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Spectrum of Homeopathy 2012-I, Cats and Dogs

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Tel. +33 9 7044 6488

Email info@editions-narayana.fr

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EDITORIAL

Dear reader,

After the bird remedies, *Spectrum* now proudly presents another exciting issue on animal remedies: “Cats and Dogs” which stands idiomatically for irreconcilable opposites, as in “they fought like cats and dogs.” Here, we have two members of the carnivore clan who could hardly be more different. On the one hand, the obedient, loyal servant; on the other hand, the independent, free-thinking companion. So, the advice for pet owners is clear: if you already have a dog that adores you, make sure you also get a cat that ignores you.

Some of their typical behavior patterns can be seen in the remedy pictures of the well-proved remedies *Lac caninum* and *Lac felinum*. The milk of these domesticated animals of prey are the starting point for our journey into the worlds of *Canidae* and *Felidae*. “Behind” cats and dogs are panthers and wolves. The one we all know best, and which has by far the most repertory rubrics for the remedies in this issue, is *Lac caninum*. Philip Bailey sketches this remedy’s well-known dynamic of subservience vs. megalomania. Paresh Vasani expands this picture with the wilder, more aggressive aspects of the dog in the nosode *Lyssinum*.

Of the wild dogs, only wolf’s milk has so far been proved. Andreas Richter’s remedy portrait differs in several important aspects from the popular cultural meme of the big bad wolf. There is certainly a strong temptation, particularly with animal remedies, for our cultural prejudices to influence the remedy picture. Jörg Wichmann examines this issue in “Perspectives” and offers some recommendations for sensitively making use of the signature in our work. This can frequently lead to astonishing results, as shown in David Johnson’s cases of *Lac canis laterans* (coyote’s milk) and *Lac caninum husky*. These and Heinz Wittwer’s case of German shepherd’s milk further differentiate the dog’s milks, with the trend leading to different flavors of *Lac caninum* according to breed: pug, beagle, wire-haired dachshund, and so on. No similar development can, however, be observed for domestic cats, where breeding and training have had no such comparable influence. The cats’ role of house pet was aptly summarized by Victor Hugo, who said: “God made the cat so that man might have the pleasure of caressing the tiger.” The price paid by the cat for this role and the consequent proximity to its provider is highlighted by Nancy Herrick, Ulrich Welte, and Heinz Wittwer with impressive case histories. The varying perspectives of these three authors amount to a rounded picture of *Lac felinum*, with the overlaps and the repetitions reinforcing the essential aspects of this remedy.

From the clearly defined and homeopathically familiar territory of the house cat, we then embark on a trip into the wilderness of the big cats, occasionally making detours into the jungle of unproved



This is tomcat Jimmy, the chief editors’ cuddly companion and indisputably the boss in our house. He has played a major role in this issue of the magazine. All cat-owners will recognize the routine: while a dog sits patiently at your feet, a cat insists on walking all over your work and purring until you stroke it.

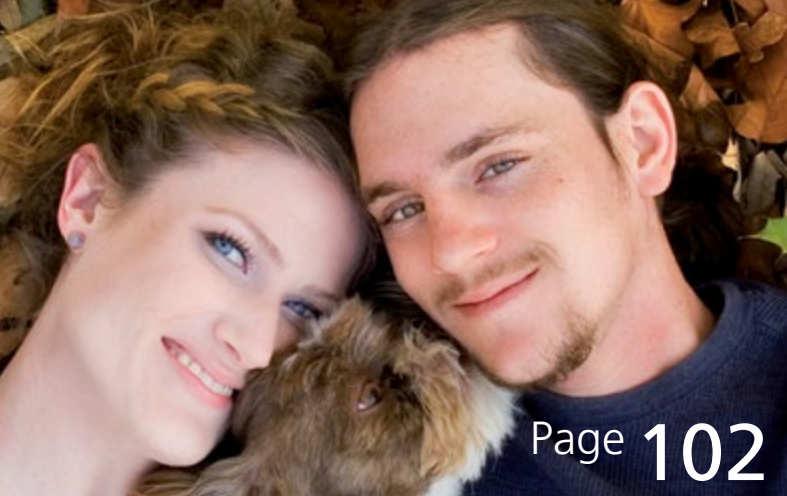
remedies. Bhawisha and Shachindra Joshi sketch the general homeopathic characteristics of this remedy group and compare them with other predators, especially reptiles. Jonathan Hardy goes into great detail with his summary of the cat’s remedy themes, illustrating his ideas with a small collection of cases of tiger’s blood and lion’s milk. Further cases by our experienced authors Anne Schadde, Markus Kuntosch, and Sigrid Lindemann on cheetah’s blood, lion’s milk, and Siberian tiger round off the theme of the big cats. Finally, Alize Timmerman presents an unusual case of two unequal partners, the lion and the dog.

