

Jonathan Hardy

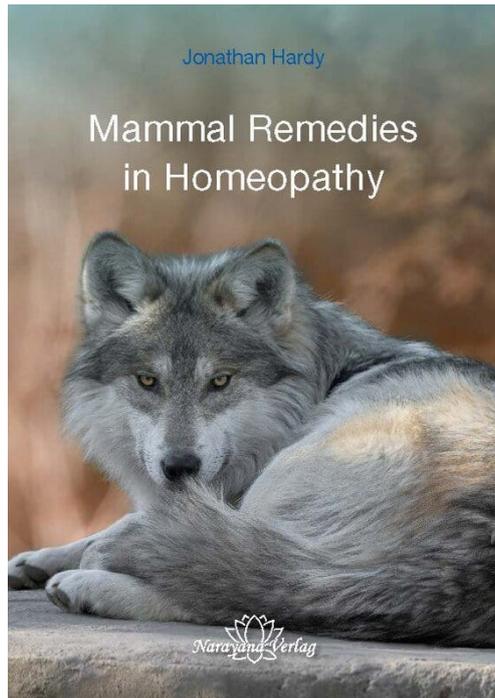
Mammal Remedies in Homeopathy

Sample text

[Mammal Remedies in Homeopathy](#)

from [Jonathan Hardy](#)

editor: Narayana Verlag



In the [Narayana Webshop](#) you will find all German and English books on homeopathy, alternative medicine and healthy living.

Copyright:

Narayana Verlag GmbH, Blumenplatz 2, D-79400 Kandern

Tel. +49 7626 9749 700

Email info@narayana-verlag.de

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

Narayana Verlag is a publisher of books on homeopathy, alternative medicine, and healthy living. We publish works by top-class, innovative authors such as Rosina Sonnenschmidt, Rajan Sankaran, George Vithoulkas, Douglas M. Borland, Jan Scholten, Frans Kusse, Massimo Mangialavori, Kate Birch, Vaikunthanath Das Kaviraj, Sandra Perko, Ulrich Welte, Patricia Le Roux, Samuel Hahnemann, Mohinder Singh Jus, and Dinesh Chauhan.

Narayana Verlag organizes homeopathy seminars. World-renowned speakers such as Rosina Sonnenschmidt, Massimo Mangialavori, Jan Scholten, Rajan Sankaran & Louis Klein inspire up to 300 participants.

CONTENTS

1 THE BIOLOGY OF MAMMALS	1	9 PAN TROGLODYTES	52
		Pan troglodytes case	54
2 THEMES IN MAMMAL CASES	7	10 LAC HUMANUM	57
		Main themes in Lac humanum	58
		Other themes	60
3 MAMMALS REPERTORY SEARCH	20	Lac humanum Case 1	62
		Lac humanum Case 2	66
4 MAMMAL WORDS	26	11 LAC MATERNUM	70
		Main themes in Lac maternum	70
5 PRIMATES	28	Lac maternum Case 1	73
		Lac maternum Case 2	79
6 ORANGUTAN	35	12 CATS AND DOGS	83
Orangutan case	36	13 DOGS	84
		Main themes in dog cases:	84
7 GORILLA GORILLA	41		
Gorilla case	42		
8 MACACA MULATTA	46		
Lac rhesus case	47		

14 CANIS LUPUS FAMILIARIS 88	20 PANTHERA ONCA187
Main themes 89	Case188
Lac caninum Case 1 91	21 FELIS CATUS. 191
Lac caninum Case 2. 96	Main themes of Lac felinum 192
15 CANIS LUPUS. 100	Lac felinum Case 1 194
Main themes100	Lac felinum Case 2. 197
Lac lupinum Case 1.103	22 URSUS ARCTOS201
Lac lupinum Case 2109	Sanguis ursus arctos Case 1 203
Lac lupinum Case 3114	Sanguis ursus arctos Case 2. 208
16 LYSSINUM. 119	Sanguis ursus arctos Case 3 213
Main themes120	23 PHASCOLARCTOS CINEREUS219
Lyssinum Case 122	Phascolarctos cinereus Case 1. . . .224
17 CATS.124	Phascolarctos cinereus Case 2 . . . 226
Main themes in cat cases. 124	24 SURICATTA SURICATTA . . 230
18 PANTHERA LEO140	Suricatta suricatta case 231
Lac leoninum Case 1.141	25 BOS TAURUS 236
Lac leoninum Case 2146	Lac vaccinum defloratum Case 1 . 239
Lac leoninum Case 3151	Lac vaccinum defloratum Case 2 .246
Lac leoninum Case 4 155	26 DAMA DAMA 248
Lac leoninum Case 5158	Dama dama Case 1. 251
19 PANTHERA TIGRIS 160	Dama dama Case 2 256
Sanguis panthera tigris Case 1. . . .161	27 CASTOR CANADENSIS 259
Sanguis panthera tigris Case 2 . . .170	Castoreum canadense case 261
Sanguis panthera tigris Case 3 . . . 177	
Sanguis panthera tigris Case 4 . . .180	
Sanguis panthera tigris Case 5 . . .184	

