

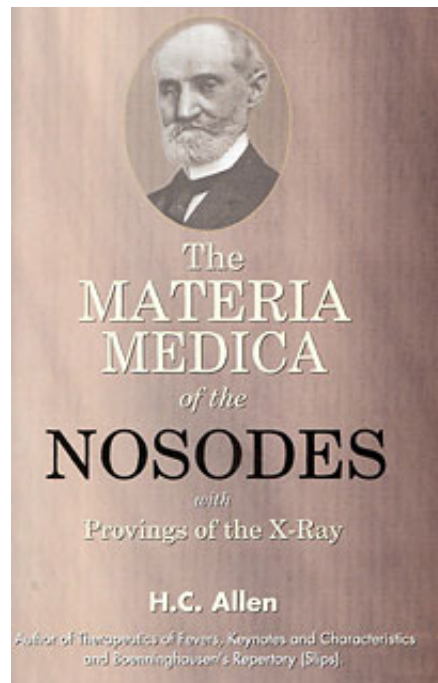
Henry C. Allen

Materia Medica of Nosodes

Leseprobe

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von [Henry C. Allen](#)



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Narayana Verlag GmbH

Blumenplatz 2

D-79400 Kandern

Tel. +49 7626 9749 700

Fax +49 7626 9749 709

Email info@narayana-verlag.de

<http://www.narayana-verlag.de>

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LYSSIN.

them; she could only give direct short answers to questions; as for writing her symptoms, she had no physical power to do it. In two hours all symptoms subsided gradually, but still there was a general trembling or quivering of whole body as well as the fingers. In six and a half hours nearly **relieved**, except great physical prostration; mind is again normal.

LYSSIN (Hydrophobinum; saliva of a rabid dog).

Introduced and proved by Hering in 1833, fifty years before the crude experiments of Pasteur with the serum.

The toxic or non-toxic property of animal saliva has long been a question of scientific discussion. Trevinarus found that the human saliva became red *by* the addition of tincture of iron; and Gmelin discovered that this color was caused *by* Sulpho-cyanate. The question in dispute appeared to be that Cyanic acid being a poison, Sulpho-cyanate also must be one, and of course its combination with alkalies, and being poisons, they could not be in the saliva. Years before this discovery, Oken had declared that "saliva is poison." But the discoveries of Liebig and other chemists have demonstrated that Sulpho-cyanic acid is to be found in sheep, dogs and many other animals.

The experiments of Bernard and others, in Virchow's *Archives*, 1858, have decided that Sulpho-cyanate of Potash found in saliva of animals, acts as a poison under certain conditions. Bernard considered that it acted only by application to cellular tissue. In this he was, no doubt, in error, being misled by the analog}- of the snake poison. But, Weir Mitchell in his "Researches on the Venom of the Rattlesnake," page 34, says, he "could not discover any in the rattlesnake poison, notwithstanding repeated experiments."

Livingston, the African explorer, has reported the bite of the lion as poisonous; and the same claim is made in the Kast Indies regarding the bite of the tiger. From time immemorial it has been known in every country village that the bite of an angry cat is poisonous, and the effects often severe, even fatal. •This is also true with the bite of all other animals, human beings included, when in a fit of passion.

Hering reports a case taken from a French journal in which a healthy farmer, act. 19, while holding a duck in his lap was bitten on the lip by the angry drake. The same day he felt sick, grew rapidly worse, and a few weeks after died. He also says, that "after the bite of a dog not rabid difficult healing ulcers will follow." It is further known, that after the bite of a rabid dog not only the wounds made by the teeth heal in an unusually short time, but several physicians have observed that even the usual cauterizations are not inclined to inflame, rather more inclined to heal quickly. We may take this for a pathognomonic symptom of the slumbering poison of Lyssin; the same thing is true of leprosy before it breaks out.

Now comes the work of Pasteur, in 1878, 1879 and 1880:

His experiments furnished evidence that the malignant disease, splenic fever, was caused by bacteria.

