact with the mucous membrane, especially in women. Besides, from pretended observations that gonorrhœa has caused chancre by infection, and chancre in another subject gonorrhœa, we cannot exclude the possibility of deception: because urethral chancre may

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be easily mistaken for gonorrhœa, and give rise to false observations, while in fact the chancre has only given rise to its like.

5. Chancre and gonorrhœa depend upon pathological conditions which are altogether diverse. Chancre is an ulcerative process, healing with loss of substance; gonorrhœa is a blennorrhagic process, heeling without destruction or loss of organic matter.

6. Both the acute and chronic sequelæ of gonorrhœa and chancre are different—The suppression of acute gonorrhœa excites again acute forms; as, *epididymitis*, *cystitis gonorrhoica*, *ophthalmia blennorrhoica*, and, according to Ritter, *synocha cum deliriis furibundis*. But on the premature destruction of the primary chancre the symptoms of secondary syphilis make their appearance.

7. Syphilis affects exclusively the human race, while sycosis under various forms appears likewise in animals.

8. The most effectual though not sole specific against chancre is mercury, while in gonorrhœa it is far surpassed in efficiency by other remedies, which fact does not agree with Hufeland's view (*Enchiridion Aufl.* 5, s. 495), who lays it down that the gonorrhœal and chancrous virus are products of the one syphilitic contagion, but that the blennorrhagic infection is the milder of the two; for we cannot understand how a remedy, which is powerful enough to subdue the more deadly virus, should be too weak for the milder form of the same poison. That distinguished authority upon syphilis, Louvrier, states as follows, in his monograph on that disease (page 51), "Mercurial remedies, in whatever form they may be administered, are useless and injurious in simple gonorrhœa; useless, because gonorrhœa is not a (general) venereal disease, and experience has shown that that disease, when combined with gonorrhœa, has been cured with mercury, but that the gonorrhœa still continued after the cure; injurious, because by the administration of mercury increased disease of the affected parts, in the form of renewed inflammation and interruption of the gonorrhœal discharge, is not unfrequently produced."

"As to condylomata, which have appeared after gonorrhœa, the patient may be salivated into marasmus, and there they will remain unchanged; but should they have succeeded to chancre, they readily vanish under the ordinary mercurial treatment. This is a truth, of which every physician, experienced in the treatment of this disease, is well aware, and which I have a hundred times found confirmed in my practice. We should therefore minutely inquire whether gonorrhœa or chancre has been the predecessor of the condylomata."*

9. The chronic sequelæ of gonorrhœa are essentially different from the symptoms of secondary syphilis.

Ritter describes them under the name of lingering gonorrhœa, and divides it into three degrees or stages.

* This categorical opinion of Louvrier leaves no room for doubt but that two different diseases may lie at the foundation of condylomata.—*Mayrhofer.*

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First Stage.—This is characterised by itching on the hairy portions of the genitals, which, by degrees, becomes intolerable, is most violent in the evening and night, is increased by warmth and covering, and irresistibly compels the patient to scratch. As the itching diminishes, an itching sticking comes on in isolated circumscribed spots on the genitals, and after scratching, numerous moist points appear about the roots of the hair, which change in from twelve to twenty-four hours into dark brown or black scabs and easily fall off. This scene is re-enacted almost every day. Similar points even appear on the border of the navel with itching; later they make their appearance also on the perinæum and on the thighs, in the neighborhood of the sexual organs. In the female sex, the pain of the tormenting itching is greater and the discharge of lymph more considerable. The hairs themselves are not painful either upon the head or upon the genitals, and the alopecia peculiar to chancre never follows.

At the same time or later pear-shaped warts appear on the female patients, which occasionally itch, and when excised immediately return. Men most commonly do not exhibit these warts; but yellowish-white shining grains of the size of fine barley appear upon the scrotum, which do not itch, but disappear again unnoticed.

After some weeks or months an elastic tubercle appears upon the inner side of the inner lip exactly over the labial artery, under which the artery pulsates briskly every evening. Sometimes a spot appears on the under lip which looks inflamed, burns somewhat, and shows the bluish white epithelium in some cracks; this scales off in three or four days, and is immediately replaced by another. This symptom is frequently repeated at intervals of weeks or months, always in the same way. The urethra, so far as the eye can reach, is affected with whitish spots, which are but little painful, have here and there a depression, feel somewhat callous, and show the mucous membrane still unaffected. Similar spots appear in the female sex in various parts of the internal sexual organs.

Second Stage.—After a certain time, pressing in one or more of the articular extremities of different bones comes on in the evening, until the patient goes to sleep, which may be absent again for days, weeks, and months. The bones most frequently attacked are the sternal extremities of the clavicles, the end of the radius, the ribs, and the tibia. The periosteum is inflamed, and the painful spots are swollen; but the pains never appear in the middle of the hollow bones. Copious, deep-seated, hardish tubercles are perceptible to the touch on the inner surface of the lips and cheeks, and afterward in the soft palate. A particularly painful spot appears from time to time in the concha of one of the ears, or a slight inflammation is developed in the external ear. Permanent little erosions of a whitish blue tint form upon the lips or cheeks, sometimes on the tongue and palate, and the epidermis repeatedly scales off from various spots on the scalp. Cracks and fissures (*Rhagades*) arise in the soles of the feet, oftener in the palms of the hands, which

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are for the most part dry, less frequently moist, and a transverse crack of an inch in length frequently forms in the neck opposite the atlantic articulation, which discharges, and commonly closes spontaneously. Isolated, dark red, inflammatory spots, of the size of a pea, hard to the touch, come to light upon the breast, back, shoulders, arms, and thighs, and occasionally in the conchæ; they suppurate at the point, and leave behind elevated dark-red nodosities upon the skin which only disappear after months. Small reddish-brown spots appear likewise upon the elbow-joint, remain a few days, then suddenly disappear, and frequently return in the course of the disease. During this time the spots already alluded to in the urethra become gradually larger, their callosity increases, the depressions enlarge by the circumference, and erosions appear, which however result in very slight loss of substance. In fact, pus or offensive fluid is not secreted from these points; they are most frequently dry, or covered with a moisture which rather resembles healthy mucus than a morbid secretion.