We hope that the varied perspectives and personal experiences of our authors with cats and dogs will help you to recognize one or another of these wild or domesticated animals in your patients.

This issue will see the creation of a new rubric: “Letters to the editor”. We invite you to send your comments at: spectrum.english@narayana-verlag.de

Christa Gebhardt & Dr. Jürgen Hansel
Chief Editors





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Fighting like cats and dogs: an antithetical pair seek harmony.



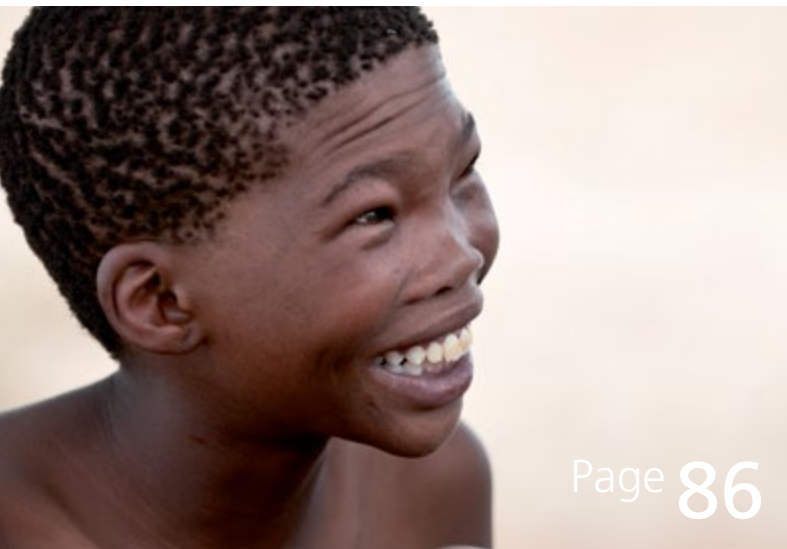
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THE HUMAN WOLF

On the projection of the animalistic into homeopathic remedy pictures.

AUTHOR | Jörg Wichmann

All homeopaths know jokes about inspired prescriptions like the woman with a striped pullover who was given zebra's milk or the child given kangaroo's milk after hopping around the consulting room. Yet, if we take a look at the current literature on the prescription of vertebrates, many a report would appear to confirm this cliché.

So, it seems important to take a step back and reflect on the meaning of "similarity" in homeopathy and what it is that seduces us into a simplified understanding of apparently obvious signatures.

The law of similarity in homeopathy and the doctrine of signatures are based on the same fundamental premise: we can recognize connections in the world by virtue of apparently "similar" patterns, and this gives us a basis for our therapeutic interventions. Whether we call this the totality of symptoms (Hahnemann) or the genius (Boenninghausen) or the vital sensation (Sankaran), it always concerns a likeness, a "gestalt", grasped by the careful and well-trained observer that cannot be objectified. The "essential" or "characteristic" that is extracted from the fullness of the observed or spoken always comes from the trained intuition of the therapist, from his/her ability to perceive a pattern of likeness – which is why homeopathy is correctly described as a healing art. Hahnemann was therefore always at pains to defend this aspect of the homeopathic art from the similar doctrine of signatures, which was much frowned upon in his time. We all know that the doctrine of signatures has again made its influence felt in homeopathy, although never without dispute. It is hard to deny that a "spiritually directive" principle is not only found in the encounter of a particular substance with the human organism as symptom complex, but is also able to shape that substance or organism itself, conferring on it a vital form that precisely corresponds to this spiritual principle, this unique pattern in the dynamis. The pattern that we are seeking must therefore be just as readily identifiable in the biology or chemistry of a substance as it is in the remedy proving.