28 HYSETER MACROCEPHALUS	273	32 UMBILICAL CORD	322
Ambra grisea Case 1	276	Main theme: Violation	322
Ambra grisea Case 2	281	Umbilical cord Case 1	323
Ambra grisea Case 3	284	Umbilical cord Case 2	327
29 TURSIOPS TRUNCATUS	288	Umbilical cord Case 3	330
Main Themes	289	33 AMNIOTIC FLUID	335
Lac delphinum case	293	Amniotic fluid case	336
30 SARCODES	296	34 FOLLICULINUM	342
31 PLACENTA	298	MAIN THEMES	343
Placenta Case 1	303	Folliculinum case	345
Placenta Case 2	307	35 SOME NOTES ON CASE TAKING	348
Placenta Case 3	311	INDEX	353
Placenta Case 4	315		
Placenta Case 5	316		
Placenta Case 6	319		

CHAPTER 2

THEMES IN MAMMAL CASES

A mammal remedy reflects both the qualities of mammals in general and the specific animal source.

Milk is the unique evolutionary adaptation of mammals and it is fundamental to our understanding of mammal remedies. It is the source of nourishment for all young mammals. Not only is it essential to the physical survival of the baby mammal but it involves the process of suckling. The infant mammal draws nourishment from the breast of its mother. This means bodily contact and warmth. It also has an emotional element – it is an act of great intimacy: the mother is literally giving of herself to give life to her young.

All these elements of nourishment, warmth, bodily contact, motherly nurturing and intimacy are found in mammal cases.

We could say that being fully nourished, on both a physical and emotional level, with feelings of warmth, intimacy and closeness combine to make the healthy “mammal feeling”. As humans we should have this feeling deep within us, as part of our basic inner structure, at a visceral and subconscious level of our being. If we do, it will go a long way towards helping us feel adequate, secure, worthwhile – able to be happy and effective in life. On the other hand, if we do not have this “mammal feeling”, we will lack these basic elements which make a secure and stable person. There will be a nagging sense of something missing, an inner insecurity which is very fundamental. This is often experienced in a very physical way – a visceral sense of emptiness, a hole which cannot be filled. A deep feeling that something is wrong with us, we are not complete.

The following are themes which recur in mammal cases.

Suckling

Children requiring mammal remedies can have difficulties at the time of weaning. They do not want to relinquish regular intimate contact with their mother. They can also be abnormally attached to surrogate forms of suckling, for example their dummy or pacifier. There can be huge battles around this and they may cling to it long past the usual time. Thumb sucking, nail biting and fondness for a comfort blanket are other ways in which a child, or sometimes even an adult, will try to mimic the comfort derived from breastfeeding.

Warmth

Mammals are warm-blooded animals: they generate their own body heat and doing this is essential to their survival. We find the theme of warmth often helps to identify the need for a mammal remedy. Especially at times of stress these patients find comfort in being in a warm, cosy place - in bed or wrapped in a blanket. The following are words which recur frequently when describing this:

Warm, cosy, snug, comfort, comfortable, homely.

We also hear words describing the opposite pole - what mammal patients really do not like:

Icy, ice-cold, cool, cold-hearted, cold-blooded, cold-shoulder, frosty, freeze, freezing, frigid, glacial, lukewarm, chilly, hypothermia.





CHAPTER 5

PRIMATES

There are two hundred species of primates, belonging to eleven different families. Primates include monkeys, apes and humans. Several characteristics of primates are of interest from the homeopathic perspective and can be a significant element in a primate patient's presentation.