These superficial erosions have been improperly called primary gonorrhœal ulcers. Sensibility is rather diminished than increased in these affected spots; urination is neither difficult nor painful; only toward evening or after coitus a very unpleasant pressing manifests itself in the urethra. At the same time or later than these mostly chronic erosions in the urethra, similar, entirely painless erosions are observed upon the lips and cheeks, seldom in the nostrils, the color of which borders rather upon blue than white. These may last a long while without sensibly increasing in size, and they never corrode deeply with any material loss of substance.

A periodical itching of the scalp, obliging the patient to scratch, is also often perceived, and a thick moisture exudes and forms little crusts, which after a few days fall off. The herpetic eruptions which are added, though not always, to the already described symptoms, are more considerable and more troublesome; they may appear on various parts of the body, but principally affect the dorsa of the hands. This herpes surpasses all the other symptoms of this disease in obstinacy, and in spite of every remedy has been observed in a patient for thirty years. It is almost always dry, seldom causes violent itching, frequently removes the epidermis and never forms scales.

The general health is still but little affected, all the vital functions are normally performed, and the glandular system is not perceptibly sympathetically affected.

The chronic gonorrhœa now under consideration never appears without erosions in the urethra, and the urethral callosities, strictures, caruncles and fistulas, which frequently arise as sequelæ of chronic, neglected or maltreated gonorrhœa, only so far belong to the lingering gonorrhœa as they are accompanied by its other symptoms. The eyes and lungs are occasionally affected in the subsequent course of the disease. The symptoms of the eyes are commonly like those of a chronic rheumatic ophthalmia, and the affection of the lungs resembles a neglected catarrh.

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Sometimes the knee swells and becomes stiff and painful.* All these symptoms may continue for years, and creep on with a scarcely observable progress for the worse until the disease in a few cases reaches its highest development.

Third Stage.—This is distinguished by the formation of spurious products, preceded in the commencement by pains which indicate a mechanical compression in the abdomen. These spurious growths are tallowy concretions, whitish or yellowish in color, sometimes of a harder, sometimes of a softer jelly-like consistence, are enveloped in membranes, and when they lie superficially, sometimes pass into suppuration. They are sometimes situated externally on the neck or chest, sometimes internally, where they may appear in any of the intestines, e. g., in the omentum and mesentery, in the liver and pancreas, in the lungs and kidneys, &c., and in the female sex frequently in the ovaries. Occasionally only isolated or a few large growths are found in the abdomen or in the neighborhood of the clavicles.

The grouped parasites which are frequently arranged like a rosary, are from the size of a pea, to that of an egg, when they resemble a potato tubercle. The solitary ones may attain an enormous size. In the female sex, a round elastic swelling sometimes appears in the uterine region, which finally bursts (by a violent commotion) and discharges its purulent contents through the vagina, but fills again by degrees, and again, at the proper time, discharges.† The menstrual function is irregularly performed, and a mild, moderate leucorrhœa appears from time to time.

With the appearance of the tallowy concretions (Steatomata), the patient becomes ill-humored and indifferent to every thing which had formerly given him pleasure; he seeks solitude; his face assumes a hectic appearance; his sleep departs, and lingering fever, dreadful prostration, and death, close the scene. Less frequently the disease simulates the form of an *angina pectoris*. The patient at first feels oppression of the chest, then attacks of pain when walking, and cramps in the chest at midnight, which end with syncope. All the functions fall into disorder, and he dies in one of the nocturnal asthmatic attacks, and the autopsy shows the spurious growth already described.

Such are the essential characteristic marks attributed by Ritter to the chronic gonorrhœa, which he made the object of his especial researches for five and thirty years. They led him to the painful conclusion that this disease, considered identical with syphilis, was incurable, and that

* This elastic swelling of the knee is called by the English "*white swelling*." Many physicians consider this articular rheumatism as a consequence of the administration of balsam of copaiba for gonorrhœa, but Cumano (*Syphilid.* B. 5, s. 461) considers it as a metastasis entirely analogous to a gonorrhœal ophthalmia.—***Mayrhofer.***

† I have known a similar case myself.—***Mayrhofer.***

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its course, though long and lingering, was not to be stayed.* (See Ritter's exposition of the apparent similarity, and essential difference, between chancre and gonorrhœa, Leipz. 1819.)

We annex to this lengthened description of Ritter's, the short and comprehensive account of Hahnemann.

