

ALL ABOUT A TRUE PHYSICIAN

BY
M. FAYAZUDDIN

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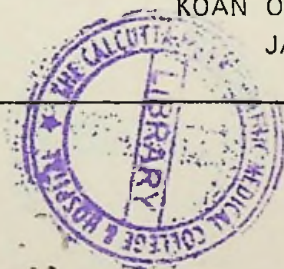
ALL ABOUT A TRUE PHYSICIAN

BY
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"FACE TO FACE WITH THE PATIENT:
REMEMBER THAT HE IS SICK, NOT THE
STATION OR HIS WEALTH. COMPARE
RICH MAN'S HANDFUL OF GOLD WITH
POOR MAN'S TEARS OF GRATITUDE.
'WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?'"

KOAN OGETA
JAPAN



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"The real study of the sick man is the meditation on all his symptoms, and to become wise in symptoms is to become an able prescriber."

Margaret C. LEWIS

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P R E F A C E

This little work of mine is a compilation from all the literature at my command on the QUALITIES, DUTIES, and RESPONSIBILITIES of physicians who endeavour to perfect themselves in the art of facile prescribing according to the Law of Similars.

There is a great scope for developing some of the 'Tips' given in this book-let and one who takes pains to do so will be duly rewarded in due course.

On my part, I developed Dr. Kent's 'tip' :

"Keep in a series of complimentary remedies. We can never cure if we select a remedy for a part of the symptoms and as others come up, give a remedy that is not the complement."

It covers nearly 50 pages and it is awaiting publication.

M. FAYAZUDDIN



All About A True Physician

1. I hold that a physician who gives up a case before the patient dies is on par with the soldier who runs away from the enemy. J. C. BURNETT.

2. The physician who is not capable of entering into the soul of his patient by the light of his knowledge and intelligence is not fit for the treatment of disease. CHARAK SAMHITA

3. The Homoeopathic physician must of necessity be a hard student everyday of the year and prepare to all possible conditions and contingencies. The lazy doctor has no place in the ranks of homoeopathy. W. A. YINGLING

4. The true physician is one who regards the humblest of men as his brother. HAHNEMANN

5. The physician must win the goodwill of the public. However skillful your science, however dignified your conduct, you cannot impart to advantage the good within you, unless you hold the confidence of your people. You must understand man and public's state of mind. You who are interested in life, who must listen to naked truth, who must hear the confession of shameful sin, need character and gentleness; avoid gossip, silence is better, nor need I warn you against drunkenness, sexual excess and anxiety for fame.

KOAN OGETA, JAPAN

6. Make the patient's illness cost him as little as possible. Of what use to save his life when you take away the means of its maintenance.

KOAN OGETA, JAPAN

7. A man whose services are worth having can starve in the gutter in order that he may do good for the love of his neighbour; and he will acquire this power, this perception. Such a physician may realise what it is to have a duty to perform.

KENT

8. The physician who violates his conscience destroys his ability to perceive.

KENT

9. A young doctor has fifty medicines for one disease, an old doctor has one medicine for fifty diseases and a great doctor has no medicine for any disease.

Sir WILLIAM OSLER

10. To fulfil with dignity his mission, the Homoeopath must be fully convinced that there is no act in life which demands more conscience than the treatment of the life of the man put into danger through malady.

HAHNEMANN

11. The medical man who does not take into consideration the human element in his clinical work, who confines his activities to the purely scientific aspects of an illness, who does not study the patient PER SE is a mere naturalist; he certainly is not a physician.

BROUSSAIS

12. The physician lives not for himself but for others. This is the essence of his profession. Do not look for fame or profit, work to save others though you loose yourself. Maintain life, restore the sickness and ease the sufferring of man; you have no other object. KOAN OGETA, JAPAN

13. The requirements of a good doctor are five :—

- (1) Humanity (2) Common sense
- (3) Enthusiasm (4) Flexibility and
- (5) Intellectual honesty.

RONALD LIVINGSTON

14. The physician must be sober, candid, and able to receive. KENT

15. To be eminently successful, one must always have the gift of reading human nature.

GEORGE ROYAL

16. The Homoeopathic physician as well as the clergy man ought to keep himself in a state of purity, a state of humility, a state of innocence.

KENT

17. Paracelsus says :

“Thou shalt see into man as if thou wouldst see the gravel on the bottom of a crystal clear spring”. Looking at man we should see into his interior and looking into nature we should see man.

Sir WILLIAM GUTMAN

18. At night, think over the happenings of the day. Record your experiences and observations, such benefit the patient and the world.

KOAN OGETA, JAPAN

19. Make your visits to your patient rarer, keep up your dignity and more frequently withdraw your attention on patients who do not show sufficient confidence in you, if they do not show more respect for you and for your art.

HAHNEMANN

20. Every physician if he wants to succeed in his profession must settle this one question in his mind: "Is disease to be my master or is it to be my slave?" The answer to this question will decide the question of your standing in your profession. The moment you decide that any disease is your master, your usefulness in the treatment of that case is null and void.

ELI G. JONES

21. Any doctor who is afraid of a disease will never conquer it.

ELI G. JONES

22. Every physician must make an effort to cure by the easiest and [simplest means.

M. L. MATTERN

23. The quiet silent manner of perception is to be cultivated.

24. Much of his time is spent in the quiet of his library in deep study, where the great minds of the past gave him the benefit of their experience; for this is where the greatest part of his post-graduate education must be sought and found. The life of a physician means hard tedious labour and often times a consciousness of the lack of sympathy from and personal relationship with his confreres.

H. A. ROBERTS

25. A doctor thinks about his patient in terms of money when the patient is before him, while the physician thinks about the patient even when he is away from him.

KENT

26. When we have to deal with our art whose end is saving of human life, any neglect to make ourselves thoroughly masters of it becomes a crime.

HAHNEMANN

27. The physician will never grow stronger and wiser so long as he thinks there can be a substitute for the remedy.

KENT

28. Even in the case of incurable disease the physician must be firm and not to allow himself to be sneered or jeered away from his duty, but always try to cure everything.

KENT

29. I think the wise doctor and lay healer will rely rather upon his practical knowledge, his instinct and his common sense than upon scientific instru-

ments, however wonderful they may be; the physician should use his common sense and his five senses.

ELLIS BARKER

30. The physician cultivates his eye for everything that is possible to pass judgment upon and must write down everything that is unnatural and everything that is expressive of illness.

KENT

31. As the rising sun enlivens all nature under his radiance and as the rainbow portends a clearing sky, so faith, hope, honesty, and sunshine in the face of the true physician will beget confidence, faith, hope and health in the patient and thus add one more jewel to the crown that every true physician will surely wear.

G. S. WHITE

32. The highest aim of man is to become wise and the only way to attain wisdom is to do for the good of others.

KENT

33. The physician whose researches are directed towards the hidden relations in the interior of the organism may daily err but homoeopathist who grasps with requisite carefulness the whole groups of symptoms, possesses a sure guide and if he succeeds in removing the whole group of symptoms he has likewise most assuredly destroyed the internal sudden cause of the disease.

RAUE

34. Man is never happy except when working for others. Man is most miserable when doing most

for himself and the misery is shown on his face. Behold the successful miser! He who has most is most miserable. The wise man is always happy. He has grown wise while acquiring knowledge. Peace, happiness and contentment are upon the face of all who live for the good of human race. KENT

35. In order to spare our precious time and to keep up our dignity we must not pay visits to any with a chronic disease, were he even a prince if he is able to come to us; we must only visit acute cases and such as are confined to bed. Those who are able to go about will not come to your house for advice, may stay away; it must not be otherwise.