An animal inoculated with a few drops of a liquid containing this bacteria, develops the disease with astonishing rapidity and dies within one or two days. But, he claims that chickens are an exception to this rule, because when similarly inoculated they remain in perfect health. Pasteur's explanation of this strange fact is based on a higher bodily temperature of birds than any other warm blooded animals. The temperature of animals most readily affected by splenic fever ranges from 33 to 35C., while the blood temperature of chickens is from 42 to 43C. degrees. Now, by reducing the temperature of the chicken after inoculation, Pasteur found it had died of splenic fever, the same as any other animal. Further experiments by Pasteur convinced him that propagation of bacteria is arrested by a temperature of 44 or more degrees. These facts called Pasteur's attention to radiate heat as the best local application to prevent the generation of bacteria. And the same principle has been applied in domestic practice for the cure of a snakebite by killing a chicken, cutting it open and applying the warm surface to the bitten limb, replacing it as soon as it became cold by another, and in this way it is claimed that on the plains of the West, where the bite of the rattlesnake is so common, that nearly every case has been cured; the 10 degrees of greater heat seemed to be sufficient in the bite of the rattlesnake as well as of the bacteria of splenic fever.

In June, 1831, Hering published a letter in *Stapf's Archives*, Vol. 10, which was dated June 18th, 1830, in which he says: "The proving of snake poison might pave the way to the prevention of hydrophobia and variola by the proving of their respective morbid poisons." And on page 30, of the same volume, he says: "Same is said of psora."

It will be remembered that Hering's immortal proving of Lachesis was begun in 1828, and experimented with for three years, when it was **finally** published; hence the experience which Hering obtained in the proving of the serpent poison was evidently the inspiration for his suggestion that the proving on the healthy of Lyssin, Variolinum, Psorinum and other nosodes would form valuable remedies in the treatment of many of our obstinate diseases. Hering no sooner became firmly convinced of the truth of his suggestion than he at once set to work to put it into execution.

But, the first thing to do was to find a mad dog. The opportunity occurred on the 27th of August, 1833, when a German baker invited him to come to his house to examine a dog. The following description of his capture of a rabid dog and obtaining the saliva for a proving is taken from a paper by Hering in the *North American Journal of* 1878:

It was a middle-sized, chestnut-brown terrier, not more than two or three years old, a female, with puppies of two or three months old. It had been bitten ten days before (17th August) in the street by a running dog, which was biting all around, and had been killed soon afterwards as mad. The owner, in trying to save his terrier, had beaten the strange dog with a stick after it had killed one of the puppies, and had already taken hold of another. The mother, in defending her young ones, had received three bloody wounds. She carried the dead one in her mouth from the street home into the yard. Since that she was somewhat changed, but continued to nurse the remaining puppies, one of which had received a bite. She had been otherwise true to her nature until the previous day (Aug. 26th), when she had commenced snapping and biting her young. The master had then suspected her, and kept her in the yard, tied by a rope; and several times she had been biting and trying to loosen herself. She soon grew worse and commenced to bite at everything. Her voice was entirely altered. On the 26th of August, in the evening, she had commenced to howl in a peculiar way and to rap against the doors. She shook her head a great deal, and scraped the ground with her fore feet; and afterwards turned her head in a strange way. She put her mouth into the water placed before her, as if she was trying to swallow but could not.

When seen on August 2jth --he was furious; snapping and biting, had a wild look, injected red eyes, frothy saliva around the mouth, and seemed evidently to be in the last stage of the disease. An empty flour-barrel was, from behind, put over her; and, in order to make it possible to secure some of the saliva, the barrel was lifted on one side until the dog, in trying to escape, put out her head, between the edge of the barrel and the ground. She seemed to be in convulsive motions, as from anger or fury; but while a quill was used to get as much of the saliva as possible out of her month and from her teeth (part to be put into milk sugar and part into alcohol; the motions lessened and the dog lay quiet and exhausted, breathing quick and short, with eyes closed. While the quill was still held in her mouth, and while the baker had hold of the barrel, the dog suddenly sprang up, snapping and trying to get on to its feet: but the owner prevented its escape. After enough had been collected, the dog was allowed to withdraw its head; and by a heavy weight was secured under the barrel. After a box had been prepared, the dog was brought into it by means of the rope, and thus transported, with both puppies, to my house.

Next morning the mother was dead, and no permission given by the inmates to make a post mortem. Both the young ones were returned to the master; and even the bitten one remained well. They were given to inhale in the evening some of the tith centesimal potency, just prepared. Of course, a true Hahnemannian never draws his conclusions, as the slanderers have said: *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, nor even the equally **foolish**; it followed, but could not have been caused by it.

