

HOMŒOPATHIC APHORISMS

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SYMPTOM TAKING

"...two lines an inch long may appear to be parallel. If we would be certain whether or not they are so let us project each line until it is a foot long. We shall then more easily see the divergence or convergence if any. Just so, at some particular moment the symptoms of a case and a drug may appear to be very similar but if we compare the succession and order of the symptoms for the space of a day or two we may notice a marked difference. . . . Shall I shock any of my hearers by stating this necessity for taking into consideration the course and succession of symptoms in selecting a remedy and shall I be told that strict homœopathy requires that a prescription shall be made for the symptoms that are present, the remedy to change when the symptoms change? I believe that some conscientious physicians too closely follow this method . . . for the best success."—H. C. Allen, *Therapeutics of Fever*, pp. 20-21.

"In searching after a homœopathic specific remedy—we ought to be particularly and almost exclusively attentive to the symptoms that are striking, singular, extraordinary and peculiar."—Hahnemann: *Organon*, Ed. IV, Para. 153.

"The outstanding symptom is the key to follow no matter how remote . . . from the pathology."—T. K. Moore.

"If we find three important characteristic symptoms pointing to one remedy we can apply it with certainty."—J. H. Allen.

"One grand rule to observe in all cases, acute or chronic, is this—no symptoms, no medicine."—J. Clarke.

"A common symptom may by concomitance become characteristic."—E. Case.

"The prodromal symptoms have the key to the homœopathic remedy."—C. M. Boger.

"Positive symptoms are all-important; negative symptoms are of less or no importance."—M. Tyler.

"The constitutional remedy is found by symptoms absolutely new to the patient."—C. M. Boger.

"The greater the value of a symptom for diagnosis, the less its value in the selection of a remedy."—Drysdale.

"When a remedy is indicated in a different (personality) type from its . . . best prover . . . often it is a double indication: e.g. Sepia in a man, Pulsatilla in a Nux type."—H. A. Roberts!

"Prescribe for the last symptoms to open the case. Follow with the related remedy, if any."—T. K. Moore.

"In any complicated chronic case the recent symptoms are the deciding ones. Cure your case in layers, the last layer first."—B. C. Woodbury.

"Do not commence the treatment of any chronic disease during an acute exacerbation. Prescribe for the acute symptoms."—T. K. Moore.

"Look for a clear picture of the chronic following recovery from an acute condition."—H. A. Roberts.

SYMPTOMS, MIASMATIC

"In my investigations . . . with . . . non-venereal patients . . . I discovered . . . that the obstacle to cure of many cases . . . seemed very often to lie in a former eruption of itch . . . which was not infrequently confessed . . . also with similar patients who did not confess such an infection . . . or . . . more frequent . . . had from inattention not perceived it."—Hahnemann, *Chronic Diseases*, p. 7.

"The bond between two miasms can be broken only by a prescription that will meet the totality of the more active one."—J. H. Allen.

"No other symptom is so pathognomonic of psora as pruritis."—J. H. Allen.

"PSORA is among all diseases the one which is most misapprehended and therefore has been medically treated in the worst and most injurious manner."—Hahnemann, *Chronic Diseases*, p. 14.

REMEDIES

"In acute cases one must have a remedy of the highest rating in the outstanding symptom or symptoms."—C. A. Dixon.

"Stannum, Aluminum and Mag. Carb. are the most often forgotten polychrests."—anon.

"When a nosode comes out in repertorizing use it with care. It invariably proves to be the similimum."—E. W. Hubbard.

"If cases are confused cadmium-oxide may remove aluminum poisoning and the true remedy show through."—A. H. Grimmer.

"An antipsoric medicine should not be taken immediately before or during the menses... it may be taken on the fourth day."—M. Tyler.

"The best time for taking an antipsoric is in the morning before breakfast."—S. C. F. Hahnemann.

DILUTIONS, LOW

"The lower dilutions are more useful (a) in all diseases of the mucous membranes (b) particularly of the bronchia and lungs. All chronic diseases of the liver... (c) Syphilitic diseases."—G. Neidhart, *Brit. Hom. Jour.*, Oct. 1869.

"For hypersensitive patients use low or medium potencies."—S. Close.

DILUTIONS, HIGH

"The higher and highest dilutions are more useful in (a) all diseases... of the nervous system generally; (b) in all sensitive persons of both sexes, particularly those who have never taken any medicine of any kind; (c) diseases of the skin..."—G. Neidhardt.

"To those accustomed to the high potencies give the still higher or much lower."—E. Case.

AVENUE OF APPLICATION

"The simultaneous application of a remedy internally and externally... brings one serious disadvantage with it—the external affection usually disappears faster than the internal malady which gives rise to an erroneous impression that the cure is complete."—Hahnemann, *Organon*, Ed. IV, Para. 197.

"As for my part I never approved of the alternate use of two remedies."—Jahr.

