

## RIGHT.

In the inguinal region drawing, 609.

Constriction and pressure in the chest, 1097.  
Stitches from the region of the liver into the chest, 463.  
Tension in the neck, 1117.  
Pain in the neck, 1117, 19; drawing pain, 1120.  
Pains in the back, 1123.  
Pains in the kidneys, 1127.  
Stitches in the sacral region, 1141.

Heaviness of the arm, 1152.  
Drawings in the arm, 1153; in the forearm, 1157.  
In the forearm, pain, 1155.

The phalanges, pain, 1173.

Cracking of the hip joint, 1191.  
In the thigh pain, as if beaten, 1189; tearing, 1192; pressure, 1193.  
Pain in the knee, 1317.

In the third toe pain, 1310; in the little toe, 1311.

## LEFT.

In the sides of the abdomen pressing, 600.  
In the colon flatulent distension, 515.  
Sticking in the region of the prostate, 894.  
Near the anus itching, 883.  
Sticking drawing in the chest, 1106.  
Stitches in the chest, 447, 577, 1100, 1101.

Cracking in the shoulder joint, 1150.  
Pain in the shoulder, 1148.

In the forearm, drawing, 1158.  
Jerking of the arm in sleep, 1371.  
Pain in the hand, 1161; hand as if asleep, 1162-3.  
Pain in the middle of the hand, 121.  
Sensation of hair on the hand, 1187.  
In the thumb joint drawing, 1195.  
In the fourth finger, sticking, 1171-2.  
In the buttock, drawing, 1195.

Pain on the inner side of the thigh, 1196; itching, 1489.

The leg asleep, 1184.  
Pain in the tendo Achilles, 1303.  
Pain, as if wrenched in the great toe, 1421. pains, 1308.

*Other Drugs.*

Antidotes are vinegar and the vegetable acids. *N. Trinks.*  
After some vinegar, the cuttings in the abdomen become very severe. 592. *Henke.*  
Sour food produces inclination to vomit and lassitude. 100.  
After sour food, weakness. 359. *Helbig.*  
In curing jaundice by Aloes, sour and cold articles are forbidden; wine and meat allowed; free air prescribed. *W.*  
Given with vinegar for headache. *Tabernaem.*  
Beer relieves the pains in the anus. 353.  
After tobacco smoking, asthma. 1091.  
Alum whey relieves the hæmatemesis after Aloes. 415.

Camphor stopped all the symptoms for an hour. 59.

On the second proving, took, soon after Aloes, the point of a knife full of mustard; whereupon he remained free of all symptoms till evening. *Prev.*

After sulphur, the diarrhœa and abdominal pain ceased; the headache was relieved; then the pain, which went down into the thigh, disappeared; yet the bitter taste and nausea remained as well as the furred tongue and loss of appetite. *t. Raue.*

Nux and Lycopod. as antidotes in chronic earache. 193.

Allied drugs (1<sup>st</sup>), Carb. v., Puls., Sabin., Sulph.; (2) Calc., Cham., Coloc., Jalap, Nux vom., Phos., Rheum. *N. Trinks' Handbuch.*

*Abstract.*

Anguish and ebullition of the blood, vertigo, startings up, restlessness, fear, misanthropic, ill-humor, morose in cloudy weather, peevish toward himself, worse with pains, with suppression of the stool—better in the open air. Disinclined to labor; lassitude, alternating with activity; good natured, self-contented; prattling and laughing in children.

Vertigo on motion producing anxiety, as if he were sitting high; confusion in the forehead and chilliness; pressure over the eyes; stitches over the brows; pressing from the temples out through them with flickering of the eyes and heat of the face; stitches in the temples on every step; as a stone on the vertex; headache, with abdominal disturbances after insufficient stool, aggravated by warmth, relieved by cold applications. Congestion; throbbing; forcing one to sit up; sensitiveness of the scalp in spots.

Determination of blood to the eyes; pressure in the orbits; one makes the eyes small with pain in the forehead.

*Twinging earache*; stitches to the ear; drawing stitches in the left, then in the right ear; heat internal and external; crackings on reading aloud; cacklings on moving the jaw.

Pain in the nose, in the morning on motion; red nose in the open air; cold tip; dryness, mornings in bed; epistaxis

in bed, after waking; ineffectual sneezing; fluent coryza, in the afternoon; the right ala is sore.

