

# B. Saha

## Organon of Medicine (Part I & II)

Reading excerpt

[Organon of Medicine \(Part I & II\)](#)

of [B. Saha](#)

Publisher: Pekayes Homoeopathic Publication



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### TEXT OF THE ORGANON

- § 1,2. The sole mission of the physician is to cure rapidly, gently, permanently.  
Note.—Not to construct theoretical systems, nor to attempt to explain phenomena.
- 3, 4. He must investigate what is to be cured in disease and know what is curative in the various medicines, in order to be able to adapt the latter to the former, and must also understand how to preserve the health of human beings.
5. Attention to exciting and fundamental causes and other circumstances, as helps to cure.
6. For the physician, the disease consists only of the totality of its symptom";.  
Note.—The old school's futile attempts to discover the essential nature of disease (prima causa).
7. Whilst paying attention to those circumstances (§ 5) the physician needs only to remove the totality of the symptoms *in* order to cure the disease.  
Note. 1—The cause that manifestly produces and maintains the disease should be removed.  
Note. 2—The symptomatic palliative mode of treatment directed towards a single symptom is to be rejected.
8. If all the symptoms be eradicated, the disease is always cured internally also. Note.—This is stupidly denied by the old school.
9. During health a spiritual power (autocracy, vital force) animates the organism and keeps it in harmonious order. § 10.  
Without this animating, spirit like power the organism is dead.
11. In disease, the vital force only is primarily morbidly deranged, and expresses its sufferings (the internal change) by abnormal sensations and function of the organism.  
Note.—It is unnecessary for the cure to know how the vital force produces the **symptoms**.
12. By the disappearance of the totality of the symptoms by the cure, the affection of the vital force, that is to say, the whole internal and external morbid state is also removed.
13. To regard those diseases that are not surgical as a peculiar distinct thing residing in the human frame is an absurdity which has rendered allopathy so pernicious.
14. Everything of a morbid nature that is curable makes itself known to the physician by disease-symptoms.

15. The affection of the diseased vital force and the disease-symptoms thereby produced constitute an inseparable whole—they are one and the same.
16. It is only by the spiritual influences of morbidic noxa that our spirit-like vital force can become ill ; and in like manner, only by the spirit-like (dynamic) operation of medicines that it can be again restored to health.
17. The practitioner, therefore, only needs to take away the totality of the disease-signs, and he has removed the entire disease.  
Notes. 1. 2—Illustrative examples.
18. The totality of the symptoms is the only indication, the only guide to the selection of a remedy.
19. The alteration of the state of the health in diseases (the disease-symptoms) cannot be cured by the medicines otherwise than in so far as the latter have the power of also producing alterations in man's health.
20. This power of medicines to alter the state of the health can only be ascertained by their effects on (healthy) persons.
21. The morbid symptoms that medicines produce in healthy individual are the only thing wherefrom we can learn their disease-curing power.
22. If experience should show that by medicines that possess similar symptoms to the disease the latter would be most certainly and permanently cured, we must select for the cure medicines with similar symptoms ; but should it show that the disease is most certainly and permanently cured by opposite medicinal symptoms, we must choose for the cure medicines with opposite symptoms.  
Note.—The employment of medicines whose symptoms have no actual (pathological) relation, -) the symptoms of the disease, but which act on the body in a different manner, is the allopathic method, which is to be rejected.
- § 23. By opposite medicinal symptoms (antipathic treatment) persisting disease symptoms are not cured.
- 24,25. The other remaining method of treatment, the homeopathic, by means of medicines with similar symptoms, is the only one that experience shows to be always salutary.
26. This is dependent on, the therapeutic law of nature that a weaker dynamic affection in the living organism is permanently extinguished by one that is very similar to and stronger than it, only differing from it in kind.  
Note.—This applies both to physical affections and moral maladies.
27. The curative power of medicines, therefore, depends on the symptoms they have similar to the disease.
28. 29. Attempt to explain this therapeutic law of nature.  
Note.—Illustration of it.
- 30—33. The human body is much more disposed to let its state of health be altered by medicinal forces than by natural disease.

