

THE SECRETS
OF
SUCCESS IN HOMOEOPATHY.

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THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS IN HOMŒOPATHY.

CHAPTER I.

The field for Homœopathic propaganda is enormous and vast. It will surely be productive of most excellent results provided the thing is wisely handled. For this purpose the educational qualification of the average medical student of Homœopathy should be improved. The bad workman always finds fault with his tools or the result will be that only half baked physicians will come out every year. These Physicians too often possess a smattering of every thing and knowledge of nothing. To assist beginners as well as those who are already in the practice this book has been written ; a careful study of which will lead to sure success in Homœopathy.

The first thing a physician ought to know is how to read the pulse. The points as given by Dr. Eli G. Jones M. D. are cited below.

Always try to know how to read the pulse ! How does it feel to you. Just imagine what you could tell from the pulse if you had to depend on it for a diagnosis of the case. If you will try to guess like that in every patient that comes to you, you will be in a position to diagnose correctly in a short time. What impressions do you get from the pulse. Is there a hardness, a tension to it? If so, then there is pain or congestion somewhere in the body, constriction of the capillaries and a state of inflammation.

If it feels weak, has a discouraged feeling it means an enfeebled nerve power and weakened vitality.

In case of sledge-hammer pulse you should know that the heart is driving blood through the blood vessels with all its force and the blood is being driven to the brain or lungs in an unnatural quantity. Intermittent pulse indicates functional diseases.

Always remember that behind the heart is the nerve power. As the nerve power gets weak and enfeebled it will affect the heart and circulation. When the nerve power and circulation are about normal the pulse feels full, strong and regular, the blood runs clear all through and there is no tension

or friction anywhere. After the pulse examine the tongue.

Red papillae on the tongue indicates the invasion of some disease. This kind of tongue you can find twenty four hours before an attack of Pneumonia or Measles. In normal health the tongue is usually moist, very little coating and hardly any fissure is seen. It is of bright red colour.

In some of the kidney troubles there will be transverse as well as perpendicular fissures. In prolapsus of the uterus you will find deep red fissures far back on the tongue.

A dark purple appearance of the tongue shows imperfect oxidation of the blood. Always know that tongue is the mirror of the stomach.

Homœopathic prescriptions on the appearance of the tongue :—

A red tongue all over with considerably raised papillae indicates Belladonna and Tartar Emetic.

A red indefinite tip, Sulphur. A lead coloured tongue may indicate Arsenicum and a bluish tongue, Digitalis and Acid muriaticum. A whitish coat on one side of the tongue, indicates Rhus Tox ; on both sides, Causticum ; in the middle Phosphorus and Bryonia ; on the root, strongly marked, Sepia, and

a general thick white coat, Bryonia, Antim crud. A map tongue indicates Natrum mur, Ars., Lachesis and Taraxacum. A dry red tongue cracked at the tip, indicates Lachesis. A dry tongue without thirst, Pulsatilla ; a soft tongue with imprints of the teeth—Merc. and Stramonium. A clean tongue, with gastric and other derangements, Cina and Digitalis ; Trembling of the tongue when the patient is requested to put it out or inability to do so indicates in Typhoid Fever, Lachesis.

A heavy and trembling tongue in typhoid conditions specially if the lower jaw hangs down—Lycopodium.

An involuntary darting of the tongue out of the mouth and moving between the lips to and fro, indicates, in similar conditions, Lycopodium. Complete paralysis of the tongue indicates Baryta carb.

The eye is another organ which we should study carefully. Bear in mind that it often confirms what we have seen in the pulse and tongue.

With tension of the pulse we always get contraction of the pupils. If the white of the eye has a clear pearly tint, an abnormal and unnatural brightness about it then know that there is a drain upon the system. This will be well exemplified in

Phthisis Pulmonalis, Advanced cancer, Bright's disease and ulceration of the stomach.

The yellow clouded appearance of the eye denotes, toxic matter in the blood.

A greenish tint indicates decomposition of albumin.

It is by looking at the eyes of your patient that you can tell a patient's condition.

A clear eye with bright expression tells you that your patient feels better and is better.

Some of the diagnostic indications of Dr. Stacy Jones M. D. :—

FACE :—

Contracted features and fanning nostrils indicate chest inflammation ; Forehead wrinkled and brows knit indicates Abdominal inflammation ; excited expression or stupor, twitching indicate Brain inflammation ; Anxious expression, bluish, bloated with smothering indicates chest dropsy ; Skin cold, lips blue, eyes bulging indicates heart diseases ; Blanched cheeks, white lips, Puffy, dark circles around the eyes indicate Chlorosis ; Pale swollen, upper lips indicate Scrofula, worms ; Red face, suffused eyes rapid breathing indicate simple Fever.

Chest.

Abdominal breathing indicates lung inflammation. Exclusive chest breathing indicates abdominal inflammation. **Irregular breathing and deep sleep** indicates brain compression **In-breathing anxious and rapid out-breathing (expiration)** easy and slow, indicates. Hydrothorax—**wheezing, short, Panting breathing** indicates Asthma ; **white tenacious Sputa** indicates chronic Bronchitis. **Pink, yellow or green sputa** that sinks in water indicates disorganization of the lungs.

SKIN :—

Yellow indicates liver disorder—**sallow** indicates Chlorosis, Anæmia. **Waxy Pale** indicates deficiency of red globules in the blood and **blue of infants** indicates Cyanosis.

Hot and dry indicates Fever and general inflammation. **Cold skin with internal heat** indicates internal Congestion.

NERVES & PAINS.

Pains worse by contact, pressure, movement indicates inflammation and pains relieved by pressure non-inflammatory myalgia.

Pains **without heat, swelling or redness** indicates neuralgia.

Pains wandering about the ankle indicates knee joint inflammation. Wakefulness indicates irritation of the nerves, Deep sleep, irresistible stupor indicates brain compression. Twitching during sleep, waking in fright, indicates heart disease (organic) or worms. Sudden jerking of the head and limbs indicates brain irritation and maniapotu.

POSTURE.

Position on the back, sliding down in bed indicates muscular debility, extreme as in typhoid, **Smothering when lying down, must sit up**, indicates chest dropsy. **Position in the back, knees drawn up** indicates abdominal inflammation. This position may, in advanced stages of acute disease, indicate retention of urine; **Position on the stomach affording relief** indicates abdominal pain, spasmodic. **Position with back, neck, and limbs, stiff set, bent** indicates spinal cord irritations,

STOOLS :—

White indicates bile wanting, **mucous and bloody** indicates bowel inflammation. **Watery** indicates bowel irritation, glairy, dark green indicates Brain

dropsy (acute) **Hard, dark** indicates membrane torpid, relaxed.

URINE :—

Red and Scanty indicates inflammation.

Clear and abundant indicates nervous affections. Sediment deposited mostly indicates Liver derangement.

Practical Hints :—

Indication of Bright's Disease :—

Puffiness about the eyes, specially in the morning. Smooth clean tongue—momentary numbness of a finger.

1. Earliest Signs of Pregnancy—

One Sign is the vaginal Pulse ; detected by the index finger, introduced and held firmly on either side, or in the middle of the neck of the womb.