The art in dealing with the doctrine of signatures is to "read" this pattern and to construct a meaningful connection to the homeopathically relevant symptomatology. This is obviously never just a one-to-one classification. Hahnemann, for instance, opposed the modern doctrine of signatures in which certain colors were said to

CHARACTERISTICS OF DOGS AND LAC CANINUM PATIENTS

Natural behavior of dogs

Dogs are pack animals, with the exception of the fox, which is a loner. The pack practices sharing and generally respects the dominance of one animal over another in the hierarchy.

They hunt as a pack because they are small and not successful enough to hunt on their own.

Strict social hierarchies: in the pack there is a single dominant position (top dog) followed by a hierarchical sequence in which each animal knows its place - it is superior and inferior to specific animals.

In the pack, there is a considerable amount of competition, challenge, and confrontation. The least successful animals remain the "underdogs".

The hunting strategy is based on stamina rather than speed.

The intelligence of dogs is comparable to that of foxes.

Sensations observed in patients

Desire for group membership in a family or other group. Team work, team spirit, pooled strength, sharing, and so on.

If there is fighting in the group, the loser prefers to accept the demotion rather than risk being expelled from the group, since this implies death by starvation.

Patients display the issue of "superiority and inferiority". They perceive their boss or a dominant person as superior and feel themselves to be inferior, with the feeling of being despised. On the other hand, they have a strong desire to dominate others or to preserve their own dominance, and avoid being bossed around by anyone else.

The fight in the group is not to the finish (cats fight to the finish, with the loser expelled or even killed).

Their energy takes the form of perseverance and stamina.

Patients display this by intelligently planning and deploying strategies to complete tasks. This intelligence is very different from that of reptiles and spiders.

copyright | Overview by Jonathan Hardy

PV: What is "serious harassing"?

P: "That they would throw him out of the house if he doesn't do the job seriously, saying 'I could have someone else who could have done the job better.'"

PV: "Serious harassing"?

P: "If someone is blaming him even when he hasn't done anything wrong, like complaining to the police that he stole money."

PV: Any fears?

P: "Ghosts, stories about witches who will kill me. I am afraid of Great Dane dogs. They are the cutest pets but I will not go near any dog. There was an incident: we had gone on a picnic and a dog jumped on me. I was afraid and screamed 'Oh, no, he will bite me.' I closed my eyes, hoping that Mom and Dad would come to save me from this dog. I got a high fever after that."

Prescription: *Lyssinum* 1M

Follow-up

I prescribed the remedy in 1M potency but here was no change in her behavior. After one month, the dose was repeated for 3 days but still there was no change, so I decided to give her a dose of 10M. She responded very quickly: there was a significant change in her behavior. Now, with a few years of follow-ups and 3-4 repeats, the improvement in her behavior is tremendous.

ANALYSIS

Some important points:

- Attacks of intense anger, hitting, kicking, throwing things.
- Sister taking advantage of her, ordering her around, treating her like a servant.
- "Servant" means you are subjugated.
- Servants are not the members of the family. They are disrespected, rudely treated and harassed.



CONSTANTLY THREATENED

Wolf's milk for endogenous eczema with fainting and bulimia

AUTHOR | Andreas Richter

SUMMARY: A high level of vigilance due to a feeling of being threatened, along with pronounced hierarchical social structures, characterize the behavioral biology of the wolf and the attachment pattern of patients who need Lac lupinum. Using a case history and a schematic diagram, this article illustrates the dynamics of how this remedy expresses itself at the psychological and physical levels.

