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The
Madras Homeopathic
Journal

Vol-1

NO-1

Aug-15.11.1947.

JL
L.M.211, NSL.M.H
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THE MADRAS HOMEOPATHIC JOURNAL

INCORPORATING NATUROPATHY

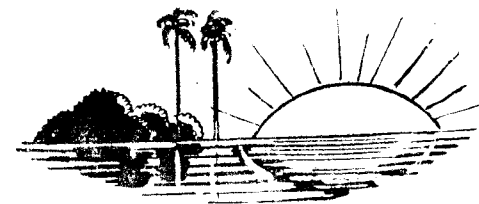
VOL. I]

MADRAS AUGUST 15th 1947

[No. 1]

Editor-in-chief : COL. K. V. RAMANA RAO, I.M.S.

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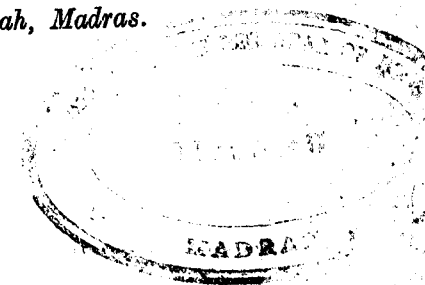
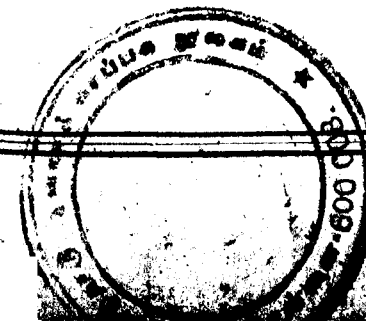
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PUBLISHED BY:

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for the Madras Presidency Homeopathic Association,
155, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras.



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VOL. 11

MADRAS AUGUST 15TH 1947

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Foreword

India is now pulsating with a new life and is face to face with crucial problems of social welfare and reconstruction. No one can deny that one of such problems is the provision of adequate medical aid to the public and it demands an urgent solution at the hands of the popular Ministers now in office. Medical statistics reveal that there is not in India even one qualified doctor or dispensary to serve 10,000 of the population whereas some of the European countries can boast of one for every 1000. In a big country like ours with a huge population, a vast proportion of which is submerged in dire poverty, it is obvious that the solution of the problem must be sought in a system of treatment which is at once efficient and inexpensive, and herein comes Homoeopathy with its extremely cheap drugs all orally administered without the need for injections or other modes of administration involving specialised skill.

It is unnecessary at this time of the day to labour the point that the Homoeopathic system of medicine is founded on a scientific basis and is no mere empirical quackery. Suffice it to say that it is now recognized on all hands as a branch of medical science with its therapeutics based on a theory of its own and its elaborate pharmacopoeia of carefully tested and proved drugs. The system has made great progress in America where eminent physicians practise Homoeopathy and have made notable contribution to its literature, while reputed firms are manufacturing homeo-drugs of standard purity. In our own country the system has attained considerable popularity in Bengal, and the proposed addition of a Homeo-section to the College of Indian Medicine in this city for turning out properly trained and qualified Homoeopaths is a recognition by the Government, however belated, of Homoeopathy as a scientific system of treatment which augurs well for its progress in this Province.

Circumstances are thus opportune for the publication of a journal such as this, and its Editorial Board have started this enterprise not a moment too soon. Sustained efforts must be made to popularise the Homoeopathic system of treatment among the masses in this part of the country, and I have no doubt that the Journal with its thoughtfully-edited and well-written articles will render yeoman service to the cause of Homoeopathy in this Province. I wish the enterprise all success.

MADRAS
Aug. 1947

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE M. PATANJALI SASTRI.

Editorial Notes and Comments

OURSELVES

We wish our readers happy greetings on this memorable occasion of bringing forth the first issue of the Madras Homoeopathic Journal. While we have to offer our apologies for the delay which has occurred in releasing it for publication, we note with great pride and satisfaction that the birth-date of our Journal most happily synchronises with the inception of an era of independence, happiness and universal rejoicing.

We all know that public ignorance about the virtues of the treatment by Homeopathy allied with prejudice and a love of tradition are the obstacles to the spread of Homeopathy. Again there are the vested interests which are out to fight tooth and nail the inroads of a commercially unprofitable pharmacopoeia. Every one of those obstacles will melt away like snow in the sun when the knowledge of Homeopathy is brought to the doors of the receptive public. And there is no surer way of spreading knowledge than through a journal.

Our chief object, therefore, in undertaking the publication of the journal is to impart this knowledge to the public and to educate them in the principles, methods and practice of this system of medicine so that they may be enabled to judge and compare Homeopathy with other systems.

Another object we have before us is to bring together the numerous followers and practitioners of this system scattered all over our Presidency, hundreds of miles apart, and work together in unison for the advancement of our common cause. We assure all the members of this great fraternity of our unstinted help and we extend a hearty invitation to every one of them to co-operate with us and aid us in the achievement of our objects. We, therefore, welcome all suggestions for the improvement of the journal from our readers which will be thankfully received.

We have great pleasure to incorporate a section on Naturopathy which is the inseparable ally of Homeopathy, one complementing the other. We pray that they both will lead the general public, rich and poor alike, to happy living, vigorous health and easy cure.

We are now in a golden age of transition from bondage to liberty, from a servant country to a free India.

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive" as Wordsworth rapturously exclaimed singing of the dawn of liberty in France. Now is the time to shape or reshape the country's institutions, political, social, medical etc. Let us humbly contribute our mite towards the establishment of a firm, economic and efficacious system of medical treatment such as is suited to the needs and means of our distressed motherland.

JAI HIND

INDEPENDENCE

By COL. K. V. RAMANA RAO, I. M. S.

JAI HIND

THE long cherished goal of every self-respecting living being, *Independence*, is at last reached. Power and Responsibility which are the natural consequences of Independence, are now in our hands. So it becomes the duty of every Indian to start immediately sharing that Responsibility and doing his best to the Glory of his Sacred Motherland, in all spheres of life.

The health and vigour of a nation determine its capacity to govern itself well and with credit. Individual efficiency depends directly on the health and vigorous state of his body and mind. A man suffering from long ill-health and a weakened state of mind and body, is incapacitated from discharging his primary duties to the state. "Sides of sick-beds are not the academies for forming legislators and statesmen" as Burke has said.

Wonderful advances in Medical Science are being reported every day. These advances are made with such great speed that what was in fashion yesterday is not in fashion to-day! And the poor Doctor along with his patient has to hurry up not to become old fashioned!

New Hospitals are being opened every day. Enormous amounts of money are being spent on equipping them with the most modern appliances. New Colleges

are being opened at every conceivable place to turn out more and more Doctors. Large amounts are being spent on research Work. And enormous wealth is going out of the country for the purchase of the Modern Medicines and Equipment. And what is the result of all this? The hospitals are getting more and more over-crowded, showing that the people are getting more and more unhealthy, emaciated and deformed in mind and body. Death rate is increasing and the number of diseases and epidemics, old and new, is jumping up by leaps and bounds. Expectation of Life has been gradually going down and it has reached the ridiculously low limit of about 30, with the prospect of getting lower still! Is it not time that we should pause and ponder over this state of affairs?

Our fore-fathers, two or three generations ago, never had such a variety of diseases, as is the fashion now-a-days. They lived to a ripe old age of above 80. They were strong, healthy and useful to themselves and to Society even in their old age. Child Mortality was very low. The few Hospitals that were existing then, were not places of daily Pilgrimage to at least one member of almost every family, as happens now. Epidemics were scarce. Such dire diseases as Tuberculosis, Cancer etc., were of rare occurrence. What then has caused this great deterioration?

We need not search far for an answer to that question. It is staring in our faces that older generations were able to live long and healthy, because they were spared the great and wonderful benefits of our Modern Civilisation and Medical Science. Let us spare ourselves also from such benefits and we will also live long, healthy and happy. Our great Indian Philosophers and scientists have studied Nature in all its details and have framed Rules which would enable us to live naturally in a healthy and strong state. These Rules, though framed long before the Western Nations knew the A. B. C. of Philosophy, Natural or Medical Science, are as powerful now as then, as Nature never changes! It is these Natural Laws that teach us how to live properly and how it is that the Natural Power of our body alone is capable of curing all our diseases and not the most virulent poisons and other muck that are being introduced into our systems by the Modern Medical Science.

That great Medical Apostle, Doctor Samuel Hahnemann, was a great student of Nature and has discovered the great Natural Law of "Similia Similibus Curantur" which taught us how we can cure all our diseases simply, easily and smoothly by assisting the Natural Powers of our body, by the administration of the minutest doses of medicines, thus avoiding poisoning the system with the most virulent poisons as is being done in most other systems. It is the aim of this Journal to discuss in detail how minute these doses are and how they work and cure diseases in the Natural way. As this Journal strives to educate people in the Natural way of healthy living and in curing their diseases in a simple, easy and Natural manner, we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all Doctors and Laymen alike, in this honest attempt of ours.

LONG LIVE INDIA.

WHAT IS HOMEOPATHY ?

THE word Homeopathy is derived from the two Greek words (homoios) meaning 'similar' and (pathos) meaning 'affection'. Now let us understand what is Homeopathy. It is a system of medicine which cures diseases by the smallest doses of drugs that on the healthy body, produce similar affections. The homeopathic view of diseases, cures and smallness of doses requires much elucidation. But before we proceed to understand these, it is proper that we should know a brief history of this science.

You are not probably aware that there had been presentiments of this great science to the master minds of ancient times. The Birth Certificate of Homeopathy is directly traceable to Hippocrates, the father of Medicine, who said, "disease is produced by its similar, and by the similars which are administered, the patient returns from disease to good health....., fever is suppressed by what produces it and produced by what suppresses it."

Again, Stahl says, "the rule admitted in medicine to treat diseases by contrary or opposed remedies, is completely false and absurd....., I am persuaded, on the contrary, that diseases yield to agents which produce similar affections."

The ancients of the East were no less acquainted and impressed with the naturalness and certainty of cures by similars, as the sloka of a great authority reads,

Dhrustamethath Puraloke
Vishasya Vishamoushadham.

Coming to modern times, this principle of cure by similars is not only recognised but also adopted by the allopathic school in their treatment by vaccination. "The calf-lymph of Jenner," says Dejust, "of the Institute Pasteur, must be considered as the most perfect application of the principle of Similarity."