1. Grasping Hands

One of the digits of a primate's hand grips against the other four, enabling a firm grip and the ability to hold and manipulate objects.

2. Large Brains

Primates have cerebral hemispheres which are large compared to those of other mammals. This gives them higher intelligence, the ability to learn and a complex repertoire of behaviours.

3. Complex Social Organisation

Many primates have complex social structures. Combined with their intelligence this enables primates to learn from each other and from experience. Not all primates live in groups but they are all acutely aware of their neighbours and adapt their behaviour according to their last encounter. The long period of maternal dependency – childhood – also allows the next generation to learn from their elders' experience. In long-lived species which live in permanent social groups we see the emergence of the role of grandparents. In this way some learned behaviour patterns are passed on, leading to the emergence of culture. This is most obvious in humans and apes who have developed the ability to make and use tools.

Much of primates' social learning takes place while they play with each other. Knowing how to interact safely with other members of the group or with neighbours is important for social success and ultimately leads to reproductive success. The larger the social group the more complex this process can be. These complex social interactions may involve political alliances, careful planning and even deception.

4. Communication

The complexity of primate social structures necessitates sophisticated communication.

Various types of information are communicated between group members: Where are you? What are you doing? How are you feeling? Are you friend or foe? Are you sexually receptive? This information is relayed using the senses of smell, sight, sound and touch. Among the most important modalities are facial movements: these are the most varied and subtle in the animal kingdom. Body language can involve whole body stance or movement. These signals are sometimes emphasised with vocalisation or odour.

VISUAL SIGNALS

These are especially important in primates and some species have evolved physical features to emphasise such signs:

- Patches of coloured skin on face or genitals

- Tufts of hair on the ears, eyebrows or lips

- Bony or fleshy protuberances on the face

Some examples of facial expressions include:

- Yawning – this can indicate nervousness or stress.

- Flipping the upper lip – this exposes the teeth and is a threat.

- Lip smacking – this means “I want to groom you” and is used to invite a friendly encounter or defuse aggression.



CHAPTER 24

SURICATTA SURICATTA

Meerkat

Remedy: *Suricatta suricatta* **Meerkat fur**

Meerkats are small mammals belonging to the mongoose family. They live in parts of Southern Africa. A group of meerkats is called a mob, gang or clan. A clan often contains about twenty animals but some families have fifty or more members. They are small, burrowing animals living in large underground networks. They are very social, living in colonies. Animals in the same group regularly groom each other to strengthen social bonds. The alpha pair often scent-mark subordinates of the group to express their authority, and this is usually followed by the subordinates grooming the alphas and licking their faces. They

are primarily insectivores but also eat lizards, snakes, scorpions, spiders, plants, eggs and small mammals. Meerkats forage in a group with one sentry on guard watching for predators while the others search for food. Meerkats demonstrate altruistic behaviour within their colonies: when a predator is spotted the meerkat performing as sentry gives a warning bark and other members of the gang will run and hide. Sentry duty is usually approximately an hour long. Baby meerkats do not start foraging for food until they are about one month old, and do so by following an older member of the group who acts as the pup's tutor. Meerkats also babysit the young in the group. Females that have never produced offspring of their own often lactate to feed the alpha pair's young, while the alpha female is away with the rest of the group. They also protect the young from threats, often endangering their own lives. On warning of danger, the babysitter takes the young underground to safety and is prepared to defend them if the danger follows. If retreating underground is not possible, she collects all young together and lies on top of them.

SURICATTA SURICATTA CASE

Woman aged 34

Chief complaint: Menstrual disorders

P: I started getting period pains again as soon as I came off the contraceptive pill which was about a year ago.

Right now I'm having sharp pains in my lower abdomen. I have to bend over. They're like the period pains I used to get when I was a teenager. My period is two weeks late which is very unusual for me but I am getting these pains which are like period pains.

Also my periods have got much longer, even two or three weeks long and now I haven't had a period for six weeks. Normally they are very regular.

D: Are you having any other symptoms?

P: I'm getting spots on my face and last week on my back which I've never had before, little pimples. (She speaks fast and is quite animated).