HAHNEMANN

(letter to Dr. Ehrhardt)

36. It is a prudent thing for a homoeopathic physician to glance back over a case that he has failed on or some one has failed on, to study its beginnings and see what the manifestations were. This kind of study to a homoeopathic physician is as delightful as post mortems are to the old school.

KENT

37. Of course, mistakes are unavoidable. He who makes no mistakes never does anything useful, Even the best and most careful homoeopathic prescribers make avoidable mistakes in treatment, and every conscientious homeopath should occasionally review not only his successes but also and particularly his failure.

ELLIS BARKER

38. He will have to be not only a physician of the body but also he will have to be a healer of the soul and the spirit, not only as physician but also as a priest, able to loosen the fetters and chains binding the individual to earthly matters and thus set free the soul enabling it to establish once again its contact with the forces of life, of light and of health.

D. SHEPHERD

39. The first requisite is brain....a homoeopath is born, not made..... another quality is adaptability. You cannot make an adept by adaptation. I know two men with brilliant brains, the result of both inheritance and training. Both are college graduates. Both become Homoeopathic physicians and were failures in the practice of medicine, although, later they were very successful in politics and became United States Senators with splendid records.

GEORGE ROYAL

40. Dr. C. J. Whitly who is not a Homoeopath stated very truly in his book THE DOCTOR AND HIS WORK.

The successful physician is an artist, not a prescribing machine. Medical art begins where medical science leaves off; and the very first principle in medical artistry is that no two patients manifest the same disease in just the same way or respond in just the same way in identical remedies.

41. I believe the art has a divine source and lives in the hearts of all men who have been touched by the heavenly light. Once having tasted the lights of great art, one is inescapably and for ever dedicated to it.

PAUL GAU GUIN

(Reader's Digest)

42. Sympathy and understanding are the basic requirements for any good physician.

F. G. SLAUGHTER

43. Unless man has truth in his mind his experiences are false. Truth in the mind is the first and then his experiences are good.

KENT

44. A Physician's attitude in performing his duty to the sick is different from that of any other person. He has a different sphere from that of an ordinary man. This is a thousand times amplified in Homoeopathy. One who has entertained that peculiar Circumcision of the heart always looking to the good of his patient, never thinking of criticism of men, acquires an ability to say what is right to do. He establishes a garment of righteousness.

KENT

45. The Homoeopathic Physician must continue to study in the science and in the art before he can become an expert; this will grow in him until he becomes increasingly astute and he will grow stronger and wiser in the selection for the sick people.

46. Did you ever think how much the cause of homoeopathy has lost because you have never voiced the helpful thoughts that your mind has whispered to you? Snap out such indifferences; concentrate the thoughts of your idle moments each day for a month, two months or longer if necessary upon one subject, jotting down the thoughts of each day, then at the end gather them up and write out your conclusions. You will find them good, and the rest of us. We are waiting for them.

F. E. GLADWIN

47. Tonight, when the last patient has gone, and you sit for a moment before locking up for the night, ask yourself what do you owe to Homoeopathy and how are you paying that debt?

F. E. GLADWIN

Are you going to give your patient the best kind of homoeopathic prescription your capacity will permit and are you doing your best to increase that capacity? God bless you. I believe that you are, but is that enough? What else can you do towards paying your debt to homoeopathy? Think over it and record your conclusions for future use.

F. E. GLADWIN

48. Tonight, when the last patient has gone and you have a brief ten minutes for idle thought ask yourself what deep down in your heart is your real thought of homoeopathy.

What does it mean to you? What has it done for you? What have you seen it do for others? Think about it every day. F. E. GLADWIN

49. The Physician who desires praise and sympathy for what he has done, generally has no conscience. The noble, upright and truthful physician works day and night, he works in the dark, he works quietly; he is not seeking for praise. He does this when he is called to the house, and when members of the family bring little ones to the office. KENT

50. I consider the duty of a true physician consists in constantly seeking to limit the domain of surgery by extending that of the physician. BURNETT

51. The better the surgeon the worse the physician. BURNETT

52. "Face to face with the patient: Remember that he is sick, not the station or his wealth. Compare rich man's handful of gold with the poor man's tears of gratitude. Which will you have. KOAN OGETA

53. A pure surgeon is a man who prides himself on his knowledge of cutting and his ignorance of everything else. R. E. DUDGEON

54. The man who is guided by pathology can use the knife. To use the knife is but to acknowledge one's ignorance of a method by which he can avoid cutting.

KENT

55. Surgery should be the hand - maiden of medicine.

D. SHEPHERD

56. Surgery is glamorous, but medicine is more wonderful still if you know how to prevent illness and how to prevent operation.

D. SHEPHERD

57. Surgery is the last resort of an incompetent physician; he cuts out what he cannot cure by medicine.

ELI G. JONES

58. The time must come when society will get so enlightened that the surgeon's knife for pruning and lopping off diseases will be a thing of the past.

THOMAS SKINNER

59. Wise is the man who takes his health into his own hands and who avoids recourse to doctors.

CYRIL SCOTT

60. For some minds diagnosis points to treatment; others regard disease types in much the same light; while deeper thinkers find in personal peculiarities the true indicators for the needed remedy. the palliative method, the second

is largely pathologico-physical, while the third is vitalistic and transcends as well as includes all the others, throwing on the screen the basic colours and the high lights as well. C. M. BOGER

61. Sir William Osler says: "He is the best physician who knows the uselessness of drugs".

62. The physician must be possessed of a knowledge of the human desires, must be a reader of human nature, not only as it relates to the sick room but in health. KENT

63. The skillful doctor knows by observation, the mediocre doctor by interrogation, the ordinary doctor by palpation.

CHANG CHUNG DING. 170 A. D.

64. Medical practice is a life of loneliness. A physician must work alone. He must meet individually his patients, and upon him alone must rest the responsibility of their proper treatment. He has comparatively little contact with his fellow practitioners. H. A. ROBERTS

65. Give your best in your turn, into the common store. True greatness comes only from great service. SIR JOHN WEIR

66. Natural ability is the first requisite for a good teacher is born, not made. A good teacher is

a good learner. He is avid of knowledge and burning with a desire to pass it on to others. A good teacher will teach all he knows, the best he knows. If he knows rudiments of the subjects he will teach them. If he has himself been wrongly taught, he will still teach and do the best he can that he is always ready to learn better, that he may teach better. His mind is open to new ideas because his heart always prompts him to get and give the best.

STUART CLOSE

67. A wise physician skilled our wounds to heal
Is more than armies to the public weal.

ELI G. JONES

68. Materia Medica is the solid rock upon which
every physician must build his knowledge of how to
heal the sick.

ELI G. JONES

69. I am of the opinion that once in a while
the Almighty turns out a physician and when he
does, it is a finished product, not a false alarm.
I have in my time seen men who never saw the in-
side of a Medical College yet they are fitted to
heal the sick and make a reputation by the cures
they made.

ELI G. JONES

70. Any physician who teaches or practices the
healing arts is derelict in his duty to suffering
humanity if he fails to take advantage of all methods
available in the cure of the sick, but a man is

more derelict if he deliberately neglects through laziness, apathy, and improper preparation to give suffering humanity the benefit of the greatest of therapeutic agencies known today, namely HOMOEOPATHY.