Then, it is very interesting to know how this great law of similars was founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. In 1796, while translating Cullen's *Materia Medica*, he met with the latter's explanation of the action of cinchona bark in curing chills and fevers as "the strengthening power it exerts over the stomach." He refused to accept this explanation and, for the sake of experiment, he took four drachms of good cinchona bark twice a day, with the result that similar chills and fever were produced in him. From facts he argued that Ipecac cured certain forms of intermittent fevers because it was capable of producing similar fevers. He then experimented on a number of drugs and confirmed his previous deductions. Thus he was advancing to the great discovery of the law of cure by similars.

Very soon he discovered that when the quantity of the drug was reduced it was not followed by a proportionate diminution of the action of the drug. Also, the astounding fact became clear

that medicines could be so diluted that neither physics nor chemistry could discover any medicinal matter in them and yet they possessed great healing powers. Thus he stumbled on the use of the infinitesimal doses and brought into use the process of potentisation of medicines.

We have said that the Homeopathic cure is performed by administering minutest possible doses of the drugs that produce similar symptoms of sickness in the healthy body. Now, you may wonder how we know the disease symptoms produced by drugs in the healthy man. The Homeopathic Materia Medica has been compiled out of the recorded results of the action of drugs on the healthy human beings. These results are called provings. The persons selected for this purpose are called provers. Each drug is administered to a class of provers and the symptoms produced by each are carefully recorded. Such of the symptoms as have appeared in a great majority of provers are characteristic symptoms of the drug. When in disease a group of these symptoms are met with, the drug which has produced a similar set of symptoms is administered in the minutest fraction of a dose and is said to be its Similimum.

This combination of symptoms appearing in sickness is called the totality of symptoms. For instance, we have a case presenting the following symptoms. Constipation, with no desire for stools, or stools hard and dry, as if burnt; no desire for the slightest movement, thirst for large quantities of water, and a hard, dry cough. You will now see that this group of symptoms may be present in a large variety of diseases with grand names, like bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism or a host of others. But the homeopath is not bothered about classifying or naming the disease but he only seeks to find the drug presenting these symptoms in one group. Under the action of the drug so selected all these symptoms subside and the patient returns to health, no matter what the name of the disease.

Thus you see that symptoms of disease appearing in groups are the foundation of the homeopathic prescription. Various questions arise next, as what symptoms are to be given greater value than others, what are common symptoms and what are rare and peculiar symptoms, etc. But let us first understand the basic principles of the working of homeopathic remedies.

(To be continued)

THE PRIDE OF PLATINA

By V. SUBBARAO, B.A., B.L.

ACT I. SCENE I. APARTMENTS OF MR. NUXOM

(Mr. Nuxom, an office assistant, a thin, spare man, with dark hair, arrives home at 10 p.m. and knocks at the door. There is no reply. He knocks again. No reply)

Nux: (Still knocking violently), Are all people gone to blazes? It's barely 10 o'clock. Hey, Pulcet! Hey Ignita, None cares for me. (Knocks vehemently and Ignita, his sister, with dark hair and complexion and intelligent eyes, opens the door.) Sister, I think we are coming into trouble.

Ign: We are, as always. How often shall I tell you not to keep late from home at nights? How you are wrecking your life. Pulcet has been crying the whole evening.

Nux: Oh! the weeping doll. What a pleasant greeting I have when I come home after a dreadful day in office! For eight hours I haven't stirred out of my seat and at home there's no cheer.

Ign: But you had enough at the club.

Nux: (Violently) Stop that talk, will you? Where's Pulcet? (Enter Pulcet, wife of Mr. Nuxom rubbing her eyes; a woman of fair complexion, disposed to be fleshy; sandy hair, blue eyes and rather sullen)

Nux: Dear me! Will you serve dinner? Pulcet.

Pul: It's ready.

(All go into the dining-room and sit at the table)

Nux: (Tasting a little) Oh! it's cold.

Ign: Could it be otherwise?

Nux: You are ready with your answer. But my dear darlings, do you know that if there's one thing that makes me live it is.....

Pul: Not me, certainly.

Nux: (Patting her on the cheek gently) you, little baby.

Ign: Wine and smoking.

Nux: Not at all. A good meal.

Ign: And nobody quarrels with his meal like you do.

Nux: But many love their meal as I do.

Ign: In this, you are well matched with Pulcet.

Nux: (Laughing) Don't you forget my compeers, Bryson, Anticrude and Ipeca.

Ign: Why eat so recklessly and pour the patents down your throat?

Nux: Can't help. Can't help.

Ign: Why don't you form good habits, take exercise, eat moderately and give up wine and smoking.

Nux: Smoking, yes, (lights a cigarette and puffs up smoke)
 Ign: (Coughs)
 Nux: What's the matter?
 Ign: (Coughs again)
 Nux: Sister, speak.
 Ign: You know I can't bear tobacco. It gives me a headache, why do you inflict it on me?
 Nux: Awfully sorry, dearie, (he flicks it off) Is that right?
 Ign: (Weeps)
 Nux: Why. What's this again? You can never be in the same mood for a minute.
 Ign: (Crying) How can I forget mother's death?
 Nux: You must, you must. It's such an old affair.
 Ign: There's another thing that makes me sad, you know that.
 Nux: Oh! that love affair with—— and the deep mortification. Listen. We're having a splendid party to-morrow. That's what I came so joyously to tell you about. But you made the house so cheerless for me.
 Ign: (Wiping her eyes) Party, what party?
 Pul: When is it?
 Nux: Be patient, ladies, tell me first, are you well enough for it?
 Pul: } We are well, we are.
 Ign: }
 Nux: Then I'll tell you. Miss Platina is our host.
 Pul: The proud, haughty, contemptuous girl!

Nux: You don't know her well enough. What a charming girl! You'll love to meet her.
 Ign: And who are all the party?
 Nux: Mr. Sulph, for one.
 Pul: Will he leave his rags at home and come decently dressed?
 Nux: I doubt it. Mr. Stramon, who will be talking ceaselessly.
 Ign: Who else?
 Pul: Your sister is very eager.
 Ign: (Angrily) You can ill afford to twit me like that.
 Pul: (Apologetically) Please, I didn't mean to.
 Nux: You're spoiling the fun. Hear me. My friends, Bryson, Anticrude and Ipeca shall be there.
 Ign: Poor Miss Platina! She'll have a job finding dishes for them. Pulcet will be in excellent company.
 Pul: (Offended) I s'pose we have called a truce.
 Nux. Will you let me proceed, girls?
 Pul } :—Proceed, please.
 Ign. }
 Nux: Mr. Chamila.
 Pul: I wonder if the party wouldn't break up early enough with these sweet tempers!
 Ign: I've heard what a peevish, uncivil fellow he is.
 Nux: True, but there are times. He has his own moods and you don't know how nice he is sometimes.

Pul: Who else?
 Nux: Let me see. Mrs. Sepia, too.
 Ign: Of course, with all her brood.
 Nux: Now, she's changed a bit and keeps them at home. And a lot of exciting people besides.
 Pul: Where's the party going to be?
 Nux: I didn't tell you that, eh? At Ennur where there's a beach. Our breakfast shall wait us when we go.
 We bathe in the sea, play at cards.
 Ign: Drink and smoke.
 Nux: And make merry like larks.

(Read the thrilling experiences of this party in the next issue)

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Bios **NUMBER ONE**

The Medicine of the Atomic Age

BY CAPT. C. OOMMEN M.B., B.S.,

THEY call it the Atomic Age, and we know that no name is more significant. The world has realised, with not a little terror, what tremendous force the infinitesimal thing—the split atom,—could release. Violence, a vice that manifests itself in things trifling and serious, in riots and battles, has, with the stimulus of scientific advancement, assumed such destructive proportions that the world shudders to think of what might happen if the atomic age, under pressure of splits and conflicts, approximates an explosive stage. Man's talents and inventive genius have flown him off the bounds of his peaceful existence, and he is on the edge of a precipice, anxiously looking for a hand of comradery that might help him sustain his balance. It is this critical situation which gives him the urge for a cry of unity, of oneness, of the one-world idea.

The first positive reflection of this necessity of the time is the U.N.O. This is also the first instance of a world-wide recognition of the higher merits of healthy unity over sectional exploitation amongst humanity. The age-old grips of political violence have begun to relax. The general trend of events at the first Asian Relations Conference, which concluded its long session the other day at New Delhi, has shown that the one-world idea has taken root in all countries in this vast continent of Asia too, and that the Asians do not picture a future

in which every country in the world has not its fitting place of individuality and significance. The element of violence in nationalism is vanishing in the East as well as in the West and public opinion is being formed in favour of a wider and enduring international outlook.

I have not made such a general reflection on world events without point. If you mark an urge for a change for the better for all concerned, at this atomic age, it is the result of a late but inevitable realisation of the harmful effects of excesses that man allowed in the realm of his selfish application of the great scientific potentialities. Had he the timely wisdom to make use of science first and foremost for the benefit of mankind, he would not have gone too far the wrong way, ignoring all the time the greater possibilities of the gifts of science in the matter of the building up of man for his own good and for the good of others. Anyway, it is better late than never. And it is the natural law that excesses in anything invariably force a turn-round. To cite a simple instance, I would mention the source of recognition of the need for the enforcement of the prohibition scheme, which is now a reality in the realm of our provincial reforms. Abuse of intoxicating drinks and drunkenness have taught our society enough lessons. Drunkenness is an abuse of the natural laws of human existence, and is an unpardonable

personal and social violence. The argument that spirit is a stimulant does not hold water in this age, and its harmful effect is recognised by all who think sensibly. Similarly, viewed in the light of human experience, the method of drugging that is blindly permitted under the Allopathic system of treatment constitutes an aspect of excesses of no less evil. If this fact is not yet widely realised, and if people, without judicious regard to time and necessity, think it fashionable to have Penicillin, Insulin and M & B specifics administered on them, it is because they are kept in ignorance, the monopoly of the orthodox medical profession, well organised and powerful, having still its strong grips on them. It has always been the ignorant who submitted to exploitation, while the exploiters, in whichever sphere they existed, were prompted by motives of a certainly selfish nature. Once this is understood, and social ignorance removed, the pressure of public opinion will force these harmful monopolistic grips to relax.