Another is the soft, yielding condition of the os uteri.

Pregnancy may be detected by leaving the hand lightly on abdomen for a while, when rhythmical contraction of the uters will be noticed.

Unconscious new born babe revived :—Hold it by the feet, head downward, in a few seconds it will breathe.

Indication of Diabetes :—constant passing of the tongue over the lips, to moisten them, during conversation.

Is it Bronchitis or Consumption ?—

The hectic fever of chronic Bronchitis comes on toward noon, that of Consumption toward evening

Is it Chicken Pox or Small Pox—

You may open the pustule of Chicken Pox with single stab of a needle at its base, and press out all the contents, but it requires several such stabs around the base of a Small Pox pustule before you can press out all the lymph. By the way, if the pustules of Small Pox on the face be thus opened and emptied of their contents whilst in a liquid state, there will be no pitting—no Pock marks.

Hiccough arrested :—

Anything that will cause sneezing will stop Hiccough.

Indication of organic heart disease :—

Blue lips and bulging eyes.

Indication of a boy or girl during Pregnancy :—

If the expectant mother walks slowly, flat footed, has sunken eyes or craves oysters, it will be a boy. If she walks quickly—with elastic gait, has full eyes craves sweetmeats it will be a girl.

Abrotanum cures Hydrocele in boys. Phos. taken during pregnancy in minute doses will prevent malformation, of the offspring, such as clubfoot, twisted hand and spine curve. The same will also restore secretion of milk in abundance and enrich its quality. Rheumatic affections that have gone to the heart will be cured by Aurum Met. With every little trouble located in the heart there comes hopelessness but when the manifestation of disease is in the lungs there is hopefulness. For Dropsy eat freely of onions. For stone-cutters lung affection Silicea is the remedy.

Tobacco-smoke blown into the ear will dislodge a bug. For constipation, eat one or two oranges daily before breakfast. Constant passing of the tongue over the lips to moisten them during conversation, indicates Diabetes. Long ear-lobes are indication of long life and great endurance. Anything that will cause sneezing will stop Hiccough. (Snuff or pepper). Hold ice to the lobe of the ear and Hiccough will stop atonce.

Rub body all over thoroughly with a coarse woollen cloth or with flesh brush before retiring to bed, this will induce quiet sleep. Thrust your finger nail forcibly under the nail of the great toe of the

patient and it will stop Hysteria. Pressure upon the Anterior fontanelles of an infant will directly induce sleep; when the pressure is removed the child will waken. Snake-bite :—Adminster liquor until intoxication is produced and thus save life-

Eye Signs of Approaching death :—

If on looking at an object both eyes of the patient are opened unnaturally wide, death will ensue in twenty four hours; if one eye only shows this sign, death will occur in a week or two. To secure clear complexion eat carrot soup minus meat with brown bread daily for several weeks. It clears and beautifies the skin Or put flowers of Sulphur in a cup and put new milk on it every morning and wash the face with the milk every night; and lo! a face so fair. It is said that Consumptives should resort to or seek employment in lead factories or be occupied in business where they may daily inhale the fumes of burning rosin or sulphur.

Sciatica :—Adults should take one drop of tincture of Apocynum Cannb. ϕ in a little water every half hour or two untill the disease is vanished. For acute urethral discharge use Gels. ϕ 5 drops every three hours or Cannabis Ind. 1 drop three times a day. Dioscorea 5 drops three times a day

will cure nocturnal emissions and colic. Thuja 30, three times a day will prevent Small Pox.

For Easy Labour :— Begin two weeks in advance of time expected to take Viburnum Op. ϕ 5 drops three times a day ; the result is said to be an easy labour without any after pains. It renders labour easy and quick and prevents cramp and after pains. For membranous Dysmenorrhœa and flooding it is the sheet anchor. Verat. V. (Dilute). For Tympanitis of Typhoid, adult 10 drops every two hours.

Sulph. cures night terrors. Sugar of milk, adult 3 teaspoonfuls in half a teacup of hot milk or hot water, taken one hour, before breakfast will move the bowels in two hours. Insert into the anus a teaspoonful salt and it will cure colic. Puls. taken once every evening, during the season of exposure is prophylactic against Whooping cough. A strong solution of the Cyanide of potash sprinkled about the floors of the house and on stairways wards off Smallpox. No case will occur in that house. If a lady, during pregnancy, is unable to drink water, Phos. taken will remove the trouble. In Opium Poisoning Nux Vom. ϕ 1 drop, every 5 minutes, will restore the patient in 2 hours. For Dropsy eat freely of onion. Nux. Vom. will renew

premature cessation of labour pain in 10 minutes and if there should be no pains to expel the after-birth, the same will induce them directly. Gels. ϕ drop doses after each pain, arrests false labour pains.

Drinking frequently of buttermilk in old age prolongs life by preventing incrustations of the valves of the heart and ossification of the arteries. In Arsenic poisoning drink lime water and milk in equal quantities mixed, copious draughts. Bite of dogs and other animals:—Apply slaked lime paste as thick as mush. Anoint and it will turn green, then apply fresh, do this as often as it turns green, when it remains white the poison is all out. Burns and scalds:—Lime water and linseed oil, equal parts mixed is a best dressing. Ferr. Phos. renews the flow of suppressed lochia, increases appetite, wards off appoplexy. To keep off Smallpox pustules of the face, paint the inside of the thighs with Tinct. Iodine at the outset of the disease and all the pustules will form on the parts painted, none on the face. Plug the rectum with small pieces of ice, in 20 minutes the urine will drop, then a stream flow. A few inhalations of chloroform will start the flow of urine in Stranguary. Insert small pieces

of ice sufficiently into the rectum ; in 10 minutes the patient will restore from opium poisoning. Vomitting of Typhoid may be stopped by applying ice to the lower part of spine. Lying during sleep at night with the head lower than the rest of the body, beautifies the face and the figure, banishes chest pains and lung affections, arrests consumption in the early stage, stops sea-sickness, prevents Appoplexy in old-age, cures Chronic headache and heart disease and greatly relieves all throat troubles. The secret of the benefit lies in this that a larger quantity of oxygenised blood is thus supplied to the affected organs.

One teaspoonful of Gin will arrest Asthma in 1 minute. For Consumption contract Malaria, this produces an excess of bile, which is death to the bacilus, also rub the chest with oxgall.



CHAPTER II.

The principles of Homœopathic Science and philosophy.

1. Let the patient tell his own story without interrupting him, if possible.

This is not always possible as patients very often wander off to other matters. When the patient himself can't tell his story, then friends or attendants must do it.

2. Make it a point to write down each statement on a separate line or paragraph and in the patient's own words so far practicable.

3. Always regard the symptoms given by patients as true, unless you can prove that they are not.

Physician's Cross examination.

1. Never ask a leading question i. e. never ask a question that may be answered by yes or no.

The questions asked should never suggest the answers.

2. Enquire fully (Omitting nothing however small and unimportant it might be) each and every individual symptom or sensation. e, g ; a pain :—

(a) Its exact location, making patient put his or her finger on the spot, if the pain moves or radiates, ascertain the direction and extent of this.