In the interest of myraids of sufferers not only of today, but of future generations every member of our school should consider it his personal duty to contribute in every possible way to the furtherance of the Five Year Plan. C. P. BRYANT

71. Besides being modern and erudite, learn how to win the confidence of your sick man through word or action. But, let these be not superficial, casual or pretentions. Do not mouth deception and queer hypothesis. KOAN OGETA

72. Respect and love the colleagues of your profession but, if possible be patient. Do not discuss other physicians. To narrow their short comings is the shame of the wise man. To talk their defects is the business of the small. A moment's discussion of a single error may work perpetual injury to a reputation. Consider the consequences. Every physician has his own characteristics and his own methods. Do not judge lightly. Respect the older physicains and endear the younger to you. Stress their better side and refuse comment on their treatment since you have not seen the patient.

KOAN OGETA,

73. Even when the disease is incurable, understand the sufferings of your sick man and do your duty by trying to maintain his life. It is inhuman to surrender even when you cannot save him, you can comfort him. This is the human art. Try to prolong his life even when it is for a moment. Do not tell even of the hopelessness of his state. Through your discretion in word and manner you will not let him guess the real situation.

KOAN OGETA



THE GREATEST MISTAKE PHYSICIANS
MAKE IS THAT THEY ATTEMPT TO
CURE THE BODY WITHOUT ATTEMPT-
ING TO CURE THE MIND, YET THE
MIND AND THE BODY ARE ONE AND
SHOULD NOT BE TREATED SEPARATELY.

PLATO

*Medical science has taken 23 centu-
ries to recognise the great truth!*

Wasn't Plato pre-figuring Hahnemann?

EDITOR

The Homoeo Journal, Ambala

The Duties and Responsibilities Of HOMOEOPHYSICIANS

1. Homoeopathy is the one medical system that can survive the vast constructive changes that are now upon us and we, her representatives, must be ready to answer when it comes; hence the greater need for closer unions and recognized efforts. Perhaps the greatest single need in our special homoeopathic group is the addition of many younger men and with a little special effort on our part, we could largely supply that urgent need. Let each one of us pick out some likely medical student or young doctor each year and interest him in the principles of homoeopathy. Never in the history of medicine have medical graduates been so liberal and ready for anything scientific and worthwhile as they stand today. If this one thing were to put into practice by each and every one of us we could see our school dominating medical thought and practice to a single decade.

A. H. Grimmer

2. A logical mind is a great asset to a homoeopathic physician. The power of the correct reasoning, of arriving at the correct conclusion from inferences drawn from the patient's totality of symptoms is very valuable. It is an asset which will enable us to trace a symptom to its source, that is, to the tissues involved.

GEORGE ROYAL

3. To know what and how physicians of the world would practise appears to be the knowledge

most sought, but to know why, would more probably lead to successful methods. What does it signify what is practised in medicine if there is no good reason to the doings. KENT

4. Love this day loitering — it will be the same tomorrow, and the next more dilatory, whatever you can do, do it; boldness has genius, power and magic in it. Engage it, and the mind grows heated by the power of the holy ghost; begin it and it will be completed. FRANS HARTMAN

5. It is the business of the physician to heal the sick and it is the duty to use every means to accomplish that result. Napoleon said that Almighty was on the side of the heaviest artillery. The homoeopaths have highest artillery and they know how to use it. ELI G. JONES

6. Our duty as a homoeopathic physician is clear, to become specialist in homoeopathic philosophy and its application to the patient and to strive to reach the patient; to regard himself as a complete personality. This offers us the greatest speciality in medicine; upon our adherences to these principles and upon our privilege and duty, homoeopathy must stand or fall. H. A. ROBERTS

7. "One of the most precious things" said Elizabeth Wright Hubbard, "that I learned while working as a student and later as a teacher in the summer school, is that you cannot over-estimate the value

of those who have a flair for homoeopathy". And it is her opinion that no system of study will ever be equal to that of a return to the mediaeval method of the Journey - man's apprentice whereby the student imbibes the inspiration and instruction direct from the study of the art. Thus in the study of homoeopathy if the students can come into this intimate contact with one or two or three or as many more as possible of the brightest minds, it will be worth any amount of time and sacrifice.

Bureau of Instruction
The Homoeopathic Survey, Oct. 31

8. Readers, turn to and keep a note-book. Jot down daily the things that flash through the mind and are gone if they are not clenched. Elaborate some of these and work them out from week to week, send others to the Recorder to be developed by those of us who have not had these bright flashes. The Recorder is a homoeopathic edifice in itself and can only be constructed to its full size if each of you takes his turn as being a homoeopathic hod-carrier.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT

9. The more one reads homoeopathic journals, the more one is surprised at the paucity of original material. A large number of journals especially in certain countries are mainly devoted to reprinting useful information but in science and indeed in any art the human mind must be dynamic, ingenious, provocative. The greatest and simplest truths must not only be reiterated but constantly re-fashioned and

illuminated from different angles and presented in striking and varied lights so as to evoke from other minds new channels of thought, new vistas for investigation.

ELEZABETH WRIGHT

10. If you do not use your homoeopathy you will lose it. This is a responsibility so great that when one has gone into truth and does not make use of its knowledge, he will become like the Egypt of the old.

KENT

11. Ten years practice will be a revelation to you, so that you will understand people and their mind. You will also know what they are thinking and will often take a patient's constitution at a first glance.

KENT

12. Let us not consider ourselves too learned to be in need of further instructions for at that point, we have arrived at the stage of stagnation and we are well on the road to mental decay.

A. PULFORD

13. We can never teach homoeopathy and have it stick unless we ourselves thoroughly understand it. From our diversified opinions and expressions it is self-evident that we do not thoroughly understand it and its working.

A. PULFORD

14. In seeking for progress in our science, we should never forget that it is an imperative duty of each and every one of us to bear his portion of

burden. Indolence is a formidable enemy to our future growth. To be drones, it is unworthy of our high calling and must necessarily result in professional degeneracy. Let us, therefore, shake our energies anew to the elevation and improvement of homoeopathy. A. R. MORGAN

15. Don't neglect to study anatomy and physiology, which will tell you all about the different tissues or organs; don't forget psychology which will tell you so much about your patient, but put most of your time on Materia Medica. Get a knowledge of the tools you are using and you have confidence in yourself in using the remedies. Study, read, think, Think, read and study. It is only by devoting an immense amount of time to studying our books and reading our journals that success in homoeopathic prescribing can be obtained. No physician who devotes all his time in golf, bridge, tennis etc., can ever hope to be a successful prescriber. GEORGE ROYAL

16. The physician must acquaint with the emergency remedies such as belongs to violent diarrhoea, cholera, violent sufferings and haemorrhages. He must have them at finger ends and he must be able to compare them instantaneously. Blood must be stopped. KENT

17. A physician should make a remedy-clock — a diagram showing the time of general aggravations and special aggravations of the remedy. E. WRIGHT

18. It is the work of the homœopathic physician to detect the threatening results before they appear and to bring out a cure. That is what a homœopathic physician enables us to do and that makes it practicable. It should be needless to remind ourselves of the responsibility of the physician, but the daily news paper with its alarming suicidal reports cries aloud for the help which the honest physician alone has the opportunity of providing. Again "Let us hold fast our profession."

GUY BECKLEY STEARNS

19. Begin atonce to put your knowledge into active practice. Begin with your first case. Your knowledge must ever increase as your work grows. Successful practice is an almost inevitable result of sound knowledge correctly and honestly applied.

E. UNDERHILL

20. Don't be afraid of any disease. The doctor who is afraid of any disease will never conquer it. Every doctor who starts out to practise medicine must settle this one question in his mind: "Is disease to be my slave or is it to be my master? His success in his profession will largely depend upon how he settles this question.