A stroke has an echo and an action has a reaction. Religious exploitation has created many a Christ or Buddha in the religious world. Social and political exploitation has produced more than one Gandhi in times past and present. In the same way, medical exploitation has reacted in the coming into being of a vigorous reformer in the person of Hahnemann. This great Allopathic doctor of wide learning, industry and sacrifice, not only discovered and developed the Law of Similars in the art of healing, but showed the world of science, through his method of potentiation of

drugs, the great curative energy that could be released from the tiniest particle of matter. That was to mark an era of radical medical reform. But it is a regrettable truth that the paths of true reformers are full of thorns. Vested interests who, for selfish motives, cling to the old methods, are often stubborn and remain for a time formidable. They try to set human ingenuity into destructive channels, into perverse actions. The advancement of science that could alleviate human sufferings and improve the standards of social welfare was utilised, at the instance of vested interests, to produce weapons of destruction, including the atomic bomb. But these could exist only in the shade of social ignorance, and the world has a knack of learning lessons, though from past mistakes. What is false is short-lived, and truth is liable to come to the fore. Hitlers die, die-hard like Churchills lose their voice, the one-world idea on terms of liberty, equality and fraternity takes root, and men, grown wiser for the war, pay heed to the Gandhian message of truth and non-violence. The atomic age thus marks out a turning point in the history of man in his social and political existence. In the wake of social enlightenment, the rotten old edifice of exploitation is crumbling down. The philosophy of oneness of human interests has become most vehement in demanding recognition. This philosophy embraces not only political and social science, but also medical science, the science of keeping men physically and mentally healthy. The self-interests of orthodoxy in medicine should no longer be allowed to

exploit the ignorance of the masses in the real or apparent curative merits of the drugs that are often forced upon them. Tom, Dick and Harry have a right to know how to ward off the sad consequences of drugging, how to cure diseases and avoid their taking a chronic turn and be rendered "incurable", and how to keep up their original vitality as a reliable fighter of all diseases. As I write this, I have under observation a case of the worst type of Asthma, which, after 25 years of Ephedrine, Adrenaline and what-not, is suddenly responding to the first few doses of Spongia 200, to which his symptoms pointed. The patient, who under a bad attack, was facing one of his worst breathless nights last full moon (5-4-'47), slept at ease within a few minutes of the administration of the first dose. Had he only known earlier what was suppressive and harmful in Medicine and what curative and harmless, how pleasant a turn his so-long miserable life would long ago have taken! How many are such and other instances of sufferings which men, women and children have long endured and are still enduring, simply because of their ignorance as to where to turn for real cure! "Doctors do well where people do ill", is the basis on which our orthodox medical profession builds its castles. Bernad Shah said this in much bitter terms, and Pandit Nehru repeated this, addressing medical men, the other day. Such complaints will go on as long as the old school of medicine predominates the field, as long as people's ignorance leaves them in the lurch, letting them tolerate patents, specifics and everchanging novelties without

realising their comparatively curative and destructive effects. It should not be thought that I condemn the old school methods in their entirety. I give them the due place they deserve, and what I lay stress on is their abuse, which is doing society a lot of harm. If democracy in medicine is to be established, the sick must be treated for the sake of the sick, and not for the sake of a living for the doctors, nor for the sake of keeping up the prestige and predominance of a particular system. And medical monopoly must cease, in so far as it thrives on the ignorance of the masses. The philosophy of humanitarian interests of the healing principle, irrespective of the system employed, must be recognised. Only this and nothing else can be expected to fit in with the high ideals of the 'one-world' idea.

The scientific genius of Hahnemann did not take a turn for the invention of specifics or patents because what he wanted was not material gains. He founded Homeopathy, on the law of similia similibus curantur, with the humanitarian motive of effecting positive cures of the sick. The drug economy of his system is an asset of the first magnitude to the world, present and future, since one dram of a drug, in its potentised form will suffice to cure millions of patients. The infinitesimal Homeopathic dose does not impair the natural vitality of the patient through drugging effect. If an allopathic dose of opium or its active principle, morphia, may sometimes kill a patient, the Homeopathic dose makes it correspondingly cheap, so that every man,

whether rich or poor, can fully benefit by it. And last but not least, Hahnemann's system makes it possible to mend the mental and constitutional defects of the patients, which means effecting their complete rejuvenation.

Most people think that the invention of the atom bomb marks the beginning of the Atomic Age. This is wrong. In reality, the atomic age commenced, not with the bursting of devastating bombs, but with the discovery and development of the Law of Similars, Similia Similibus Curantur by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, nearly hundred and fifty years ago, for his process of attenuation of drugs was conceived exactly on the great principles of atom-splitting. Each of his sweet medicated Homeopathic pills or globules was a miniature atom bomb which, on its judicious employment, annihilated your worst enemy, the disease that took root in your system. This first manifestation of the atomic energy, in its benevolent aspect, brought to suffering humanity a gentle message of health and well-being, of Truth and Non-violence. Instead of welcoming this great message from above, and accepting Homeopathy as a gift of science, as a medical reform the need of which was long felt, the orthodox medicine spurned it aside, calling it a quackery. While a few devotees at the altar of truth carried this message of Hahnemann to those who paid heed, the old school of medicine went its own way, establishing monopoly of what might be called 'Disease Business'. This on one side. On the other, the scientists worked up their art to perfection, for purposes of destruction. They played into the hands of

vested interests, and instead of developing atomic energy for constructive purposes, created the most terrible bombs. Fortunately for humanity in general, reaction has set in. Public opinion in favour of the constructive side of things is being formed. Science has awakened to the realities of the time, and attention is being paid to avail of the higher values of scientific potentialities, including atomic energy, for the benefit of mankind. At this juncture, it is only natural that Homeopathy must assume a luminous form in the new world horizon.

I am one who visualises Homeopathy as the Universal Medicine in the New World order. Who will not be convinced it shall be so, when its advantages over the other systems of healing are realised! Its virtues harmonise with the needs of the suffering humanity and, when the days of exploitation by vested interests are over, it shall be recognised as the people's system of healing, organised and developed by the intelligentsia for the benefit of the largest number of people.

While the official system of medicine is liable to endanger not only public health but the very existence of the profession itself unless it is kept under tightened restrictions like drug control and other laws of the state, the system of Homeopathy is free from such dangers. Anyone having the habit of learning and observation can learn and practise it not only harmlessly but successfully. It is a system of medicine which, by its nature, claims to be free in all parts of the world. If personal

liberty of man, the most sacred of all, is not to be violated by the State, the law should leave this system of medicine sufficiently free, because it effects cures without the evil of drugging or incurring the risk of killing.

The recognition of this fact will go a long way in counteracting the evils of the existing medical monopoly. What is needed next is that Homeopaths should work in a spirit that harmonises with their humanitarian system of healing. They should know that the layman's appreciation of the system is the only basis on which it would thrive, and the layman's appreciation is possible only by educating the public in the merits of the system. It will be suicidal for Homeopaths to make a secret of their art. On the other hand, in order to cement a basis for the spread of Homeopathy as the people's medicine, they should take up their work in co-operation with the lay public.

This is not a new idea. We can trace a movement in this direction that commenced in England in the year 1941, and took shape in the formation of the British Homeopathic League wherein the members consist of both laymen and professionals from all over Great Britain. Today no country in the world is in greater need than India for an organisation of this kind for a spread of

knowledge of Domestic Homeopathy. We have several Homeopathic Associations in India, some of them doing good work. As Pandit Nehru warned medical men in general the other day, these associations of Homeopaths should not aspire to cultivate a spirit of trade-unionism merely in the narrow interests of the profession. What I advocate is that they should be co-ordinated under an All-India Association which, in co-operation with the intelligent among the lay public, should work for the establishment of Homeopathy as the universal system of medicine, as a domestic and social art, to be used for the good of man everywhere upon earth.

Let us hope that the real significance of the atomic age will be widely realised, and that it will bring about a change of heart and change of outlook among professionals and the intelligent laity alike, so that they may work in close collaboration with each other for the propagation of truth, love and non-violence, of the gentle and harmless Homoeopathic system of medicine which is the medical manifestation of these virtues, and also for the universal spread of a knowledge of domestic Homeopathy. Let us hope that the world will thus avail of this great gift of providence for alleviation of the sufferings of the common man every where on earth.

SELECTION OF THE REMEDY

By MR. T. S. IYER, B. A.,

THERE is no doubt that Hahnemann's precept that the totality of the symptoms of the patient should be taken into account in selecting the appropriate remedy would, if strictly followed, afford the very best results. The difficulty of obtaining a complete picture of each case, and the consequent neglect of the valuable dictum have led many to abandon the practice of Homeopathy and others to adopt what may be termed loose practice. Those who adopt the latter method are led to select certain prominent symptoms, or what are known as Key-notes or Characteristics, for the choice of the remedy, and the remedies give relief to some extent but do not cure the patients in a majority of cases. It is, therefore, necessary to enquire into the causes of such failures and ascertain how best they can be overcome.

Patients may be divided into two groups, first, those suffering from acute diseases, which are rather violent in their manifestation and last only for a short time, and second, those suffering from Chronic diseases, which have lasted for a longer time and have taken a deeper root in the constitution.

Acute diseases manifest themselves variously in different patients. For instance, fevers, coughs, diarrhoea etc., appear in mild form in some children and violently in others even in the same family, and the nature of the illness

depends mostly on the immediate predisposing cause. If the attack is mild, it will be easy to take the prominent symptoms into account and give relief to the patient. If, however, the attack is severe, and the symptoms are complicated or mixed up, i.e., besides the symptoms which are common to such class of diseases, there are special symptoms which are peculiar to the patient and are not ordinarily met with then the question arises as to which of these symptoms should be taken into account for the selection of the remedy. The symptoms which are peculiar to the patient and which have been caused by the chronic sick condition of the patient and which are really responsible for bringing about the acute illness in a severe form should alone be considered for the selection of a suitable remedy. The remedy chosen on these premises will alone cure the patient rapidly and satisfactorily.

The same principle applies even in treating chronic cases. For example, in treating cases of Epilepsy, the character of the fit or the symptoms accompanying it will not afford any indication for the selection of the remedy because these are common to all cases, but more important still are the peculiar constitution of the individual, what sort of contagion or infection he had in his early years or from heredity, what causes of excitement or nervous depression

he had at any time, and what were the immediate cause or causes which precipitated the malady. All these causes tend to bring about peculiar symptoms in different individuals, their nature depending upon the particular circumstances relating to each individual. Unless these peculiar or individualistic symptoms are taken into consideration, it is not possible to select an appropriate remedy which may fit in with each individual case.