The saliva obtained in the aforesaid way was on the same day triturated; one drop with one hundred grains of milk sugar, and, exactly according to Hahnemann's method, carried to the 3d centesimal; and, by the aid of some water and alcohol, further by alcohol alone, up to the 6th centesimal, and later to the 30th.

From the tincture of the saliva put in alcohol, some weeks after, one drop was also potentized in the usual way for the purpose of comparative experiments. All the rest, collected on split pieces of quill for inoculation, was o¹ -light clandestinely taken by the lady of the house and thrown in to the fire.

All this has been related in its particulars as an advice to others who may have a chance to get saliva from another dog. It might be of some use to get it from a male for comparison.

Symptoms were observed during the hours of trituration, as there had been triturating the Lachesis poison, and they were afterwards corroborated by provings with the lower; the very peculiar feelings of apprehension became so intolerable that the higher were preferred in further provings. Nothing was written for publication in the *Archives* until May, 1834. This was printed in the beginning of I-S36, *Archives*, 15, 1., p. 33.

To the provings of Schmid and Behlert* were added those

* An enthusiastic student in Allentown, a Mr. Schmid, made a very good proving; and one of our nearest friends (an experienced prover, a former

of John Redmond Cox, in 1853, when a suggestion was made that, in order to remove the stigma of cowardice in the profession, their shrinking from their first duty of proving remedies on themselves was made in a public meeting. Dr. Cox not only offered to prove it on himself, but on his entire family and his friends besides, and furnished us perhaps the best provings that have ever been made of Lyssin; he also furnished the day-books in which the symptoms were recorded.

Many of the most valuable symptoms were from provings by Hering, on himself, but he was prevented from continuing by the most terrible feelings of apprehension.

Dr. Knerr made some valuable provings, in 1869, on a woman bitten by a dog in the fleshy part of right arm.

Dr. Lippe cured an important case in which he was guided by a symptom produced only from bites, but never observed any provings. But Lippe's observation was confirmed by many other good observers. Some symptoms from bites of rabid dogs have been added:

Pasteur's method of **administration** is very different from that employed by homeopaths but he is working on homeopathic lines in seeking to neutralise a virus in the system by introducing a modification of the same virus. His experiments led him to produce the rabbits poison in a highly intensified form in the spinal cords of rabbits. He then modified its intensity in different degrees by exposure to air for a longer or shorter period. Patients who come to the Institute are inoculated first with the least potent, and later with the most potent "vaccin," after which they are pronounced "cured." The "cure" is, however, extremely uncertain, as the degree of susceptibility to the poison is unknown in any case, and many hundreds of the patients subjected to the inoculations have died of the disease. Pasteur's first method was admitted to be too strong, and was soon modified; a number of patients having died from the inoculations. One of these cases I investigated, and the symptoms were sufficiently striking to deserve recording.

The patient was Arthur Wilde, of Rotherham, aged 29, and I received the account from his mother, who nursed him through his illness. He had been bitten severely by a man suffering from hydrophobia, and was per-

engraver, Behlert, by name, at that time a paralyzed man) persuaded all his acquaintances, a dozen of women and girls, and some boys, to prove the higher preparations. None of his provers knew anything of the origin of the drug, and they were examined every day with great care, according to the advice of Hahnemann.

suaded, much against his wish, to go to Pasteur. This he did a few days after the bite, returning on October 19, 1886, after undergoing the course. On Saturday, October 30th, he complained of a pricking sensation below the ribs in the right side, in the part where the injections had been made. Pressure relieved the pain somewhat. That evening he vomited, and the vomiting continued, and he became very prostrate. On Monday the prostration was intense, vomiting continued; restless; skin cool, perspiring; quite conscious. The spots where the inoculations were made were dark and livid. Twitching occurred every few hours, sometimes more violently than others; most marked on the abdomen. From Monday through Tuesday he was making a peculiar loud noise, something like a waggoner driving horses, "bis," "who," though he had never had to do with horses. He seemed completely helpless. On Tuesday night vomiting ceased and he began to froth a great deal. Early on Wednesday morning he began to talk thick. His breathing, which had been peculiar all through—he would hold his breath for a long time when making the noise, and then breathe rapidly for a few breaths—became very bad at 3 A. M. on Wednesday. He died shortly after 12, having been apparently conscious to the end, though unable to speak for the last hour. The frothing had increased up to the time of his death and he seemed to choke with it.

