

course, the various sciences in medicine, and usually convene for a three-day period.

It is to be hoped that our men will realize the important place that Homœopathy, as nature's own mode of re-establishing health, can take in the present economical reorganization.

Essentials of making correct homœopathic prescription.

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There are three important factors which should deserve the careful consideration of a homœopathic practitioner if he wants to make a correct homœopathic prescription :—

- (i) Taking the case
- (ii) Selection of the remedy
- (iii) Administration of the medicine.

These three divisions are intermingled in such a way that the success of the one depends on the care and accuracy with which the previous step has been taken. Hence we should go through all the processes with utmost care and precision.

Let us first of all consider the first division—that of taking the case. This task is not so easy as it appears to be. If the case be differently taken or the symptoms incorrectly recorded then surely it will never be possible for us to arrive at a correct remedy. Case taking is the most important subject in the whole process. Physical diagnosis and pathology play very little part in the homœopathic prescription, although they are most often required in times of prognosis. The whole attention of a homœopathic physician should be directed towards securing this

language of nature. It is quite unimportant for him to understand disease from diagnostic or pathological standpoint for that will not help him much in the selection of the remedy but the symptoms of the disease which are, so to say, the language of nature, can alone take to the goal.

Hahnemann in his "Organon" has given us the clue to the treatment of disease, and as disease makes itself known through the morbid symptoms, "the totality of the symptoms must be the principal, indeed the only thing the physician has to take note of in every case of disease and to remove by means of his art, in order that the disease shall be cured and transformed into health." Now the question arises is:—what are we to understand by cure? Does it mean the disappearance of some pathological state? Does the removal of the eruptions of the skin mean the cure of the whole disease? If so, why then are they very often followed by some internal disorder of a more serious nature? The disappearance of one or two symptoms can never mean the removal of the whole disease. The physician's sole aim therefore should be to remove all the symptoms that constitute the disease. Disease can never remain hidden in the interior of a man without its external manifestation. It can not exist after the disappearance of its symptoms. Another question that now presents itself to us is: how it is possible for us to know that our medicine has cured or is acting curatively. Every homœopath knows that in a permanent cure symptoms must disappear from above downward from within outwards and in the reverse order of their coming. By treating a rheumatic suffering of the part of a body if the symptoms affects to heart, leaving the local part we should understand that we must have made a mistake in our prescription and the symptoms have taken a wrong course. Unless we do something to remove the affection from the internal to the external the worst

will happen to the patient. It is very often the case that after the treatment of some internal disorder, eruptions suddenly appear all over the skin while internal affection is no longer felt. Here we may expect perfect cure as the symptoms are disappearing in their proper order.

In treating chronic cases we must not lose sight of three chronic miasms of Hahnemann. They are Psora, Syphilis and Sycosis. These are at the root of all the chronic diseases. A Chronic disease runs on till the death of patient unless something is done to eradicate the miasm or miasms that are operating at the root of the disease. Do we not find that in spite of our well selected remedies the disease continues to run its course till after the administration of a dose of Sulphur or other anti-psoric it takes a favourable turn? Sometimes the same medicine which has been previously administered is again required after a dose of Sulphur or other anti-psoric to bring on the reaction. What was it that was obstructing the recovery of the patient? This is what Hahnemann names Psora. Similarly, suppose, a patient had an attack of syphilis some years back, and now no trace of any eruption is visible but perhaps he is suffering at present from some eye trouble. Here a medicine out of the list of anti-syphilitics must be selected. Of course that medicine must correspond to the symptoms of the disease in hand. Hence taking a case we must note down the previous history of the patient so as to trace out the real cause of disease e. g. Psora, Syphilis, or Sycosis.

The next thing important for a physician is to have a sound sense and an unbiassed Judgement so that while recording symptoms he might not be inclined in favour of a particular remedy. He should not only note down symptoms hearing from the relations of patient but should himself observe closely all the symptoms as far as

possible such as the manner he talks, sits down, the tongue, the colour of the hair and eyes etc. The patient should be allowed to narrate his ailments freely and should not be disturbed unless he digresses too much from the subject. We must not put direct questions as in that case the answer that generally comes from the patient is in the form of "Yes" or "No" which is most misleading and will not help us much. We must not ask him questions which bring out answer that confirms to some remedy we may have in mind.

(To be continued)

Homoeopathy in Eye diseases.

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The art of medicine is destined to satisfy an irresistible, imperious and a natural want. History will tell us that it exists from time immemorial both among the savage and civilized people. It sprang from the natural want of man to save the species from degeneration. It aims at the preservation of health, the cure of disease and the physical perfection of men. As the world advanced its importance developed.

Philosophically the world is marching towards improvement and the people is getting intellectually developed and they have begun to think according to the needs of the time. Science of medicine began to march side by side with other branches of science and became a great help to humanity. During this onward march and at the middle of the 18th century there appeared an outstanding personality in Samuel Hahnemann who stood as the savior of mankind by introducing a new system of