Next we have to consider how best the principles enunciated above could be applied in practice. In the selection of Homoeopathic remedies, three methods are followed in practice. *First* what may be called 'Impressionist Method.'

In this the physician who has studied well the developments of the pathogenesis of any drug will obtain a more or less clear idea of the peculiarities, which will produce an *impression* apart from the memorising of individual symptoms. These *impressions* of drugs from a study of their provings will prove of the greatest value in the treatment of patients who cannot relate their symptoms, such as children or insane people or delirious patients, and in these cases a drug may be prescribed from such vivid impressions even when the symptoms may not be known to belong to the drug. Although isolated symptoms may not correspond to those of the drug, if the *general characteristics* of the drug are present, these may be sufficient to prescribe the remedy. Some of the brilliant prescriptions of the eminent physicians of our school were based on this method, and only experts of our art can use this method with success.

The *second* method is the *key-note system*. The general tendency of physicians is to select one or two prominent, distressing or peculiar symptoms in a patient which he takes to be characteristic and bases his prescription on them. This method will only remove one or two isolated symptoms without any marked effect on the totality of the symptoms or producing any change in the condition of the patient. As explained above, as the development of the disease depends on more or less chronic cachexia which underlies the constitution of the patient and determines the disease, the characteristic symptoms of this condition should be noted for the selection of the suitable remedy.

The *third* and the most important method is the *method of Boenninghausen*.

This method consists essentially of the selection from the symptoms of the patient and from the symptoms of the drug, of the *elements* of symptoms than the symptoms themselves. According to him a complete symptom should consist of *sensation, locality and modality*, and it is noticed in the study of drugs as well as in the study of the symptoms of patients that certain sensations, like cutting or tearing, are apt to appear in various parts of the body, and are apt to appear in various provers sometimes in an acute form. The same thing may be also said of locality. Many drugs have their favourite locality in which symptoms of various sorts are apt to develop, and this remark is still more applicable to modalities. The drugs have their peculiar times or other conditions of aggravation or amelioration and the

modalities of a patient are very apt to be constant not only for one sensation or locality but for all sensations and localities affected. Examples—*Bryonia* worse by motion; *Lycopodium*, worse by 4 'O' clock; *Nux Vomica*, worse in the morning and worse after eating; *Sulphur*, worse at night.

Boenninghausen states that the *Materia Medica* ought to be studied in this way with reference to each Drug, the prevailing modalities should be noted, and also the prevailing sensations and localities. He then studies the patient from this point of view obtaining the chief modalities, sensations and

locations, recombining them in a drug which has prominent features of all the three essentials. Thus for tearing pain at the left hip aggravated during rest, he would select *Lycopodium* not because *Lycopodium* has ever developed such a symptom in its provers, for it never has, but because it ought to and doubtless will in some future prover, and because *Lycopodium* produces symptoms which affect the left hip most prominently, and its general symptoms are mostly relieved by motion. Therefore he recombines these three essentials of *Lycopodium* and manufactures the new symptoms for *Lycopodium*.

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Truth That Is Stranger Than Fiction

Insurance offices and Homeopathy: Several offices in England and America have investigated the relative merits of homeopathy and allopathy in the cure of disease and as from statistics they have found that homeopathy cures more patients than allopathy, branches have been established in connection with these offices wherein those that are homeopathic are insured at a much less premium than the allopathic public. Statistics have proved that the homeopath lives longer than the allopath thus showing that even in a commercial aspect, homeopathy is at a premium!

HUGH HASTINGS, M. D.

(In this connection, we would add that one is struck by the extreme longevity of life attained by many homeopaths: des Guidi, who introduced Homeopathy in France, died at the age of ninety-four; Jousset at ninety-four; Bayer at eighty-four; Teste, Henry, Claude etc., at eighty or more. That is the reply to the remark 'Doctor, heal thyself.')

Fangs of the Homeopathic serpent: In 1863, every London Hospital turned down an offer by Mrs. Edmund Gurney of six thousand pounds a year for setting aside ten beds for Dr. Wilson's use to treat patients homeopathically, and this at a time when many hospitals had to close down entire wards for want of funds. What a terribly redoubtable man

this Dr. Wilson must be with his little globules; to think that *one* homeopath could so frighten *all* the hospital men in London. But then that was in 1863. What a contrast is there now in these enlightened days when physicians are physicians, no matter what their therapeutic creeds.

If you study Homeopathy, your fate is certain: Yes, you will soon be a homeopath. Hear this story. Ordered by Robbi of Dresden, to whom he was the assistant, to refute the homeopathic heresy, Constantine Hering started studying the works of Hahnemann and applying his method, so that he would be able to prove, as he believed, its inefficacy. To his great surprise the results were such that Hering became one of the most firm pioneers of Homeopathy and founded in Allentown, U.S.A., the first school of Homeopathy which the world has known.

One thousand and eight hundred ways of ending cholera: Dr. Fabre's book, 'Treatment of Cholera' prescribed 1800 ways of treating cholera, all in opposition to one another. As to the result? The author frankly states that after the use of each of those means, death follows nearly always, sometimes in two, sometimes in twelve, fifteen, twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

The results of the homeopathic treatment are such that Dr. Roux of Cotte,

acting from conviction and not mere speculation, could write, "Of the choleraics that I saw, one or two hours after the invasion of the cholera, whatever the seriousness of the symptoms were, all were saved."

No two doctors agreed: Dr. Jahr relates this interesting anecdote. In his travels he was invited to partake of the hospitality of a certain rich old man, who, on hearing of Dr. Jahr's profession exclaimed, "I shall take good care not to compliment you on that account. I have a son, but I would rather make a hangman of him than a doctor."

He continued his story saying that he had been ill for 20 years. He consulted almost all celebrated doctors and seeing that no two doctors agreed, he concluded that medicine, far from being a science, was a vile trade! He then showed Dr. Jahr the pages of a register, each divided into three columns. The first contained the names of the doctors consulted, the second, opinions formed of his complaint, and the third, the prescriptions.

The total of each of the columns was as follows: 477 doctors, 313 different opinions and 832 prescriptions. Jahr asked him if the name of Hahnemann figured therein. "Of course, of course" was the answer, "look at number 301" Name of malady, O, name of the remedy, O. He gave Hahnemann's explanation of these zeroes. "As the name of the disease does not concern me, I write O. As the name of the medicine is not your business, I also write O." But so far as the cure was concerned the old man said he would have followed Hahnemann's prescription, but he wanted three doctors to agree. Jahr suggested that his complaint might be submitted to a few Homeopaths of different countries and guaranteed that there would be better agreement. The result! Twenty-two doctors agreed, and following the homeopathic treatment he wrote, "he was restored to health, converted to medicine and reconciled to doctors, thanks to you and homeopathy."



FROM LAWYER TO HOMEOPATH

BY V. SUBBA RAO, B.A., B.L.

PERHAPS you think it is a sudden plunge, but let me tell you, it was tentatively, hesitatingly, mistrustingly, as one goes down a shelving beach into the deepening sea that I was drawn into the study of this enchanting science. The rule of law propounded by the jurists of ancient times and zealously guarded and treasured by modern jurisprudence, "once an heir, always an heir," "once a trust, always a trust" etc., etc. has gripped the lawyer-homeopath in an unrelaxing manner. Beware! lawyers, of the modern ramifications of this ancient doctrine "once a homeopath, always a homeopath" Not that the lawyer is the only victim of this inexorable doctrine of homeopathic peoselytisation. No profession, no race, no creed is exempt from its clutches, once you enter its domain. But the lawyer is a most singularly unfortunate victim, since many are endowed with the genius, many more are blessed with the leisure, and a few have both genius and leisure, to cultivate the study of this fascinating science.

"And thereby hangs a tale," a tale of conversion of one of the most obdurate faddists after allopathy. One day, about 25 years ago—I remember it as vividly as if it were today—my mother aged above 50 had a big boil on her heel and was roaring with pain. The surgeon opined that it was not ripe for incision. Some suggested that Homeopathy could

give wonderful relief in such cases. The Homeopath came; a lean, haggard, unshaven, ill-clothed teacher with not even a stethoscope—my mind was staggered at this dissociation of a medical man from those glittering pieces of chromium connected by rubber tubes. I would have turned him out of doors, if I was master of the house. He asked us a few most irrelevant and impertinent questions—so they certainly seemed—, examined the locality and put a few white pills on her tongue and rose to depart. Where is the note-book and the prescription? When is the next dose to be given? What food may be given to her? His consolidated reply to all these questions was that she would be well very soon. There were some that laughed, some that scoffed and many that wondered. In three hours after his departure she went into a profound sleep, such as she had not known for many nights and days. And in twenty hours that boil burst and healed gradually.

We speculated whether the pills had really anything to do with the perfect cicatrisation and went so far as to ignore the presumptions arising under Section 114 of the Evidence Act that when a medicine is administered to a patient it shall be deemed to afford relief until the contrary is proved. Some put it down to sorcery, some to natural causes and some—I was not one of those—were all

praise for the haggard teacher with the small pills.

Well, two years later I was afflicted with a most obstinate malaria while I was studying at law. I cannot convey to you any approximate idea of the quantity of Quinine I was made to swallow. It looked as if the malaria came to dwell with me for life. I had frequently-recurring paroxysms. Quinine, Quinine and Arsenic, and a triple compound of Quinine, Arsenic and Iron, were all the prescriptions. The digestion was gone, no stool passed except by artificial manouvres and I was reduced to mere skin and bones. "Anaemia" they said. There was slight evening temperature. "Sinking into consumption" they said.

In this condition of health, I accidentally dropped into a Homeopathic Stores. A dark-wrapped book titled in blazing gold letters was lying on the table. "Leaders in Homeopathic Therapeutics. E. B. NASH." I glanced through the book. The remarks on the ill-effects of Quinine and the mention of Natrum Mur as a remedy for these, quite arrested me. Was he describing a case identical with mine?

"Well, Shopman, give me Natrum Mur" said I.

"What potency?" he asked.

"The best you have" I replied.

"But, take care—"

"No, please give me the most powerful." I demanded.