ELI G. JONES

21. An important part of research is the compiling of results of all workers who have produced anything relating to the subject under consideration. Many observers have made valuable discoveries which have not been recorded. Some of the older

homoeopaths have a store of knowledge which is priceless. This ought to be salvaged. A mass of precious material is buried in forgotten writings. All these writings should be resurrected ... the books produced by Case, Close, Edmond Carleton, Nash, Pierce, Rabe, Royal, Close and others are shining examples to individual effort.

— Gue B. Stearns

22. Man consists of a spiritual soul and a body. If the homoeopathic physician tries to reach the entire patient, and comfort his spirit as well as his body, he would not have so many other kinds of practitioners.

BENTHAC

23. Homoeopathy needs original thinkers, people who can see something beside the ordinary run of things; people with the vision to conceive of wider ranges, who have the possibilities of looking into reasons, and causes and who will see in them revelations of the laws of nature and their workings, who can understand the intimate knowledge of matter in its infinitesimals the finest and yet the most potent forms of matter.

H. A. ROBERTS

24. A true physician will beware of forming a predilection for any particular remedies which chance may sometimes have led him to reject others which would be still more homoeopathic and consequently of great efficacy. We must likewise be careful

not to entertain a prejudice against those remedies from which he may have experienced some check because he had made a bad selection and he should never lose sight of this great truth and of all known remedies there is one that merits a preference before all others viz., that those symptoms bear the closest resemblance to the totality of those which characterize the malady. No petty feeling should have any influence in so serious a matter.

HAHNEMANN

25. We have certain predilections for certain remedies. I know my father who knew Dr. Lippe very well said he was fond of *Silicea*. He used *Silicea* very often. Dr. Boger probably uses *Phosphorus* too often. And I think probably I use *Sulphur* too often, but I think we all have special predilections.

D. MCFARLAN

26. The bond between homoeopathy and its public can be strengthened, too, by bodies of laymen meeting for discussion and enjoyment forming centres of interest and culture. Physician can find such clubs of great help in making solid the spirit of homoeopathy; in giving courage to those who might investigate homoeopathy but hesitate; in helping a candidate now and then, to obtain his training in homoeopathy; in giving weight on the side of medical freedom when homoeopathy is threatened with oppression or ridicule.

ARTHER B. GREEN

27. While we as followers of Hahnemann lay considerable stress on prescribing for the symptoms rather than the disease condition yet from experience we are very apt to associate certain conditions with certain remedies. It is, therefore, wise at times to regard the mathematical evaluation of the symptoms to check our tendency to give undue weight to the disease conditions in prescribing. H. A. ROBERTS

28. Students should not only be taught and trained in correct curative methods but afterwards enabled to acquire the working tools needed to put into practice what they have learned. At present, the proper preparation may be had, but the scarcity of the right kind of books and works of reference is most deplorable. The sum of Hahnemann's incredible labour is before us and we should not fail to avail ourselves of this great store-house of Homoeopathic knowledge that we may actually cure, not trifle with disease. C. M. BOGER

29. In listening to the remarks of this or that remedy you find that different men have different ideas about their applications. I think it is wise to occasionally read over very carefully each one of the polychrestic remedies. A man is likely to get into a rut in prescribing. You can practise medicine a good many years and prescribe a good many of the common remedies and then you may come across something that you never heard of before. You skipped over it in your reading. It is very

wise to forget the indications for a drug and a very wise plan is to go carefully over them every now and then. R. F. RABE

30. Be sure and read the preface; EVERY WORD OF IT. I say this, because nobody seems to read the preface of any book any more for not only so much can be learned by doing so, but it is vital to the correct understanding of the work. No author writes the preface for fun, it is the only way he can offer an explanation for some of the works he has written and Dr. Clarke has done this very fully in the preface to the Dictionary,

PHYLLIS SPEIGHT

31. It is always necessary to keep these correspondences and opposites in mind for it often enables us to make what are called "Snap shot prescriptions" and save much time, study and suffering. NASH

32. It will be an interesting exercise for the students to trace the resemblances and the differences. DUNHAM

33. It is to study up the points of resemblance of remedies having a particular affinity for the same region or organ and to note also more particularly the differences that perfect the true homoeopathic prescriber. No other kind of labour will bring better results. NASH

34. We must know the differences and the similarities so that we can select the similimum if we wish to justify our choice of homoeopathic practice as the only sound therapeutic procedure.

ROBERTS

35. Keep in a series of complementary remedies. We can never cure if we select a remedy for a part of the symptoms and as others come up, give a remedy that is not the complement.

KENT

36. It is never enough for the homoeopathist to know simply the action in general upon any organ or set of organs. We must know how it acts differently from other remedies when acting upon the same tissue or organ.

NASH

37. Picking out the alternating conditions and the concomitant conditions and keeping them clearly in mind is of great help, although rarely done. It will be very useful to the beginner to make a note of them in the contradictions in symptoms in each remedy and to think through why these should be so.

E. WRIGHT

38. Try practising for a week sometimes without using your pet remedies.

BOGER

39. In consultation, a doctor will send his case - taking of the case, We cannot prescribe from it. We must take the case ourselves.

DUNHAM

40. As to diet, there is a sad need of reliable information. Any one who would write a book on dietetics of each remedy would bestow a great boon upon the human race. GEORGE ROYAL

41. Patients who understand homoeopathy deeply may be content with a single dose at long intervals without placebo, but it is a good policy to give even then, a single powder of placebo at every visit. E. WRIGHT

42. Prescribe on the concomitant symptom not on the main symptom. BOGER

43. If our materia medica could be gone over by a committee with power to place the numerous words and expressions that have the same meaning under one heading, it would simplify the study of our symptomatology and reduce the size of our repertories. PIERCE

44. "The sides of the body" subject is of more account than some imagine. Drugs have an affinity for particular parts, organs and even sides of the body. NASH

45. Study one polychrest each week, beginning relatively easy one as *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, and *Bryonia* and then when the habit of assimilating the remedy is acquired, tackle the essential drugs. Such as *Sulphur*, *Calcarea Carb*, *Silicea*, *Phos.*, etc., E. WRIGHT

46. We have to take up our medicines and study them one at a time. The medicines that are similar in general have to be compared as to heat or cold. In that way we get the list of those that are ameliorated by heat and ameliorated by cold, another non-descript list not ameliorated by either. This is the starting point and we have to divide and subdivide them so on. KENT

47. Disease writes its language in the face as well as the eyes, pulse and tongue. The student of materia medica must learn to read the face for often times it will tell him what remedy is indicated. Eli G. JONES

48. East wind in the middle Europe is a land wind and consequently had to be translated by west wind and vice-versa. HERING

49. There is a polarity—a correspondence between the upper and lower organic spheres in man. If there is distress above the diaphragm, seek its cause below (migraine from liver, intestine and ovaries and vice versa. In abdominal complaints, look for emotional or rhythmical trouble above as heart disease, disguised as indigestion. E. WRIGHT

50. When you make mistakes, you may be sure, they are within yourselves. If you think the failure is homoeopathy you will begin your corrections on the wrong side of the ledger. KENT

51. We should not be discouraged when a chronic patient goes "down and down" while under careful homoeopathic prescribing. Often the low ebb itself seems under the correct remedy undisturbed to let the morbid action run out, when either by yet waiting or by a new prescription at the psychological moment the reservoir of vital energy refills, the patient staging a come back "that surpasses everyone."

R. E. S. HAYES

52. The only true mark, character, rule and measure of a man's intelligence is his ability to cast aside prejudice, become open to conviction, become willing to admit when he is shown to be in the wrong and bigger still to henceforth discard the wrong and practise the right. How many doctors are big enough to measure up to that rule?