KEY CONCEPTS: attachment disorder, bulimia, Canidae, eczema, exploration, hierarchy, Lac delphinum, Lac lupinum, fainting, mammals, social behavior, stress cycle, wolf

There is a fascinating interrelationship between the opposite poles of attachment and exploration. The child learns and explores from a position of secure attachment. If the attachment is threatened, the child's exploratory behavior is impeded. When actively seeking attachment, the child then becomes alarmed, prompting even more striving for protection and certainty; this is the desperate attempt to find a "safe haven".

For children, and also adults, with attachment disorders, this retreat to a protected zone is hampered, hindered, or even made impossible.

This is the central weakness of patients who need milk remedies: they want to bond but inside they feel tense and insufficiently secure or protected. Their internal excitation is unusually high.

WOLF-SPECIFIC THEMES

Wolf's milk plays a special role in this dynamic: the wolf is a predator. Compared to other milk remedies, it has **sharpened senses**. In addition, it lives in a highly developed hierarchical and social structure. Within this structure, protection and playful learning are essential themes of the wolf. The social environment of the wolf is a community with mutual support, a type of family group where a

great deal of attention is paid to the young newcomers. Here, we can see a similarity to the positive side of human behavior. The wolf has been viewed with extreme suspicion and a lack of comprehension by humans, with a consequent failure to appreciate how it fits into the ecology of its habitat. We have systematically exterminated the wolf to the extent of almost completely eliminated it as a species. The theme of threat is important to the wolf, although the myths and ideas about the wolf as a **threat for humans** turn out to be false when the wolf is examined more closely in terms of its pack behavior.

The wolf-specific themes of "keen senses", "hierarchical social structure", space for "protection and playful learning", as well as "threat" are reactions that we can see in the attachment behavior and even in the case histories spanning the generations of patients needing the remedy.

SIMILARITY BETWEEN WOLVES AND HUMANS

In patients who need the potentized form of this milk, the deflection of danger with simultaneous attachment disorders, high inner vigilance, and restricted possibilities for exploration, all play a central role. The same is true for the necessary inclusion in the social structure, which must be associated with a clear hierarchy. Due to the slow and lengthy maturation of the nervous system, the complicated and fragile process of human development has acquired a high degree of adaptability and at the same a variable potential for self-defense.

The wolf (*Canis lupus*) is a predator from the dog family (Canidae). Wolves live and hunt in packs. Their main prey is medium to large ungulates. They used to be widespread throughout Europe, but were almost totally exterminated in Western and Central Europe. They resettled in Germany towards the end of the 1990s, with the first cubs identified in the year 2000. Wolves were found in the very earliest mythology and fairy tales of many peoples, and are therefore one of the most well-known predators.

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When well-trained, the Husky is able to pull nine times its own body weight, making it an indispensable working dog and family member of the Inuits. Puppies are brought up inside the house with the children, which promotes the child-friendly characteristics of the animals, helping them to get on well with humans in general. The dogs must demonstrate loyalty to whoever is leading the sled, since it is not always the same person in charge. Therefore, only the most obedient and friendly dogs are used for breeding.

Since the advent of sled dog racing, at the beginning of the twentieth century, people in Alaska began to cross-breed the local wolf-like Indian dogs with polar dogs like the Siberian Husky, to try and obtain a dog ideally suited to sled racing. In the course of time, hunting dogs and greyhounds were also used for crossbreeding. The dogs were bred more and more to meet the demands of racing.

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D.J.: Any problems with clothing?

P.: "I hate turtle-necks. I hate belts."

D.J.: Competitive?

P.: "In the past, I was super-competitive, but now I'm not. Now, I get 'psyched out' super-easily. In the past, I'd play until I won – now I'll give up."

"It's hard for me to sit still in class. I like to dance. I don't like sad music or sad movies. I can put myself in their position. I get super worked up, it's not fun. I always try to put myself in a happy environment. I like to be around people. I'd go crazy without people."

D.J.: What's the opposite of "trapped"?

P.: "I don't have to do something; I'm not forced to do something. Instead, I choose to do it. I'm not forced to keep up or catch up."

D.J.: Any strong dreams or recurrent dreams? Any dreams of running, swimming or flying?

P.: "I have dreams of running. I'm never alone when I'm running. It's more of a following type of running. Swimming – it always ends up badly. With flying, it's good. I have dreams of falling down steps. Sometimes, I land and can fly, and sometimes the dream ends and I'm never landing, just falling. It's a panic feeling."