FOLLOWING REMEDIES

"Now then, you will find that drugs hold certain relations to each other. You will find five relations... the *family* relation derived from their similarity in origin... similarities in action although dissimilar in origin. These are... *concordant*... that of *complement*... completes a cure which another begins... an *antidote*... modifies the action of a remedy... *enmity*... certain drugs will not follow one another with any satisfaction (e.g. China and Psorinum, Apis and Rhus, Silica and Mercurius)."—Farrington, *Clinical Materia Medica*.

"The complementary remedy is always determined by the symptoms which arise."—J. T. Kent.

"In chronic cases do not repeat or change a remedy too often. This needs to be repeated a thousand times."—T. K. Moore.

"To prescribe for an aggravation is to fix the chronic condition on the patient."—H. A. Roberts.

"If the symptoms for which a remedy is given are removed and a new symptom appears, withhold the hand if you wish the case to go on to recovery."—Ad. Lippe.

"After a prescription giving relief, do not give a remedy for any new symptoms appearing in a less vital part."—Ad. Lippe.

"In treating a chronic case, if an acute condition appears, unless it becomes dangerous, it should not be interfered with."—T. K. Moore.

"In a chronic disease it is only when the cure is almost accomplished that the original symptoms reappear before finally disappearing."—Hahnemann, *Organon*, Ed. IV.

"Nosode repetition is often not successful in miasmatic cases. It may, however, be brilliant in cases of infection in this lifetime."—anon.

"In acute, uncomplicated cases if there is no improvement in a few hours time the case must be reconsidered and properly prescribed for."—M. Tyler.

"As a general rule in acute cases the repetition should be frequent... until a decided remission of symptoms occurs... If there is no improvement after a few hours a fresh medicine should be sought."—J. Clarke.

"...in sudden attacks...I often change the remedy in half an hour."—Jahr.

"...every medicine which, in the course of its operation, produces new symptoms that do not appertain to the disease to be cured...is incapable of procuring real amendment and cannot be considered as homœopathically chosen."—Hahnemann, *Organon*, Ed. IV.

"...in the chronic diseases when the right remedies seemed barred in their action Hahnemann...recommended his disciples to interpose sulfur."

TREATMENT RESPONSE

"If the treatment of chronic disease be properly conducted the strength of the patient ought to increase from the very beginning."—Hahnemann, *Chronic Diseases*.

"...the most regular and conspicuous symptom of many suppressions (with the simile or allopathic) is a slowly developing but progressing exhaustion of the nervous system with low blood pressure, digestive weakness and signs of melancholia. The more psoric the patient the less long you will wait for these symptoms. The similimum follows the law of Hering...not the simile."—F. K. Bellokossy.

"...there is no better evidence of the good action of a remedy than mental improvement."—J. T. Kent.

"...a great chronic disease may be cured in the space of 1-2 years provided it has not been mismanaged...to the extent of becoming incurable."—Hahnemann, *Chronic Diseases*.

"...where the most careful observer does not even perceive the slightest signs of beginning improvement in 15 or 20 days...nothing better can be expected from this drug."—Jahr.

REPERTORISATION

"...take heed to any rare, black-type remedy that has the salient symptoms of the patient."—M. Tyler.

"...always use major rubrics (like blue hands) rather than sub-rubrics (like blueness of fingers during chill)."—J. T. Kent.

GENERAL COMMENTS

"...the only psychical and mental derangements where a

cure... can be promised are acute mental diseases that had originated in accidental circumstances."—Jahr.

"... the patient sometimes desires his physician to cure a certain troublesome symptom first of all; this cannot be done."—S. C. F. Hahnemann.

"... luck in prescribing leads nowhere... it is the study of his failures that teaches him to prescribe."—M. Tyler.

"Local diseases do not exist. What have been called so are localized morbid affections."—P. Schmidt.

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PERSONALITY OF DRUGS

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makes her avoid filthiness, rather makes her look beautiful and lovable. As her name indicates (Gr. Phos—light Phero—I carry) she is always showily bright, but at the same time extremely timid and fragile, easily exhausted and broken down (also chemically, readily oxidised) and meets her end either with bright red showy hæmorrhage, or with complete exhaustion or with both.

4. *Duration and depth of Action*: On the score of integrity and gravity, that is, on the question of dependability for persistence and depth of action Sulphur as well as its nearest analogues—Arsenic and Phosphorus—being the primary elements of earth and carrying its existence to the highest form of earthly matter—protoplasm—must be clearly distinguished from most of its analogues coming from the vegetable kingdom with ephemeral life (with only a few exceptions like hardiest spores of Lycopodium, the ever-green Thuja etc.). Of course, it has many equals in this respect, in its relations coming from the animal kingdom; and these latter drugs are often safer to deal with (due perhaps, to their direct kinship with human vital force) than these drugs of mineral origin with havoc-making tendencies.

—*Souvernir, W. B. State Homœo. Practitioners' Conference, 1964*