

The Principles and Art of Cure by Homoeopathy

A MODERN TEXTBOOK

With Word Index

by

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Third Edition



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PUBLISHER'S NOTE TO THIRD EDITION

It is stimulating and encouraging to present the third edition of “The Principles and Art of Cure by Homoeopathy– A modern text book with word index” by Herbert A. Roberts.

Every moment, each object and subject in this world is undergoing change/s, even if minute and unobservable. And books are no exception.

The changes in the third edition are as follows:

- Inclusion of the word index keeping in view the convenience of homoeopaths whether an undergraduate, research scholar or a teacher as well as layman so that they may catch hold of the required topic at a glance.
- The name of the medicines have been abbreviated as per the medicine list of Synthesis Repertory of Frederick Schroyens to maintain uniformity.
- Special marking on the questions given at the end of some of the chapters will immensely help easy visualisation for mental exercise.
- Reformatting of the treatise has been done for smooth and pleasurable reading along with cent per cent grasp of the principles and art of homoeopathy.

Kuldeep Jain

MD, B. Jain Publishers

PREFACE

THE first question asked of us who profess to uphold Hahnemann's teaching is this : What is Homoeopathy ? Why is Homoeopathy preferable to other methods of medical practice ?

How shall we answer it ? Is it true that we can answer it by saying : Homoeopathy is a system of medicine ? The thoughtful, conscientious homoeopathic physician will feel that a more comprehensive answer must be given, an answer that will appeal to the sense of logic of the questioner.

We believe that Homoeopathy has no standing if it cannot be definitely proven that it stands firmly upon the basis of fundamental natural laws. In this book the author has tried to show the "logical reasonableness of homoeopathy", as Carroll Dunham termed it.

Here an attempt has been made to co-relate the principles that govern the Homoeopathic methods of healing with those principles and laws that govern all life : i.e. motion, growth, development. No one realizes more than the author that these efforts are imperfect and incomplete, but if they serve to inspire further research along the lines of the fundamental oneness of Homoeopathy with Universal Law, his object will have been attained.

To Sir J. C. Bose, R. A. Millikan, A. H. Compton and others, the author is indebted for the use of material, the fruit of their labours.

In one group of chapters, the student of homoeopathic philosophy will note that few original thoughts have been incorporated; he will be able to trace the source of many of these thoughts, and even paragraphs, to Hahnemannian students who

have put into clear, concise phrases the teaching that best reaches the novice, and that appeals to the seasoned homoeopath as the best testimony that could be offered. Many of the choicest bits of homoeopathic philosophy are scattered through homoeopathic literature, and it is to gather these into compact form, and so place the best thought upon homoeopathic philosophy in accessible place for student and physician alike, that this work has been attempted.

The author of this book has spent many fruitful hours in searching the printed records left by many stalwarts in the homoeopathic vanguard, and not only have the printed works of individual authors been closely scanned for the material found here, but old volumes of homoeopathic magazines long since out of print have yielded valuable material.

It has been our experience of several years that when the principles of Hahnemannian homoeopathy have been set before the student in a manner that appeals to his sense of logic, he readily grasps it and is able to incorporate it into practical application. It has been our aim in this book so to set forth the principles underlying the practice of Hahnemannian homoeopathy that they could be grasped and made of practical application in the healing art.

To Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, Hering, Joslin, Lippe, Fincke, Carroll Dunham, P. P. Wells, A. R. Morgan, T. F. Allen, H. C. Allen, J. H. Allen, James Tyler Kent, Stuart Close, C. M. Boger, and others; and to the members of the International Hahnemannian Association, who by precept and example have stimulated thought, the author is deeply indebted for the source of material. If any profit from this book, let him remember the hosts of people healed by these physicians who staked their whole method of practice on the fundamental laws of healing, and be encouraged thereby in the knowledge that to him also is the same power, and in exactly the same degree in which he employs these fundamental laws.

Derby, Conn.

H.A. ROBERTS.

