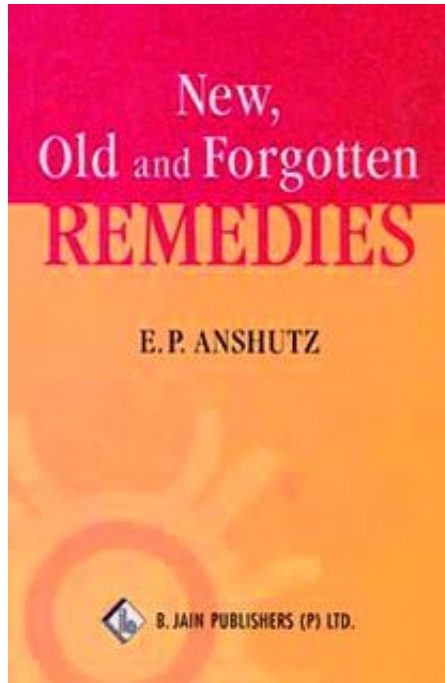


Edward Pollock Anshutz New, Old & Forgotten Remedies

Leseprobe

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von [Edward Pollock Anshutz](#)



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which caused apprehension of tuberculosis, I should not hesitate a single moment, with the examples which I have had before me, to try *Aviaire* 100th upon myself.

Such is the conclusion of my clinical observations made at Hospital St. Jacques in August 1895.

What I said last year I can only repeat with renewed confidence in this and I hope that the years which follow will not cause me to alter my opinion.

BELLIS PERENNIS

Natural Order— Compositae.

Common Names— English Daisy, Garden Daisy, Hens and Chickens.

Preparation— The fresh plant, in flower, is pounded to a pulp and submitted to pressure. The expressed juice is then mixed with an equal part by weight of alcohol.

(The following is from Thomas' Additionst to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica, 1858. To it we may add Dr. J.C. Burnett's statement that Bellis is a remedy for all ills that may be traced to a sudden wetting when overheated.)

Bellis perennis or daisy, formerly called *consolida*, on account of its vulnerary properties; the roots and leaves were used in wound drinks, and were considered efficacious in removing extravasated blood from bruises etc. It is said to be refused by cattle on account of its peculiar taste. Lightfoot, in his *Flora Scotica*, says: "In a scarcity of garden-stuff, they (daisies) have, in some countries, been substituted as pot herbs." My first trial with this plant as a curative agent was in the autumn of 1856. While on a visit in the neighbourhood of Bangor, a countryman, understanding that I was a "doctor", wished me to prescribe for his foot which he had sprained very badly. Not having either *Arnica* or *Rhus* with me, I determined to try the effects of the daisy; so directed him to procure a handful of the leaves and flowers of the plant, chop them up small, boil them for quarter of an hour in half a pint of water, and apply them in linen as a poultice round the ankle at night. The application was not made

until the next morning, but in half an hour's time the ankle admitted of very fair motion. A piece of calico wetted and wrung out of the daisy water was then wrapped round the ankle, and the man put his shoes and limped about all day, walking not less than five miles. He repeated the poultice at night and found his ankle so much restored in the morning that he was able to walk four miles to his work without experiencing any difficulty. The success, in this instance, so far exceeded the previous use of *Arnica* and *Rhus*, especially in the time gained, that I had a tincture from the whole plant made for such uses, and have used it in sprained ankle from a fall—the ankle was well the second day. A sprain of the wrist, which had been ailing a week yielded to the daisy in three days. I have also successfully used it in several severe whitlows; in every case the pure tincture was used externally. The only provings I have made with this remedy have been with the pure tincture in ten or twenty-drop doses at a time. After taking the medicine for fourteen days without any Symptoms, I suspended the use of it—in two weeks after leaving it off, for the first time in my life, I had a large boil on the back of my neck (right side), commencing with a dull aching pain; some difficulty and a bruised pain in keeping the head erect; slight nausea, want of appetite, and a little giddiness in the head at times. Pain in middle finger of the left hand, as of a gathering, for a short time only; and at the same time pain in inner side of left forearm, as of a boil developing; two nights before similar pains in corresponding parts of the right arm—query, are these effects of *Bellis* (this was written on December 11, 1856). The boil on the neck came December 7, 1856; began as a slight pimple with burning pain in the skin, increasing until in six days' time it was very large, of a dark fiery purple colour, and very sore burning and aching pain in it, accompanied with headache, extending from occiput to sinciput, of a cold aching character; brain as though contracted in frontal region, dizziness etc. (as stated before). I now set to work to cure myself, which by use of hot fomentations and lint dipped in 0 tincture of *Belladonna* externally, taking at the same time 3rd dil. *Belladonna* internally, was soon accomplished. Three days after this was cured, another made its appearance, which speedily succumbed to the same remedies. As I never previously had a boil,