D.J.: Can you describe more the "following running"?

P.: "I'm trying to catch up to the person. The person will change from someone I recognize or, at times, I'll be running to stay with someone, running next to them, instead of running behind them. I have a fear of falling behind in school and in life."

D.J.: Any strong interests?

P.: "I was interested in studying psychology, as it relates to pack behavior. It's easy to see the alpha coming out in people's behavior."

Analysis

Along with the physical complaints, including feeling "like a leper", the client described feelings of being trapped or stuck, and conflicts related to staying or going. She relates that as long as she lives at home, she feels controlled by her parents, and "that's the easy way; I'm not growing up." She talks about being forced to do something, being forced to keep up or catch up. She also has a fear of falling behind, as well as dreams of running alongside someone or trying to catch up to them.

She describes herself as "super-clingy" (with others), and how she'll initiate change but then has a problem with it. She says she'd go "crazy" without people. She makes the statement "I should be acting how my status is, not how she feels. Finally, she enjoys studying group psychology, in terms of pack and "alpha" behavior.

Her symptoms include many characteristics of *Lac caninum*, including fears of being trapped, antagonism with oneself, and disgust with one's own body. However, she dislikes the fact that she's dependent and "not growing up", and she would like to leave, feels like she should follow someone, but doesn't know where to go on her own. These traits inspired a search for a domesticated canine with a strong desire for independence and freedom.

Prescription: *Lac husky* LM 2

Follow-up 10-2-10

Note: according to the client, she'd been using the remedy intermittently, and because she'd been doing well had not followed up until now.

P.: "The *Lac husky* remedy was life changing. It was like a breath of fresh air. My stress level was way down. I felt a lot more organized. I felt like a completely different person. It allowed me to think clearly, instead of a thousand things at once. It allowed me to focus on one thing at a time to completion."

"It also helped with feelings of co-dependency. I wasn't as tied to my parents as I was before. I didn't feel as trapped. There was nothing I had to do right then – I could wait."

"I'm back here again because I don't feel that spark anymore. I feel like I'm a puddle of water. My confidence level is shot. My self-esteem has dropped."

"After the remedy, I didn't have any infections. The skin problem (tinea versicolor) was gone for a year, but now it's come back, and it's an obvious 'there's something wrong here'."

"I'm not going forward. There's an overall fear. I'm not sure I can go by myself. I'm not sure this is the right thing to do. I back-pedal. I get scared and turn around. It's not that I feel indecisive, it's more

VELVET PAWS OR SHARP CLAWS

Lac felinum for a female patient with thyroid cancer

AUTHOR | Ulrich Welte

SUMMARY: Using a case history, this article sketches the characteristic features of Lac felinum with respect to the miasm and to the series and stages of the periodic table, according to Scholten. Additional aids used in the choice of remedy are handwriting, color choice, and remedy signature.

KEY CONCEPTS: depression, Felidae, handwriting, cats, cancer miasm, Lac felinum, psychotherapeutic casetaking, mammals, thyroid cancer, stage 5, stage 12

THE DOMESTICATED HOUSE CAT

She knows very well that she is closely related to the proud king of the beasts. Yet, she has fallen into the human trap and has come to relish the comforts of civilization, which she acknowledges by purring, all the while stroking her mistress's legs with paws of velvet. For this, she pays a heavy price – a severe restriction of her beloved freedom. When she has fallen so far that she even accepts this trap and no longer rebels against it, she starts hating herself. Oh, the shame of it! How could she sink so low from the stature of the lion, the king of beasts? She would really like to scratch her tormentors in the face, so they bleed for what they have done! She always has one eye on what is happening and is as tense as a lynx that has narrowly avoided the final descent into the complicity of civilization. If someone criticizes her or even points a finger at her, she turns away with apparent indifference and punishes them by ignoring them, but continues to intently observe her opponent from the corner of the eye, constantly ready to jump. Her perfect elegance as descendant of a queen is not a fit subject for criticism, and there is an end of it! She herself determines on whom she will bestow her attentions and favors. Only those who respect her can hope for mercy. She privately hates nothing more than upstart competitors of her own age, who are always expressing contrary opinions. They shall not prevail over her. Her velvet paws conceal sharp claws that she tensely holds back, ready at a second's notice to scratch her rival's face with a well-aimed swipe of the paw. Yet,