January 10th, 1936.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

OUT of the strain and stress and havoc and horror of this present world conflict comes the call for a new edition of this book. The remainder of the former edition having been destroyed during the attacks on London, this call for a new edition is a small part of the answer of the democracies to the attempt to enslave and dominate all free peoples. It epitomizes the struggle to perpetuate the ideals for which the democracies stand—the opportunity to develop and express individuality in every way consonant with the good of the whole.

We believe that in the course of time and by the action of natural laws, the world will be cured of its present evils and will go on to greater health of all its parts.

Natural law is immutable. We judge by finite measurements, but our convictions relate our finite perspective to ultimate—and infinite—acceptance of these laws, which will right the equilibrium in the individual, the nation, and the world.

This edition is more than a reprint; chapters of importance have been added particularly on the endocrine glands, on the release of atomic energy by potentization, and some dangers in modern medication; but few changes have been made in the original chapters of the text.

Derby, Conn.
1942.

H.A. ROBERTS.

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CHAPTER IX

ANALYSIS OF THE CASE

IN analysis of the case, the value of symptoms must be taken into consideration on several points. First, the personality, the individuality of the patient, must stand out pre-eminently in the picture. This can be illustrated by likening the whole symptomatology to a complete picture of the whole individual, a whole personality. This embraces not only his physical characteristics, but the expression of his mental and emotional characteristics as well.

While the generals rank the highest in evaluating the case, and without generals we cannot expect to find the simillimum, the mental and emotional characteristics have a high value, since these are the true reflections of his personality, the man himself. Because the subjective symptoms are the registration of his physical or other difficulties as expressed upon his own personality, these are also of great value. The objective symptoms are less differentiative, yet their value lies in the fact that they cannot be distorted by the design of the patient; he little realizes that he is manifesting these objective symptoms and therefore they picture accurately certain phases of the case.

Objective symptoms, those that are seen by the careful observer, have more importance in child life than in adult life, because through them we see the expression of the child's disposition and desires. Therefore, many of the seemingly objective symptoms may be translated into subjective form. It is for us to interpret the symptom according to our understanding of its proper

value. While they may be presented to us in child life almost entirely as objective symptoms, yet they may have their counterpart subjectively in the provings.

Now in taking a case we must take into consideration the nature of the disease and its peculiar types. We must know disease accurately before we can give effective relief. Occasional cures take place without such knowledge, but it is almost by accident. That is, we must know its peculiar manifestations in each individual case, taking into consideration its complete symptom totality. The complete knowledge of the case is associated with another important item. We must know and possess the means by which we are able to relieve. Without this latter knowledge any knowledge of symptoms is of no avail.

There has been a great knowledge of disease attained from investigators from the earliest times; methods have been improved whereby diagnostic symptoms have been correlated, and all praise is due to these investigators along this line. The only difficulty is that diseases have come to be treated by names of the diseases instead of by individual symptoms; the disease has been treated rather than the patient. It is only upon the totality of the symptoms that we can base our prescription, and so we require many individual symptoms as showing the characteristics and personality of the patient; so these diagnostic symptoms are of very little use to the homoeopathic prescriber in selecting the remedy. In fact, the *simillimum* is practically never found among the diagnostic symptoms. In considering the diagnostic symptoms in the selection of the remedy, its only practical value is in excluding those remedies from consideration which do not correspond to the genius of the disease, but act chiefly on other parts of the organism.

If we allow ourselves to become influenced by the diagnosis in making our remedy selection, we are very apt to become confused and fail to help our patient. We may be faced with a diagnosis of some grave condition such as some form of deep abscess, a grave pneumonia condition, an internal haemorrhage, or any one of a

host of conditions. Selection of the remedy on the basis of the diagnosis may, and probably will, fail completely. However, the symptoms of the patient are an infallible guide, and the more serious the condition, the clearer cut are the indications for the remedy. If we allow ourselves to be guided by these symptoms, we shall probably save the patient, even though the remedy selected on the basis of the symptom totality may never have been used under like diagnostic conditions before.

