DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN AND THEIR REMEDIES CLINICALLY ILLUSTRATED

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Diseases of the Spleen

And Their

Remedies Clinically Illustrated

В,

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"Consumption", "Liver", "Ringworm", "Gout",
"Stunted Children", "Organ Diseases of
Women", "Diseases of the Skin", "Change
of Life in Women", "Enlarged
Tonsils", "Tumors"

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PREFACE.

The strength of a chain is equal to that of its weakest link, and similarly the value of a person's life may be equal to that of his weakest vital organ: here the particular organ is equal in importance to that of the entire organism.

Even where the tissue state of the entire organism is everywhere equally bad, it may be a life-saving act to relieve the particular organ that *first* gives way, so that time may be gained to alter the entire crasis or the quality of the stroma.

Death itself is often at the start in a particular organ, i. e., local, and if the part be saved in time life may be preserved. In the acute processes the value of a particular organ strikes one often very forcibly, there may be no need of any constitutional treatment; the one suffering part may be the whole case. And in many chronic cases certain organs claim, and must have, special attention. This is my standpoint in the following pages on Disrases of the Spleen. As Forget says, "Entre la nature médicatrice et la nature homicide, il n'y a souvent que l'épaisseur d'une oponévrose."

I deem it necessary to guard myself against misapprehension in one or two particulars. In the first place, I understand by organ-remedy not a drug that is topically applied to a suffering organ for its physical or chemical effects, but a remedy that has an elective affinity for such organ, by reason of which it will find the organ itself through the blood. For instance, an astringent applied to a mucous surface to get rid of a catarrh is no organ-remedy in my meaning, it is no example of Rademacher's organopathy.

Then I do not put forward organopathy as an idea of my own, or as something new, but as that of Hohenheim, and of his co-doctrinaires, as resuscitated, extended, elaborated, and systematized by Rademacher, in the early part of this century. Honor to whom honor is due; poor Hohenheim has been maliciously befouled and meanly robbed long enough, and it is high time he should have the credit of his own genius, as well as of his own folly.

The modern father of organopathy is Johann Gottfried Rademacher, who was born on the 4th of August, 1772, and died on the 9th of February, 1850. His great life-work bears this title: "RECHT-FERTIGUNG der von den Gelehrten misskannten verstandesrechten Erfahrungsheillehre der alten scheiderunstigen Geheimaerzte, und treue Mittheilung des Ergebnisses einer 25-jahrigen Erprobung dieser Lehre am Krankenbette, von Johann Gottfried Rademacher." The preface to the 1st edition is dated 1st April, 1841.

This is the work I so often refer to herein, and from which I translate the part on diseases of the spleen, though slightly condensed.

Further, I do not regard organopathy as something outside of homoeopathy, but as being embraced by and included in it, though not identical or coextensive with it. I would say—Organopathy is homoeopathy in the first degree. And, finally, I would emphasize the fact, that where the homoeopathic simillimal agent covering the totality of the symptoms, and also the underlying pathologic process causing such symptoms, can be found, there organopathy either has no raison d'etre at all, or it is of only temporary service to ease an organ in distress.

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SOME OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO ORGANOPATHY WHICH I HAVE CONSULTED.

- 1. "Der Bücher und Schriften des Edlen Hochgelehrten unnd Bewehrten Philosophi unnd Medici Philippi Theophrasti Bombast von Hohenheim Paracelsi genannt: jetzt auffs new auss den Originalien und Theophrasti eygener Handtschrifft so viel derselbigen zu bekommen gewesen auffs trewlichst und fleissigst an Tag gegeben; Durch Joannim Huserum Brisgoium, churfürstlichen Cölnischen Raht und Medicum." In 2 vols. Franckfort, Anno MDCIII.
- Numerous writings of the Paracelsists— Crollius, etc.
 - Rademacher's Work.
- "Zeitschrift für Erfahrungsheilkunst." Von Dr. A. Bernhardi und Dr. F. Löffler. 1847-48.
- "De la généralité et de l'unité de la maladie."
 Par le Professeur Forget de Strasbourg. Reprint from L'Union Médicale, December 25, 27, 29, 1855.
- "De la Doctrine des Etats Organopathiques;
 de la nomenclature organopathologique." Par M.
 Piorry. Paris, 1855.

- "De L'Element Spécificité en Thérapeutique."
 Par le Professeur Forget. Paris, 1858.
- "De l'autonomie ou Indépendence de la Médecine. Ce qu'il faut entendre par Doctrine Holopathique." Par M. Marchal, de Calvi. Paris, 1860.
- "Holo-iatrie et topo-iatrie. Discussion entre MM. Fleury et Marchal (de Calvi)." Paris, 1860.
- 10. "Discours sur Organicisme, le vitalisme et le psychisme." Par M. P. A. Piorry. Paris, 1860.
 - 11. "Continuation de l'historie et de la critique
- "Continuation de l'histoire et de la critique Marchal, de Calvi. Pinel. Paris, 1861.
- "Die direkte Kunstheilung der Pneumonieen." Von Dr. Carl Kissel. Eilenburg, 1852.
- "Handbuch der physiologischen Arzneiwirkungslehre." Von Dr. Carl Kissel. Tübingen, 1856.
- "Handbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie." Von Dr. Carl Kissel. Erlangen, 1863.
- 15. "Dreissig Jahre Praxis. Erfahrungen am Krankenbett und im arztlichen Kabinet mitgetheilt von H. L. von Guttceit." 2 vols. Wein, 1873.