(b) The kind of sensation or pain, what it feels like—Is it a burning or sticking pain, an empty or numb sensation ?

(c) The modalities or aggravations and ameliorations ; everything that aggravates or ameliorates the complaint. These are many ; one of the most important of these is time i. e. the period in the twenty four hours when the complaint is better or worse. Dr, Skinner used to say that time always rules in matters of aggravation and amelioration.

Then as regards circumstance. This includes the effects of posture, touch, motion of all kinds, ascending, descending, it also includes the effect of external influences, wet or dry weather, hot or cold applications, cold or warm air and so on.

(d) Concomittants, i. e. symptoms that accompany or go along with the main complaint, in some other part of the body and which have apparently no direct connection with the main complaint or the suffering part. These concomittants may be found in any part of the body and are of great value. It is best to go rapidly over each anatomical region

and each organ of special sense, not forgetting to ask about sleep, dreams and mental states in the meantime.

3. If the information you want is still incomplete, ask specific questions in case any points have been omitted by the patient. In Chronic cases this should always be done, paying special attention to all the mucous tracts. Viz :—

(a) Alimentary canal from mouth to anus and the various functions as appetite, thirst, desires and aversions, digestion etc.

(b) Respiratory passages, including eyes and nose.

(c) Genito-urinary tract, including menstrual functions, urine and bladder.

(4) In investigating chronic diseases try to find out whether any specific disorder or hereditary tendency lies at the bottom of the illness viz :—

(a) Psora as suggested by itching, scaly skin eruptions.

(b) Syphilis—as suggested by history of chancre, bubo, skin eruptions, sore throat, miscarriages, together with the well known signs of inherited syphilis.

(c) Sycosis—as suggested by warts and condylo-mata.

(d) Vaccinosis—as suggested by mattery headed pimples.

(e) Tubercular—The tubercular miasm is the psoric miasm intensified or the combination of Psora and Syphilis.

Generally we find that the brain or its membranes are most apt to be attacked in childhood, contents of the abdomen in boyhood or girlhood and the lungs in adult life.

In this connection it is better to know what previous treatments the patient has undergone.

(5) The proximate cause :—

In most cases the patients and their friends or attendants are unable or unwilling to tell it.

It may be some mental, moral or physical defect, domestic trouble, sexual error and their results, drunkenness, grief, sorrow, disappointment in love, jealousy, hatred or pecuniary loss, business troubles etc.

(6) The general rule is to examine from above downwards and from within outwards, though in some cases special systems specially the one concerned in the patient's chief complaint, are followed to

the end before other organs or parts or functions are examined.

(7) As regards the value of symptoms :—

Subjective and mental symptoms always take precedence in time and circumstances.

In symptoms connected with aggravations and ameliorations time always rules.

In a complicated case of chronic disease always pay attention to the most recent symptoms and the most recent proximate cause.

Homœopathic cure means that the most recent symptoms should disappear first or in other words the symptoms should disappear in the reverse order of their appearance.

Next the more striking, singular uncommon and peculiar symptoms should be specially examined, for the selected medicine must correspond with these alone to constitute the similimum.

Always secure the following three :—

1. The Similimum.
2. The Single remedy.
3. The Minimum dose.

Avoid the following three mistakes :—

According to Hahnemann there are three mistakes

which the physician can hardly avoid howsoever careful he might be viz :—

1. To suppose that the doses which I have administered are too small.

2. The improper selection of the remedy.

3. Not letting the remedy act for a sufficient length of time.

In the treatment of chronic diseases the too hasty repetition of the dose can not be too carefully avoided.

The whole cure fails if the antipsoric remedies are not allowed to act sufficiently to the end.

Always look for the characteristic symptoms :—

(a) Sensations of the patient or character of the pain.

(b) Locality of the tissue affected.

(c) Among the conditions of aggravations and ameliorations specially look for time.

(d) Find out the concomittant symptoms too.

CHAPTER III.

Details :—The following practical rules of Hahnemann are condensed from Hering.

Rule :—The characteristics of the drug must be similar to the characteristics of the case. For this purpose the more prominent, uncommon and peculiar feature of the case are specially attended to and noted. In order to accomplish the cure this is important.

The symptoms of a case and those of a remedy should not only be alike, one by one, but they should also be of the same rank.

After the examination of a case arrange the symptoms according to their rank for, while carefully comparing several remedies, having the same similarity it is this rank which will decide the selection of the remedy.

Rule II :—According to Hahnemann's theory chronic diseases progress without inwardly, from the less to the more essential parts of our body, from the periphery to the central organs and generally from below upwards. Therefore when selecting a remedy one should choose that which will act in the

opposite direction—"from within outward, from above downward, from the brain and nerves outward and downward to the most outward and lowest of all organs, the skin. All antipsoric remedies of Hahnemann have this peculiarity as characteristic manifestations of a symptom from within outward.

Therefore all symptoms of the sick, having such a direction from within inwards and all symptoms of remedies from within outwards—the opposite direction, are always to be regarded as of the highest importance or value in the choice of the similitum.

Rule III—The symptoms recently developed are the first to yield, older symptoms disappear later as Hering Says :—In long standing diseases, when symptoms or group of symptoms have fallen the sick in a certain order, succeeding each other, more and more being added from time to time to those already existing, in such cases this order should be reversed—During the cures the last ought to disappear first and the first last.

The following are the advantages of this rule :—

(1) When examining a patient, care must be taken to ascertain the order and the time in which the symptoms made their first appearance.

(2) Arrange the symptoms recorded by you according to their value or rank without neglecting any symptom, subjective or objective. Give importance to the symptoms which were last to appear because the remedy should be similar to these alone.

(3) If the patient has been drugged you must give an antidote to those given last.

(4) In chronic cases when you see that the remedy ceases to do any further good after improving a little, a new examination should be made. In this examination always pay a special attention to the new symptoms as these will be then of greater importance.

(5) In this way when we succeed in restoring a chronic case of long standing, his symptoms disappearing in the reverse order as described above, the case can be dismissed as cured without any danger of returning. If not, we should tell the patient even if he be satisfied with a partial cure that he may be sick again.

This 3rd Rule is a perfect one which alone enables the Homœopath to cure the most obstinate cases and give a good prognosis of the case.

With regard to all these consult the organon of

medicine specially the paragraphs from 80 to 94 and also paragraph 193 (Dudgeon).

When a patient begins to feel better after taking the medicine, the medicine should atonce be discontinued or the progress of the cure will be delayed or interfered with. If the medicine cause an aggravation of the existing symptoms the same rule applies as described above.

When the aggravation results from the use of the single, highly potentized remedy given in a single dose it is best proved that the medicine has been correctly prescribed but that it has been given at the wrong time or that the dose has been too powerful.

The rule should be that when the patient is distinctly better or worse then stop the medicine.

The result should be steady and permanent. When the progress of the case ceases, the same medicine may be repeated or another chosen according to circumstances after the case has been re-examined. The safest rule is not to repeat so long as improvement continues and if you repeat at all then give a different potency and not the one previously administered.

It is better not to give a medicine just before the

menstrual period, of course excepting the emergency cases.