Pale look in cloudy weather; heat with excitement, with headache; lips redder than usual. Sulphur. Lips dry, scaly, cracked, swollen, with scurfy sore borders.

Painfulness of the tongue; stitches in the under part of the tongue, coming forwards, on motion; *T*, dry; yellow pustules; sensitiveness in the hollow back teeth, then a pustule on the gum.

Dryness in the mouth; inflamed spots; offensive smell.

In the fauces raw, scraped, hoarse; as if burnt. Palate swollen; pain on yawning, on chewing hard food, worse in the evening and morning, on waking. Tough mucus, in thick lumps; taste bitter, sour, inkey, clayey; no appetite for meat, likes fruit and juicy food; hunger as from long abstinence; double hunger, at evening; thirst on eating, after eating, at night; after drinking water, troubles in the stomach; drinking beer relieves the pains in the anus; sour food does not agree; after eating, flatulent troubles, pulsating in the anus, sexual desire.

Eructations tasteless, bitter, acrid, sour; nausea, with pain at the umbilicus; hæmatemesis.

In the stomach, pressure with warmth, fullness with pain in the left hypochondrium; in the pit of the stomach pain on making a false step; pressure through to the back; in the hypochondria, painfulness with diarrhœa and chilliness; distension; internal dragging, griping; in the left hypochondrium, pain, pressure, jerks from above downwards; griping stitches going upward or into the sacrum.

In the region of the liver, uncomfortable tension, pressure; hard pressing pains, alternating with pains in the chest; pain in the liver, on standing; sticking on deep respiration impeding respiration; in the abdomen and stomach, crawlings, with diarrhœa; determination of blood, sense of fullness, heat, burning and inflammation; throbbing in the region of the navel; aching around the navel increased by pressure, boring, stitches. *Painfulness of the whole abdomen, sensitive*

*to touch; distension and movements in the bowels more to the left, especially along the colon, aggravated after eating. Rollings about, grumblings, growlings, rumblings, gurglings, swashings and growlings. Passage of much flatus, after every eating, evening and morning; offensive, burning, with relief. Cuttings in the abdomen as after taking cold, with crouching, sitting or lying crouched, soon after eating, before the evacuation. Cutting pains, with ill-humor, aversion to going into the open air, but which relieves. The abdominal parietes pain on stretching upright, pressing at stool, touch; pains in the loins, coming from the hips. Evacuation, golden yellow, of a peculiar smell, gray, hot, undigested. Pap-pescent stool; watery diarrhœa, with pains in the bowels, chilliness, pains in the hypochondria and back; diarrhœa in the morning; insufficient hard stool, soon after a meal, on standing; constant feeling as if he must go to stool; with a soft stool, the sensation as of a hard one; sudden urgency; tenesmus; stool falls out without being noticed; involuntary with passage of flatus; urgency to stool, with urinating; before the stool, gripings, grumblings, prickings; with stool, hunger; with the diarrhœa, flatulence, gripings and cuttings, pains in the rectum and back. After the morning stool, pain in the bowels, passage of flatus, subsequent tenesmus, pains in the anus.*

In the pelvic region, congestion, heaviness, fullness, sensation as of a plug between the pubis and coccyx. *Dragging downward.*

In the rectum, heaviness, heat, soreness, dragging, cutting, burning. In the anus, crawlings, *itching, burning, pulsating*, pain as from a fistula. Protruding *grape-like hæmorrhoids*, very painful, sore, sensitive, chapped hot; relief from cold water. Mucus and blood in the stool.

The urine, saffron yellow, brown, becoming cloudy; clear as water and copious, frequent urging, sudden. Increased urinating, especially at night.

Increased sexual desire, on waking, after eating, evenings. Erection mornings, also after urinating. Pollution in the

afternoon nap, towards morning, strong sexual desire after it, urging to stool, restless sleep. The epididymus sensitive testicles cold; the penis small; the perineum sore on walking; itching of the prepuce, offensive sweat of the parts

Fullness, heaviness in the uterine region, labor-like pains, pressing, drawings into the thigh. Menses too early, too copious. With the menses, headache, relieved by cold water; earache; pains in the sacrum; dragging in the rectum; fullness in the pelvis; leucorrhœa.