A. PULFORD

53. The proverb teaches us that "there is a skeleton in every house" and the skeletons in your patients' houses will often intrude themselves between you and your cure, and must be the subject of anxious study if you would do all the good you may have in your possession for whatever in the occupations relations or circumstances of your patients may in anyway affect their health or perpetuate their maladies becomes a legitimate object of your investigation.

DUNHAM

54. The presumptive action of Colocynth on the ovaries deserves attention; experimental research.

DUNHAM

55. A repertory study for the case in hand will not suffice. You must have a systematic study of each drug and each group of drugs.

DUNHAM

56. To be methodical, the general rubric should find a place in the notes of the prescriber and the special below it. If this plan is carefully carried out, a comparison of ten years works would be instructive perusal. What is true of the remedy may often be true in particular, especially so in the absence of contra-indicating exception well established. Any man who desires to avoid this careful method should not pretend to be a homoeopathic physician as the right way is not in him as the desire must precede the act.

KENT

57. It is impossible for any mind to remember every symptom of every drug or even of every symptom of any single drug in our materia medica, but it is absolutely necessary that the successful physician should have an acquaintance with as many drugs as is humanly possible and above all a knowledge of how to approach and study each and every proven remedy. No teacher can teach one materia medica, the very best to approach and study it and it is to this end that we shall make up this task—how best to teach the student how to approach and study the materia medica.

A. PULFORD

58. It is earnestly hoped that a number of practical men who use the repertory will get together and give the profession and especially homoeopathic

medical teachers abbreviated repertory. Kent is far too large and contains endless repetitions. Field is good but the price is beyond that of a medical student's purse. What is necessary is a reprint of the most used rubrics of Kent with special emphasis on reliable and comprehensive eliminative symptom-rubric. Can't our experienced homoeo friends do this? If they cannot come in contact with the student let them do the next best thing and let us come in contact with their crystallized experience.

G. W. BOERICKE

59. I always insist alphabetically in my materia medica books all references to new material which may be discovered; then it is always easily discovered when desired.

YINGLING

60. It is from the books that we penetrate most deeply into the secret places of the most high of men. Here in the pages of these masterly works we may look in retrospect upon the fading generations that have previously passed our way. Such master builders may not pass this way again.

B. C. WOODBURY

61. It is one of the weak points with the average physician, he cannot find the cause, or the indicated remedy for pain on any part of the body, so that he gives the patient some kind of a dope. A doctor who would make a speciality of the treatment of pain and be successful will be doing a world of good to poor suffering humanity.

Eli G. JONES

62. Clinical conjectures when carefully constructed from the whole retrospect of medical literature are guides to the successful use of our *materia medica*. For, without such aids, it would be impossible to make a selection between half a dozen very dissimilar but by the text of the symptomatology and repertory, equally indicated drugs—a predicament in which the practitioner constantly finds himself placed in the chamber of the invalid.

John. F. GRAY

Preface to Hull's *Jahr—A Manual of Homoeopathic Practice* (1272 Pages)

63. We must not let the desire for re-provings new provings and animal experimentation etc., dim our judgement and lead us into the error of neglecting the study and verify the rich pathogenesis already in existence. While one should favour all new endeavours which lead to greater or easily acquired knowledge, I think the most obvious short coming lies in the failure to properly study the action of previously proved remedies. The art of prescribing is bought at the price of constant and close application. There is no other way.

D. E. S. COLEMAN

64. Unless the indications pointed strongly to one in preference to the other remedy, it might be well to try the vegetable first. The minerals are

generally longer and would perhaps be preferable, the more chronic the case. NASH

65. Unless the homœopathic physician has a concept of the philosophy of the reasons underlying the administration of the remedy he will never make a careful homœopathic physician.

ROBERTS

66. The elucidation of a case in order that a therapeutic base may be reached, requires frequently the wisdom of savant, the knowledge of a sage, the acumen of a successful Lawyer, the tact of a trained diplomatist, the logic of a philosopher, the trained knowledge of a physician himself and the last and by no means of unimportance, that rare insight into the human soul that in its highest consummation was possessed by Christ Himself. Hence, he, who aspires to be the great physician must in large measure possess the attributes of all. Narrowness, pettiness, smallness, should always have no place in his make up, but charity for the opinions and beliefs of others enshroud all other qualities.

RABE

67. To do eminent work in internal medicine the homœopathic physician must have absolute faith in the curative value of drugs. He must have ample materia medica, comprehensive repertories and a range of at least 100 remedies. Good work is possible only by ample facilities at hand, prescriptions thoughtfully made. The time consumed within

recent years upon laboratory branches had robbed the present day graduate of the time formerly spent upon materia medica and as a direct result he has less enthusiasm and knowledge. The knowledge must be acquired later because it is essential for bedside success. The young physician must recognize that intelligence and education in homoeopathy means the acceptance of the experience of others. This willingness to accept experience of the drug values from their elders is a sign of educated man in therapeutics.

JAMES W. WARD

68. A knowledge of the environment of the patient could be most valuable for the homoeopath, and should the patient come from an area in which there is the smelting of zinc, then *Cadmium* toxicity should be suspected right from the start.

D. S. RAWSON

69. During the first joyful years of our youthful homoeopathy, we clung to many critical and chronic cases and tackled many impossibilities with obstinate enthusiasm. This served the purpose of the time and produced some remarkable results. Now we hold on with less blind confidence but more circumspection as to the individual life, we think and have regard for the rules of the game. The latter state serves just as well as better.

R. E. S. HAYES

70. It is of great importance to note the concomitant symptoms that precede, accompany and

follow each stool. They often indicate the remedy. Thus *Nux. v*, *Merc*, *Aloes*, *Caps*, *Podo*, *Verat. a* and *Phos*. are differentiated.

DUNHAM

71. Scattered materials are not so much lacking as the dearth of systematization. It would be worthwhile to devote a separate book to each important remedy.

BHUMANANDA

72. It is certain one succeeds better with a few well known remedies than with many whereof he knows very little. But the practitioner who strives to reduce the number of remedies more and more must necessarily normalize- whereas a true follower of individualizing homoeopathy commences his practice with but a few articles, gradually learns the application of more and more.

R. H. GROSS

72. It is important to record the language of the patient, yet often the patient will say something which he can see he does not mean at all, and then it becomes necessary to put in a parenthesis what he really means. For instance, a patient says "I have such a pain in the chest" with hand on the abdomen or when the woman when menstruating will say the pain is in the stomach when you know it is in the uterus. Patients must be questioned often times as to their statements or requested to place the hand upon the painful part.

KENT

74. Each remedy should be studied in the least ten different books so as to allow for the refra-

tion of the personalities of the different authors. No human being sees all aspects of another individual or a drug. A composite picture is necessary to completeness.

75. The surgeon will always have a place with us, but let us do our part as physician.

KENT

76. If a physician has seen a fairly definite remedy picture, in the patients' story and wishes to clench it, he must take special care not to lead the patient into the answer he desires and even may suggest the opposite and watch the reaction.

E. WRIGHT

77. Philosophy can be learnt from books but I have to see a book or hear a course in medical school on the thousand and one things that make a doctor a success in practice and with the patient.

E. WRIGHT

78. Longing and loathing :— As desires and emotions are driving and activating forces of life, it is easy to see the importance to the homoeopathic physician of an intimate knowledge of this subject, gives him especially in applying remedies having similar emotions involved in any given special cases he may be treating.