and had not made any change in my diet, I suspected *Bellis* tincture to be the cause of the trouble. On the 12th of January, 1857, feeling my left foot somewhat strained after running, I applied *Bellis* 6 to the strain, which for several days aggravated the feeling and in five hours after the application I had another small boil (three weeks after disappearance of the last), which yielded to same treatment as the others, by January 19, 1857. On March 7, 1857, I chewed some daisy flowers. On the 11th a small boil appeared at the angle of the inferior maxilla, right side; *Belladonna* 0, externally, cured it. The last trial I made with the third centesimal dilution of *Bellis*, taking three drops on Tuesday, 2nd March, 1858; on the following Friday a small pimple appeared a little behind the angle of left inferior maxilla; it increased very much in size and pain by Saturday, when I treated it with *Belladonna* 9, externally, to which it soon yielded. As at no other time in my life have I suffered from boils, I was inclined to think these are due to the use of the daisy.

(The following proving of *Bellis perennis* was conducted in 1915 by the Department of Materia Medica of the College of Homoeopathic Medicine in the Ohio State University, Columbus. Dr. Albert E. Hinsdale, Professor of Materia Medica, had supervision of the proving.)

Natural Order— Compositae.

Synonyms—*English*—English Daisy, Garden Daisy. Hen and Chickens; *French* La Paquerette; *Germern*—Maslieben.

Description—"A perennial herbaceous plant, stemless, scape naked, single headed. Leaves obovate, crenated. Flowers are white. Heads many flowered, radiate, the rays numerous and pistulate. Scales on the involucre herbaceous. Flowers March to August."—Homoeopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States, 1914.

Habitat— Europe, mostly in Great Britain.

History— *Bellis perennis* was first mentioned in Homoeopathic literature by Dr. Henry Thomas, *British Journal of Homoeopathy*, Vol. 16. Other references to the drug are to be found in Allen's "Encyclopedia," *Homoeopathic World*, Vol. 19;

Hahnemannian Monthly, Vol. 19; and in a few other homoeopathic Journals of several years ago. *Bellis perennis* is described both as regards its symptomatology and therapeutic applications in Clark's "Dictionary of the Materia Medica". This work quotes largely from Dr. Burnett of London, who used the drug considerably. It is mentioned in Dewey's "Essentials of Homoeopathic Materia Medica", and occasional reference to it as a medicine is to be found in the periodical literature of the homoeopathic school.

Part used— The whole fresh plant. The tincture used in this proving was supplied by Boericke & Tafel.

Form in which the drug was given to the provers— *Bellis perennis* was taken by the provers, they being six in number, four men and two women, in the form of the tincture only. No attempt was made to obtain Symptoms by giving any of the different attenuations of the remedy; this at first sight might appear to render the proving incomplete, but in view of the fact that *Bellis* is not a very active medicine, and that Symptoms were only obtainable from large doses of the tincture, renders it very probable that no Symptoms would have been obtained from any of the dilutions had they been given.

Physical conditions and other factors concerning the provers previous to the administration of the drug— The following is an outline of the examination to which each prover was subjected:

- Age
- Blood pressure
- Blood by Wright's stain
- Haemoglobin
- Urine:
 - Total amount for 24 hours.
 - Colour
 - Specific gravity
 - Albumin
 - Sugar

Urea

Reaction

Condition of the heart

Condition of the lungs

Condition of the liver

Condition of the skin

Habits:

Is the prover a smoker?

Does the prover drink coffee?

Does the prover drink tea?

Condition of the pulse

Temperature

Is there a craving for any particular article of diet? Is there an aversion to any particular article of diet?

Condition of sleep Is the prover subject to headache?