Sycosis, which lately, especially during the French war, from 1809 to 1814, was widely spread, but has since showed itself continually on the decrease, was almost always fruitlessly and injuriously treated, by the internal use of mercury (because it was thought to be identical with the venereal chancre); the excrescences on the genital parts, on the contrary, which commonly, though not always, appear several days, or perhaps some and even many weeks, after contagion received by coitus, under a discharge of a sort of gonorrhœa from the urethra, seldom dry and warty, more frequently soft, fungous, and distilling a peculiar, sweetish moisture almost as offensive as herring pickle, bleeding easily, having the shape of a cockscomb or cauliflower, in man upon the glans, or on or under the prepuce, but in woman occupying the neighborhood of the pudenda, and even the pudenda themselves in great number, have been, until now, destroyed by allopathic physicians, by the most violent external treatment, by cauterising, burning, excising, or the ligature. The natural consequence of this was, that they generally returned, or if they suffered themselves to be thus annihilated, the sycotic affection being deprived of the vicarious local symptom of the internal evil, now appeared after another and worse manner, in secondary affections. Thus neither by the external destruction of the excrescences, nor by the internal use of a remedy not indicated, mercury, was the miasm in the least diminished in its control over the whole organism. Besides the undermining of the general health by means of the noxious use of mercury, generally administered in the largest doses, and in the most virulent preparations, similar excrescences break out on other parts of the body, either whitish fungous, sensitive, flat elevations in the cavity of the mouth, on the tongue, palate, and lips, or large, elevated, brown, dry tubercles in the axillæ, external neck, scalp, etc.,—or, otherwise, other bodily sufferings come on, of which I will only mention, the contraction of the flexor tendons, especially of the fingers. (*Chron. Krank.*, 2. *Aufl.* B. 1, s. 104, 105.)

* We give this descriptive portrait of gonorrhœa, with the remark that the copious symptoms are brought together from the observation of many different cases, and that in individual patients only individual parts of the description will be applicable—according to the proverb, "*non omnia adsunt in omnibus.*" Single cases of the form of disease here described with such accuracy, have undoubtedly occurred to every practitioner, and we recommend to the further examination and impartial investigation of our colleagues, this, in our opinion, most important matter. We ourselves, in fault of sufficiently extensive experience, can form no decided opinion whether the chronic disease, described by Ritter, is the natural and necessary consequence of an uncured gonorrhœa, or a variety of blennorrhœa, caused by a vitiated state of the blood, or, still further, a combination of sycosis and hydrargyrosis, consequent upon mercurial treatment.—*Mayrhofer.*

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We add now, to complete the triad, Autenrieth's communication on scrofulous gonorrhœa (*Tubingen Blätter* B. I. H. 2, s. 187, *et seq.*), which confirms Ritter's observations on the spurious growths standing in causal connection with gonorrhœa.

Autenrieth describes with accuracy the spurious organisations referred to, without its having been possible for him to have known of Ritter's experience, and his remarks upon the sequelæ of gonorrhœa agree with Ritter's description.

"Gonorrhœa has the peculiar property of producing only *one* local disease at a time; if this cease, immediately another local affection appears in another place. In men, sarcocele often appears; in women, degeneration of the ovaries. Gonorrhœa is nearer allied to lepra than to syphilis. The peculiar superficial ulcers of gonorrhœa, with a cancerous appearance, secrete only a watery fluid; and the gonorrhœal poison is in itself incurable, and can only be excreted by nature as long as it is a local disease.*

We have thus extracted and brought together the points of agreement and difference between gonorrhœa and chancre from competent authorities, without expressing a decided opinion upon the question ourselves, in consequence of a deficiency in our private experience. As things stand at present, however we by no means hold the controversy as ripe for judgment, but are convinced that this weighty question will only then receive its scientific solution, to the relief of suffering humanity, through the individualising therapeutics of Homœopathy, in connection with the revelations of pathological anatomy, when opportunity shall be afforded to emancipated Homœopathy to make decisive investigations on the subject by the aid of syphilitic cliniques.

In reference to the treatment of gonorrhœa, we can neither admit the absolute incurableness of the malady with Autenrieth and Ritter (allopathically), nor its absolute curability with Hahnemann (homœopathically).

In choosing a specific remedy, two considerations must be borne in mind; 1, the most accurate estimation of the entire symptoms of the disease; 2, the minutest examination of the history of the disease in reference to the origin of the affection, its previous treatment, and the at present existing dyscrasic complications.

Thuja is the chief remedy in sycotic cases, in alternation with nitric acid, where mercurial treatment has been resorted to. Obstinate tetters indicate *Nat. mur.* and *Lycop;* if itch have preceded, *Sulph.* and *Hepar.;* disgust of life points to *Aur.;* scrotal herpes to *Rhus.* and *Arsen.* A radical cure, in fine, is only to be obtained from a so-called antipsoric treatment, conducted with the closest individualisation of the malady of the patient and of the remedies prescribed.

* Compare, on this subject, the ideas of ***Eisenmann, Schönlein, Timon*** and ***Jahn*** in the *Versuch. für die prakt. Heilk.* (*Eisen.* 1835, s. 84–107.) "*Bemerkungen über die Tripperseuche*" *of the latter.—Ed. Œst. Zeit.*

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2.—ÆTHUSA-CYNAPIUM.

ÆTHUS. Fool's parsley. *Fr.* Petite ciguë, faux persil, ciguë des marais. *Ger.* Hundspetersilie.

1. *Description and Preparation.*

This remedy belongs to the order *Umbelliferæ*. It is a little annual plant, growing in this country in waste places and by roadsides, from one to two feet high, and much resembling common parsley. Many dangerous accidents have been caused by the similarity. From a taper, whitish root arises an erect branching stem generally stained with purple near the ground, but free from the spots of the *Conium*, and covered with finely cut leaves of a deep glossy green. The whole plant emits a nauseous odor and is very poisonous. The leaves are bi-triternately compound; the ultimate lobes or segments linear-lanceolate; umbels terminal and opposite the leaves, rays very unequal; leaflets of the involucels linear, all on one side; fruit very prominently ribbed and keeled.