- 34, 35. The correctness of the homoeopathic therapeutic law is shown in the want of success attending every unhomoeopathic treatment of a long-standing disease; and in this also, that two natural diseases meeting together in the body, if they be dissimilar to each other do not remove or cure one another.
36. I. The older disease existing in the body, if it be equally as strong or stronger, keeps away from the patient a new dissimilar disease.
37. Thus under unhomoeopathic treatment that is not violent, chronic disease remain as they were.
38. II. Or a new, stronger disease, attacking an individual already ill, suppresses only, as long as it lasts, the old disease that is dissimilar to it, already present in the body, but never removes it.
39. It is just in this way that violent treatment with allopathic drugs does not cure a chronic disease, but suppresses it only as long as the action of the powerful medicines, which are unable to excite any symptoms similar to the disease, lasts; after that, the chronic disease makes its appearance as bad or worse than before.
40. III. Or the new disease, after having long acted on the body, joins the old one that is dissimilar to it, and thence arises a double (complex) disease ; neither of these two dissimilar diseases removes the other.
41. Much more frequently than in the course of nature, an artificial disease caused by the long-continued employment of powerful, inappropriate (allopathic) medicine in ordinary practice, associates itself with the old natural disease, which is dissimilar to (and therefore not curable by) the former, and the chronic patient now becomes doubly diseased.
- §;42. These diseases that thus complicate one another take, on account of their dissimilarity, each the place in the organism suited for it.
- 43, 44. But quite otherwise is it on the accession of a stronger disease to a pre-existing one similar to it; in that case the latter will be removed and cured by the former.
45. Explanation of this phenomenon.
46. Instances of chronic diseases being cured by the accidental accession of another similar but stronger disease.
- 47—49. In cases where diseases come together in the course of nature, it is only one that displays similar symptoms that can remove and cure the other, a dissimilar disease can never do this ; this should teach the physician what kind of medicines he can certainly cure with, namely, with homoeopathic ones alone.
50. Nature has but few diseases to send to the homoeopathic relief of other diseases, and this its remedial agents are accompanied by many inconveniences.
- 51- On the other hand, the physician has innumerable remedial agents, possessing great advantages over those.

32. From what takes place in nature, the physician may learn never to treat diseases with other than homoeopathically selected medicines, whereby he will be able to cure them, which he never could do with heterogeneous (allopathic) remedies, that never cure, but only injure the patient.
- 53, 54. There are but three possible modes of employing medicines against diseases.
1. The homoeopathic, which alone is efficacious ;
  55. 2. The allopathic, or heteropathic ;
  56. 3. The antipathic (enantiopathic) or palliative.
- Note.—Remarks on isopathy, as it is termed.
57. The method of treatment in which a remedy which displays at opposite action (*contraria contrariis*) is prescribed for a single symptom of the **disease**. Examples.
58. This antipathic procedure is not defective merely because it is directed against a single symptom of the disease only, but also because in persisting ailments, after it produces a short apparent amelioration, real aggravation ensues. Note.—Testimonies of authors to the truth of this.
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63. Depends upon the difference between the primary action that takes place under the influence of every medicine, and the reaction or secondary action subsequently effected by the living organism (the vital force).
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  73. Acute diseases that attack single individuals, sporadic, epidemic, acute miasms.
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  76. It is only when the vital force is still sufficiently powerful, that the injury can then be repaired, often only after a long time, if the original disease be at the same time homoeopathically eradicated.
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**DR. B. SAHA & DR. C. SAHA'S**  
**AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO**

**ORGANON OF MEDICINE**  
**VOLUME I & II (Combined)**  
[ For B.H.M.S. & D.H.M.S. Students ]  
(THOROUGHLY REVISED & ENLARGED NEW EDITION)

*By*  
**DR. B. SAHA**  
&  
**DR. C. SAHA**

*PUBLISHER :*  
**'Pekayes' Homoeopathic Publication**  
3/3, MAHESH COLONY, P.O. MAHESH,  
DIST. HOOGHLY-712 202 (W. B.)

B. Saha

[Organon of Medicine \(Part I & II\)](#)

400 pages, pb  
publication 2008



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