D: Anything else?
P: I've lost weight. I've been doing a lot of exercise, I've been running.
D: Anything else?
P: I'm constipated the last few months. I used to go twice a day and now it's once every two or three days.
She's written on her form she gets a sugar dip in the afternoon. I ask her to describe that.
P: I've always had that. I'm very active in the morning and I have loads of energy in the morning and I get lots of stuff done then I have lunch and then it feels like I've used up all my energy. The working day should end at 3.30! I eat chocolate then, I like sweet. (As she says this her fingers are moving around her mouth).
D: If you don't have that chocolate then does anything happen?
P: I have a dip in energy. And when I get home from work I have another dip – I need to eat. I pick at food, I have an empty feeling in my stomach.
Later in the consultation:
D: I need to get a good impression of what you are like as a person, try and describe yourself to me.
P: I am outspoken and active, especially at work. I am confident. I know what I am doing. My peers and bosses respect me, some people would say ... aggressive

is not the right word but I push to get things done. Maybe I'm tactless.

I'm very close to my family – I speak to my mum every day and I visit my father on the way home from work every day. I speak to my sister every day. I phone my granny. It's quite funny, I come home from work and it's mum, dad, sister, gran, one after the other speaking to them! We're close, we care for each other a lot. My sister says I'm too caring – she doesn't bother phoning them for a week or so. It's to do with that bond between us.

I'm sociable, I have lots of friends, I'm always the one getting up dancing first. I'm confident and comfortable to just be, I don't like being by myself, I like hanging around with people. It's nice to be surrounded. I guess it's because when we were younger we all lived together in quite a small space. You have to make compromises and spaces for each other but it's also nice to have that warmth. (She does a gesture with her hands coming together).

D: Say more about not liking being on your own.

P: Well, when I was at university sharing a house with my girlfriends they'd all be happily do-

ing work in their rooms and I'd be putting my head round the corner saying "What are you doing?" Wanting to bounce off people. I like my job because I have to talk with everybody and coordinate and manage. At home if I'm on my own I feel "What will I do with myself?" When I'm not interacting with others I feel I'm missing out on something. I like to know the people I'm with are close by. I suppose it's a fear of losing them. I want to have them close by and if they're not close by I want to speak with them to check they're alright.

D: Say about this fear of losing them.

P: I don't think that they'll die. If anything happens to anyone in the family the first thing they do is telephone me. I feel responsible for all of them – I want to make sure they're all alright and I'll be there for them if they need help. I like to stay in touch.

D: Do you have any goals or aims in life?

P: My ambition is to have a nice family life. I would sacrifice my big career in manufacturing to just have a simple job where I feel I'm contributing and adding value. I like to be involved in something that's good. I like to be creative, to be involved in

manufacturing because we are making things that people use.

D: Say more about making things, creating things, using things.

P: If you don't then you don't add value, you just take. I dislike people who just think it's their right to take things. People should contribute. If everyone focussed on creating and doing a bit extra then there wouldn't be wars and there wouldn't be recession. We shouldn't be greedy.

When I was a child I was a tomboy, I liked playing with tools and making things. I studied engineering because it's practical and I'm logical. We take for granted all the things that are useful in our day to day life which engineering provides. But when there's a power cut everyone thinks "Oh no! Where's the electricity?" (She sits up straight and looks rapidly from side to side as if she is anxiously scanning the horizon).

D: Say a bit more about your childhood and being a tomboy.

P: I was always out playing. I was friends with the boys and I had lots of girlfriends as well. I was buddies with all of them. I also felt more comfortable in male company. I prefer a mixed company to just all girls. I can't gossip. I like to look nice but I'm not

too fussed – I’d rather be comfortable than go out of my way to look something that I’m not comfortable in or with. I’d rather be warm and I like layers and layers of clothes and being warm!

I liked hanging around with my gran and my mum and dad. We always had a good bond, it was a nice family life, we stuck together.

D: Are you an organised person? (This question is asking about mineral qualities).

P: No – I’m not tidy and I cut corners.

D: How are you with plants?

P: I kill them (animal people often say that they kill plants).

D: What about animals?

P: I love our dog, I love to groom him and cuddle him. I’m scared of horses, they can trample you. I don’t like cats, they can be vicious.

D: Any animals you either love or have a fascination for?

P: I like meerkats because they all love doing things in a group. (She does the same gesture of sitting up straight and looking rapidly around as she has done previously).

D: Say more about meerkats.

P: Everyone says that I do the same thing as meerkats – when I sit up and look around thinking “What’s going on over there?”

I like them because they are inquisitive and they live in groups – they’re not individuals, you never see them on their own, you see them all together. Maybe that’s why I like them.