The expressed juice of the fresh plant at the time of flowering is used in medicine.

2. *Prior knowledge of its effects.*

Dr. Roth makes the following notes on this subject.

The old school has never made use of this plant as a remedy; it figures only in toxicology, and the accounts given of its effects previous to the eighteenth century are of no service, as it was frequently confounded with *conium-maculatum* and *cicuta-virosa*. For this reason I have made no use of Gmelin's citations (*Hist. venenor. vegetab. Suevia indig. Nova acta physico-medic.* 6, 259). The cases related by the following authorities contain nothing of interest: Boerhaave (*Acta reg. Loc. hafn. med.* 1, 54); Blair (*Pharmacobotanologia*, Lond. 1, 725, p. 122); Schreber (*Sammt. versch. Schrift.* 4, 273). Except *Kallenbach's* note cited among the authorities subsequently, no other account of the use of the plant has been published. My own unpublished case is the cure of a scrophulous ophthalmia in a young girl of eighteen. The symptoms are incorporated in the symptomatology. Kallenbach used the sixth dilution. I used the same in a hundred and twenty grammes of vehicle, a spoonful every day for six weeks, without the intervention of any other remedy.

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3. *Digest of the Symptoms.*

The following symptomatology is taken from Dr. Roth's *Materia Medic.* 1, 169. He cites the following

AUTHORITIES. **1.** Muller, *Ephemerid. natur. curios.* cent. 10, observ. 52, p. 369. **2.** Trew, *Commerc. littérar. norimberg.* 1731, p. 178. **3.** Rivière, *Hist. de l'Acad. roy. des Sciences de Montpellier,* 1766, 1, 170. **4.** M. V. *Bullet. de Pharm.* 6 année, no 8, p. 339. **5.** Rust, *Magazin für die gesammte Heilk.* 21, 248. **6.** Hartlaub, *Praktische Mittheil.,* 1828, p. 13. **7.** Nenning, ibid. **8.** Witke, *Hufel. Journ.* 69, 122. **9.** Mayer, *Neue Bresslauer Samml.* 1, 178. **10.** Lallé, *Bulletin de Ferrusac,* 21, 308. **11.** Pétroz, *Bull. de la Soc. hom. de Paris,* 4, 337. **12.** Trinks, *Annal. der hom. Klin.,* 4, 112. **13.** Kallenbach, *Gaz. hom. de Paris,* 1850, no. 9. **14.** Griesselich, *Hygea,* 23, 255. **15.** Roth, *Unpublished Cases.*

The pathogenetic symptoms are in roman letters; the toxicological in *italics*, the curative are denoted by a cypher (°), and the other figures in parentheses refer to the above names.

MIND. **Moral.** Great flow of spirits (6). Flow of spirits, loquacity, facetiousness (11). Gay, in a good humor, in the forenoon; sad and anxious in the afternoon (7). Excess of moral susceptibility (11). **5.** *Very great nervous susceptibility lasting a long while* (4). Sadness when alone (11). The disposition becomes retiring, weeping as in nostalgia (11) Cross and ill-tempered in the afternoon (7). Disposition to impetuousness (11). **10.** Uneasiness, discontent even to grief. **Mental.** Difficulty in fixing his attention (11). Slowness or instability of his ideas, even to absence of thought (11). °Hallucinations. *Delirium; he thinks he sees dogs and cats* (2). **15.** *Delirium; he jumps out of the window* (1). *Stupor* (5). Loss of consciousness or a kind of stupefaction as though something intervened between the organs of sense and exterior objects (11). *Stretched out without consciousness* (8, 9).

HEAD. **Headache.** *Cephalalgia* (3, 5). **20.** *Pains in the head and stupefaction* (3). Throbbing in the head (11). Lancinations and throbbing in the whole head (7). Sensation in the head, as if it were broken (7). Tearing pain in the head (11). **25.** Confusion in the head as though the brain were compressed (7). Confused head during the coryza (11). *Stupefaction; he cannot remain up* (3). Feeling of tension in the head (11). *Vertigo* (5), **30.** Vertigo in the open air (11). Vertigo when seated; increased by making an effort to quit the seat (11). The vertigo comes on more especially towards the middle of the day (11). The head pains are periodic, often co-exist with paleness of the face, trembling in the jaws, pains in the præcordial region (11). The head pains are especially felt on waking; they are readily renewed by a chill; they are diminished by the emission of flatus and cease on going to sleep (11). **Hemicrania. 35.** Tearings and throbbings in the right half of the head, then lancinations in the

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left (7). Very painful lancinations and drawings in the left side of the head (7). Twitching in the left half of the head, then lancinations below the left nipple (in a woman), especially painful during an inspiration (7). **Frontal.** *Pains in the sinciput* (9). Violent pains in the sinciput as though it were forcibly compressed at the same time behind and on the vertex (12). **40.** Lancinations in the forehead when turning the head to the right (7). Tension above the root of the nose (11). Tearing pain across the eyes (11). Pain in the eyebrows (11). **Parietal.** Lancinations and throbbings in the right parietal bone (7). **Vertex. 45.** Pain in the vertex (11). Dull pain in the vertex (7) Lancinations and painful throbbings in the vertex, which disappear by rubbing (7). **Temporal.** A rapid tearing thrust in the right temple (7). Lancinations, then throbbings, in the upper part of the left temporal region (7). **50.** Lancinations and violent throbbings in the left temple, disappearing on pressure, but returning as soon as the pressure is removed (7). A lancinating blow in the left temple, then drawings towards the sinciput (7). **Occipital.** Lancinations and throbbings in the upper part of the right occipital bone (7). Rheumatic (tearing) lancination from the occiput forwards (7). A tearing shock which passes across the whole head from the left side of the occiput to the right side of the head (7). **Scalp. 55.** Feeling of contraction of the hairy scalp (11). Inclination of the head to fall backwards (11).