Allow a full week to pass from the time the period began before prescribing a new medicine or repeating an old one. In lady patients the case should always be reviewed and re-examined after the menstrual period is well over.

It is a matter of deepest regret that these points are hardly taken notice of by the practising physicians.

Repetition of dose :—No definite rule can be laid down for the repetition of the dose. In very acute disease one single dose may suffice or it may be necessary to repeat the dose at short intervals.

In chronic diseases one dose may act for days, weeks and months or it may be necessary to repeat the dose daily or oftener for a day, a week or even for months.

If the action of the dose administered has once begun then know that it will continue to develop its curative powers however slow the progress might be. No other help by way of medicines is necessary.

If you see that in chronic diseases the drug administered shows a sudden action, the improvement

of the case is very rapid, then either the remedy acted as a palliative only, or was not rightly chosen.

The case should be re-examined and prescribed accordingly. A repetition of the dose, before the one previously administered has developed its effects or before its effects are exhausted, causes an interruption of the whole case and should always be avoided, for such an untimely interference will not only check the progress of the recovery but may so derange the functions of the organism that the recovery may be doubtful.

Therefore the greatest care should be taken never to repeat the dose or prescribe some other medicine so long as the effects of the dose last taken have not been fully exhausted. This dose should always be a single dose or it may be a single dose dissolved in a few ounces of water and given at short intervals in broken doses.

CHAPTER IV.

Single or isolated symptoms :—

It is extremely disappointing to prescribe on isolated symptoms or small group of symptoms. In cases where isolated symptoms or small groups of symptoms occur it is better to go more thoroughly into the family history in order to discover the patient's constitutional remedy.

For example, a patient may complain of some obscure sensations in the chest or abdomen or of some disturbing throat or nasal symptoms.

Several remedies may be suggested for this. Superficial case taking ends with no certain remedy in sight. Thorough history-taking however, reveals certain basic tendencies which the patient has at all times manifested throughout his life, for example, he has always been sensitive to cold and has taken cold easily, subject to offensive footsweat and occasional boils. And he is now inclined to constipation, has a dry hacking cough with a chronic pharyngeal catarrh.

Now, to give him *Sticta Pulm*, or *Cistus cand*, or some other superficially indicated remedy is simply

to miss the case hopelessly but to prescribe Silicea for him, is to go right down to the foundation of his troubles and so dig them out, root and branch. This is what is called real Hamœopathic prescribing. There is no other way to successfully treat a chronic disease. The sooner we learn this way the better for humanity.

. For the sake of facilitating the finding and remembering the characteristic symptoms we divide them systematically into four different kinds, each of which may in a given case, characterize the medicine.

First we have the kind of pain or altered sensation, as for instance, the soreness or sensation as from a bruise under Arnica, which has few other kinds of altered sensation or the burning stinging pain under Apis.

Many medicines have burning pain as Arsenic, Carbo. veg, Phos, and many others have stinging, pricking pains but few have burning, stinging pain so characteristic as Apis.

Secondly we have the locality, as for example, under Lachesis the left ovary and under Apis the right.

Under Clematis erecta the rt. testicle and under

Rhododendron the left testicle. Again we have the direction in which the pains and altered sensations attack the organism : we know, for instance, that when rheumatic pains first attack the feet and extend upwards it is characteristic of *Ledum*, but that if similar pains begin on the upper part of the body and extend downwards, then it is characteristic of *Rhododendron*.

In Angina we know that if the left side of the throat is first attacked and the inflammation or ulceration extended to the rt. side, it is characteristic of *Lachesis* but if the affection begins on the rt. side and later extends to the left side, then it is characteristic of *Lycopodium*.

Thirdly, we have the conditions and they form by far the most important characteristic symptoms. The time of the day when the diseased condition is aggravated or ameliorated comes first to be considered. Some medicines are known to possess this condition in an eminent degree ; as for instance, *Nux. Vom.* and *Sulphuric acid*, in the morning. *Natrum mur.* 10 a. m., *Argentum* at noon ; *Lycopod.* at 4 p. m., *Puls.* at sunset, *Phos* : before midnight, *Kali Carb* at 3 a. m. etc.

The position of the body :—Rest or motion,

standing or sitting or rising from a seat are very important conditions. We find an aggravation from rest under Rhus tox, and aggravation by motion under Bryon; although these two medicines are very similar in other respects. Standing aggravates under Sulphur, sitting aggravates under Lycopod. and ameliorates under Colchicum; while rising from a seat is aggravated under Rhus and Lycopodium but the condition is ameliorated after rising from a seat and when beginning to move, by the same two medicines. Aggravation after sleep is under Lachesis and Lachesis will never be indicated if the opposite is present, amelioration after sleep under Phos. Under the condition also belong the effects of the various articles of food and drink. The aggravations from coffee, tobacco and spirituous drinks we find under Nux. Vom.

Bad effects, specially headache from small quantities of wine are under Zinc, the bad effects from continuous over-indulgence in beer are under Kali Bich, the aggravations from Lemonade under Selenium, the ill effects caused upon a diseased conditions by oysters under Lycopod; bad results from pastry and pork under Puls. The amelioration from eating fruit we find under Ferrum.

Fourthly and lastly, we have the concomittant symptoms, which although yet few, form strong characteristic indication.

For instance toothache with a swollen face, we find under Chammomilla and Mercurious and while the swollen face under Chammo is red, that under Mercurious is hard and pale.

Toothache with paleness of the face we find under Puls. Fever with thirstlessness under Puls. and Sabadilla or with unquenchable thirst under Natrum mur, The knowledge of the characteristic symptoms of medicines is indispensable if we wish to be successful in the practice of Homœopathy because it is one of our fundamental practical rules that the characteristic symptoms of the only truly curative remedy must correspond with the characteristic symptoms of the patient.

The principles of Hahnemanian teaching :—

By way of illustration let us take a patient who complains of Diarrhœa.

Now the Allopathist is satisfied that the disease is Diarrhœa ; that it should be checked at once and he prescribes his usual Panacea, Opium in some form or other.

We, Homœopathists, seek to know more than the meagre knowledge that the patient has diarrhœa, we examine him as Hahnemann has taught us and as it is the duty of every true Homœopathician. We first of all ask him as to when his Diarrhœa began, that he was first attacked in the morning or had for some days always been worse in the morning.

We know one condition, namely, time and know that Bryonia, Sulphur, Podophylum and Thuja, besides other medicines, preeminently produce and cure morning Diarrhœa. We know that Bryonia has morning Diarrhœa, which takes place as soon as the person has risen from the bed and begins to move about. We know that the Podophylum evacuations are generally green; that the Diarrhœa characteristic of Sulphur drives the patient out of bed, the call is imperative.

“The stool is discharged suddenly and almost involuntarily, he cannot rise from his bed sufficiently fast.”

This one single symptom is well observed and recorded in Hahnemann’s chronic diseases.

The Thuja morning Diarrhœa—Diarrhœa comes on after breakfast and this symptom although it is not often met with we find under Thuja as Diarrhœa

every day after breakfast. When we see that a patient had a painless, watery Diarrhoea which continued during the forenoon and was better in the afternoon we need not choose long but administer one dose of Sulphur, for not only the time and condition are the characteristics of the remedy but the quality of the discharges also.