D: Say more about that.

P: They do stuff together, they all turn their heads at the same time and then they think “Let’s all go over there” and they all go over there together! They seem to look out for each other and like hanging out together.

Case Analysis

ANIMAL THEMES

Aggressive

Empty feeling

Warmth

MAMMAL THEMES

Sugar dip

Comfortable

Hand gestures around mouth

Layers and layers of clothes

Caring

Bond
Fear of death of loved ones
We should not be greedy
Tomboy

GROUP ANIMAL THEMES

Close
Sociable
Hanging around with people
Buddies with all of them
Wanting to bounce off people
A nice family life
People should contribute

Prescription

Suricatta suricatta 200C - one dose

Follow Up at Two Weeks

D: How are you?
P: Very good. It was amazing, it was the same day.
D: What happened?
P: My period came that afternoon after the remedy. And it was a normal period without the pains

Long Term Follow Up

I contacted her after two years to ask how she was and obtain permission to

MEERKAT THEMES

We all lived together in quite a small space
Sitting up straight and scanning the horizon

IDENTIFICATION WITH THE SOURCE

How she describes meerkats is really a description of her own nature: "They do things together, they look out for each other, they like hanging out together ..."

I've been having. And my constipation is much better. And the periods have gone back to how they were when they were normal - just under a week long. So it's all good!

use her case. She said she remained very well.

INDEX

A

Aardvarks 5
Addictions 18-19, 311
African tigers 139
Allergies 184
Ambra grisea 269, 273-274, 276, 279-281, 284
Amniotic fluid 335-336, 338-339
Anorexia 307, 310
Anorexia nervosa 19, 73, 282
Anteaters 5
Apes 3-4, 28-29, 41
Appetite
 disturbances in 19
Asarum 308

B

Bats 5
Bears 5, 112-113, 201, 205-206, 210, 216, 218
Beavers 5, 259-260, 269
Birth, traumatic 322
Bobcats 139
Body image 17, 64-65, 76-77, 93-94, 214, 217
Bonobos 53
Bottlenose dolphins 289
Breastfeeding 8, 19, 60, 91, 304, 309
Bulimia 19, 333

C

Caesarean section 330-331, 336
Calcareo carbonica 307
Calcareo sulphurica 78
Camels 5
Carcinosinum 308
Carnivores 5

Castoreum canadensis 260, 269-270
Cats 3, 5, 44, 49, 62, 83, 124, 133, 192, 195-196, 200, 234, 242-243
Cattle 5, 237
Cetaceans 5
Cheetah 135-137, 139
Chimpanzees 41, 52-53, 56
Colobus monkeys 52
Comfort eating 18, 117
Constipation 19, 161-162
Cougars 137
Cows 236

D

Dama dama 248, 251, 255-256, 258
Deer 5, 55, 202, 205, 257
Diarrhoea 19, 161-162, 168, 327
Dog cases
 themes 84
Dogs 5, 49, 62, 83, 88, 112, 195-196, 200, 218, 242-243, 249
Dolphins 3, 5, 172, 288
Duckbilled platypus 5
Dugongs 5
Dysentery Co. 308

E

Edentates 5
Elephants 5, 62
Elephant shrews 5
Even-toed ungulates 5

F

Fallow deer 248, 258
Female sarcode theme 342
Flying lemurs 5
Folliculinum 336, 342, 345-346
Foxes 5, 249, 257

G

Gastric reflux 19, 180, 213
Gibbons 4
Giraffes 5, 62
Gorilla 41, 45, 56

H

Hares 5
Hedgehogs 5
Horses 5, 49, 234
Hyaxes 5

I

Ignatia 269
Insectivores 5
Intrauterine growth restriction disorder 338
Invertebrates 1, 42
Irritable Bowel Syndrome 19, 161, 188, 203, 261

J

Jaguar 135-136, 139, 187, 190

K

Kalium sulphuricum 42
Kangaroos 4-5
Koalas 4-5, 219-220, 223

L

Lac caninum 84-85, 87-88, 94, 96, 99, 131
Lac delphinum 288, 293, 295
Lac felinum 124, 131, 191-192, 194, 196-197, 200
Lac humanum 32-33, 57-58, 62, 64-66, 69
Lac leoninum 124, 128, 139-140, 145-146, 150-151, 154, 156, 158-159, 190
Lac lupinum 85, 87, 100, 109, 114, 118, 131, 290
Lac maternum 32-34, 70, 73, 76-77, 81

