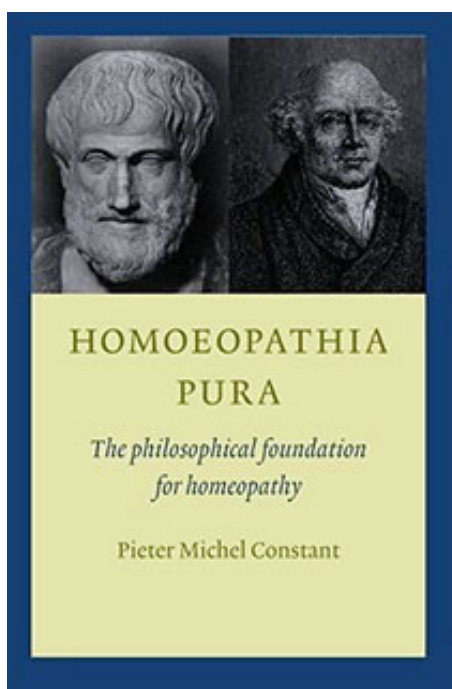


Pieter Michael Constant Homoeopathia Pura

Extrait du livre
[Homoeopathia Pura](#)
de [Pieter Michael Constant](#)
Éditeur : eburon



<http://www.editions-narayana.fr/b7381>

Sur notre [librairie en ligne](#) vous trouverez un grand choix de livres d'homéopathie en français, anglais et allemand.

Reproduction des extraits strictement interdite.

Narayana Verlag GmbH, Blumenplatz 2, D-79400 Kandern, Allemagne

Tel. +33 9 7044 6488

Email info@editions-narayana.fr

<http://www.editions-narayana.fr>



CHAPTER II

HIGH POTENCIES

I INTRODUCTION

The homeopathic medical science has many aspects, each worth a review no doubt. Such as the law of the simili, the assessment of the practice and *e.g.* the remedy picture. Just a few of the various subjects which are discussed at length in our book "Philosophy and Medical Science". Nevertheless we will restrict ourselves here to the nature and activity of the so-called high potencies. How is their interaction with the living, if any? Some say there is no active substance left in the remedy. It is all and only water, nothing else.

Not nearly a positive statement about my profession. Weird really, as if somebody played the piano for years and then is told one day, that up till now - sorry - 'this piano did never produce any sound...'

Cannot we have some understanding then for this view? Yes, partially though, because the clinical community has influenced the prevailing view for years now, unfortunately biased and not impeded whatsoever by its own restricted views. On top of that, certain developments within the homeopathic circuit itself give very little cause for joy. What has to happen therefore in the first place, is exact information. Not only about the practical results but also about the theoretical foundations of the homeopathy. I know, insight in the basics is not the first thing the average homeopathic doctor is striving for. Nevertheless we firmly believe that is where the bottleneck really is. An information-course is absolutely necessary. Not superfluous for doctors and necessary for ministers as well. Voila the motive for this book.

2 TWO POLES

In the homeopathic therapy there is the interaction between two poles; the medicine and the living individual. The former affecting the latter. To make this activity possible there have to be two similar concepts; the nature of the material and its imprint. There is a clear analogy here with a lock and key. Both should be of a solid hardness and both should perfectly match. The hardness in order to make a firm contact, the match in order to convey a specific signal to open/close the lock.

In the relation between the living and remedy, both aspects should be present including their similarity. Is modern science going to provide an answer then to this problem or are we to embark on a quest for an explicit homeopathic medical science? In our view both are needed. The same question applies for the nature of the medicine and the nature of the patient. What is the similarity between the two?

The answer can be found with Aristotle (384/3BC - 322BC): both poles are in agreement with each other because they are substances. The non-living or the inanimate and the living or the animate are both substances.

A The first pole: The unanimated substance: the homeopathic medicine

A-1 The quality of the substance

By the substance of the non-living - the unanimated thing - we do not mean color or size nor weight but its consistency. We are talking qualities here like hardness, softness, flexibility etc. Qualities indicating the intrinsic nature of a substance *e.g.* the whole stone is hard, all the water is liquid. Each individual unanimated thing is a substance;

the mountain range and the pebble, the oceans and the raindrop. Each and everything' is distinguished by its own specific and inherent nature of its matter.

A-2 Features of the substance

Substance to be understood in these cases as each 'individual here': earth-gr, water-gr, air-gr, fire-gr.¹

1 The first feature of these substances is the divisibility in parts having the same characteristics. Any part shows the same substance with the identical consistency. So the unity is here the unity of substantial quality.

2 A second feature is the stratification. Substances have the possibility that a given consistency may convert into another one. For instance water-gr (liquid) can turn into air-gr or earth-gr (hard) When we think about these changes with Aristotle, a specific feature comes forward: things are stratified. After all there is a layer which remains, 'on top' of which the qualities transfer. Any change has two poles at all times: on the one hand the remaining component and on the other hand the transitory element from which something disappears and something comes into being. For instance during the vaporization of water there is a basis creating the possibility for water to come and go. With Aristotle we call this basis: matter (matter¹). The coming and going during the substantial change we call form (form¹).