this can misfire – in the German phrase, it can “hit the eyes!” Her will to live is pronounced and it is not for nothing that cats are said to have nine lives. She always lands on her feet when she falls; no-one can knock her down when she does not want it. She is always ready to defend her proud free spirit from those who seek to restrict it.

OUR PATIENT

She is slim and sylphlike, a tall woman. She is around thirty and comes to see me for retrosternal thyroid cancer. She has nothing to hide: she self-confidently wears a deep-cut blouse despite her scar. The tumor was discovered ten years ago, shortly after the separation from her first husband. In the course of the next five years, she had several throat operations, and even the thorax was opened on two occasions; but it did not prove possible to completely remove the tumor. There are no hospital records available. She was given palliative radiation therapy on several occasions, which damaged the thyroid. Since, she has virtually no saliva, she constantly carries a water bottle.

She is friendly and open, does not beat around the bush and keeps absolutely nothing back. Her eyes, however, are rather dark and dull. She speaks forcefully and rapidly, as if hounded, gasping for breath now and then. Without any direction on my part, we soon home in on the central issues.

Casetaking

Ulrich Welte (UW): How did you react to your illness?

Patient (P): “It hit me in the prime of life, it was like I came to a standstill ... as if frozen; suddenly brought to a halt, not able to take part in things, and right in the middle of my life! I'll go mad! (She laughs tensely with a kind of wound-up satisfaction, belligerent.) But inside I'm sad and lonely. I hardly have any more friends, people aren't honest about things. ... After the operations, I've always landed on my feet, pulled myself together again and gone back out into the world.”

UW: What do you think is the reason for your illness?

P: “As kids, we were just taken along. My parents came to Germany as immigrant workers, and they just worked and worked. I could have done with more cuddling, more attention. My father



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CATS AND CAT-LIKE

In appearance and behavior, the majority of cats resemble the widespread domestic cat. They have supple bodies, soft fur, short faces, and relatively small skulls. There have been 37 kinds of cat identified, all similar in body build but different especially in terms of color and size. The uniform body build makes it difficult to subdivide the family based on morphological criteria. Traditionally, three living sub-families have been identified – the big cats, the small cats, and the cheetah - although a new classification is currently being researched. The small cats include the Wild Cats (*Felis silvestris*), which include numerous subspecies and which are the original form of the domestic cat; they live all over the world. The picture shows a Manul, a species of Asian wild cat, with a similarly slender body build to domestic cats. But the delicate frame conceals a rather unappealing character: it is astonishingly aggressive.

The cat-like animals (Carnivora order) are the complement to the dog-like animals, and include, among others, the Nandiniidae and Viverridae; cats (Felidae); hyenas (Hyanidae); mongoose, such as mungos and meerkats (Herpestidae), and Madagascan carnivores (Eupleridae).

RUBRICS

Lac leoninum:

Delusions: he is strong / he is a great person / he is king (SS),
Dreams; of being bigger and superior (SS) / of hurt pride (SS) /
of being arrogant (SS)

Power, love of

Dictatorial, talking with air of command

Intolerance of domination (SS)

Contemptuous / haughty / arrogant

Sanguis panthera tigris:

Anger, from contradiction / from criticism

Dreams: mistakes, correcting others / of being appreciated

Advises others when not required

Assertive / arrogant

Lac felinum:

Obstinate, headstrong: intolerant of anyone else's opinion (SS)

Contemptuous

3. SHAME

In contrast to independence, high self-esteem and pride, Lac felinum clearly shows a "shame" state with feelings of dependence and inferiority, which is not seen in Wild Cats (with similar rubrics to Lac caninum).