Is the prover subject to dreams? Temperament

Condition of bowels

The ages of the provers were 29, 24, 22, 22, and 43 years, respectively; the first three ages being those of the males. Every prover was found to be practically normal both in regard to his physical condition and activity of his organs. A very few physical and functional defects were noted, but their deviation from the normal was almost within the limits of physiological variations. It would be difficult to select six better specimens of physical and functional development than were the provers.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY

Skin: (The number given after any Symptom represents the number of the provers who experienced the Symptom.) Itching on the back and along the flexor surfaces of the thighs (3); this

symptom made its appearance on the seventh day of the proving and lasted until the drug was discontinued, and it was unattended by an eruption. The modality of this symptom was worse from hot bath and from the warmth of the bed, and relief from cold (3). A previous acne became worse (1).

Itching around hairy margin of scalp and over the back, not noticed in the day time; worse from hot bath and warmth of the bed and relief from cold (1). One prover experienced absolutely no Symptoms at all, either upon the skin or elsewhere.

Four or five boils appeared on the face on the twelfth day and lasted one week (2).

Stool: Five provers experienced intestinal Symptoms characterized by diarrhoea, as follows: Yellow (5), foul odoured (5), watery (3), semi-solid (2), painless (5), and attended by little urging (2), or no urging (3), some gas expelled with the stools (2), and worse at night (5).

Sexual Organs: (The following Symptoms were shown by one of the female provers; the prover had a hysterectomy performed some years ago and consequently no Symptoms peculiar to disturbances of the sexual organs or menses could be obtained.) Started taking the drug the day before menstruation and the proving ran over two menstrual periods. The uterus seemed sore as if squeezed; this symptom was more or less constant through the entire menstrual period each time. No change in the character of the flow could be detected. Accompanying Symptoms were dizziness and vertigo, worse upon rising and relieved by lying down. Pain down the anterior surface of the thighs was noticed each time of the menses.

Extremities: Owing to the variety of rheumatic Symptoms elicited, each prover's Symptoms are recorded separately.

Prover No. 1— Soreness in both elbow joints, which felt as though hit with a club; this symptom lasted two days after which both knees and right ankles were similarly affected. There was a deep soreness with strained feeling which lasted until the proving was completed (23 days). No modalities.

Prover No.2— Soreness of the left knee joint with a feeling as though the tendons were drawn; worse from motion. Both

thumb joints also affected. Soreness over region of the ribs and axillary space on both sides with a Sensation of squeezing, which was worse at night.

Prover No. 3— Stitching pains in the right hip and shoulder, intermittent in type, lasting about two minutes; worse at night with no modality as to motion.

Prover No. 4— Rheumatic pains all over the body, worse in the morning and better from motion. Soreness in the muscles.

Provers No. 5 and 6 experienced no Symptoms in the extremities.

Doses employed: All doses were taken three times daily and no Symptoms were obtained until a half drachm was taken as a dose, this being on the seventh day of the proving. The dose was gradually increased until one drachm was taken. The proving lasted over a period of 23 days.

New Symptoms And Therapeutic Applications as Deduced From The Provings—What is supposed to be a reliable symptomatology of this drug (and it is not the intention here to assume that such record is not reliable) gives no mention of any diarrhoeic Symptoms. In this respect the symptomatology of *Bellis perennis* has been amplified. Neither have any female Symptoms of this drug been recorded with the writer's knowledge. Owing to the fact that female Symptoms were elicited from only one female prover, as stated before, it was impossible to obtain female Symptoms in the other female prover (because of a previous Operation) too, great dependence should not be placed upon the Findings in this particular case. The findings are suggestive, however, of what might be obtained in case the drug was proved by several women.

It thus appears that *Bellis* should be a useful remedy in diarrhoea of a yellow colour, painless, of a foul odour and worse at night. In this respect the drug resembles somewhat *Podophyllum*, *China*, and *Phosphoric acid*, yet there are decided points of differentiation between *Bellis* and these drugs, and it appears that the remedy may come to occupy a very distinct place in the therapeutics of diarrhoeic conditions.

In diseases peculiar to women, *Bellis perennis* may prove to be of service in certain uterine affections characterized by squeezing pains in the uterus; pains down the anterior surface of the thighs accompanied by dizziness. Some of these Symptoms are seen under *Lilium tigrinum*, *Cactus* and *Xanthoxylum*.