The matter layer is best known nowadays. Only ages after Aristotle the molecular structure was discovered which made up this layer and

¹ The addition -gr means that in Greek water (-gr) means liquid, earth the meaning of a solid matter, etc. It is the 4 elementary bodies (+fire-gr and air-gr) which we indicate in this manner.

" matter¹ = the matter of the unanimated substance: matter² is the matter of the animated, living substance, form² indicates the soul.

now often gives its name to the substance. 'H₂O' is the answer in most cases on the question what water is. The same question about sugar results in a more complicated molecular structure. Things get even far more complex when we are talking about living organisms and its derivatives like wood.

The form layer, specifies what something is. What is wood? The answer does not imply molecules of course. Wood is named after its origin, the living tree. It is the hard substance where trees and shrubs are made of. Molecules do not make up the intrinsic nature of water for the ancient Greek. Water-gr was for them a substance with a specific feature, as a matter of fact for everything which was liquid and which could further be identified by the accompanying accidents like greasy (oil), red (blood), transparent (tap water), etc.

3 A third feature is that both layers are ubiquitous throughout the substance. The molecules (matter¹) are present everywhere. The substantial quality or consistency (form¹) is also omnipresent in its substance. In this qualitative layer we can distinguish a field though, with a certain tension as its most specific feature, we call it therefore tension field. This field can be considered to be a component within form¹, much the same way as molecules constitute the components of matter¹. Both (tension field and qualitative layer) reach out through the whole of the substance, and are always present on the same location and time, in other words inextricably intertwined.

Some remarks: The qualitative layer in water is liquid and its tension field is less tight than *e.g.* in a stone in which the quality is its hard consistency. Whether it is water-gr or earth-gr or any living organism; form cannot exist without matter or the other way around.

4 A fourth feature is the vibration. When we consider the intrinsic nature of the tension field, we observe a new characteristic right away. All things under tension are able to vibrate under certain circumstances. This feature seems to belong also to the tension field.

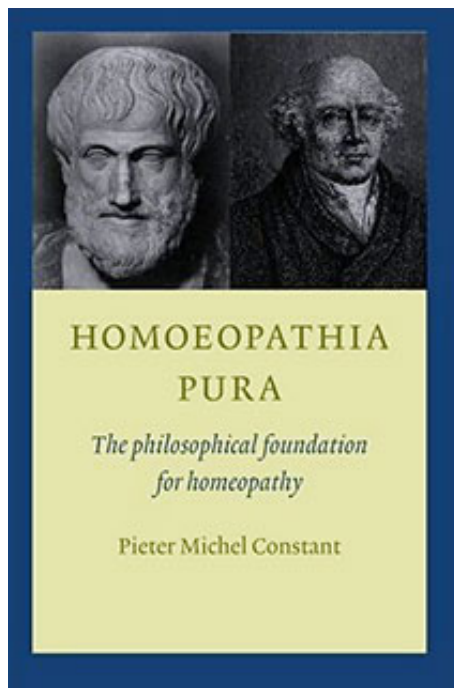
With this knowledge and comprehension we are entering now the realm of the homeopathic remedies.

A-3 High potencies and their preparation

We assume that the tension field of the high potencies is in vibration, each of them in agreement with their own characteristics which we call the vibration color. Their differences are not caused by differences in molecules. The potentiated water is H₂O and more. We can clarify this hypothesis by studying the homeopathic remedy. First of all its preparation.

The preparation of a homeopathic remedy goes as follows: Take a plant and press out its juices or a snake and milk his venom. The juice is diluted with 9 (Decimal) parts or 99 (Centesimal) parts of distilled water or alcohol. The dilution is shakenⁱⁱⁱ vigorously (succussed) several times and the result is a D1 (decimal) or a C1 (centesimal) low potency. This process can be continued a number of times. After *e.g.* 24 times there is not one molecule left of the original material and now we are dealing with a so-called high potency. A chemist would say now: there is nothing anymore. Some minister said: it is plain water. The homeopathic doctor says however it is water with the vibration-color of the potentiated remedy; it works as a medicine if its imprint of the vibration-color is homoios to that of the patient. Referring to the high potencies Hahnemann said: they work better. In most cases this happens to be true. Practice proves it to me, every day again.

ⁱⁱⁱ Succussion is done by taking the vial with the mixture at hand and then firmly hitting the hand on a not too hard surface. These days though it is mostly done by a machine.



Pieter Michael Constant

[Homoeopathia Pura](#)

The Philosophical Foundation for
homeopathy

150 pages, broché
publication 2007



acheter maintenant

Plus de livres sur homéopathie, les médecines naturelles et un style de vie plus sain

www.editions-narayana.fr