Voice husky; cough and scratching in the throat. Determination of blood to the chest; bloody expectoration; *respiration impeded because of stitches through the left side of the chest*; pressure behind the breast-bone; bruised feeling of the front of the chest.

In the præcordial region, pain extending to below the shoulder; strong beat of the heart.

On the right side of the throat, tension, drawing, constriction, burning; stitches under the shoulder-blade; pain in the back, nights, worse on lying on the back; at evening, increased drawing pains in the sacrum, extending over the pelvis, with ill-humor, with the menses, with bleeding from the anus. Heaviness in the sacrum, loading the rectum; more on sitting; better on motion; on waking; with weakness. Stitches through the sacrum to the loins; in the coccyx, pain as if one had fallen on it; clucking in the coccyx.

In the shoulder, outward pressing, stitches, cracking in the joint; in the right arm, heaviness, drawing, pressure in the forearm into the joints of the hand; in the left forearm and hand going asleep; drawing in the metacarpal bones, in the third and fourth finger; in the thumb joint, feeling as if wrenched; aching of the first joints; stitches in the finger-joints; sensation of hairs on the back of the hand and fingers; *cold hands* with warm feet; hands as if frozen.

In the lower legs, heaviness, weariness, going asleep; in the thigh, heaviness, tearing, pressure, drawing; in the calves, weariness; in the tendo achilles, especially the left, severe pain, evenings; the ankle-joint as if sprained; draw-

ing in a small spot, under the bones of the foot; the sole pains in rest, on walking; the great toe pains; waking at night, with chill; toes as if frozen; cold feet, after a meal, evenings and nights.

Pains as if bruised, sprained; paralytic drawing in the muscles; stitches in the joints; pain from weakness in the tarsal and carpal joints; cracking of the cervical vertebræ, of the shoulder-joint, of the hip-joint; prostration, weakness, sluggishness.

Yawning after the midday nap; in the evening, without sleepiness, with hunger; dozy midday sleep; going to sleep hindered by thoughts, by cold feet; restless sleep, with cold feeling.

Waked at night by thirst, urgency to urinate; pollution and sexual desire; pains in the back; chill.

Oppressive dreams, with danger, could not cry out; of a defecation in his breeches; on waking pains in the loins; *after waking, lying dozing.*

Chilliness, with coryza, in the open air, in cool weather, in a warm room; creeping chills, with lassitude, on rising mornings; shivering and coldness at stool; coldness on the scalp, through the body with weak pulse; *cold hands and feet*, in bed, preventing sleep, after a meal; *chilliness at night*, with pains, on rising; general orgasm; heat in spots, on the scalp, in the face. Pulse accelerated, suppressed, slow, irregular; sweet under the shoulder, on the genitals, offensive; wasting away, flabby, fallen away.

Itching, especially of the legs; pimples on the abdomen; bloody ulcers on the upper arm; spots scratched sore, pain; are very sensitive. Sensitive to cold, especially in cloudy weather; warmth aggravates the headache, and cold applications relieve; water aggravates the facial symptoms; aversion to going into the open air, *after which the symptoms are better.* Increased pains in the head on motion, in the nates and limbs, especially in the abdomen, and increased nausea. On stepping, stitches in the temples, and pain in the epigastrium; on stretching and straightening upright, pain in the

bowels and drawing in the chest; on lying, increased beating in the head; on sitting, pains in the sacrum and pulsating in the anus; lying on the abdomen.

In the morning and forenoon, excited, irritated, unhappy; nose dry, bleeding; gastric disturbances; stool; diarrhœa; passage of flatus; chilly; cold.

Afternoon, symptoms of the mucous membrane; fluent coryza; diarrhœa; urgency to urinate; chilliness and coldness; slow pulse.

Evening, aggravation of most of the symptoms; passage of flatus; stool; cold feet.

Left then right, stitches in the ear; beating in the heart; beating in the chest; coryza.

Crackings in the left shoulder-joint and right hip-joint.

Right, eyes and nose. Left, distension in the colon. Stitches in the chest; pains in the hands; aggravation from sour articles.

Antidotes—Sulphur, Mustard, (Alum in hæmatemesis), Nux vom. and Lycopodium in earache.