Now if we continue our examination of the patient we will undoubtedly obtain further symptoms all indicating "Sulphur." That is why the characteristic symptoms are of so much value and importance.



CHAPTER V.

Chronic disease and its relation to heredity.

In its acute primary uncomplicated form disease may be easily cured but the cure of chronic, secondary complicated disease is not an easy affair.

Control and cure of diseases depend first upon the diagnosis of dyscrasia, basic tendency or predisposition and second upon the ability to effect a real cure instead of mere palliation or suppression of acute diseases in all its forms. If we can remove and cure all the existing manifestations of diseases we may safely leave the removal of the inner latent inherited tendencies to the operation of time and the invincible resisting power of the living organism. Once the vital force is freed from the awful condition of the suppressed disease it will react normally and begin to store up energy.

It is at this point that the tremendous responsibility of the medical profession is judged both for existing conditions and for the future.

The medical profession has accumulated a burden of guilt in its habitual employment of palliative and suppressive measure in the treatment of

diseases since time immemorial, and when to this is added the direct inoculation and spreading of disease by vaccination and the so called modern serum therapy which, to speak the truth breaks down the divinely established wall of separation between the animal and human species, thereby making the record of the medical profession so black that it becomes difficult to speak of it in terms of moderation. No treatment is better than bad treatment. The patient suffering from chronic diseases which has been suppressed, is none the better than before. On the contrary he feels much worse. As for example, if Syphilis is suppressed the only favourable condition that is seen, is this, that the power of contagion is rendered superficially less and less acutely dangerous to the community. not obvious to his friends and relatives and that his social condition is rendered more tolerable.

But because it is suppressed or driven inwards it will attack the deeper and more vital organs of the system. The result is that the misery of the subject becomes one, long-drawn out, with no gleam of light or hope for the future. In this way suppression produces a chronic complicated state which comes under the head of heredity and to the basis of the dyscrasia.

or diathesis which is transmitted from generation to generation,—becoming more complicated at each suppression. *Suppression is always at the root of all chronic diseases.*

Diseased parents can not give birth to healthy children just as a corrupt tree can not bring forth good fruit.

These suppressed chronic states should be recognised by physicians who should accept the law of cure and make themselves thoroughly competent to apply it in the treatment of diseases.

Besides, the public should be awakened to the need for medical reform and instructed in the broad general principles of Homœopathic science and philosophy or these giagantic evils are sure to exist in this world. Along with the advancement and acceptance of Homœopathic ideas these evils will disappear from the world.

Homœopathic medicines cure as well prevent disease.

They include mental and physical as well as psychical diseases. Homœopathic treatment involves the regeneration of humanity and a higher plane of living. It traces the disease to its source and fights accordingly. It attacks the disease itself at its

fountain-head and recognises that life is more than a mere mechanism.

Change in the functions of the organism and its life processes must begin at the centre and work outward. Growth, nutrition and repair of the body is brought about by digestion and assimilation of agreeable similar substances. Disease means perverted vital action. The cure of disease, which is nothing but the restoration of functional harmony, is effected by the similar remedy which equalises the functions of the perverted organs by virtue of its similarity under the law of mutual action. Hence the necessity of the Homœopathic law of cure.

The advantages of medical treatment before conception :—

Pregnant mothers should submit themselves to observation, direction and treatment as early in pregnancy as possible. Besides general hygiene, direction to the patient, an occasional examination of the urine and mechanical measurements of the pelvic diameters and certain examinations to determine the condition of the soft parts and position of the fœtus in uterus, are also necessary to meet the mechanical difficulties which may arise.

In Homœopathic Practice the *patient* must be

considered. For this purpose a comprehensive investigation and study of the patient's heredity and entire life-history is necessary to know for certain what elements have entered into the case to produce changes different from the normal standard of health. A history of all the patients' diseases should be noted in chronological order, with notes of any thing peculiar or unusual seen.

Besides, the treatment received by the patient as well as the character of the recoveries whether partial, delayed or complete should be noted. Drugs used last by the patient should be noted as fully as possible.

Sequelæ of acute diseases specially of infectious diseases of childhood should be carefully noted because these indicate not only the degree of the patient's vital resistance but the existence of the chronic miasms. Evidences of suppressed disease and effects of these should be faithfully sought for and recorded.

Habits of life, social environment, domestic circumstances and sexual relations should be investigated. History and consequences of physical accidents and injuries, mental shocks or experiences, emotional sufferings, resulting from anger, grief,

shame, jealousy ; disappointment in love etc. in short physical and psychical trauma of all kinds, including hysterical symptoms present should all be ascertained.

The menstrual symptoms should be most carefully noted with concomittants, because this clears the most significant characteristics of the patient's reproductive life.

After examining the patient, her family-history should be inquired into, parents living or dead—their condition of health, if living, cause of death and age of death, if dead, existence of family diseases or dyscrasias as shown not only in patient's parents but in their brothers and sisters and parents. The patient's brothers and sisters should be inquired after and their medical history briefly taken down. All of this applies not only to the prospective mother but her husband or fiance and the prospective father should not be forgotten.

It is of the utmost importance that the fathers' sexual history should be known specially if there should be any Gonorrhœal or Syphilitic taint. Every point bearing upon the existence of any chronic disease, dyscrasia or diathesis in the father, should be carefully considered in its almost inevitable reia-

tion to the mother and child and given its due weight in determining the treatment of all the parties involved. His habits should be carefully ascertained, including his use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs and his sexual habits.

Possessed of all the above qualifications the physician is in a position to intelligently plan and carry out a course of treatment which will not only benefit the diseased father and the mother but also the children born or unborn. Thus we see that upon physicians alone depend the duty of raising the standard of health and happiness of the present and future generations.

It will be a great mistake to limit the practical application of the Homœopathic principles to the mere administration of medicines to the already sick. Homœopathy is broader than that. Its basic philosophy includes not only the diseases of man, mental physical and psychical but man in all its cosmic relations,

Its views of the constitution of man and matter, of the nature of life and health diseases are based upon external and immutable law and are as broad as the universe itself.

The man whose mind is thoroughly imbued with

the principles of Homoeopathic philosophy, occupies a view-point from which not only may he intelligently see the entire horizon of medical and philosophical thought but penetrate deeply into many subjects which are mysterious to the uninformed. He may exercise a beneficent power, second to none, over the unborn as well as present generations, He may not only heal the sick, but he may remove the causes of disease, overcome or prevent development of inherited or acquired morbid tendencies, facilitate normal development of the growing organism and distinctly raise the standard of individual life.

By his advice, instruction and treatment he may not only improve the species physically, but mentally and morally, imparting new impulse toward a higher life and a broader outlook upon the universe.

CHAPTER VI.

Get by heart the Fifty two rules of Hahnemann's Philosophy as given below. After carefully reading the previous chapters you will easily learn them and need not go through voluminous works.

1. *Law of Cure.*—"The only natural law of cure, Similia Similibus curentur." Org. p. 42.)