This case was paralleled by that of Goffi, an attendant at St. Thomas' Hospital, who was bitten *by a* cat and sent to Pasteur. On his return he was taken ill, and his case was at first diagnosed as Landry's paralysis, but finally proved (by experiments made with his spinal cord) to be "paralytic rabies," the result of inoculation. It was after the occurrence of these and similar "accidents" that the intensity of the "vaccins" was reduced.—*Clarke*.

Thus, nearly fifty years after the experiments of Hering with the virus of hydrophobia, Pasteur's work began. But, on account of the crude preparation, like Koch's experiments with Tuberculin, many of Pasteur's cases were fatal. No better illustration can be found in medicine of the scientific accuracy and its successful clinical demonstration than is to be had in the results of the labors of these two men. The homeopathic methods have been demonstrated to be not only accurate and scientific, but safe and efficacious.

The following case is from *El Siglo Medico*:

Finally swallowing was impossible, restraint had to be used to prevent him biting his nurses in the hospital, when, as a last resource, a piece of Agave was offered to the boy by the doctor in attendance, cut from a hedge of the plant with which the hospital grounds were fenced. To the astonishment of all, the boy reached for it and ate it greedily, almost without chewing. By evening a decrease in the violence of the nervous attacks was manifest, though they remained as frequent as before. The improve-

ment was slow but continued. On the fourth day he took some nourishment, but also continued chewing Agave and swallowing the juice. On the fifth day he recovered consciousness, but still demanded Agave. On the eighth day he said he did not want any more, as " it tasted too bitter and caused a burning in the mouth."

Fagus: Dread of liquids; profuse salivation; swelling of the mouth; intense frontal headache; trembling; convulsions with periodic spasms; stiffness and coldness; pointing to the same kind of nerve irritation as caused by the poison of rabies.

Lachesis is closely allied « from sun; bluish discoloration of wounds and ulcers; irritability; < from warm, damp air: from touch and a pressure; < after sleep; and Clarke adds, "though the late evolution of Lyssin is in striking contrast with the lightning like rapidity of the effects of snake venom ")

CHARACTERISTICS.—The sight or sound of running water or pouring water aggravates all complaints.

Lyssophobia; fear of becomiug mad; exceedingly apprehensive.

Bluish discoloration of wounds (Lach.).

Complaints resulting from abnormal sexual desire (from abstinence, Con.).

Mental emotion or mortifying news always makes him worse (Gels.).

Cannot bear heat of sun (Gels., Glon., Lach., Nat.).

Convulsions: from dazzling or reflected light from water or mirror (Stram.), from even thinking of fluids of any kind; from slightest touch or current of air.

Headache: from bites of dogs, whether rabid or not; chronic, from mental emotion or exertion; < *by noise of running water or bright light.*

Saliva: tough, ropy, viscid, frothy in mouth and throat, with constant spitting (Hydr.).

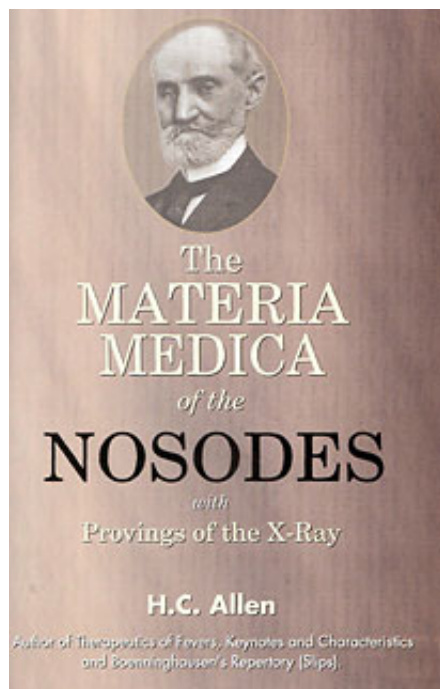
Sore throat, constant desire to swallow (Lac c., Mer.).

Difficulty in swallowing, even spasm of esophagus from swallowing liquids; gagging when swallowing water.

Constant desire to urinate on *seeing running water* (Canth., Sulph.); urine scanty, cloudy, contains sugar.

Prolapsus uteri; many cases of years' standing cured.

Leucorrhœa, profuse, running down the legs (Alum., Syph., Tub.).



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