EYES. Lancinations around the eyes and in the orbits (11). Excoriating pain around the eyes (11). Excoriating pain in the eyelids (11) **60.** Uncomfortable sensation around the lids (11). Swelling of the Meibomian glands; gum in the eyes (11) °Scrofulous ophthalmia (15). °Swelling of the Meibomian glands (15). °Chronic inflammation of the edges of the lids (11). **65.** °The edges of the lids are glued together in the morning by a dried matter, which must be softened to prevent its tearing out the lashes (15). Itching in the corners of the eyes (11). Pressure on the eyes (11). Spasm of the eyes (11). Distension of the eyes (11). **70.** *Brilliant injected eyes* (9). °Pustule upon the cornea (11). Pupils much dilated and insensible to light (8). °Incipient amaurosis (11) *Pupils dilated, but sensible to light* (9). **75.** Things look larger and sometimes double (11). *Fixed look* (8, 9). °Chronic photophobia (15) The symptoms of the eyes come on mostly on waking and in the open air (11).

EARS Lancinating pain behind the ears (11) **80.** Sensation of heat escaping from the ear (11). Dryness of the ear; deficiency of cerumen (11). Puriform discharge from the ear (11). °Yellowish discharge from the right ear (14). Troublesome hissing in the ears (11). **85.** Lancinating pain in the ears, from within outwards (11). Lancinations in the right ear from without inwards (6). Lancinations in the right ear disappearing on introducing the finger into the meatus (7). Lancinations in the left ear, with feeling as if something warm were issuing; these lancinations alternate with an analogous lancinating pain in the left costal region (7). Lancinations in the left ear, followed by a

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slight tearing around the ear extending to the vertex (7). **90.** Pain, at times lancinating, at times tearing in the right ear, which is only slightly relieved by rubbing (7). Touch and pressure ameliorate many of the symptoms of the ear (11).

NOSE. Feeling of pressure on the nose (11). Lancinations on the left side of the nose, then burning pricking on the right side; afterwards, pricking as if from a hot needle on the exterior of the scrobiculus (7). °Herpetic eruption on the end of the nose (11). **95.** Lancination and drawing in the left zygoma; then titillation in the left upper teeth; afterwards violent lancination in the left ear (7). Insipid taste of coryza (11).

FACE. Drawing, tearing pains in the face (11). Transient heat in the face (11). Cold sweat on the face (11). **100.** Sweat on the face (11). *Pale face* (8). *Wan, red face* (9). The countenance looks fatigued (11). Expression of anguish on the countenance (11). **105.** *The features express great anguish and acute pains* (9). Puffing of the face during the menses (11). *The face periodically puffed and spotted with red* (5). °Puffed face, speckled with red spots (15). Little vesicles on the skin of the face (11).

MOUTH. **Lips. 110.** Yellowish spot on the upper lip (11). Crack in the upper lip (11). Tearing in the lower lip extending into the corresponding tooth (which?) (7). Twitching of the muscles around the mouth (11). Sensation of cold on the chin and at the commissure of the lips (11). **Jaws. 115.** Tearings in the lower jaw when standing up (7). Pain in the submaxillary glands (11). **Teeth.** Gnawing sensation in the lower teeth (11). Sort of shocks in the lower teeth (11). **Cavity.** *Buccal cavity dry* (9). **120.** Aphthæ in the mouth (11). **Saliva.** *Flow, of saliva as copious as though she had been mercurialised; it lasted fourteen days* (4). **Tongue.** Feeling as if the tongue were too long (11). *Moist tongue* (9). **Palate and throat.** Lancinating pain in the arch of the palate (11). *Aphthæ and pustules in the throat, which render the state of the patient almost desperate* (11). **125.** Itching in the throat, scraping (11). Redness of the throat (11). Redness and swelling of the velum palati and the neighboring parts; inconvenience so as to threaten suffocation (11). *Heat in the throat* (11).

APPETITE. *Bitter taste* (9). **130.** Taste of cheese in the mouth (11). Salt taste of food (11). Oniony taste (11). Taste difficult to define; it exists before as well as after a meal (11). Want of appetite although the tongue is clean (11). Want of appetite in the evening (11). Want of appetite (5). Burning thirst (4, 9).