He gave me a bottle of Natrum Mur C. M. and I swallowed one dose of it

right on the spot, another in the night and a third next morning. I carelessly omitted to take any further doses. The fourth day at 11 o'clock a shaking chill took me, exactly similar to the one that was my unfailing visitor for 10 years. I took to bed and the temperature read 106°. The allopathic doctor who was sent for by my anxious family declared it was a paroxysm of malaria and ordered Quinine. "Quinine" I exclaimed, "if you can give me nothing but that, leave me alone". A kind friend went to the shopman who sold the medicine and told him the whole story.

"That's a good action of the medicine. May be he'll be cured by it. Leave him alone" he said. On hearing this I obstinately withstood all well-meant interference and by 12 o'clock in the night the temperature came down with a sharp sweat. Would you believe me when I say that it was the last attack of malaria that I had? My appetite was restored, bowels became regular and I gained in flesh and weight.

Was it any wonder that I determined to investigate the mysteries of this medical system? I pursued my studies day and night with a love and ardour born of gratitude, read and re-read the works of the masters quitting all other work. As I dived deeper and deeper, my conversion became more complete. Hahnemann, Hering and Kent stood in the shelves of Mulla, Mayne and Woodroffe. The lawyer's office slowly turned into a homeopathic library and dispensary. I lived in a world entirely peopled with Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Arsenic, Lycopodium etc. I learned to

swear by Kent's Book on Philosophy while making a prescription. Gradually I found myself quitting law for good.

That there is an inescapable affinity between Law and Homeopathy cannot fail to strike us. Where is the occasion that calls for more brilliance of cross-examination than in the Homeopath taking the case? The case of the patient so conscious of her anatomical accuracy that she is complaining of a pain in the heart while laying her fingers on the abdomen is a common one.

Is there anything more striking than the equation of the lawyer's assiduous hunt up of the case-law from I Moore's Indian Appeals down to 1947 A. I. R. Madras with the diligent homeopath's unrelenting search through the repertory right from Mind, Head, Nose, Throat etc., to the chapter on aggravations and ameliorations?

Analogy might be extended endlessly but our space is limited. So good-bye, dear readers, for a brief interval.

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(Next Month by the same Author *The Trials of the Amateur Homeopath*).

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THE HOUSEWIVES' CORNER

[This section is mainly intended to help housewives to manage the ordinary, sudden and acute ailments of children as well as grown-ups in the easiest, simplest and most effective way and thus prevent further development of serious troubles. It is suggested that all the medicines mentioned herein should be stocked in the household so that in course of time every home might be equipped with a complete chest of homeopathic medicines]

When the baby cries and is cross, snappish, and fretful and the nurse or mother does not know, from what cause or what it wants, it undoubtedly needs, as Nash says, a dose of Chamomilla, say 30th. This drug is indicated in most pains and aches, no matter where the seat of the pain is, but the symptoms guiding to it are the mental irritability, the peevish and snappish temperament. Give 3 to 4 pills of Chamomilla and rest for the night. You will find that the main source of the trouble is itself reached. If not, there is time enough to investigate it further.

A stitch in time saves nine: You can abort the chills and colds that in a short time cause serious troubles like bronchitis pneumonia, etc., For the effective treatment of colds by Homeopathic medicine it is very important to remember the start of the cold and only then you will find the most suitable remedy.

Was it due to standing or riding in a howling wind or waiting for the late trains on a cold draughty railway platform? If it were so, a few doses of Aconite 6 or 30 are sure to save all further trouble for you.

Take a different condition. Every change in the weather is causing the

patient to sneeze and the patient feels worse in cold damp weather. He is relieved by hot things. There is a thin, watery discharge from the nose and the patient is anxious and restless. Arsenic 6 or 30 will as certainly stop the chills and further mischief, too.

Again where cold damp weather is the cause and there is a burning watery discharge from the nose and the flow from the eyes is bland and painless, Allium Cepa 30 (our friend the common onion) will do wonders. The patient is worse in the evening and in a warm room.

Nux Vomica is very efficacious in colds coming on after exposure to cold winds where there is a fluent coryza during day time with stoppage of flow at night. There is a feeling of chilliness on the slightest movement and the patient is irritable and snappish.

So now you have started to learn how homeopathic remedies are to be given. The symptoms given are carefully selected and remember you must distinguish one kind of cold from another. This is what they call by a big name, individualisation. Thus you learn while you save.

Verdict On Allopathy

WE WILL summon into a court of justice, a few witnesses from the Allopaths themselves and put them in the box; and let them give evidence on this subject.

Let us call Sir Thomas Watson, M.D. Well, Sir Thomas, what is your opinion about your art?

"My opinion is that patients get well in spite of the well-meant but mischievous interference of the doctors. To me it has been a lifelong wonder how rashly, how vaguely, how ignorantly drugs have been prescribed."

Thank you, Sir Thomas, you may now stand down.

Brown Sequard, the greatest pathologist and physiologist of the day, says, in a lecture printed in the *Lancet*, March, 1866 "We find very little is known as regards the real and ultimate action of medicine. This is much to be lamented, as therapeutics will cease to be empirical only when the last kind of knowledge shall be fully obtained," therefore as Allopathy lacks this knowledge, its most celebrated physiologist has pronounced it empirical.

Now let us hear what the Editor of the 'Practitioner' has to say.

Stand up, Mr. Editor. Do you believe Allopathic Medicine is a science, that it has definite principles to guide it in prescribing, and has medicine made much progress?

"Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that, while our own knowledge of the facts of the disease, as well as the facts of healthy physiological life has made great progress of late years, therapeutics has remained nearly where it was....."

The Editor of the Dublin Medical Journal gives his estimate.

"Assuredly," he says, "the uncertain and unsatisfactory art which we call medical science is no science at all, but a mere jumble of inconsistent opinions, of conclusions hastily and often incorrectly drawn, of facts misunderstood, of comparisons without analogy, of hypotheses without reason, and of theories not only useless but dangerous."

Sir John Forbes was in his day, the head of the profession, known as a learned and honoured physician. He was for years Editor of the Medical and Chirurgical Review, President of the British Medical Association, and he published the following as his estimate of medicine.

"Firstly, that in a large proportion of the cases treated by Allopathic Physicians, the disease is cured by nature and not by them."

"Secondly, that in a less, but still not a small proportion, the disease is cured by nature in spite of them."

"Thirdly, that consequently, in a considerable proportion of the diseases, it would fare as well, or better, with

patients, if all remedies, especially drugs, were abandoned."

Please speak, Dr. Chauvet, on your services to humanity as an eminent member of the medical profession.

"With the hand on my conscience, I declare before God and men that my medical practice has been more harmful than useful to humanity; to such an extent that if the numerous patients whom I have treated during a quarter of a century could have been abandoned only to the resources of Nature, and sustained by simple hygienic means, the final result would have been far better."

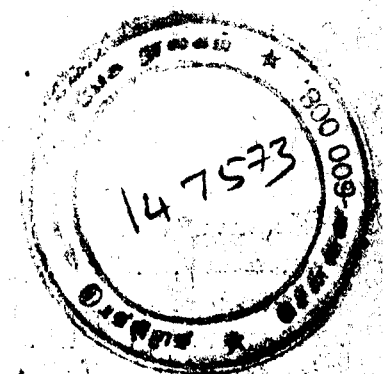
Enough, let Magendie speak and swear to the remark in his opening speech at the college of France.

"It is especially in the spheres where medicine is most active that mortality is most considerable."

Hullo, Professor of Materia Medica in London, will you swear to the statement made by you in 1908? "Yes, If we would throw all our drugs into the sea it would be a great advantage to human beings, and a great disadvantage to the fish."

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said the Judge, in the austerity and sombre silence that prevailed, "In view of the indubitable testimony of these irreproachable witnesses who have reached the heights of eminence in their learning and practice, I have no hesitation in directing you to return a verdict of 'guilty'. The fact that the prosecutors are condemning their own fraternity places their motives above all suspicion of malice or vindictiveness and conclusively proves their selflessness and love of truth. You shall find the accused guilty on all the counts of empiricism, incalculable injury to the human race by administering drugs whose action and reaction on the human system have not been carefully ascertained and an utter instability and mutability of the foundation of their therapeutic system. The penalty under law, Gentlemen of the Jury, for these offences is a slow and tortuous death which they richly deserve."

(The Verdict of *Guilty* was returned and the sessions concluded with the announcement that "The trial of Homeopathy would be held in the next session.")



The Third Paragraph of Hahnemann's "Organon" with Comments

By ADOLPHE LIPPE, M.D., (Phil.)

"When the physician clearly perceives in disease that, which, in each individual case of sickness, is to be cured (diagnostic indications):

"When he clearly perceives in medicine, that which in each of them particularly demonstrates its curative power (knowledge of the curative power of medicine):

"If he knows-aids by clear reasoning-how to apply the healing powers of medicines to that which he has detected (without any doubt) in the diseased condition of the sick in such manner as will secure a cure:

"If he knows as well the applicability of the most appropriate remedy for the case (selection of the remedy):

"If he knows what is to be regarded as the proper preparation and quantity of the medicine (the proper dose) and the repetition of that dose:

"If finally, he knows the impediments to recovery in each case and knows to remove them so that recovery may become permanent:

"Then he knows how to proceed judiciously and thoroughly, and deserves the name of—True Healer."

In this third paragraph, of the "Organon," Hahnemann gives us a plain statement of the knowledge he considers necessary to constitute a true healer—a homeopathic physician. In the first paragraph, we were told that the highest

duty and only calling of the physician is to cure the sick. In the second paragraph, the highest ideal of a cure was described and in the third, to which we call attention, we find what might be truly called a Declaration of Principles. This declaration of what constitutes a true healer, is made in advance of further advice given in logical order in this work; the strict inductive method which Hahnemann follows fully sustains him in these, his introductory declarations.

Hahnemann declares the physician should clearly perceive in each individual case of sickness that which is to be cured. At the outset he calls attention to the necessity of individualizing in each and every case of sickness. That fatal error of the old school of medicine, declaring it to be the duty of the physician to first ascertain the pathological name of the disease to be treated, and then to base therapeutics upon such hypothesis, led Hahnemann to oppose this method of generalization. Though some slight progress has been made since Hahnemann's day in ascertaining the probable pathological condition of the sick, it would now be just as fatal an error to base therapeutics upon such generalizing methods. Hahnemann called the attention of physicians to the undeniable fact that all persons attacked by the same disease (pathologically) did not suffer alike. His first observation of the fact was made in a disease very frequently observed and arising from

the one cause (malaria), that is, intermittent fever. He observed that this disease did not affect all persons alike, though exposed to the same contagion, and therefore could not all be cured by the same "febrifuge", hence, it became obvious to him that in more complicated diseases the necessity of individualization became still greater.