2. *The Single Drug.*—"The day will dawn, when Physicians will employ for the extinction and cure of disease, whose symptoms they have investigated, one single medicinal substance." (M.M.P., Vol. i, p. 2.)

3. *The "Like" remedy.*—"In order to cure gently, quickly, unfailingly and permanently, select for every case of disease a medicine capable of calling forth by itself an affection similar to that which it is intended to cure." (Org. p. 43.)

4. *Reaction to Single Dose.*—"By means of a single dose of a carefully selected remedy, the homœopathic practitioner often produces an improvement in the state of his patient which continues even to the restoration of health. This result could not have been obtained if the dose had been repeated

or if another remedy had been given." (Chr. Dis. p. 157.)

5. *Vital Reaction*.—...Cure can only come by the stimulation of vital reaction against disease." (Organon Prefao.)

6. *Potencies for Provings*.—"For the provings of medicines on healthy individuals, dilutions and dynamizations are to be employed as high as used for the treatment of disease....." (M.M.P. Vol. 1, p. 20.)

7. *Dynamized Doses get in*.—"The very small doses" (of homœopathy) "produce the uncommon effects they do just because they are not so large as to render it necessary for the organism to get rid of them by the revolutionary process of evacuation." (M. M. P. Vol. I. p. 3.)

"Drugs should be tried only upon healthy, but sensitive and susceptible persons." (Org., p. 126.)

8. *The Ideal Cure*.—"The highest aim of healing is the speedy, gentle, and permanent restitution of health, or alleviation and obliteration of disease in its entire extent, in the shortest, most reliable, and safest manner, according to clearly intelligible reasons." (Org., p. 65.)

9. *Totality of Symptoms*.—"When a physician has succeeded in entirely removing all the symptoms, he

will certainly have cancelled the internal and obscure cause of disease." (Org., p. 188)

"Besides the totality of symptoms, it is impossible to discover any other manifestation by which diseases could express their need of relief." (Org., p. 70.)

10. *Taking the Case.*—"Write down everything in precisely the same expressions used by the patient and his attendants." (Org., p. 112.)

"Never ask a question that the patient can answer by 'yes' or 'no'. (Org., p. 813.)

"...We merely require to put down after each symptom all the medicines which can produce such a symptom with tolerable accuracy...

"From the list so prepared we shall be able to perceive which among the medicines covers most of the symptoms present, especially the most peculiar and characteristic ones...and this is the remedy sought for." (M. M. P., Vol. I, p. 23.)

11. *Grading of Symptoms.*—"The state of the patient's mind and temperament is often of most decisive importance in the homœopathic selection of the remedy." (Org., p. 158.)

"The more prominent uncommon, and peculiar characteristic features of the case are especially, and

almost exclusively considered and noted ; for these in particular should bear the closest similitude to the symptoms of the desired medicine, if that is to accomplish the cure." (Org., p. 137.)

Hahnemann says that, where disease and remedy present "prominent, uncommon and characteristic symptoms, a disease of recent date will be usually cancelled and extinguished without additional discomfort by the first dose of the remedy." (Org., p. 138.)

"A true physician will know how to avoid the habit of considering certain remedies as favourites. (Org., p. 175.)

12. *Administration of Remedy.*—"The best time for taking an antipsoric remedy is in the morning before breakfast.

"The patient should wait an hour or at least half-an-hour before eating or drinking." (Chr. Dis, p. 174.)

13. *To increase the effect of the Remedy.*—"To increase the effect of a remedy, it may be dissolved in a larger quantity of water... (Org., p. 185.)

14. *Repetition in acute disease.*—"In acute diseases the time for the repetition of the proper remedy is

regulated by the rate at which the disease runs its course." Org., P. 217.)

15. *To Augment effect of dose.*—"The effect of a homœopathic dose is augmented by increasing the quantity of fluid in which the medicine is dissolved preparatory to its administration, while the actual quantity of medicinal substance remains the same." (Org., p. 185.)

16. *Curing Individual Symptoms.*—"The patient sometimes desires his physician to cure a certain troublesome symptom first of all. This cannot be done..." (Chr. Dis., p. 172.)

17. *Length of Treatment in chronic Diseases.*—"A great chronic disease may be cured in the space of one or two years, provided it has not been mismanaged by allopathic treatment to the extent of having become incurable. One or two years ought to be considered a short treatment." (Chr- Dis., p. 173.)

"No one but an ignorant quack can promise to cure an inveterate chronic disease in four or six weeks..." (Chr. Dis., p. 173.)

18. *Homœopathic Aggravation.*—"A slight homœopathic aggravation during the first hours is quite in order and in case of acute disease, generally serves.

as an excellent indication that it will yield to the 1st. dose." (Org., p. 140.)

19. *Diseased Parts very Susceptible to "like" Remedy.*—"The smallest possible dose of homœopathic medicine, just strong enough to create the slightest homœopathic aggravation, will operate chiefly upon the diseased part of the body, which have become extremely susceptible of a stimulus so similar to their own disease." (Org., p. 183.)

20. *Amelioration (early signs of).*—"If the antipsoric treatment be properly conducted, the strength of the patient ought to increase from the very beginning of the treatment." (Chr. Dis., p. 174.)

When we hear a patient say, "No, there is really not much change, but I feel ever so much better," know we are on the right path.

"Incipient improvement, however slight, is indicated by increased sense of comfort, greater tranquillity and freedom of mind, heightened courage and a return of naturalness in the feelings of the patient.

"The signs of aggravation, however slight they may be, are the opposite of the preceding, and consist in an embarrassed, helpless state of mind, while the

deportment, attitude, and actions of patient appeal to our sympathy." (*Org.* p. 174.)

21. *Order of cure.*—"The thorough cure of a widely-ramified chronic disease is indicated by the most important organs being first relieved." (*Chr. Dis.*, p. 7.)

22. *Signs of Perfect Cure of Chronic disease.*—"...Chronic diseases if they are thoroughly cured, always terminate in some cutaneous eruption..." (*Chr.*, *Dis.*, p. 7.)

23. *Non-interference with Remedies.*—"Chronic patients must avoid domestic remedies...intermediate medicines of any kind, must abstain carefully from perfumes, scented waters, tooth powder, etc." (*Chr. Dis.* p. 139.)

24. *Coffee, Tea, Vinegar and Lemonjuice.*—Coffee also according to Hahnemann, "has pernicious effects upon both body and soul."

While tea, "secretly and infallibly weakens the treatment of chronic diseases. (*Chr. Dis.*, p. 139.)

"Vinegar and lemonjuice" (he says) "are hurtful in nervous and abdominal complaints; moreover, they either neutralize or increase the effect of certain remedies." (*Ibid.*, p. 142.)

25. *Emotions especially Interfere.*—"Grief, sorrow, vexation, an unhappy marriage, a growing conscience, bereavement, are capable of rousing a latent chronic disease into activity, (he says) than excessive fatigue, wounds and injuries, starvation, or unwholesome food,.....He notices that "a mother in vacillating health may be attacked with incurable lung trouble, or cancer of the breast, in consequence of the sudden death of her only son." (Chr. Dis., p. 144.)