STOMACH. **Eructations.** Nausea with depression (11). Eructations of air (7). **140.** Regurgitations which have the taste of the ingesta (7, 11). °Regurgitation of food an hour after the meal (15). Eructations after having drunk (11). Difficult eructations (11). The eructations are ameliorated on lying down (11). **Vomiting. 145.** *Violent vomitings of frothy matter, as white as milk* (8). *Vomiting after the administration of milk* (8). °Intolerance of milk; children

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return the milk almost as soon as it reaches the stomach, coagulated or not, in the course of ten or fifteen minutes, by a sudden and violent fit of vomiting; they then sink for some minutes, in consequence of weakness, into a drowsy state (13). Vomiting of greenish matter (11). *Copious greenish vomiting* (5). **150.** *Vomitings and diarrhœa* (3). *Vomiting and diarrhœa of greenish mucosity* (9). *Vomiting and diarrhœa of mucosity tinged with blood* (9). *Vomiting and fever* (3). *Vomiting with chill, sweat and weakness* (11). **Stomach. 155.** Painful sensitiveness of the epigastric region (11). *Very violent pains in the stomach* (2). Painful contraction in the stomach (11). Sensation in the stomach as if something were inverted; then feeling of burning which ascends into the chest (7). *Tearing pains in the stomach extending into the œsophagus* (9).

ABDOMEN. **160.** Throbbing in the abdomen (11). Sensation of digging in the abdomen (11). *Abdomen tight and tense* (4). *Abdomen inflated, sensitive, especially in the region of the liver* (9). *Swelling of the abdomen* (2). **165.** °Abdomen large, inflated (15). *Colic pains and diarrhœa* (9). **Hypochondria.** Painful sensitiveness of the hypochondria (11). Lancinations in the right hypochondria and then in the right ear (7). A lancinating thrust in the left hypochondrium, behind; then lancinations in the depth of the left mamma (7). **170.** Continual lancinations in the left hypochondrium with burning, only disappearing, except for a little while, by rubbing (7). Lancinations in the region of the left hypochondrium, which frequently return and are persistent (7). **Umbilicus.** Bubbling as of boiling water in the umbilical region, followed by gripings in the stomach (7). Colic pains about the navel, followed by two soft stools in the morning after having risen (7).

ANUS AND STOOLS. **Anus.** Contraction of the rectum (11). **175.** Sensation of dryness at the anus (11). Feeling of excoriation in the piles (11). Swelling of the hemorrhoids (11). Bleeding hemorrhoids (11). **Stool.** Constipation (11). **180.** °Constipation (14). Stools, consisting of matters imperfectly digested, a short time after a meal or at night (11). Normal stool in the afternoon (7).

URINARY ORGANS. Cutting pain in the bladder (11). **Urine.** Frequent call to urinate (11). **185.** Frequent call to urinate in the night (11). Copious discharge of urine (11). Urine red, discharged with difficulty (11). The urine deposits a white sediment (11).

GENITAL. Lancinating pains in the (female) sexual parts (11). **190.** Itching in the (female) sexual parts (11). Eruption of pimples upon the (female) sexual parts (11). The menstrual blood is watery (11).

RESPIRATORY ORGANS. **Nasal Passages.** Coryza in the morning (11). Coryza in the open air (11). **195.** Coryza, secretion viscid (11). °Nose stopped by very thick mucus (15). Abortive desire of sneezing (11). A single sneeze in the afternoon (!?) (7). Speech almost prevented (11). **200.** Slow speech (11). **Respiration.** Hoarse respiration (11). Hissing respiration (11). Hoarse and hissing

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respiration, especially when lying on the back (11). *Unobstructed respiration* (9). **205.** *Painful, anxious respiration* (5). *Very difficult respiration* (1). *The respiration is very painful and short* (2). *Great oppression; she breathes with difficulty* (4). **Cough.** Slight cough (11). **210.** Several paroxysms of dry cough in the afternoon (7). Cough with sensation of tickling in the throat (11). Cough with tearing pain in the chest (11). Cough with stunning pain in the head (11). Cough increased when lying down (11). **215.** Cough followed by mucous expectoration (11). Cough with paleness of the face (11). Cough with sweetish taste in the throat (11).

CHEST. Feeling of pressure as though the chest were encircled by a band (11). *Lancinations in the left side of the chest* (5). **220.** A lancinating thrust on the right costal region (7). An acute lancinating thrust in the middle of the chest; then burning in the same spot, so violent that she thinks she shall die, disappearing on external pressure, and returning after (7). **Heart.** *Violent palpitations of the heart* (4). Palpitations which are felt in the head (11). Palpitations with vertigo, headache, agitation (11.) **Breasts. 225.** Swelling of the mammary glands (11). Isolated pain in the mammary glands (14). *Acute, smarting pain with heat and redness of the breast,* (from external application); *a multitude of phlyctenæ, vesicles filled with lymph, appear on the breasts the next day and discharge a good deal of serous fluid on removing the covering* (4).

BACK. **Neck.** °Swelling of the lymphatic glands of the neck in the form of a string of beads (15). Swelling of the cervical glands (11). **Nape. 230.** Lancinating stitches in the nape (7). An acute lancinating thrust in the left cervical muscles; then throbbing over the whole body, but particularly on the right side and behind, with feeling of weight (7). **Dorsal.** An acute, lancinating thrust between the scapulæ (7). Feeling of weakness in the back (11). Drawing in the back (11). **235.** Sensation of heat in the back (7). **Lumbar.** Burning as though from a hot needle, first in the left lumbar region, then in the right hypochondrium (7). Lancinations, like pricks, first in the right, then in the left lumbar region (7). A lancinating thrust in the right lumbar region, then sensation of slight pressure (7). Drawings in the left lumbar region when walking, disappearing when seated (7). **Sacrum. 240.** Burning on the exterior of the sacrum, disappearing on rubbing (7). Feeling of weakness as if paralytic in the sacrum when rising from or turning in the bed, during the motion (11). Stinging as if from a flea on the sacrum (7). Sensation of constriction as though from a screw in the sacrum (7). **Hips.** Griping on the exterior of the right hip (7). **245.** Tension in the right hip, then tearing lancinations in the right ear (7). Lancinations and drawings, extending from the left hip into the thigh (7.)