(*The End.*)

### ALLIUM CEPA.

(COMMON ONION.)

Translated from HERING's *Americanische Arzneipreparungen*, by T. F. ALLEN, M.D.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS.—History—Review of Its Old History—Next in Importance—Preparation—Chemistry—Signature and Law of the Distribution of Medicines—Signs for the Names of the Provers—Comparative Review of the Symptoms, from Disposition and Intellect to the Skin—Kind of Constitution and Ages—Conditions—Times of Year—Times of Day—Right and Left—Varieties of Sensation—Antidotes—Relationship—Review of the most General and Special Characteristics—Indications—Names of Diseases—Epilogue—Critical Examination of the Onion.

HISTORY.—On the 15th of September, 1847, as we were talking about the yellow fever then raging in New Orleans, a female friend told me that in the last epidemic in Phila-

delphia, one of the refugees was attacked on the way into the country, and was allowed to crawl into a barn, there he discovered a heap of onions with which he quenched his thirst and recovered without any further trouble. On the same day, a patient told me that when he was a boy, in the country, he had the measles, and was given up as a hopeless case. He stretched out his little hands after some onions which were being carried past him, and through pity he received one from the servant and devoured it eagerly, thereupon he fell into a sweat sleep, and thereafter speedily recovered, contrary to general expectation.

This coincidence induced me, on the same day, to cut up a few onions and treat them with spirits of wine, to take thereof, and at once search my library, where much was met with concerning onions, in old books, in works on popular remedies and accounts of diseases or idiosyncrasies.

I was attacked with a coryza and a so-called catarrhal throat ache. Now, indeed, there were then other causes enough in the weather, and at that time I was especially inclined thereto; but I can distinguish the difference between a coryza that is produced by a drug and one that the weather occasions, and knew this was the action of Cepa. He who has made a couple of dozen of drug provings can also learn it, and not only as regards coryzas, but also with pains in the limbs and other things; it is an entirely different sensation, and indeed different with every remedy. However I again took the drug later in better weather.

My Cepa coryza seemed to me to be similar to that from Chlorine, and now was it easy to knock up a bridge to the reports of the ancients to whom the onion was, as Chlorine has become to us, a destroyer of miasms. But thereby a classic illumination fell upon the two little wonderful narrations which I mentioned at the outset. To reject these on critical grounds, would not require more than the most ordinary wit, for measles is also a catarrh, and yellow fever a contagious miasm. The symptoms and curative experiences of the old herbals led me farther.

And so not many weeks had passed ere the onion had become a polychrest to me and my friends, and so it remains to this day. It fills a gap between Aconite and Ipecacuanha; at all times it can be used in certain cases, but many times when a "catarrhal genius epidemicus" prevails (N.B.—Corresponding to this remedy), it can be used in almost all cases with advantage. Now since at such times the Aconite jacks get their noses pinched because Aconite does not "cure fever," because in all their cases it does only harm, so perhaps they may the more readily and willingly make use of their catarrhal jack.

Now, as the egg stands on its tip, or more aptly the onion on its tap, I should not be at all surprised if others now "had thought the same thing." May it serve to benefit and rejoice their patients, and may they succeed in completing the list of characteristics of the onion which I have added in a symptomatic register. Others will hedge about this simple naked form with pathological terms, and believe when they have let the remedy play a roll "in the catarrhal process" they have said something—I do not believe it. *Habeant sibi.*

But I believe it serves for an inclosure, and I hope that thereby something new may come out of it which, it is well known, has not been the case hitherto with the reconstructed remedies. Also it would pay to make experiments after the manner of Bœcker, whereby especially the peculiar chemical nature of the kinds of gases would be established, which it is well known are wont to be given off of a peculiarly specific character by the onion eater.

All this is worth the while. In the mean time, may the here following very incomplete collection suffice and what is always the main thing, contribute to right many cures.

I had taken only ten drops of the tincture and bestowed ten hours time at most thereon, when it already sufficed to cure hundreds of cases or surely to alleviate them. Thereto most especially contributes the view that the onion, while it shows itself related only partially to Chlorine, has a complementary relation to Phosphorus, that is, according to my oft-mentioned

theory minerals correspond to plants just as nearly related, an experience just as important to the elevation of science as it can be to the practitioner in his choice.