RUBRICS

Lac felinum:

Dependent (10)

Dependent, at mercy of others (1)

Fear of making mistakes (2) / of being ridiculed (2)

Delusion he is stupid (3) / of being worthless (7) / is ugly (15) /
everything will fail (21)

Contemptuous of himself, herself (11)

Aversion to herself (26)

Shame (131)

Dreams of prostitution (3)

This "shame" state appears to be related to the condition of domestication. Lac lupinum – the "Wild" dog – has strong feelings of alienation and victimization but not the state of shame seen in both Lac caninum and Lyssinum.

Wild Cat patients manifest the opposite pole to shame: self-esteem.

4. CARE AND PROTECTION

There are similarities between the Wild Cat state and remedies from the Gold Series. The feeling of responsibility in Wild Cats, however, is particularly related to caring for and protecting others rather than managing and organising. The responsibility of caring for and protecting is especially directed towards those weaker and more dependent than themselves, and in particular family members.



CRITERION

CHEETAH

LION

Size

Physically small, supple, and weak

Huge: the second largest big cat. The African lion is almost as big as the tiger.

Group

The males are solitary although young males sometimes live together. The females stay with their young. Cheetahs are never leaders but are outstandingly high-achieving lone fighters. Like Palladium.

Proud king, enjoy showing their superiority in the group. Like playing the boss and aggrandizing themselves. Enjoy taking it easy while others do the work. Like Platina.

Role

Worker with good relationships to everybody.

Boss

Territory

The cheetah lives in the same territory as other big cats and knows that it is physically no match for lions.

The lion thinks it must demonstrate its physical strength and always be the victor. It is at the top of the food chain. It is very loud.

Hunting

The cheetah relies on its speed and agility during the hunt.

The lion relies on its own personal strength and that of the group when hunting.

Human

Quick, agile, flexible, waste no time.

Lethargic, waits for the right moment to attack, leader, respect, followers

Miasm

Tubercular

Syphilis



TIGER

LEOPARD

JAGUAR

PUMA

Huge: the largest big cat of all

Not quite as big as the lion, yet not as small as the cheetah.

Larger and heavier than a leopard

Almost as big as the leopard, with long, powerful legs

Elusive loners. Tiger personalities are business people or company owners, yet as bosses they work as hard as their employees. Like Aurum.

Extreme loners. Mostly very distant and isolated: as soon as the young ones are independent, the mother sets up a clear boundary.

Extremely elusive. Lone fighters who only care for themselves. Not good team workers.

Loner but not so elusive as jaguars and tigers. Independently work hard, seeking perfection. Can also work in groups. Quiet workers.

Boss

Boss or rebel

Boss or worker who can work alone

Worker

In its own territory, the tiger is at the top of the food chain. Overpowering strength: strong but skillful.

The leopard shares its territory with the lion in Africa and the tiger in Asia. So it must act cleverly, artfully, and cunningly to find its niche. It makes a rebellious impression and can easily be provoked. It is intelligent – like David outwitting Goliath.

In its territory, the jaguar is at the top of the food chain. It is the boss.

The puma can be worker, boss, or business person, but always remains a loner.

The tiger hunts alone. It is too heavy to pursue its quarry for long distances. It relies on its cunning and the maximum element of surprise: it jumps right at the final moment. Extreme self-control.

The leopard behaves cunningly and jumps on its prey only at the last moment. It is very heavy and cunning on the attack. Sometimes it even jumps down from a branch onto its prey. It drags the dead prey onto a high branch.

The jaguar is extremely elusive and well-camouflaged. It is very discrete and, like the tiger, uses the element of surprise.

The puma uses its exceptional prowess to climb steep cliffs and mountains to track down and seize its unsuspecting quarry. It can hunt the prey either uphill or by suddenly crashing onto it from above. It has a formidable sense of balance and great muscle power that enable it to make huge jumps.

Self-control. Surprise. May not itself be seen but has to see everything to avoid being killed.

Rebels against authority. Cheeky. Small yet very strong. Tracker dog.

Quiet, controlled, calm, but deadly. Conceals its power behind external coldness.

Controlled. Loves height. Jumps and climbs.

Cancer

Tubercular

Cancer

Cancer



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