EXTREMITIES. Cold extremities (3, 8).

UPPER EXTREMITIES. Pains in the sub-axillary glands (11). °Swelling of the axillary glands (11). Arthritic stiffness of the elbow joint(11). Heaviness of the forearm (11). Swelling of the forearm

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(11). Lancinating drawing in the middle of the forearm to the carpal joint (7). A lancinating thrust in the inferior extremity of the left ulna (7). **255.** Cramp in the hand (11). Twitchings in the left thumb (7). Formication in the fingers (11). Contraction of the fingers (11). Swelling of the fingers (11).

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES. **260.** Boring pain in the inferior extremities (11). Lancinating tearing pain in the inferior extremities (11). Lancinating and paralytic pain in the inferior extremities (11). Formication, which seems to be in the bones of the lower extremities (11). Lancinations in the upper part of the thigh (7). **265.** Lancinations in the right knee, when standing up (7). Tearing pain deep in the tarsi (7). Lancination in the right heel (7).

SKIN. Burning heat in the skin (11). °Eruptions, itching from heat (11). **270.** Dryness of the skin (11). °Dryness of the skin (11). °Eruption around the joints (11). °Nodosities of the skin (11). Itching from heat (11). **275.** Crawling itching (11). Itching in the parts of the skin most slightly affected; they become swollen (11). A herpetic eruption became very itching from heat, especially in the evening (11). °Tetters bleeding easily (11). *The whole body is blackish blue* (2). 280. °Anasarca (11).

SLEEP. Sleep without yawnings in the afternoon (7). Sleep disturbed by frequent wakings (11). Sleep hindered by pains in the limbs (11). Sleeps exceedingly well, the first night (7). **285.** Rolling of the eyes during sleep (11). Slight convulsive movements during sleep (11). Frequent waking produced by a sensation of cold (11). Waking followed by several hours of sleeplessness (11). Unquiet dreams (11). **290.** Wearisome dreams, in the morning (11).

FEVER. **Cold.** Chill in the room (11). Chill after having walked in the open air (11). Chill more frequent in the afternoon (11). General coldness during sleep (11). **295.** General coldness (11). Internal coldness (11). Internal coldness sensible to the touch, so violent that he cannot succeed in warming himself, accompanied by somnolence during the whole day (6). Coldness embracing the whole body and which is even perceptible to external touch, without thirst, for two days (6). Redness of the face during the coldness (11). **300.** Horripilation in the open air (11). Horripilation with heat extending over the whole body (11). Painful lassitude, hot breath and jactitation during the horripilation (11). **Heat.** *General heat* (5). General heat (11). **305.** *Heat notably increased* (9). *Complete absence of thirst, notwithstanding the great general heat* (5). Great suffering during the heat (11). **Sweat.** General sweat (11). Sweat on going to sleep (11). **310.** He cannot bear to be uncovered during the sweat (11). **Pulse.** Small, frequent irregular pulse (11). *Rapid, hard, small pulse* (9). *Irregular pulse* (9). *Full, accelerated pulse* (5). **315.** *Imperceptible pulse* (3). *Small and frequent pulse* (3). The febrile symptoms manifest themselves, more especially in the morning, with very great malaise and disposition to delirium, which go off during the sweat (11).

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GENERAL. *General malaise* (5). *Great agitation* (3). **320.** *Præcordial anxiety* (1). *Anxiety and depression* (9). *Agitation and very painful distress* (4). Anxiety characterised by a sensation of weight upon the chest (11). Cries of anguish (2). **325.** *Great general weakness* (5). °General weakness of children (13). °Remarkable emaciation of children (13). *Want of power to hold up the head and stand up* (5). *Epileptiform convulsions; thumbs bent inwards, face red, eyes turned downwards, pupils dilated and immovable, milky froth before the mouth, teeth set, pulse compressed, small, hard and frequent, temperature of the skin natural* (8). **330.** *Very violent convulsions followed by death* (9). °Great liability to excoriate the thighs in walking (15). °Great disposition to perspiration on the slightest physical effort (13).

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES. 1. A blackish serum was found in the stomach; the liver was hard and yellow, the spleen livid, the mouth black; but the abdomen was not inflamed (3).

2. *Case of two children.* One of the bodies exhaled a very strong smell; the other very little. The scalp adhered very closely to the skull, face a little puffed, eyes half closed, pupils a little dilated, jaws set. The tongue was not swollen, but covered with a whitish coat. Upper extremities moveable; inferior stiff; back, chest and extremities covered with a great number of large blotches. The abdomen of one was very much swollen; it was less so in the other, but was green. The vessel of the dura mater contained but little blood; those of the pia mater were engorged. All the sinuses were distended with a black fluid blood. The brain was soft, with red points; lungs normal; right ventricle of the heart filled with black fluid blood. Stomach reddish; upper orifice contracted; that of one of the children still contained milk and fibres of the root, that of the other, only a yellowish mucus. The one only displayed a few red spots; the other very many. There was no proper inflammation in the mouth, palate, œsophagus or stomach. The small intestines were all a little red and filled with gas, the large contained only a little excrement, and were no more inflamed. The liver and spleen were gorged with blood. The duodenum exhibited several spots of a clear yellow, as did the anterior biliary edge, a part of the colon and of the epiploon. The gall bladder was filled with clear, greenish brown bile. The kidneys full of blood, the rapid cooling of the bodies, the slightly advanced stage of putrefaction and the setting of the jaws, which according to some authors are characteristic of paralysis, did not accord with the other results of the autopsy. The author regards the bright yellow color of the parts adjacent to the gall bladder as characteristic of poisoning by *æthusa-cynapium*; he considers that it is not identical with the common discoloration of that region, inasmuch as the bile contained in its natural reservoir was of a brownish green (9).