I consider these successive and gradual relationships as one of the laws in the distribution of the curative powers in nature. I mentioned this twenty years ago indeed, but was laughed at for it. In the course of provings, on the healthy, of complete unbiased collection of experiences and prescriptions at the sick bed, let it be confirmed, but we must have many more remedies yet, and one person cannot do everything.

It needs no divining rod to find many such polychrests which then remain living springs. Moreover it does not need such great exertion and neither excessive sacrifices nor the voluntary poisoning of all societies. We have, in the same way as it happened with the onion, made an important polychrest of garlic also, probably it will also be the case with ginger, calamus, caraway, fennel, anise, horse-raddish, celery, mustard, thyme, majorum, mint, sage, black pepper, cinnamon and many others besides; just as it has been with *Coffea*, *Capsicum*, *Crocus*, *Nux moschata*, *Lupulus*, *Raphanus*.

If one has made one single proving with a single massive dose, decided symptoms follow this dose, so among these not only *can* but *must* characteristic of the remedy be continued, if one only understands how to grasp them.

One has then curative indications from the same remedy, be it only the bare names of diseases, one holds a handle to make use of. If cases present in which no other remedy shows itself appropriate, or when that which seems to fit misses fire, and the case has come, if only probable, characteristic of a new remedy, then may it also be given. Either it accomplishes nothing, then one stands where he stood before, or it acts, and then it acts either for a cure, or developing new symptoms, or both. The curative action becomes recorded as such, and the new symptoms as probable. In this manner the remedy grows, like the onion.

I remember having read the very naive question, in relation to *Cistus canad.* and *Daphne indica* and also *Podophyllum*

peltatum, that decided polychrest, how then do the cures harmonize with the medicinal symptome? He who has learned to accomplish much with little, only laughs at such objections.

It must certainly not be expected that all this happens in so short a time as one takes to read it. Many remedies grow slowly, and many not at all. All need labor, much toilsome labor, even the rapid growing. How much in the beginning must be regarded as only propable, and written in special notes. In how many cases must it be applicable or not; help or no help, before one settles upon this or that symptom as probable, or at last as most certainly characteristic. How many times must the whole collection be revised and enlarged, and how often rewritten, and every time the copy be compared word for word. But all this care richly repays if it now and then succeeds, and a cast brings in a net full of living flapping symptoms.

It has been called a duty to prove drugs, and it is desirable to do so if need be from a sense of duty, I have nothing against it, so that it is only accomplished; but confess that it seems to me like begetting and rearing children; "therein one takes pleasure!" but he, who can mount marriage bed, nurse, rear and send his children to school from a sense of duty, can also prove medicines from a sense of duty; then at least he is not classed with the old maids and bachelors, the sneerers, critics, reviewers, and those who worry themselves gray over the bad habits of the rising generation.

RETROSPECT OF ITS ANCIENT HISTORY.—Egyptian mummies held onions in their hands for thousands of years. The mummies did not move neither did the onions. The nummy was a dead thing, but the onions possessed living powers. Theories are mummies: pure experiences are living; but only so when they receive light and air. As I the other day, at Philadelphia, cut up a red onion from Connecticut and poured spirits of wine over it, and took thereof when in full health, the old observations received light and air. Then was the onion taken from the hand of a dry mummy, carefully planted in the earth and watered, and it grew and blossomed, and

brought forth fruit and will now continue to grow unto the end of days.

At Pelusium the fortress, surrounded by marshes, at the most Easterly mouth of the Nile, which takes its name from the mud, "near by where the Typhon breaths," godly veneration was bestowed upon one single temple—the Cromyon, which in holy language is called Typhon's eye, for it cured, just as Scilla, the dropsy, which was caused by the Typhon's plague, the marsh-air (*Strumpf*, 2, p. 32). The original use was, however, very probably in prevailing fevers. It must have been often noticed, that a coryza protects from these fevers, and since the onion produces it, so it has been used. It was discovered, or thought to have been discovered, that it would destroy miasms and, therefore, it was a remedy against all noxious vapors. It was hung up in noxious corners, carried about with one, taken for the consequences of bad water, and at last, according to the general view of poisons, even used for the stings of insects, and because it then did surprising good (although from other reasons as we now know), it was indeed used for animal poisons, even the bite of the mad dog. Therefore it was classed among the sweating remedies. It was believed, how many believe it still at the present day, that, if the exhibition of a remedy in diseases was followed by sweat, the remedy is a sweat-drawer. But all remedies are sweat remedies if they remove the disease and it ends by a sweat.