The true healer always individualizes. The non-homeopath, not a true healer, continues the futile method of generalization; under this fatal error, we find men, who profess to be homeopathic physicians sporting the pathological livery. We find men still seeking specific remedies for specific diseases; these specially have been announced by professed homoeopaths: a specific for yellow fever, for diphtheria and now in the February number of the *Hahnemannian Monthly* we are assured that a rational homoeopath has discovered one more specific! A most subtle manner of perverting homoeopathy is to convert our Materia Medica into pharmacodynamics or to attempt to administer it from a physiological and pathological basis. All such attempts will prove futile, and are aimed at the destruction of each and every fundamental principle constituting homoeopathy.

In this paragraph we are told to clearly study in each medicine that which particularly demonstrates its curative power. This implies that we must also individualize the effects of drugs; that we must know the particular actions of drugs. In each and every case of disease we must individualize, first, in our diagnosis, to ascertain, what

is to be cured, and next, in our therapeutics, to find the simillimum remedy.

After clearly perceiving in each the symptoms to be cured, and perceiving also the individual curative powers of each medicine, the healer must also know the law of cure. Here we are for the first time informed that there exists a law of cure. One law, which must be followed in order to be a true healer. In the later paragraphs, 53 to 56, we are further enlightened on the indisputable point that we, as an exclusive school, have but one solitary law of cure. On the contrary it has never been shown that there are, or may be, auxiliary and supplementary laws applicable at the option of the physician; men have babbled such absurdities, but when asked to explain, have, under pretexts, kept aloof from "explanations." Again, after knowing all this and after he has found the appropriate—the homoeopathic—remedy, he must know how to prepare it, in what quantity it is to be given, and when to repeat the dose. At the very outset, Hahnemann dwells on the mode of preparing medicine, insists on the proper dose, and on the necessity of knowing when to repeat that dose; he leaves none of the essential points, necessary for the certain cure of the sick, to the individual opinion of the physician, but later, he fully instructs him in all these points.

But this is not, by any means, all the true healer has to do and to know: he must also discover and remove the impediments in each case, that he may secure a permanent recovery. These impediments are manifold and have

multiplied greatly as what is called civilization advances. We find in these days many more impediments than Hahnemann had to encounter. To a few of them we call especial attention. Sewer gas will be found to be great impediment to a speedy or permanent cure when a patient suffering, say, from typhoid or typhus fever, is exposed to it during the attack. There are the permanent wash-stands in most modern apartments, from these emanate not unfrequently these gases and will retard, if not prevent, a recovery almost as much as impurities or decomposing substances in the cellar of the house, the dry air of a furnace in cold weather will impede the recovery from pneumonia or bronchitis. We have been obliged to remove the sick out of rooms in which they could not recover from pneumonia while breathing the dry air and have had the satisfaction of seeing a speedy and permanent recovery as soon as a patient was moved into a better ventilated room, having an open fire place. Further illustrate this point we will relate a very trying case. A dissipated gentleman became our patient in 1846; he suffered from typhus fever and delirium tremens. During the first four days of his illness he seemed to have occasional lucid moments, when, instead of his incessant delirious ravings, he would allude to the fact that he would be ruined if certain large notes, soon maturing, were not paid. He would demand to be dressed that he might attend to this affair. When his father was told

that this mental anxiety might prove an impediment to his recovery, he went to his bedside and asked where and when the notes were due; and after learning the facts, told him that he, his father, would attend to their proper payment. From that moment the patient never mentioned that subject again; the impediment was removed, and he made a good recovery.

Query: Are homeopaths true healers? Was the master as well as they, only a symptom coverer?

And what of these, our own days? There is a work in preparation "Homoeopathic Physicians and surgeons of the United States." A self constituted party of "Censors" are preparing it; interrogations have been issued, but not a single question is asked as to whether the interrogated individual holds to the terms required by Hahnemann before he dare call himself a homeopath, a true healer. The senior member of the said "Censors" has liberally and frequently demanded that his colleagues "read the *Organon*". We shall, on this occasion, only say that this very third paragraph of the said "*Organon*" settles forever the question, "who is a true healer?" We express the fervent hope that the censors will re-read this third paragraph of the said "*Organon*" and abide by Hahnemann's requisitions:

The Homoeopathic Physician,
Volume 1. 1881,
Page 131.

READERS' FORUM

The publication of any views in these columns does not mean that they are ours. Ed.

DR. ABEL JOSEPH says in an article entitled "The Drug, Drug Action and Drug Selection," that, since drugs are subjected to the peculiar processes of potentisation under Homeopathy, they result in deeper and more rapid action. He warns people against being told that homeopathic drugs are harmless.

The selection of the homeopathic drug in each case calls for the utmost skillfulness since there are no standard prescriptions of definite diseases.

"With one or two leading indications the physician must be in a position to select the drug and try to understand the rest of the complaint, through the action of drug selected. And this is the method I have found to be the best in my practice....."

"I am not in favour of putting a number of questions to the patients. By adopting such a method the physician not only puzzles his patient but confuses himself."

(We draw the attention of our readers to the last two propositions and invite discussion.)

Dr. S. Srinivasan, Tiruvarur, says, in an article entitled "Homeopathic Diagnosis," "One often hears when resorting to homeopathic medication, 'Shun diagnosis when in doubt resort to symptomatology.'"

Affirming that symptom-taking and matching them with the drug are not alone sufficient for homeopathic treatment, he pleads for the employment of every known method of diagnosis and laboratory research.

"Granting that pathology plays no important role in the selection of the appropriate remedy, it cannot be denied that pathology is absolutely necessary for the purpose of prognosis, sanitation, diagnosis etc.,"

(Let us hear from our readers. Ed.)

Dr. C. Sivaramiah, writes, in an article entitled "Examination of the patient" that the homeopathic examination is made with a view to eliciting valuable disease symptoms guiding to the proper remedy, while the other schools examine their cases with a view to diagnose the disease and give it a name before starting treatment. But the homeopath treats the patient and not the disease and so he need not wait for the full development of the disease.

He points out that acute ailments present their symptoms very strikingly and lead more readily to appropriate remedies. But in chronic cases a greater study of the patient is necessary.

Dr. L. G. Radhakrishnan reports the case of a cultivator, aged about 35, who

was cured of severe pains in the abdomen which were said to have been diagnosed in the General Hospital, Madras as due to perforated gastric ulcer. The doctor was led to the prescription of Arnica by learning that the origin of the trouble was traceable to the patient's fall into a well from a height of about 15 feet. The medicine aggravated on the first day and gradually gave relief. The doctor at last mentions that the poor cultivator had rewarded his services with the rich

fee of "one rupee, pan supari and a coconut," which he readily accepted.

(Bravo, doctor, may the tribe of Hahnemann increase and bless mankind! Ed.)

Dr. B. Somasundara Sastry writing from Palagummi, stresses on the necessity of mastering the philosophy of Homeopathy in addition to having a thorough knowledge of the Homeopathic Materia Medica.

STUDY HOMOEOPATHY

1. Study and Practise it, if you would serve your country. The greatest service you can do is to relieve the sufferings of the sick. Homoeopathy is easily learnt and practised, unlike other healing systems.
2. Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy said, "A six months' course will be sufficient to enable any intelligent mind to grasp the principles of the Homoeopathic law of cure." Our correspondence course demonstrates the truth of these words.
3. Mr. Ellis Barker, the editor of "The Homoeopathic World" and one of the most successful laymen-Homoeopathic-practitioners of England, gives the warning that Homoeopathy, the most simple, but wonderful science and art of healing, is being made terribly complicated and obscure by short-sighted professional Homoeopaths to the great and lasting injury of the system. Why not simplify your study and practice of Homoeopathy by writing to us at once?

Scholarships and free Medicine Chests are offered to the deserving, who enrol earlier.

For Prospectus apply to:

THE GRACE MEDICAL MISSION
MAVELIKARA, TRAVANCORE.

THE EDITOR REPLIES

(All questions relating to Homeopathy are answered in these columns. The questions should be brief and pointed. The name and address of the sender must be noted in block letters. Ed.)

It is said that Sir John Weir, a homeopath is in attendance on King George VI. When it enjoys such royal patronage, why is it not more widespread in the world?

It is, of course, more widespread than many know. Anyway it can spread only as fast as we can make it spread. Ignorance, prejudice and a love of tradition are our main enemies. Combat these by good propaganda through journals, by starting more homeopathic institutions and educating the people and founding more dispensaries where cures are effected.

What do you think of a Homeopathic specialist in diseases of local organs?

An impossibility! The allopathic specialist assumes and, no doubt, believes that the chronic complaints and symptoms of human beings are due to the disordered condition of the particular organ which he has selected as his speciality. It appears never to dawn on him that the organs are sick and out of order because the patient is sick. But Homeopathy treats the patient who

is sick and selects his remedy on the totality of the symptoms covering each and every organ and thus knocks out the specialist.

Q. How can you prove convincingly that your remedies which do not contain any medicine are able to cure effectively?

A. By cures, not only convincingly, but most conclusively. In this age of "infinitesimalism", as it is called, it has already become redundant and stale to say that they act dynamically. If theoretical explanations are wanted, a collegiate course is certainly recommended.

Q. What are your views on homeopathic diagnosis?

A. I don't like the term "homeopathic diagnosis" but, construing it as best as we can, I understand that your question refers to the diagnosis of disease or assigning a name to it, as applicable to Homeopathy.

The method of cure founded by Hahnemann is self-contained and does not rest on the process referred to as diagnosis. But I know a diagnosis that the homeopath can't do without and that is the diagnosis of failures! Think on failures, analyses them and discuss them, that you may the sooner reach success.

NATURE CURE

MR. K. SURYANARAYANA B.A.

"Tongues in trees, books in the
running brooks.
Sermons in stones, and good in
everything".

All other systems failed to give relief. Every fortnight I would be laid up with fever, diarrhoea or dysentery. Once the fever was dengue, another time it was influenza, a third time it was some other variety. But every one of these complaints used to leave me weak and before I became my normal self I had another attack. "How long would this state continue?" was my question to the Doctor. That I had no vitality and that I was foolish to expect medicines to cure diseases was his reply. What an eye-opener this statement was to me! Was this not true in the case of my wife whose eye-trouble (trachoma) was never healed despite the best of medical aid? Was not my sister-in-law given up for lost with her beri beri, tonsillitis and lumbago with all their attendant suffering which manifested themselves in the wake of a 'cure' for sprue under the orthodox system?