The symptoms of location frequently furnish quite characteristic symptoms, and they deserve particular attention, since every remedy acts more, and more decidedly, on certain parts of the organism. These differences enter into the consideration of certain local manifestations, like furunculosis, but it also enters into those types of diseases that localize in certain parts, like gout in the great toe, and yet are of systemic origin. These symptoms all have their bearing and should be considered as to location; and they are particularly valuable to us as pertaining to localization in the right or left side of the body, or of certain organs of the body. They are particularly valuable in noticing the location, as in the base or apices or middle lobe of the lungs. They are particularly to be noticed as to direction; on which side the trouble starts and in which direction the symptoms move and where they localize, as, for instance, throat troubles going from the left side to the right, or the right side to the left, or continuous alternation of sides.

All these finer shadings have much to do with homoeopathy, and have very little to do with ordinary medicine. Even the nurses wonder when we ask regarding the localization of symptoms. However, these things do enter in and make considerable difference in our ability to select the correct homoeopathic remedy. The localization of symptoms and the direction of symptoms will often appear as marked symptoms before pathological changes have manifested themselves, as for instance, in the beginning of the syndrome which we call tonsillitis, or in the beginning of a similar syndrome in pneumonic conditions where, if the remedy is given an early

opportunity to exhibit its power, the pathological condition will not arise. In such states the localization and direction of symptoms become of considerable moment to the homoeopathic physician.

The chief aim of the homoeopathic physician consists in ascertaining the remedy that most completely and fully covers each individual case. In other words, the totality of the symptoms. We hear so much of the totality of the symptoms that sometimes it behoves us to stop and think what this means. The homoeopathic physician may be likened to an artist painting a portrait. He fills in all those features pertaining to the likeness which he is painting, and those features which may be found on all faces, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, lips. In this way all individuals are similar, but each individual has peculiarities of his own, and in order to make the picture complete the artist must present the individualities in the portrait, but not accentuate over and above the other features the normal position, shape, and size as it appears in the individual himself. In taking a likeness, how strange the finished picture would be were we to draw or paint only the peculiar things ! Just a nose or just an eye, and nothing by which we could distinguish the one whom the picture was intended to represent. On the other hand, if we painted the classic features only there would be no distinguishing characteristics in the finished product.

It is in this relationship that we must gain a knowledge of the concomitant symptoms if we would prescribe homoeopathically. In drawing the picture we must present the rare, the striking, the peculiar symptoms which present themselves, not out of keeping but associated with the other symptoms which form a background upon which the peculiar, rare, and characteristic symptoms must be presented as determining the individuality, the personality, of the man for whom we are prescribing. It is not the common symptoms, common to all disease syndromes, that are of value, but the rare, the peculiar, the unusual, that stand out by themselves. It must necessarily follow that these concomitant symptoms have a wide variety and are widely distributed throughout the organism.

It is almost impossible to name all the peculiarities in all the cases that we might find, but there are certain ones that stand out. First of all, those symptoms that are common and found in almost all diseases may be left out of our count unless they manifest themselves in a striking manner. The same may be true of those ailments and symptoms that usually appear in the disease under consideration, unless they should be distinguished by some rare peculiarity, and in this way offer something particularly characteristic, like thirstless fever, or chill with desire to uncover. On the other hand, all the attendant symptoms should be carefully noted :

(a) Those symptoms which rarely appear in connection with the leading disease, and therefore are found rarely among the provings.

(b) Those which belong to another sphere of disease than the principal ailment.

(c) Those which have more or less characteristic signs of the medicine even though they have not before been noticed in the present relationship or diagnostic group.

Then again, besides these concomitant symptoms that have already been mentioned, there should be one in which the genius of the remedy should be plainly and definitely portrayed, so that it would be immediately noticeable. This symptom would immediately attain such importance that it would outweigh the chief ailment, and thus be chosen as the *simillimum*. Such a *simillimum* corresponds to Hahnemann's dictum which calls for a striking, strange, peculiar, and unusual sign, which may then be considered almost alone in choosing the remedy, because it gives pre-eminently the character of the whole design.

A peculiar and unusual deduction from these concomitant symptoms is that they often illumine remedies that have never been thought of before in this relationship to the individual case and therefore broaden our vision and concept of the LAW OF SIMILARS.