Some new skin Symptoms were developed in this proving which have not appeared in any former pathogenesis. Dermal irritations characterized by itching, without an eruption, especially upon the flexor surfaces of the thighs, aggravated by heat and relieved by cold, will probably be benefited by the remedy. In some respects these Symptoms of *Bellis* resemble the skin Symptoms of *Dolichos*.

Verifications Which This Proving Has Furnished Of The Former Symptomatology Of The Drug— A former symptomatology credits the remedy with producing boils. Boils were produced in this proving, consequently it is reasonable to believe that the power of the drug to produce this condition is firmly established.

Former records of the effects of *Bellis* show that a variety of rheumatic Symptoms are produced by it. These effects have also received verification by this proving. In general, the therapeutic range of *Bellis* in rheumatic conditions is as follows: Soreness of the joints; strained, bruised feeling characterized by no especial modality; generalized muscular soreness. The writer has frequently and successfully used this remedy in the treatment of such conditions with the most gratifying results. In so-called rheumatic cases, lacking the modalities of *Bryonia* and *Rhus tox*, *Bellis* is indicated. In general, the drug may be classed as a vulnerary, and its external application, in the form of tincture, might with increased benefit accompany its internal administration. For bruised conditions, muscular soreness, resulting either from exposure or from too vigorous physical exercise the herb with which this text has been made is very useful and, in the opinion of the writer, who has given the remedy many trials in these conditions, it far surpasses *Arnica*.

Bellis perennis does not appear to vitiate the secretions of the body nor does it cause pathological tissue changes. The

remedy is not therefore a "deep acting" drug and it is important to note that the dose may be as high as half drachm of the tincture and still be sub-physiological, therefore homoeopathic.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM

Natural order—Berberidaceae.

Common Names—Oregon grape, Mountain grape.

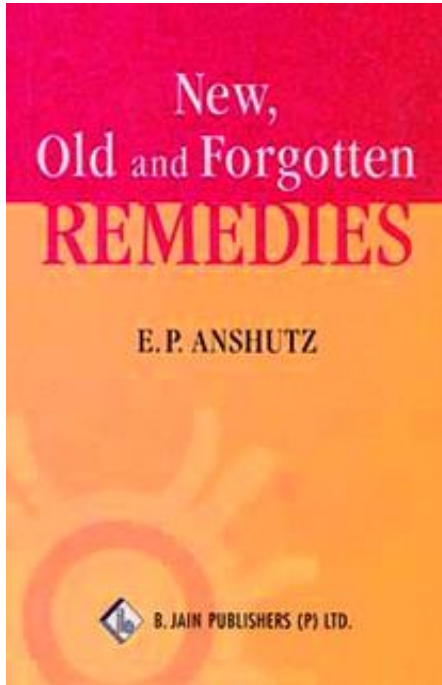
Preparation—The fresh root and stem are pounded to a pulp and macerated in two parts by weight of alcohol.

(This unintentional proving was published in August 1896, under the signature J.d.W.C. The paper referred to by J.d.W.C. was a clipping from the Eclectic Medical Journal)

In the *Homoeopathic Recorder* of March 1896, p. 133, there appears an interesting article on the virtues of the plant named above — it starts out with: "From the fact that it will make a 'new' man of an old one in a short time it is an excellent remedy."

As I am now over sixty years old, it seemed high time to cast about for something possessing the virtue specified, viz., making "a new man out of an old one"— and to my knowledge, as I have never had five days' illness confining me to bed, or even to my room during the said sixty years, I considered myself an easy subject for the contemplated rejuvenation; besides all this, I am what some would call a homoeopathic "crank" and believed, and yet believe, if there be anything that can effect such a transformation it is to be found only within the lines of homoeopathy, I immediately ordered quantum suf. of the article in question from the celebrated firm of Boericke & Tafel and started out on the trip to the "Fountain of Youth" in full confidence that *something* would come out of it.

The first day I took two doses of mother tincture 10-15 drops each; no special effect noticed—on youthfulness either! Second day, ditto; third day, one dose in morning, after bank hours went to friend's sanctum and engaged in a game of chess, and while so engaged feit a growing sense of nausea and thick-headedness— so much so that I was obliged to excuse myself and hurry to my



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