My having read a few chapters in a Nature-Cure book in my eleventh year came to my mind. I recalled how simple was the cause and cure of all disease and how I had taken the resolve that I should adopt this system some day in my life. Since then I would never allow a Nature Cure doctor or a patient to pass by without putting him some questions as to what their

complaint was, how they were cured and what methods and diet they followed. It was hitherto only faith and not so much of conviction. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The supreme moment arrived for the test. There was no employment of medicines to fear. Why not I try then? With this resolve, I ventured, the curative agents being innocuous. My early life was always in fields and gardens and I lived in rural surroundings. Hills, rivers and woods always claimed me both when I was mischievous, which I was in my younger days, and when subsequently I became well-behaved. Nature appeals to me as no man-made thing does.

This is the back-ground with which I started my career as a "Nature" healer. I turned to Nature Cure in 1930 when I was thirty five. No more had I any complaint. Fever was gone for ever and the other complaints also were things of the past. My wife and sister-in-law obtained a fresh lease of life, their complaints having disappeared completely and for ever. We have not suffered from any serious complaint since. Just as birds in Nature we lead painless lives, rise from bed at 4 in the morning, and retire to bed by 9 at night toiling all the day. My wife has given birth to 5 children all under Nature-Cure methods. They were all painless births as they were all easy and without drugs and external aid.

Neighbours were kindly towards us for they took pity on us for our austerity

while subsequently they adored us for our good health. 'Incurables' in other systems have always claimed our attention and hospitality, their hopes of recovery having been kindled by the cures we had effected. All diseases from head-ache to Leucoderma have yielded to my cures, while all people from a just-born babe to a man aged over eighty, have responded to them. Spread over years, these cases became numerous.

I appeal to the five elements for my cures and they respond so marvellously that even Naturopaths are surprised at my cures, faith having sometimes been kindled by conviction in the personal honesty of the healer. These cures prompted me to contribute articles on

Nature Cure to the "Andhra Patrika Weekly" for 16 weeks in 1942-43. They were well received in the country and this encouraged me to bring about a Telugu publication on Nature Cure, which has become popular in its turn.

In the present series of articles I shall set forth all the Nature Cure methods from which I have obtained results, the diet that a follower should observe, how, cured of one's ailments one can maintain perfect health and prolong one's life, how childless people can beget children and how one can even attain self-realisation.

Purity of body; Purity of mind - This is Nature's gift.

Trichinopoly District Homeopathic Association

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Homeopathic Conference at Bikshandar-koil on 29-6-47 held under the auspices of the Trichinopoly District Homeopathic Association.

After Tea the Conference began with Prayer. Then Dr. P. K. Vasudevarao Kowleekar welcomed the gathering. Messages wishing the Conference Success from Hon'ble A. B. Shetty Minister for Public Health, Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, The Surgeon-General with the Govt of Madras, Dr. T. Janakiram, Col. K. V. Ramana Rao and others were read. Dr. M. Balambal M.B., B.S. of

Trichinopoly declared the Conference open followed by the Presidential address by Rao Bahadur G. Rajagopala Pillai. Then Resolutions were passed. Dr. P. K. Krishna Rao (Homoeo) Spoke on "Typhoid and Homoeo Treatment" and Mr. T. C. Anantha Rama Iyer, Rtd. Engineer dwelt at length on the merits of Homoeopathy. Dr. G. T. Gopala-krishna Naidu, Research Malarial Officer proposed a Vote of thanks and the meeting terminated.

P. K. VASUDEVARAO,
Secretary.

(Continued on page 37)

The Mysore Homeopathic Association Bangalore

THIRD GENERAL BODY MEETING 29-6-1947

REPORT

IN PRESENTING the annual report of the work of the Mysore Homeopathic Association for 1946-47 I beg leave to look back for a while and dwell as briefly as possible on what the association has been able to achieve—small though it is acknowledged to be, during the four years of its existence. Conceived on 6-5-1943, born on 20-6-1943 and legally baptised on 29-11-1943, the Association started on an auspicious role—viz, by celebration of the Hahnemann Centenary. The Association has brought together some among those who have been practising Homeopathy and others among laymen deeply interested. The start has surely been well made. We have had a fair amount of support, financial and otherwise, though things might have been better. The Association has so far to its credit the publication of a Medical Guide, presenting within a small compass a few important things to start with to be learnt about Homeopathy, its Materia Medica and therapeutics.

Apart from General Body meetings, a Provincial Homeopathic Conference was held in December 1944 under the Presidency of Dr. N. M. Choudhury the renowned Homeopath of Calcutta.

For over two years, monthly clinical meetings have been one of the regular features. Many papers on important subjects have been read and discussed.

The average attendance (29 to 30) cannot be considered discouraging. It is to be noted that the very useful idea of holding these monthly clinical Meetings was suggested by Sri A. Seshagiri Rao, at an informal meeting of our members held on 1-4-1945 at his place. These meetings are being held on the last Sunday of every month. The following are the details of the twenty-five meetings held so far:

1. April '45, Dr. Royo, Cantt. Restless Remedies.
2. May '45, Mr. Shanmukappa, J. Masjid Road, Malaria.
3. June '45, Dr. Acharya, Basavangudi, Malaria.
4. July '45, Mr. Abdul Rahim, Church Street, Influenza.
5. August '45, Dr. Roye Cantt. Psora.
6. September '45, Mr. Menon, Cantt. Principles and Science of Homeopathy.
7. October '45, Mr. Aswathappa, Basavangudi, Principles and Science of Homeopathy.
8. November '45, Dr. Ramaswami, Malleswaram, Selection of Homeopathic Remedies.
9. January '46, Dr. Roye, Cantt. Vital Force and Minimum Dose.
10. February '46, Mr. Parmer, Cantt. Vital Force and Minimum Dose.

11. March '46, Dr. Roye, Cantt. Vital Force and Minimum Dose.

12. April '46, Dr. Sundara Rao, (Cottonpet), Acetic Acid.

13. May '46, Dr. Acharya, Basavangudi, Phos. Acid.

14. June '46, Mr. B. K. Rao, Basavangudi, Nitric Acid.

15. July '46, Mr. Aswathappa, Basavangudi, Acid Muriatic.

16. August '46, Mr. G. K. Setty, (V. V. Puram), Lachesis.

17. September '46, Mr. G. K. Setty, (V. V. Puram), Lycopodium.

18. October '46, Mr. G. K. Setty, (V. V. Puram), Ant. Crud.

19. November '46, Dr. Nanjundiah, (Basavangudi), Syphilinum.

20. December '46, Dr. Acharya, Medorrhinum.

21. January 47, Dr. Murthy, (Basavangudi) Psorinum.

22. February '47, Mr. Abdul Rahim, Church St., Pyrogen.

23. March '47, Mr. G. L. Narayan, Ulsoorpet, Bacillinum & Tub.

24. April 47, Dr. Ramaswamy, Variolinum & Vaccininum.

25. May '47, Dr. Roye, Lac caninum.

On 11-8-1946 a free Dispensary was started at Visweswarapuram, thanks to generous offers from a few friends and help, financial and otherwise. One of our foundation members, Sri B. Krishna Rao, has apart from monthly donations, made an endowment of Rs. 1000/- towards construction of a building for

the Association. If the interest and enthusiasm of the members can be pooled and we go ahead making a determined effort to add to the initial contribution made as above, we are bound to have very soon a building of our own.

The second Annual General Body meeting was held on 30th December 1945 and Prof. H. C. Iyengar was in the chair. The Secretary's report for the year and the audited report of accounts were presented. The following members were elected as office bearers and members of the Governing Body and the planning of the activities of the Association was entrusted to the care of the new Governing Body.

1. Dr. H. S. N. Roye, President.
2. Mr. A. H. A. Rahim, Vice-President.
3. Dr. A. R. A. Acharya, Secretary.
4. Dr. K. E. Peter, Treasurer.
5. Dr. H. V. Manjunath, Member.
6. Mr. K. V. Madhava Menon, Member.
7. Mr. A. Seshagiri Rao, Member.
8. Mr. H. Krishnamurthy, Member.
9. Prof. H. C. Iyengar, Member.

The organising of a Library though planned could not be given effect to owing to the present heavy cost of books and to the fact that a place for housing the Association and Library could not be secured. It may however be mentioned that circulation is being made amongst members of books and magazines got by some of them. When the idea of a free Dispensary was taken up we were able to secure the services of Dr. K. Nanjundiah for it. Sri G. Krishnamoorthy Setty, Proprietor, The Popular Talking Machine Company,

Bangalore City, kindly allowed the Dispensary to be housed in a small room at his residence in Visveswarapuram. It was therefore possible to start the Dispensary. An honorarium of Rs. 50 per month is being given to the Doctor and the expenses so far are being met mostly out of donations.

The Free Dispensary has now been shifted to Basavangudi (Vide Governing Body's resolutions).

Cost of maintenance	Donations collected	Deficit
Honorarium for nine months Rs. 450		
Out patient Register „ 16		
Board „ 6		
Medicines purchased through Mr. Setty „ 60		
Rs. 532	Rs. 417	Rs. 115

The average daily attendance is twenty. The total attendance for nine months is about 5000. The number of persons that have sought treatment is about 1400.

Several social gatherings which came off during the year deserve mention. In July last year Dr. K. E. Peter, having been selected to represent India at the International Y'smen convention in America, the members of the Association arranged, before he sailed, a grand send off to him in the City Y.M.C.A. hall. The Hon'ble Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D., our popular Health Minister, very kindly presided over the function.

When Sri K. Tatachar, M.A., B.L., who was conducting for several years a free Homeopathic Dispensary in Mavallichose to return to Hyderabad, the Association arranged to meet him at a Tea party in appreciation of his services to the sick.

Early this year the Association arranged a reception to Dr. K. E. Peter, on his return from the U.S.A., at which meeting he spoke about his interesting experiences while abroad.

When Mr. Parmar, one of our members, had to leave Bangalore, the members gave him a hearty send off.

It may incidentally be mentioned that all the expenses of these several social functions and monthly clinical meetings were met voluntarily by some of the members themselves.