Lac puma concolor 139
Lac rhesus 46, 51
Lac vaccinum defloratum 236, 239, 244, 246-247
Lagomorphs 5
Lemurs 4
Leopards 137
Lions 136, 139
Lobelia inflata 265, 271
Lynx canadensis 139
Lynxes 139
Lynx rufus 139
Lyssinum 85-87, 119-120, 123, 131

M

Mammal cases
 themes 7
Mammal patients
 words used 26
Mammals
 biology of 1
 evolution 1
 orders of 4
 rubrics 20
Manatees 5
Marmosets 4
Marsupials 5
Meerkats 230
Mice 5, 93, 192
Moles 5
Mongoose 5
Monkeys 3-4, 28, 46, 49, 76
Monotremes 5
Moschus 269
Mountain lions 137, 139

O

Obesity 19, 261, 316, 344
Odd-toed ungulates 5
Opossums 4-5
Orangutan 35-36, 39, 41

P

Palladium 127
Pandas 5
Pangolins 5
Panthera onca 139, 187, 190
Panthers 137, 139
Pan troglodytes 52, 56
 (chimpanzee) 52
Phascolarctos cinereus 224, 226, 229
Pigs 5
Placenta 298, 302, 306-307, 309-311,
 314, 316, 318
Platina 127
Polycystic ovaries 346
Porcupines 5
Porpoises 5
Postnatal depression 195, 253, 255,
 295, 313, 345-346
Post-traumatic stress disorder 324
Primates 4, 28-30, 60
Puma 135, 137

R

Rabbits 5
Raccoons 5
Rats 5, 215
Regurgitation 176
Regurgitation of food 19
Reproductive sarcodes 297
Rhesus macaques 46
Rhesus monkeys 47
Rhinoceroses 5
Rodents 5

S

Sanguis acinax jubatus 139
Sanguis panthera paradus 139
Sanguis panthera tigris 124, 139, 160,
 168, 179, 183-184, 186

Sanguis panthera uncia 139
Sanguis ursus arctos 201, 203, 207-
 208, 212-213, 217
Sarcodes 296
Sea cows 5
Sealions 5
Seals 5
Shrews 5
Siberian tigers 139
Sibling rivalry 13, 51, 134, 153, 196
Sloths 5
Snow leopards 139
Sperm whales 274
Squirrels 5
Suricatta suricatta 230-231, 235

T

Tapirs 5
Tarsiers 4
Tela araneae 308
Tiger 136, 166, 168
Tigers urine 139
Tree shrews 5

U

Umbilical cord 322-323, 327, 329-
 330, 332-333

V

Valeriana 269
Vertebrates 1

W

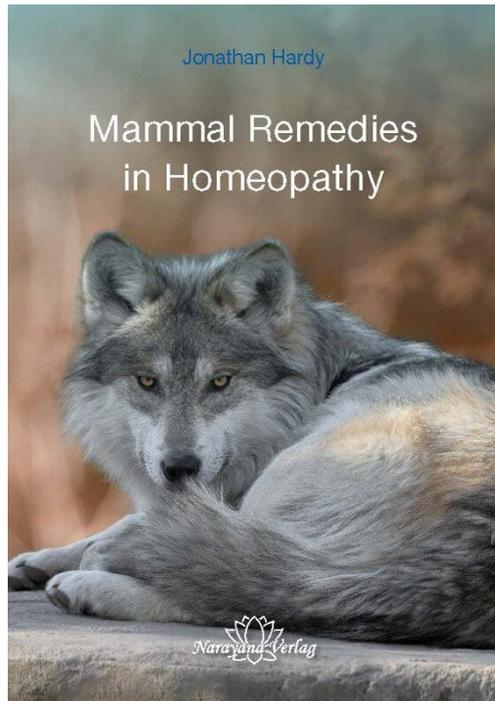
Wallabies 4-5
Walruses 5
Weasels 5
Whales 1, 3, 5, 273-274, 278-279, 283-
 284, 288
Wild cat remedies 136
Wild cats 134-135, 137, 179, 218

Jonathan Hardy

Mammal Remedies in Homeopathy

368 pages, geb.
appears 2022

[Buy now](#)



More books on homeopathy, alternative medicine and healthy living www.narayana-verlag.de