

## **Agave tequilana**



**1848 - Eine frühe Erfahrung mit Agave americana -  
Carl Heinrich Rosenberg**

„Auf meinen Reisen erzählte mir ein französischer Arzt, als wir im Gespräche auf die Homöopathie kamen, dass er überzeugt sei, es gebe gewisse Spezifika gegen gewisse Krankheitsgenera, sowie das gewisse Mittel auf gewisse Organe und Systeme vorzüglich wirken, im gesunden wie im krankhaften Zustande. Beweis:

Als Student bekam er eine Gonorrhoe, ward aber zu einem Matiné dansent geladen, frönte allda dem Tanze, der Liebe und der Gourmandise und bekam denselben Abend heftige schmerzhaftere Erektionen, Chorda, Strangurie mit Ziehen in den Samensträngen und den Hoden bis hinab in die Schenkel. Die gewöhnlichen Mittel halfen nichts und er wünschte sehnlichst den Tod. Ein Lehrer der Medizin in Montpellier verordnete ihm einige Gran von dem Extr. Agavae americanae und in wenigen Stunden ward er wie durch einen Zauber seiner namenlosen Qualen los.

Es wer wohl der Mühe wert, das Mittel einer physiologischen Prüfung zu unterwerfen.“  
(Dr. Carl Heinrich Rosenberg, hon. Comitats Physicus in Pesth, Rhapsodische Beiträge zur Syphilidologie, Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung Bd. 35 (1848), S. 4)

**1966 - Dr. de Legarreta's Proving of Agave tequilina -  
Eliud Garcia-Trevino**

"The Mexican Maguey that produces, through the process of distillation of its juice, the famous drink tequila.

It is a perennial plant, shortly caulescent; leaves rather light bluish-green and persistently glaucous, from 8 to 30 cm wide and 125 cm long or more, with a red-brown or purple-brown spine 3-4 mm wide and 15-20 mm long; the thick, fleshy leaves also have spines along the margins, triangular in shape.

The inflorescence may reach 10 to 20 meters in height and may be 30 to 40 cm in diameter.

It is the common source of the popular drink 'pulque', and the distilled liquor called 'mezcal de tequila'.

The last name is given to the drink and also to the species of the plant because this variety is widely cultivated in the town of Tequila, of the State of Jalisco, in Mexico.

There are some 170 different varieties of the Agave plant.



### *History*

Dr. Luis G. de Legarreta, of Mexico City, has made two provings of this drug: one from a mash of the head and leaves, and the other by using the distilled liquor known as 'Tequila de Hornitos'.

From this he used one part to 99 parts of distilled water.

The provers reported similar symptoms from both sources.

(*Materia Medica Homeopática de Plantas Mexicanas*, 1961, by Dr. L. G. de Legarreta).

### *Clinical Observations*

It produces a general myalgic asthenia; a transitory amnesia; the provers were inclined to be sad and pessimistic, wishing for things hard to reach; anorexia; rheumatic type pains in different parts, aggravated by motion; cramps in legs, especially while in bed.

Ten or 15 drops in water on an empty stomach, before breakfast, will cause aversion to alcoholic drinks.

## **Symptoms**

### *Mind*

Talkative, humoristic, a joker.

Transitory amnesia, denies to have said or done the day before what he is accused of.

Screams and yells, stuttering.

May become violent and offensive.

### *Head*

Heaviness.

Mild headache when turning head to sides.

Confused and stupefied.

Finds relief by holding his head with hands.

Light vertigo with blurred vision.

Face feels hot although it looks pale.

### *Eyes*

Congestion of the conjunctiva with an itchy and burning sensation that makes him rub his eyes.

Diplopia and blurred vision, more so in one eye.

### *Ears*

Noises in both ears with deafness.

Itching that makes him pick into his ears with any object at hand.

### *Nose*

Dryness with hardening of the mucous membrane.

Sore as if scalded.

Adhesive secretion that dries forming scabs hard to detach.

Marked obstruction causing difficult breathing.

At night the obstruction alternates from one side to the other.

### *Throat*

Dry with hoarseness.

Sensation as if a band or tight collar was constricting the throat.

### *Appetite*

Complete anorexia; although he feels the stomach empty and the need to eat.  
Craves alcohol.

### *Stomach*

Sensation of emptiness in the stomach for which he feels the need to eat, but without any appetite.  
Marked gastric hyperacidity, intense heartburn.

### *Male sexual organs*

Intermittent pains in testicles, as if they were injured.  
Sexual desire diminished, incomplete erection and semen ejaculations with a flaccid penis.

### *Female sexual organs*

Acute pain in lower abdomen, more so in ovarian regions, during menses; pain is relieved by drinking alcoholic beverages.  
Menstrual flow scanty.

### *Respiratory organs*

Nasal catarrhal secretion, thick like the white of an egg.  
Hoarseness with weak voice.  
Loose cough with hard to raise yellowish-green, adhesive phlegm, of a purulent nature.  
Pulmonary sclerosis.  
Emphysema.  
The excess of mucous causes difficult breathing and he needs to sit up in bed to be able to sleep.

### *Back and extremities*

Rheumatic pains in muscles of lower back and lower extremities.

### *Sleep*

Insomnia that aggravates by drinking tequila during the day.  
Dreams of things happened during the day, but exaggerated.  
Nightmares.  
After waking he carries on with an obsessed idea from a dream that is hard to suppress.

### *Generalities*

General weakness.  
Sad and pessimistic.  
Rheumatic pain in different parts.  
Anorexia.  
Insomnia."

(Eliud Garcia-Trevino, Pathogenesis of some New Mexican Drugs, The Journal of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, November-December 1966, p. 332-333)

## **Bibliography**

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