3. Extensive ecchymoses over the whole surface of the body; inflammation of the stomach and peritonæum; engorgement of the spleen, plethoric state of the lungs and heart. The brain not examined (10).

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4. The individual had previously suffered from a chronic gastritis. Extreme emaciation, inflammation of the peritonæum and bowels. Suppuration of the exterior membrane of the stomach; sloughing spots at various points on the small intestines; scirrhous places in the epiploon (10).

3. ALCOHOL-SULPHURIS.

ALO-SULPH. Liquor Lampadii; carburet of sulphur; bisulphuret of carbon.

1. *History, Description and Preparation.*

Lampadius, in 1796, while distilling a mixture of pyrites and charcoal, procured a clear liquid in the receiver, which he named *Alcohol-sulphuris*, the alcohol of sulphur. It was at first regarded as a compound of carbon, hydrogen and sulphur, until a more accurate analysis by modern chemists showed that its component parts were one equivalent of carbon and two of sulphur, CS^2. (*Ann. de Chim.*, vols. 42 & 84. *Phil. Trans.*, 1813.)

It is a transparent, colorless, volatile, and inflammable liquid, having a specific gravity (1.272) greater than that of water, but less than that of chloroform, and boiling at 160° Fahr. It has a very pungent taste and a peculiar odor, somewhat ethereal, and yet partaking of that of sulphuretted hydrogen. It is insoluble in water, and being exceedingly volatile, is preserved under the surface of that liquid; it is soluble in alcohol and ether, and in the oils generally. Its solvent powers are somewhat remarkable, as it dissolves rapidly and in considerable quantity, those two rather refractory bodies, sulphur and phosphorus. It produces a great degree of cold by its evaporation, a thermometer having the bulb kept moist by it and placed in an exhausted receiver marking as low as—80° Fahr.

It is prepared by placing small fragments of charcoal in a porcelain tube, bringing it to high red heat, and then slowly passing the vapor of sulphur through the incandescent mass, and conducting the product by means of a glass tube to the bottom of a vessel containing ice-cold water. The liquid is sometimes yellow from excess of sulphur, from which it is to be freed by careful re-distillation at a low temperature. It may be also prepared in Lampadius's method by distilling six parts of

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yellow iron pyrites with one of charcoal. The vapor, instead of being conducted into water, may be passed through a Liebig's condenser into a receiver, kept at a temperature below freezing by a mixture of ice and salt. (GOMELIN, *Handbuch*; MITSCHERLICH, *Lehrbuch*)

Its equivalent, according to the hydrogen scale, may be taken as $6+32=38$.

2. *Prior knowledge of its effects.*

Very little can be gathered from medical writers concerning the use of this remedy. Dr. Roth has collected the following observations.

1. LAMPADIUS, its discoverer, published several clinical experiments undertaken by Dr. Kappe in 1804 (*Ueber den Schwefel-alcohol.* Freyberg, 1832, 2d ed., p. 54), but they are valueless to us, being badly reported, and the drug having always been administered in combination with camphor, volatile liniment or cologne water.

2. DR. WITTICH (*De alcohole sulphuris*, Gættengæ) recommends it against chronic rheumatism, but mixes it with an ammoniacal liniment.

3. DR. SPIELMAN'S memoir (*De alcoholis sulphuris virtutibus chimicis et salutaribus*, Marburgi, 1828) has not been examined.

4. DR. KRIMER, of Aix-la-Chapelle (*Hufeland's Journal* 79, p. 32), has used it in asphyxia produced by the vapor of charcoal, in doses of twenty drops every ten minutes. His cure of a white swelling by the internal use of the bisulphuret is not so satisfactory, inasmuch as *conium* was administered at the same time, and baths of wood-ashes employed twice a week. He thinks highly of the remedy dropped slowly on to an incarcerated hernia—it was very speedily rendered capable of reduction.

5. DR. MANSFELD (*Dresdener Zeitschrift* 5, p. 454) recommends it as an emmenagogue, and is followed by others in so doing, but on examining his experiments we find that he used it containing iodine in solution.

6. DR. OTT (*Casper's Wochenschrift*, 1838, No. 13) is also a great admirer of this remedy as efficient against rheumatism; but on reading his cases, the cessation of an articular rheumatism after every sort of treatment for six months, ending with the employment of the bisulphuret of carbon in conjunction with Russian vapor-baths, gives us no great reason to expect very great wonders of the remedy.

7. In addition to the authorities collected by Dr. Roth we may add the following:

"It may not be out of place here to state that I have employed, with great success, the *bisulphuret of carbon* to enlarged, indurated, lymphatic glands. In the first instance I rubbed equal quantities of the bisulphuret and alcohol upon the parts affected, but without any effect upon the glands. But as its effects were so great when its vapor was confined to the eye, I was led to employ it in the form of vapor and by means of glass bottles. By these means I excluded the action of the medicine from the external air, and thereby prevented its speedy evaporation.

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