It was found that it made the skin red and itching, hence it was applied as an irritant and matured abscesses, even carbuncles. Then it was used for frozen feet, and even Dioscorides mentions that is efficacious when feet are rubbed sore. Then it was also used as a remedy for promoting the growth of the hair, as also for destroying warts and corns, so was it also given for the sequæ of "white and black measles in the body." Therefore was it a remedy also for making hoofs grow.

Dioscorides manifestly judged from the similarity of symptoms cured, not from any supposed nature or indeed from the most superficial conclusions; there may be organ-remedies.

It was of service in frozen feet. he gave it for podagra.

The two experiences that the mucous membranes was excited to watery secretions and the external skin to maturing suppuration led the physicians to more extended, very manifold exhibitions. The onion was an eye-remedy, an ear-remedy, especially serviceable in angina and for loosening mucus, if it rattled in the throat and bronchials of children and old people. The stomach was by it aroused, and the intestines made to cast off wind; this also opened a wide field. The efflux of blood in women was by its exhibition promoted, as well as the salutary flow of blood from the anus, and here again one had frequent occasion to conjecture it will be of service in "constipation." That the kidneys removed the excess of acidity was enough that it was given as a kidney remedy, i. e., urine-drawing, when the urine would not pass, whether the hinderance were cramp or weakness,—a stone or the "water."

In this whole circle, from malarious fever to dropsy, the most simple principles led the way; experience willingly adapted itself to experience, however incomplete the views and expressions were.

So far came Dioscorides and the physicians following him among the Arabs, and later in the middle ages.

But as Galen obtained influence, in the same measure all reasonable investigation ceased. With the preposterous teachings of the four qualities, all progress must cease. Now the onion warms and dries in the fourth grade! What acuteness! So also a blacksmith here in this country discovered, who certainly had not read Galen, who said, "heat is life, cold is death; what heats, promotes life." So Spanish pepper keeps people alive; hence we must first give an emetic and then pepper. That also was simple and astute, and he was even a founder of a sect in the healing art, and hundreds of thousands followed this astuteness and still run after him. Everything in life only repeats itself.

I must leave to others to hunt up the sources of the history and use of this remedy, since my collection only extends itself

to the old herbals and what they extracted from the works of the Greeks. Very especially Dioscorides deserves to be thoroughly overhauled, since his observations, going into particulars, are fully confirmed. I will give only a few citations as I came across them.

In the bible, bejel is mentioned as food, after which the Jews longed, just as our people long for a cup of coffee and a pipe of tobacco.

Homer speaks of it, *Iliad*. XI, 629; *Od.* XIX, 233; Herodotus *Histories*, II; *Euterpe N.*, 125; Hippocrates *De diæta*, II, 359; *De affect.*, 529; *De morbo sacro*, 302; *Theoprast.*, Vol. VII, 4; Plinius, XX (5) 20; Oribasius *Med. Coll.*, XI, XV; *Ætius Zetr.*, I serm. I; Paulius *Æginet. de re med.*, VII.

Almost all that the ancients observed were preserved through the thousand years, and still live among the people. Everywhere, "for severe nose bleed," or "if one cannot pass water," and in "croup of children," in "worm troubles," especially tearing in the ears and for ripening boils, making the hair grow, for strengthening the hoof, and many other complaints, this very onion is used still the same.

Indeed we find the belief among people that onions must never be eaten, had they lain sealed or cut up for any length of time in the air, they would then be poisonous, they had abstracted the poison from the air and then produced cutting pains in the abdomen, diarrhœa and the like (epistolatory communications from Dr. Raue). Even now are fishes, crabs and especially mushrooms added, because they "draw out the posion" and then become black. I have given the popular uses as completely as was possible for me, in this review; have gone through Osiander's and other collections and prescribed it in almost all such cases, if they showed similar symptoms, and indeed with effect.

Next important would be the history of the onion as a pot herb.

What was medicinal, was considered healthy and added as a corrector of the food and drinks, was daily food and thereby acted upon the popular health. Onions primarily produce