26. *Diet.*—Strict diet is not the curative agent in the treatment of chronic diseases.....This is proved by the fact that many chronic patient have followed for years the strictest diet without being able to obtain relief." (Chr. Dis., p. 137.)

27. *Every part of the body receptive of Drugs.*—"Every part of the body, endowed with sensitive nerves, is capable of receiving the influence of medicines."

"Besides the stomach, the tongue and mouth are the parts most susceptible of medicinal impressions : but the lining membrane of the nose possesses this susceptibility in a high degree. Also the rectum, genitals, and all sensitive organs of our body are

almost equally susceptible of medicinal effects. For this reason, part denuded of cuticle, wounded and ulcerated surfaces, will allow the effect of medicines to penetrate quite as readily as if they had been administered by the mouth.....
(*Org.* p, 18³.)

28. *Non-interference with reaction.*—"The fundamental rule (in chronic disease) is this, to let the carefully selected homœopathic antipsoric act as long as it is capable of exercising curative influence and there is a visible improvement going on in the system." (*Ibid.*)

29. *Sac. Lac.*—"If the patient should wish to take medicine every day, the Homœopathic physician may give him every day, a dose of sugar of milk, all these powders being marked with successive numbers. "Sugar of milk, is admirably adapted to the kind of innocent deception." (*Chr. Dis.*, p. 164.)

Three mistakes.—"There are three mistakes which a physician cannot too carefully avoid...

30. *Fist : District of Potencies*—"First to suppose that the doses which I have indicated as the proper doses in the treatment of chronic disease and which long experience and close observation have induced me to adopt are too small.....Nothing is lost by

giving even smaller doses than those which I have indicated. The doses can scarcely be too much reduced, provided the effects of the remedy are not disturbed by improper food... ." (Chr. Dis., p. 152).

31. *Second, bad Prescribing.*—"The second great mistake is, the improper use of a remedy....owing to carelessness, laziness, and levity...by physicians who know nothing of the Homœopathic doctrine (Chr. Dis. p: 152.)

32. *Repertories.*—"He may avail himself of the existing repertories to become approximately acquainted with the true remedy. But as those repertories only contain general indications, it is necessary that the remedies found indicated in those works should afterwards be carefully studied out in the *materia medica.*" (Chr. Dis., p. 153.)

33. *The quack ; The Homicidal Dabbler.*—"A Physician not willing to take this trouble, and who by means of these general indications despatches one patient after the other, deserves not the name of a true Homœopathist. He is a mere quack, changing his remedies every moment till the poor patient loses his temper and is obliged to leave the homicidal dabbler. It is by such levity as this that true homœopathy is injured". (Chr., Dis., p. 153.)

34. *Third great mistake, too hasty Repetition.*—“The third great mistake which cannot be too carefully avoided in the treatment of chronic diseases, is the too hasty repetition of the dose.

“...superficial observers are apt to suppose that a remedy, after having favourably acted for eight or ten days, can act no more...It may take twenty-four or thirty days ...To give another remedy before the lapse of this period would be the height of folly...”

35. *To hasten the Cure.*—“The surest and safest way of hastening the cure is to let the medicine act as long as the improvement of the patient continues.” (Chr. Dis., p. 153.)

36. *Again Non-interference.* “The physician must be on his guard against interrupting the action of the antipsoric remedy which he has given to the patient. Let him not exhibit an intermediate remedy, on account of a little headache which may perhaps come the day after the remedy was given or another remedy for a sore throat or diarrhœa, or a little pain, etc.

37. *Let the remedy Act.*—“The rule is that the carefully selected homœopathic remedy should act until it has completed its effect.” (Chr. Dis., p. 150.)

38. *Length of action of a Dose.*—"A very fine dose of a well-selected homœopathic remedy, if uninterrupted in its action, will gradually accomplish all of the curative effect it is capable of producing, in a period varying from 40 to 100 days." (Org., p. 171.)

39. *Empirical Repetition.*—"It is a practice with many homœopathic physicians to furnish the patient with several doses of the same remedy, advising him to take them at certain intervals according to his discretion. This is empiricism." (Chr. Dis., p. 160.)

40. *Must prescribe everytime.*—"The homœopathic physician ought to examine the symptoms every time he prescribes: otherwise he cannot know whether the same remedy is indicated a second time or whether a medicine is at all appropriate." (Chr. Dis., p. 160.)

41. *Repetition more often needed in acute Disease.*—"A second dose of the same remedy may be given immediately after the first, when the well chosen remedy has produced a good effect, but had not acted long enough to cure the disease. This occurs seldom in chronic diseases; but it occurs frequently in acute diseases; and those chronic that border upon the acute."

42. *When to repeat.*—"When it becomes evident that the medicine has ceased to act, same as before, and no new or troublesome symptoms having made their appearance. All this would show that the same remedy is again indicated." (Chr. Dis., p. p. 160-161.)

43. *Potentization.*—"...the properties of crude medicinal substances again, when they are fluid by repeated succussion with unmedicinal fluids, and when they are dry by frequent continued trituration with unmedicinal powder, that when these processes are carried very far, even substances in which for centuries no medicinal power has been observed in their crude state, display under this manipulation a power of acting on the health of man that is quite astonishing." (M. M. P., Vol. ii, p. 45.)

44, *The great forces entirely Imponderable.*—"Physical sciences teach that there are great forces (potencies which are entirely imponderable, like heat, light, &c.,.....let them determine, if they can, the weight of angry words causing a bilious fever, or the weight of afflicting news that can kill an affectionate mother, when she hears of the death of an only son....." (Org., p. 222.)

45. *Potentization.*—"It must be remembered that

the power of homœopathic medicine is augmented (Potentiated) by friction and succussion at each successive division and comminution." (Org., p. 222.)

46. *Must do provings with Potentized Drugs.*—Org, p. 127. The most recent experiments have taught that crude medicinal substances, if taken by an experimenter" (a prover) "ascertaining their peculiar effects, will not disclose the same wealth of latent powers as when they are taken in a highly attenuated state, potentized by means of trituration and succussion."

47. *Insoluble Substances become Soluble after three Triturations.*—"Chemistry is not acquainted with the fact that all substances after having been triturated up to the millionth degree (up to the 3rd cent. potency) can be dissolved in either alcohol or water." (Chr. Dis., p. 192).

48. *Effect of Potentization Marvellous.*—The alteration which is effected in the properties of natural substances, especially medicinal substances, either by triturating or shaking them in conjunction with a non-medicinal powder or liquid, is almost marvellous." (Chr. Dis., p. 187.)

49. *Insolubles become Soluble, &c.*—"Sepia" (cuttlefish juice) soluble only in water ; when triturated

it becomes soluble in alcohol..." Petroleum, insoluble in water and alcohol; by means of trituration soluble in both."

"Lycopodium" (spores of clubmoss) "floats on alcohol and water unaffected by either: trituration makes it soluble in either and develops such powerful medicinal action in the drug that its use requires great care". (Chr. Dis. p. 187.)

50. *Globules retain medicinal powers for years.*— "Globules moistened with the 30th potentiated dilution and then dried, retain their full strength undiminished for at least eighteen or twenty years (as far as my experience reaches), even if the vial had been opened a thousand time, provided it had been well protected from heat and sunlight." (Org., p. 224.)