A. H. GRIMMER

79. A man is in his powerful prime upto sixty or more years, and can continue to learn and use new

remédies, but must frequently review the old ones. As one always finds new beauties and facts in the Holy Bible with each re-reading thereof, so he can find new facts and uses in the various drugs and medicines with every review of them, even of the old and supposedly best known of them.

HUNTER B. STILES

80. It is a fatal error to classify constitutions as no two are sufficiently similar. When observed by a genuine homoeopathician to form even a common class, human beings are a thousand times more complex than the chess-board in the hands of most skilful players. KENT

81. It is unwise to confuse and exhaust the mind with the *minutiae* of a remedy at first. It is far better to learn a few bold characteristic symptoms of each drug before going into the details of any one. The characteristic build up in the mind an organic form for each remedy which may afterwards be filled in with the particular details at pleasure.

Every drug has its grand characteristics which make it stand out as an entity, peculiar to itself, just as every man has his characteristics which make him stand out in the world, peculiar to himself. W. H. BURT,

82. "Mistakes are unavoidable. He who makes no mistakes never does anything useful. Even the best and most careful Homoeopathic Prescribers make avoidable mistakes in treatment and every conscientious Homoeopath should occasionally review not only his success but also, and particularly his failures.

E. BARKER.

83. It is a prudent thing for a Homoeopathic Physician to glance back over a case that he has failed on, or someone has failed on, to study its beginnings and see what the manifestations were. This kind of study to a Homoeopathic Physician is as delightful as post-mortems are, to the old school.

KENT

84. Never amuse the patient with the things that will injure him.

KENT

85. The art of healing must not be taught first. The science must be taught first and the art next.....the law first and experience following. To convince pupils by the Clinic is incorrect teaching.

KENT

86. In medical matter, experience and common-sense are far more valuable than scientific theories, however plausible. Do not hesitate to enquire of laymen if their opinion is likely to advance medical science for the treatment of the sick.

HIPPOCRATES

87. Never ask your patient to write out his history. It is much better to take it in person.

A. KELLNER

88. Never start by asking the name, age etc. of the patient first. When you commence a case, better start with the symptoms.

A. KELLNER

89. Never introduce into conversation with your patient, or in his presence subjects connected with politics or theology, not allow yourself to be drawn into such discussions in the sick room; on these subjects, people differ widely and feel deeply. Your professional duties will bring you into conflict with patients [of all parties and sects and you should be equally acceptable to all.

DUNHAM

90. Do not regale your clients with the incidents and experience of your European tour or the sufferings of your cousin who was in the war; with the performances of your new microscope or wonderful acquirement of your children. However polite may be your patient, she will surely give a sigh of relief as you go, and will dread the next visit.

DUNHAM

91. Never talk about your patients to anybody, least of all to other patients. Even when narrating a case to a professional brother, conceal the name and identity of the patient.. No fault is excusable and so offensive as neglect of this duty of silence.

DUNHAM

92. Do not hesitate to learn from the old school friends who have much to teach us even if we do not consider them so therapeutically benighted. It is always wise to learn the tricks of your adversary and then turn the tables on him.

Recorder, March, 1924

93. Make no mistakes in Homoeopathy — one is dealing with energy, real and powerful. As radium emanations hold power, either for good or harm, so with potentized remedies; unless used with technique of homoeopathic procedure, with law, good results are not to be expected. T. K. MOORE

94. It is better to know what you have done if you have killed your patient than to be ignorant of it and go on and kill some more in the same way. KENT

95. A conscientious prescriber should never be deterred by the text book statements that such and such disease is incurable. ELLIS BARKER

96. Do not in your enthusiasm and new found knowledge, attempt too much. Be content to do one case really well and completely rather than half a dozen badly. Short-cuts will lead you away from your remedy more often than not, and superficial resemblances will give superficial results. Good work means time and you have only twenty-four hours a day. Don't practise a slip-shod homoeopathy. W. N. BARKER

97. In order to keep control over patient, it is unwise to give prescriptions or to allow the patient to know what he is given. It is disastrous for a patient to know what medicine he gets.

ELLIS BARKER

98. In treating chronic cases it is almost essential to success for practitioner not to reveal the name of the remedy to the patient.

CLARKE

99. Never, under any circumstances make use of local applications for an internal derangement. It is the highest order of profanity.

KENT

100. Do not apply externally the indicated remedy. If it does no good there is no use of using it. If it cures it does so by healing up the external disease before the internal one is cured and thereby leaving no opportunity for the internal to come out.

KENT

101. Do not interrupt your patient while he is telling all he knows of his case, except in so far as may require guidance to keep him to the subject in hand. The Physician's questioning will come afterwards and it is here that we must complete the picture of the case.

H. A. ROBERTS

102. If the Physician has seen a fairly definite remedy picture in the patient's story and wishes to clinch it, he must take special care not to lead into answer he desires and may even suggest opposite and watch the reaction.

E. WRIGHT

103. Never look for a cause within the thing itself. It may be prior or within the organism.

KENT

104. The remedy has actually led to a change. Don't reason that if you had given a certain remedy in the beginning, you could have cured your patient. The masked symptoms come out as a result of the remedy.

KENT

105. In chronic case, do not repeat or change the remedy too often. This needs to be repeated a thousand times.

SLOAN

106. Don't prescribe until you are sure; don't be ashamed to go to your books in the patient's presence. The intelligent ones are normally pleased to see you consult your authorities. Likewise it impresses him to see you take notes for a record and to see these notes. Most of the complications that are apt to manifest themselves especially in acute cases, are due to nature being interfered with. Don't drop Monkey Wrench into the machinery and expect kindly nature to protect the mastoids, sinuses, heart etc.

DIXON

107. Do not lose sight of your philosophy.

DIXON

108. It is a mistake to suppose that a remedy can cure groups of symptoms only in the order in

which they appear in the proving. Often a remedy cures a group where component parts were observed in different process and often in a quite different order.

B. K. SARKAR

109. Beware of prescribing on a single symptom, however marked and characteristic. You may wipe out that symptom only. You will do so, if you prescribe a remedy that does not cover the whole case, whereas in prescribing for the patient as a whole, you may wipe out that symptom with the rest.

Homoeopathician, 1882

110. Never prescribe for a chronic when you are in a hurry; take time. Never give a dose of medicine until you have duly considered the whole case.

KENT

111. The prescriber, professional or lay should never allow himself to be impressed or depressed by a diagnosis however exalted the position of the diagnostician may be. I have the principle that there is no incurable disease. A case becomes incurable only when the patient is dead.

ELLIS BARKER

112. If your patient is better even though new symptoms appear, do not repeat when the improvement ceases. Wait until there is a return of the old symptoms you make the first prescription. Kent has told you this in that thirty-sixth chapter.

DIXON

113. In setting out, it is indispensable that we bear in mind the three precautions of the author of Homoeopathy :—

- (a) Beware of thinking your dose is too small
- (b) Beware of improper selection
- (c) Beware of too frequent repetition of the dose.

A. H. MORGAN

114. One must never deprive the patient of the hope.

ELLIS BARKER

115. Unless the drug is staring you in the face, do not do any snap-shooting till you know a good deal more than you know now.

Homoeopathic World, March, 1961

116. Cancer patients should never be allowed to know from what disease they suffer.

ELLIS BARKER

117. Keep your remedy bottles out of sunlight and have no Camphor near them.

T. K. MOORE

118. Don't put your remedy bottles where they are exposed to sunlight. Ordinary heat does not effect as the sun rays do.

C. M. BOGER

119. The most villainous doctors are always hunting for something strange and peculiar. These out of the way symptoms and strange pains are not what we prescribe on and will seldom serve

you. The generals are the ruling symptoms and are what the patient says, the individual himself.