51. *Facts speak.*—"The truth of my proposition is demonstrated by experiences in which I have more faith than in my intelligence." (Chr. Dis., p. p. 155. 156.)

52. *Laws of cure must be obeyed.*— "Unless the physician imitate my method he cannot expect to solve the highest problems of medical science, of curing those important chronic diseases, which have remained uncured until I discovered their true character and proper treatment." (Chr. Dis., p. 156.)

Case-taking Scheme.

Every physician is sure to meet with failures if he can't select the right remedy. The following points will prove greatly helpful for the purpose :—

1. Name.
2. Address.
3. Age.
4. General condition and appearance of the patient (thin or fat, tall or short.)
5. Is the patient chilly or can bear heat and cold easily.
6. Is there any skin disease, any growth or warts on any part or parts of his body.
7. Family history :—

Inquire reg : parents, brothers, and sisters and the patient's, own children. Note the state of their health or the cause of their death with age at which they died.

8. Personal history :—

Environment :—Nature of work and its surroundings, habits as to exercise, food, tea, alcohol and tobacco.

Previous illness or accidents :—

Present illness, time and mode of its origin, the order in which the symptoms, appeared and the chief symptoms which trouble the patient now ; treatment (if any) already employed.

9. Day or night, Summer, Winter, rainy weather, new moon or full moon. Does any of these produce change of his symptoms.

10. What gives the patient the greatest trouble at the present moment.

11. Take a full history of the patient's health from her very childhood up to the present time. What disease she suffered from in her life. This will enable you to understand the resisting power of your patient's system.

12. Take a note of the special organs of sense viz :—

Eyes, ears, nose, tongue as well as the head, forehead, face mouth, tooth, gums, throat, shoulder, neck, larynx, lungs, heart, chest, stomach, kidney, bladder, urine, stool, upper and lower extremities.

13. Generative organs.

14. Mense—

If it is with any pain before, during or after, quantity abnormal or not, colour and smell ; discharge excoriating or bland.

15. Rectum and Anus :—

Is there any pain discharge or eruptions ?

16. Fever :—

Time of appearance, mention fully the three stages viz ; chill, heat and sweat, giving a brief description of each and in the meantime do not forget about the thirst, headache and vomiting etc.

17. Aversions and desires :—Whether the patient likes or dislikes the following :—

Sweet, bitter, salt, pungent, warm and cold food, fish, meat, egg, milk, Ghee etc.

18. Which side does the patient sleep on ?

19. Modalities, i. e. aggravations and ameliorations. With regard to these always remember that time always rules.

20. Mental symptom :—

This is the most, prominent of all. Hahnemann taught us that mind is the key to the man. Man consists of what he thinks and what he loves and there is nothing else in man. If these two grand parts of man viz :—the will and the understanding be separated it means insanity, disorder and death.

All medicines operate upon the will and understanding, affecting man in his ability to think or to will and ultimately upon the tissues, the functions

and sensations. Thus in the study of Aurum we find that the affections are most disturbed by that drug. Man's highest possible love is for his life. Aurum so destroys this that he does not love his life, he will commit suicide. Here this one symptom is all-sufficient (Kent's philosophy, page : 25—26.)

21. Constitutions or temperament. If you prescribe on the constitution or temperament of your patient you will never fail. Thus always remember the leucophlegmatic temperament of calc. carb. who are also fair, fat and flabby. You can cure a blonde of mild, gentle, timid and yielding disposition with pulsatilla because she is easily moved to laughter or tears and can achieve wonderful cure with Nux. Vom. in the nervobillious temperament who are disposed to anger, spite or deception while phos. is adapted to tall, slender persons of sanguine temperament, fair skin, delicate eye-lashes etc.

22. What is the taste of the mouth ?

23. Does he drink water ?

24. Can he sleep soundly ?

RECORD KEEPING.

It is not possible to remember what had been given to a patient a week or more ago. Suppose you have been treating a patient for three years. She has been improving under your treatment but for some reason she goes into the hands of another Homœopath.

What can he do without ascertaining what you have done for her? It is necessary for the patient when living in the same town to be faithful and true to the physician who has done some good for him. Men who think more of getting money than anything else will jump in and prescribe for your patients.

However the physician ought to have an image of the case before his eyes specially with regard to chronic diseases. Its another advantage is that you can study it in all its parts and draw from it the characteristic symptoms—But “without records you are at sea without compass or rudder”. When the image of the disease has passed from mind its very nature is gone.

After the first prescription your patient may have an aggravation. It is well to know the date

of this and about how long it lasted and to keep watch of it. If no change has taken place, the same image may continue to appear before the mind, but if changes have occurred and are continuously appearing in the symptoms you will find that no medicine can be administered. Symptoms that come and go can not guide anybody to prescribe any remedy. You have to watch and wait.

Again suppose a patient comes to you from a long distance for some three years. All of a sudden he gets worse and calls in a Homœopath. He gives a medicine and he improves wonderfully. Now what can you do? You do not know what it was. You write to the physician but he has forgotten what it was. Therefore without records you can not do. It is necessary when a patient goes from one physician to another to write out the remedy or remedies the patient was on. It is the duty of the physician to furnish such information.

COMPARISON OF DRUGS.

Suppose you go to a field and see two or three hundred cattle. They all look alike to you like so many symptoms of the *Materia Medica*, yet the man in charge of them knows each one. How

does he know them? He knows them by certain marks and distinctions which he has learnt by familiarity with them. In this way you can know one drug from another by studying their points of difference.

Again there are drugs which antidote each other. If you give Nux. Vomica for a cold and continue longer it will make the patient go crazy with headache and will not be relieved unless you give him coffea to antidote Nux. Vom.

Also there are remedies which are complementary to each other i. e. one drug completes a cure which the other begins but it is unable to effect a complete cure. Such relations exist between Belladonna and Calcarea.

There is also the relation of enmity. Such drugs are China and Psorinum; Apis and Rhus. Tox.; Phosphorous and Causticum and Silicia and Mercury.

The Lycopodium patient can not eat oysters, they make him sick. Oysters seem to poison the Lyc. patient, just as onions are a poison to the Thuja patient. The Oxalic Acid patient can not eat straw berries. If you ever have a patient get sick from eating straw berries, tomatoes or oysters, and

you have no Homœopathic remedies at hand, it is a good thing to remember that cheese will digest straw berries or tomatoes or oysters in a few minutes.

If you prescribe Rhus Tox for a patient and don't forbid him to take his bath every day your patient will not recover under your treatment in spite of your best selection of the remedy, because bathing will antidote the effect of your remedy in this case. So it is very important to have a wider knowledge about relationship of drugs.

Distilled water or water that has been boiled is preferable to tap-water for administration of the dose of medicines.

According to Hahnemann in acute cases medicines should be given at short intervals but in chronic cases at longer intervals. The best time for giving medicine is from an hour to half an hour before food. But with regard to Arsenic and Iron these should be given immediately after food. The sign ϕ is used for mother-tinctures.

Excepting dangerous acute cases patients should not be awakened from sleep to take medicines.