KENT

120. The flopping about, and not waiting for the remedy to cure, is abominable. There are periods of improvement and periods of failure. Let the life force go on as long as it can, and repeat only when the original symptoms come back to stay.

KENT

121. It is the same if the Physician prescribes for this or that group of symptoms. Avoid this for it is not healing the sick.

KENT

122. Now you should never think of Measles or Scarlet Fever as a fixed form of disease which you have some times treated thus and so, and expect to that again in the same way, you must keep your mind from getting into ruts.

KENT

123. Don't change the slightest symptoms. Observe everything, receive the message undisturbed and get it on paper. There is no other way for Physician to perform his function and do his duty.

KENT

124. Never refuse cold water to a person who suffers from cough although it should make the cough worse everytime, and force no one to take warm and exciting drinks - it is a practice which has sent many a patient to the grave and proved

that cold drinks are beneficial in all cases when the patient desires it; warm drinks relieve only for a short time and always debilitate in the end.

HERING

125. Honey is good in some cases of cough but must not be used when taking homoeopathic medicines.

HERING

126. The physician spoils the case when he prescribes for the local symptoms and neglects his patient.

KENT

127. You cannot prescribe for a man because he is fat nor because he is thin, but if that man has been made fat or thin by some disease, then it would change his morphology and that is what should be taken into consideration when you are prescribing for the man.

HOMOEOPATHIC RECORDER, 1928

128. We do not prescribe on one symptom. One who thinks homoeopathically never prescribes to remove a symptom; but guided by the symptom he selects the remedy, no matter what follows.

KENT

129. If you are not sure, give a Placebo and wait. A week's placebo to start with any way.

T. K. MOORE

130. Do not commence the treatment of any chronic case during an acute exacerbation; prescribe for the acute symptom.

T. K. MOORE

131. Error may arise in placing too much emphasis upon a single symptom, or perhaps actually prescribing on a single symptom, as many thoughtlessly do. CLOSE

132. Errors may arise in attempting to fit a remedy to a mass of indefinite, unrelated or fragmentary symptoms by a mechanical comparison of symptoms with symptoms by which the prescriber becomes a more superficial "Symptoms Coverer". Failing in both these ways the prescriber may fall to the level of so-called 'Pathological Prescribers' who empirically base their treatment upon a theoretical pathological diagnosis and end in prescribing unnecessary and injurious sedatives, stimulants, combination tablets and other crude mixtures of common practice. CLOSE

133. Classification of constitutions is useless in prescribing. Why should we attempt to classify constitutions as an aid in prescribing? Every individual is a constitution and no two sick persons can be classified as of the same class to the satisfaction of any clear observing and thinking Homoeopathist. It is a fatal error to classify constitutions as no two are sufficiently similar, when observed by a genuine Homoeopathician to form even a common class. Human beings are a thousand times more complex than the Chess Board in the hands of most skilful players. KENT

134. Make your visits to your patients rarer, keep up your dignity and more frequently

withdraw your attention on patients who do not show sufficient confidence in you; if they do not show more respect for you and your art.

HAHNEMANN

135. Do not dwell upon the cancer, for it is not cancer but the patient you are treating. It is the patient that is sick and whenever a patient is sick enough to have a cancer, his state of order is too much disturbed to be cured. KENT

136. Do not overwork keynotes. They are sign-posts to shorten our research, not to suppress it. T. K. MOORE

137. Do not prescribe on Pathology but upon symptom, after careful individualisation. KENT

138. Do not dip deep into the chronic state when dealing with an acute condition and vice versa. H. A. ROBERTS

139. Do not expect a remedy, that has the general, must have all the little symptoms. It is waste of time to run out all little symptoms if the remedy has the generals. KENT

140. Do not leave your inter-current too soon. It may be the curative remedy. GLADWIN

141. In our attempt to cure the incurable patients we are apt to kill them in their last stages

by even administering a single dose of even the 30th potency of any Constitutional Remedy. My own experience has at least cautioned me against the use of four remedies. They are *Acon.*, *Apis.*, *Kali carb.*, *Su'phur.* I can add four more which seem to me as specially dangerous under similar conditions, these are *Bacil.*, *Cali c.*, *Medor.*, *Phos.*, *Sil.*, and *Tuber.* BHANJA

142. Avoid unnecessary aggravation of symptoms by adjusting the potency to the patient. KENT

143. Never leave a potency until you have tested it in a high potency if it has benefited the patient. KENT

144. But, a word of warning is not out of place here. Let me impress on the lay people that the high potencies are not for them to play with. A knowledge of meta-physics, mental philosophy and logic is necessary before one can hope even humbly to understand their action from a distance. I have been horrified at some people who after reading a book or two on *Materia Medica*, while they are still in a state of mental indigestion, start to throw their weight about and begin to treat their friends and acquaintances with repeated doses of high potencies, frequently changing the remedies even few days. In their foolish ignorance and vain glory they do more harm to the cause of homœopathy than if they kept to the ordinary run of household remedies. D. SHEPHERD

145. One error which the beginner makes is to neglect the short-acting remedies in chronic disease because they are not deep enough. T. D. ROSS

146. Do not fall into the habit of anti-doting the lower potencies with the high. Only use that method as a *Dernier Ressort*. When there are no symptoms to indicate the remedy, then it is time to experiment and then it is justifiable only when it is carried on by a man of the right sort, because such a man keeps within the limit. He knows how to give the remedy. Such a man is guided by the symptoms in each case so far as symptoms speak out. KENT

147. Never wake patient on when the homoeopathic remedy has induced sleep, nor repeat the dose so long as such a marked improvement continues. NASH

148. You can avoid aggravation from a high potency by giving it in three doses, two hours apart. T. K. MOORE

149. Do not even put the idea that you have mastered all there is to know. Always use your Repertory. C. A. DIXON

150. Very sensitive patients should not be given too high a potency nor over-sensitives; it is best to begin not higher than 1M. This can be repeated two or three times and then higher potency is used. KENT

151. Very high potencies should not be used in incurable cases. R. GIBSON MILLER

152. The very low potencies such as 3 or 6 are very dangerous in the hands of accurate prescribers. This may be mainly due to the customary repetitions. E. WRIGHT

153. Never repeat the remedy as long as improvement continues even if it is slow. CASE

154. Do not have one list of foods for your patients. Do not have one list of things for everybody. There is no such thing in homoeopathy. When patients are under constitutional remedies they need caution about certain kinds of foods that are known to disagree with their constitutional remedy. A *Bryonia* patient is made worse after taking vegetable salads, chicken salads etc. It is well to caution your patient who are under the influence of *Puls* to stop taking fat; a *Lycopodium* patient to stop Oysters, a *Rhus Tox*, patient to stop taking the ordinary bath for sometime till he is under the influence of that remedy; so also a *Calc. carb.*, patient; a bath will stop the action of *Calc. Carb.*

KENT

155. Certain medicines are known to produce states in the stomach inimical to certain kinds of

foods; certain medicines have violent inimical relation to acids, lemons etc. If you do not mention the fact and say 'You must not drink vinegar or lemon juice while taking this medicine, you will have the remedy spoiled and then wonder why it is so. The medicine often stops action. KENT

156. It is a great error to prescribe for the miasms instead of the totality of the symptoms,

KENT

157. Destroy no symptom that nature has sent out to guide you to your remedies. Some patients will leave you, but if you are acquainted with the art of healing, you will have all you can attend to, among the faithful and intelligent members of your cities and villages. KENT

158. Save the life of the patient first and do not worry about the bacteria. They are useless things. KENT

158. We can never be a good Homœopath if we think of time changes as diseases. They are not the results of disease. You must think from within outward. KENT

160. You must not expect great things when you have only pathological symptoms.

161. Unless you combine the particulars with the things that are general and the generals with

the particulars, unless the remedy fits the patient from within out, generally and particularly, a cure need not be expected. That is why I say, do not prescribe on keynotes, but upon the symptoms of the patient.

KENT

162. Do not believe or think favourably of cures for consumption. Every little while, you have some one coming out with something or other that cures consumption, a new cure. Everyone who knows much about the real nature of phthisical conditions, cannot have much confidence in such things and certainly lose respect for the individual who has a consumption cure. He must either be crazy or something worse. Generally he is after the money that may be in it. Hardly anyone who knows anything about it can conscientiously present a consumption cure to the world. To prevent these things is what we want to do, and this is the great sphere of *Calcareo*.

KENT

163. Now, do not think that because this patient is nervous, she is weak, or liliputian, or lean, for it is especially suitable for those with full veins; apparently plethoric, full-blooded, fleshy rotund women who are very nervous and especially at the change of life — *Lil. tig.*

KENT

164. Where the remedy is found, give it in single dose and do not be in a hurry to repeat.

HAHNEMANN

165. The Homoeopath who prescribes on symptoms without a proper understanding of their real import, is likely to fall into blind pit-holes. It will always pay us to think, contemplate and to try to understand patients as well as symptoms, rather than rush blindly and prescribe on the first bunch of symptoms that we encounter on our first inspection of the patient.

CHOUDHURY

166. We must never rest till we obtain a clear comprehension of the case before us.

Ad. LIPPE

167. No patient must be told that he has cancer. Even the word 'cancer' should be avoided. As soon as a layman is told he has a tumor, he fears cancer. When a patient comes to me and tells me with horror that his doctor has found a tumor on him, I immediately tell him there is no such thing as tumor in the English language. Tumor is a Latin for swelling. You have a swelling, but every wart is a swelling or tumor and so is every mole.

E. BARKER

168. Do not be too lavish with your use of *Sac Lac* or it will lose its magic charm. *Sac Lac* is one of the essential factors in healing the patient and for relieving him of pain, insomnia, nervousness, constipation. Hahnemann called it a 'Divine Gift of God'.

UNDERHILL

169. Do not worry about losing patients when you know you are doing the right thing to them.

You will hold the majority of them. No one can hold them all, nor can save them all.

UNDERHILL

170. Have all bottles labelled and corks also stamped or labelled with both name and potency. I cannot too strongly condemn the practice of some physicians who content themselves with merely having the corks labelled. Some day the corks get mixed and in a desperate case a life may be sacrificed. Keep your medicines in a place preferably under lock and key away from curious eyes and meddle-some fingers, away from too much heat, away from direct sun-light; keep and care your medicine to yourself. This is not a job of your nurse, secretary or Assistant. It is so vital, so essential; you had better do it yourself. Careless handlings contaminating and mixing remedies and potencies may defeat all your efforts and study and harm you from success to failure.

E. UNDERHILL

171. Do not let the patients mislead you. Have infinite patience, tact, intuition and con over again and again the Section on Mind in Kent's Repertory and then your patients, homoeopathy and yourself will be rewarded.

E. WRIGHT

172. When the acute disease becomes dangerous or throws upon the screen the individualistic indication, it generally should not be interfered with.

Ultimately the constitutional peculiarity is bound to reveal itself in a form pointing clearly to its remedial counter-part.

BOGER

173. An anti-psoric medicine should not be taken immediately before or during menses. It may be taken on the fourth day.

TYLER

174. The dermatitis should never be treated by tropical medicated applications; they only suppress, never cure.

ALIEN

175. One must not treat skin diseases mechanically by matching the obvious outer symptoms with the corresponding outer remedy such as Sulphur eruption with Sulphur or Arsenic eruption with Arsenicum for one must always remember that the first cause or causes must be handled.

ELLIS BARKER

176. Unless there is a general correspondence between the symptoms of the patient and those of the remedy, it is not reasonable to expect a cure. The so called key-note system of prescribing is very attractive, as it seems so easy and saves all the laborious comparison of competing drugs. This is involved in the numerical method and also because of it, many brilliant cures have been made but it is from its very nature a wrong method and in a great majority of cases is doomed to failure, because it ranks one or two symptoms only high and practically ignores the others.

R. G. MILLER

177. Learn to hold when distressing symptoms appear after a favourable reaction has followed your first prescription. It is a hard lesson to learn but many cases have been spoiled that way.

C. A. DIXON

178. Nosode repetition is not always successful in miasmatic cases. It may however be brilliant in cases of infection in his life time.

ANON

179. I do not advocate the use of Zoic remedies (Nosodes) in simple ailments, just as a general would not fire a big cannon to knock over half a dozen brick-bats. Such Pop-guns as *Nux*, *V.* or *Puls* or Subnitrate of Bismuth will not cure tumors of stomach and hence if they are to be cured we must bring over bigger guns of all beyond compare?

BURNETT

180. Do not use the deep acting constitutional remedies for minor complaints and injuries as the medicine might bring out symptoms you are unable to control. Avoid particularly *Aur. Met.*, *Calc. C.*, *Graph.*, *Lyc.*, *Sepia.*, *Sil.*, *Sul.*, *Thuja*, *Medor.*, *Phos* and *Nosodes* unless you are sure of the totality of symptoms.

181. It is unwise to confuse and exhaust the mind with the minute details of a remedy at first. It is far better to learn a few bold characteristic symptoms of each drug before going into the details of any one. The characteristics build up in mind an organic form for each remedy which may

afterwards be filled in with the particular details at pleasure.

W. H. BURT

182 It is not always that the technical single dose is the best practice, but the single collective effect is always to be sought.

KENT

183. Pathology warns us that it is dangerous to attempt to cure certain conditions of disease such as advanced Tubercular *Phthisis* or where foreign bodies are encysted near vital organs. In such cases nature only can cure by suppurating out such foreign substances and the exhaustion entails by such an operation is often fatal.

R. G. MILLER

184. Do not be discouraged in prescribing if the pathological conditions do not go away but if all the symptoms of the patient have gone away and the patient is eating well and sleeping well and doing well, do not feel that it is impossible for that opacity of the cornea to go way, for sometimes it will.

KENT

185. Do not make haste to prescribe for the old symptoms that came back. Be sure that the symptom is going to stay, for you will have fitting images. Old symptoms come and go and you need no further repetition of medicine. If you give a new remedy when not needed you spoil your case. Never prescribe for the moving image. Wait till

it rest. This is your duty to understand your business before you attempt to do anything.

KENT

186. A remedy given, well indicated, then a diarrhoea, rash or excessive sweat, medicinal aggravation or any old symptom returned on or even symptoms worse and patient better, give a remedy now, and disaster is sure.

T. K. MOORE

187. When the vitality is very low as in collapse, it is dangerous to repeat the dose. But when there is lack of response to the remedy after the allopathic drugging which is really due to sluggishness and not to want of vitality. It is necessary to repeat often.

KENT

188. In acute conditions never give more than three doses of the remedy in the same potency. If the patient is better or worse after any one dose do not repeat later; it may be necessary to repeat in a higher potency.

Dr. CASE

189. To avoid frequent failure under the law, it is necessary to know something not taught in allopathic colleges.

KENT

190. The physician who prescribes in water universally causes suffering in many of his sensitive patients and it will appear to him that the disease is going worse and he will change his remedy when he should cease to give medicine.

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