Another forward step that the Association has taken has to be mentioned. On learning that the Madras Presidency Homeopathic Association was taking steps to move the Government of Madras to regulate the practice of Homoeopathy and to accord a status to its practitioners, the Governing Body of our Association passed a resolution, congratulating the Madras Association, and now our Association, stands affiliated with that Body.

The Governing Body are keenly aware of the difficulties that the members and the general public have to go through, but look forward to more intensive work next year in the cause of Homoeopathy and improvement all along the line.

Basavangudi,
15-7-1947.

A. R. A. ACHARYA,
Secretary,

(Continued from page 33)

SUMMARY OF THE WELCOME ADDRESS

By DR. P. K. VASUDEWARAO KOWLEEKAR

Dr. Vasudevarao Kowleekar in his welcome address thanked the Government for their decision to recognise Homoeopathy and the real encouragement lies with the opening of separate colleges for Homoeopathy and students must be trained from the beginning in a true homoeopathic atmosphere and pure homoeopathic surroundings.

To make the profession take its right place in our presidency, the benefit of registration should be extended to the professional men only and the use of unauthorised titles and certificates must be prevented by enforcing the Madras Medical Act (Amendment) 1941. Should the government wish to do justice for the development of Homoeopathy, the government must encourage professional people and these men must be registered in the Madras Medical Register and be given equal status in profession. Why should there be any difference among the medical practitioners as the common aim of the medical man to whatever system he belongs is to restore the sick and bring happiness. The introduction of registration will inevitably lead to the disappearance of quacks within a short period and effective legislative measures to check the growth of quacks and bogus institutions must be undertaken by the government. When once the registrable qualification is secured by the Homoeopaths they are eligible for appointment and the government may

proceed to employ such of those qualified practitioners for appointments under Government Service and under the Service of the Local Bodies.

We do not oppose any system of medicine. We take the best of them and use them taking care to preserve homoeopathic principles in our practice. Who has not heard of the therapeutic value of Radium, Sulphanamide and Penicillin? We are going to have many such products in future. We prove them according to Homoeopathic method and add the results of the provings to our Materia Medica. Thus the Homoeopath has the advantage of studying the physiological properties of the present and would-be products of the Modern Medical Science and also Homoeo Therapeutics. The Sera and vaccines that are now in vogue for the prevention and cure of diseases is a cent percent approach to Homoeopathy in a crude way. So let us look forward to a near future when all the medical profession will fraternise with each other and learn from each other to their mutual benefit and the advantage of suffering humanity.

People think that Surgery is the sole-monopoly of the Modern Medical Science but let me take this opportunity to remind them that Surgery is only a mechanical intervention when required and it is common to all systems of

medicine. This can be practised by those who know this art.

The formation of a Central Board of Homoeopathic medicine and a separate department by the government cannot be over emphasised as they are

absolutely essential for the development of Homoeopathy.

Let us hope that government will join with us with the spirit of sincerity to promote the advancement of Homoeopathy in our Province.



SUMMARY OF THE OPENING SPEECH

BY DR. M. BALAMBAL, M.B.B.S. OF TRICHINOPOLY

Friends,

Permit me to thank you for giving me the honour of opening this conference. Though I belong to a different system of medicine, namely Allopathic, I am very much interested in the Homoeopathic system and I am eager that it should flourish in India. Our ancestors enjoyed better health and energy than our present generation. In the present condition of public health there is an imminent need for medical relief in rural areas. There is ample scope for any system of medicine Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Ayurveda with proper foundation and scientific reasons. The Principle of Homoeopathic system is built on scientific grounds ancient and modern. It is to aid the human system in the process of elimination and does effect the cure of diseases. The medicines are prepared in small doses in order to enable the absorption rapidly. We can see that the Homoeopathic treatment is scientific and deserves

a decent place in the therapeutic part of the medicine. It is not so widespread in our country as in the west. They have started schools and universities in the west. Here in India we have very few recognised institutions or schools for Homoeopathy. Postal tuitions or buying a box of drugs and administering according to literatures contained in the box are not to be encouraged.

[Ramakrishna Paramahansa was treated with Homoeo medicines for the cancer of the throat in 1882.]

Whatever system is practised a good knowledge of medical science is needed and quackery should be condemned. Under the present popular Government we should start efficient Homoeopathic schools and Hospitals well equipped to meet the modern demand of medical relief in our country. I wish you success in your effort to bring about a good and well founded system on Homoeopathy.

GIST OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

BY RAO BAHADUR, G. RAJAGOPAL PILLAI

Any one can approach the subject of the science and art of Homeopathy and test its uniform usefulness at all hours. One of the great advantages of these medicines that has appealed me greatly is its non-drugging nature. It only cures. Even if the wrong medicine is taken in, no harm is done to the system. In no other system of Western or Eastern therapy we can hope to have its unique advantage. The Homeopathic system of Medicine develops for its use the spirit-like medicinal powers of the crude substances by means of a process peculiar to it called Potentisation where by only they all become penetratingly efficacious and remedial. Medical relief has become so very costly in these days and it cannot reach the poorer classes in any sufficient and useful manner as the present circumstances still show. The Homeopathic medicines if understood and used in larger measure by able Physicians in all the nooks and corners, I am sure ill health and disease and epidemics can be driven out of the country as quickly as possible in much cheaper ways than the other systems of

medicines can warrant. Though till now Homeopathy was not encouraged by the Government or the people as it ought to be for various reasons, I am sure it has a bright future in South India hereafter. Any body should not pose himself as a Homeopathic doctor without proper license from the Government; otherwise there is every chance of the people being duped by imposters and quacks. There must also be the strictest control possible by the Government over the Homeopathic Pharmacies and laboratories. Thanks to the Madras Provincial Homeopathic Association for its new venture of the production of the Madras Homeopathic Journal, he said. Surgical diseases can be cured by Homeopathic medical means and surgical interference may be reduced to a minimum. The Dentists and eye surgeons may give a fair trial of Homeopathic remedies and see the marvellous effects of Homeopathy. Finally a request to all the members concerned placed in power to kindly go through the veracity of the purpose of these resolutions to be passed in this ensuing conference and assist us in getting our objects fulfilled.



RESOLUTIONS

1. This Conference requests the Government to register the existing professional Homeopathic medical practitioners of our province and provide them with equal status in profession.

2. This Conference begs to point out that the Govt. have not taken any legal action to prevent quackery and the growth of bogus Homeopathic Institutions and requests Govt. to take immediate steps in the matter in the interest of the public and profession.

3. This Conference requests the Government, to start Homeopathic Institutions atleast one in each linguistic area, attached with well equipped Homeopathic Hospitals provided with facilities for training in theory and practice of learning Homeopathy according to Hahnemannian method.

4. This Conference requests the Government to provide a section for Homeopathy with a few beds in every District Head quarters Hospitals availing the service of the Homeopathic medical practitioners of the locality.

This Conference begs to submit that a central organisation, a separate Homeopathic Medical Board on the lines of the Central Board of Indian Medicine is absolutely essential for the improvement of Homeopathy and its practitioners and requests the Government to constitute a Homeopathic Medical Board immediately.

(Sd.) G. RAJAGOPAL PILLAI,
President.

(Sd.) M. BALAMBAL,
Opener of the Conference.

P. K. VASUDEVARAO,
Secretary.



BOOK REVIEWS

Books, periodicals, magazines, pamphlets etc., are reviewed in these columns. It is desired that two copies may be sent.

We were very glad to go through the Book "500 Gems from Homeopathic Literature" edited by Dr. H. M. Sadique of Hyderabad, Deccan. It is unique in its own way in having collected the pearls which fell from various great lips. It is not humanly possible for anyone to know everything about everything. Under certain peculiar circumstances of some, whether big or small, certain unique knowledge is gained, which is not possible for others. The experiences of some others may have been recorded in some books not easily available. Dr. Sadique has undertaken the onerous but very useful task of collecting all such information from various sources and made it easy for the public to get to know some very valuable hints, without the necessity of having to wade through numerous books. This work must have caused Dr. Sadique great industry and we congratulate him on his great ingenuity in picking out the 500 gems from various authors. The source of some of these gems has been given and we expect that at least a few of the unnamed ones are Dr. Sadique's own. As he said, these are only 'Hints' and we hope they will come in useful in selecting the proper remedy in some obscure cases which baffle the best Doctors.

ఆంధ్ర హోమియోపతి బోషధ విజ్ఞానము వెల రూ. 12/-

గ్రంథకర్త:—వేమవరపు వేంకటరమణ శర్మగారు

కవిశేషరపురము, తూర్పు గోదావరిజిల్లా

ఈ గ్రంథమునందు పెక్కుదేశముల ప్రఖ్యాత హోమియో వైద్యుల వ్రాతలను సంగ్రహించి పొందుపరచి యున్నారు. సుప్రసిద్ధ పాశ్చాత్య గ్రంథకర్తల భావములు సరిగా గ్రహించి, తెలుగు భాషలో వ్యక్తపరచి యున్నారు. చూడు వందలపైగా హోమియోపతి బోషధములను గురించి సవిస్తరముగా వ్రాసి యున్నారు. అంగీకారభావ ననుసరించలేని ఆంధ్రులందరకు వైద్య విధానావలంభనకు శ్రమతో రచించిన యీ గ్రంథము తోడ్పడును గాక.

కొని గ్రంథకర్తగారు ఉపోద్ఘాతములో నూచించిన ప్రకారం "హోమియోపతి వైద్యవిధానము నందు ఏమందున కొనుండి పరిపూర్ణమైనది" అన్న భావము మొదలగునవి జనులను తప్ప త్రోవలలోకి దించ వచ్చును. భావము విశదపరచకుండా ప్రఖ్యాత పురుషుల ఉచ్చరణలను యీ విధముగా విడదీసి పొందు పరచుట తద్వయాచేయుటలో కలుగు లోపములలో ఘనమైనది. అట్టి లోపములను సవరింతు గాక.

గ్రంథకర్తగారు మందులనుగూర్చి వ్రాయుటలో ఏ పద్ధతి ననుసరించక తలపునకు వచ్చిన బోషధమును గురించి వ్రాసినట్లు తోచుచున్నది. ఎట్టి గ్రంథకర్తలు ఏదో ఒక పద్ధతి ననుసరించి యున్నారు. పద్ధతి లేకపోవుటవల్ల Encyclo paedia అను పేరునకు భంగము కలుగునేమోయని తలచు చున్నాము.

ఉబ్బసము - (ASTHMA)

హోమియోపతి చికిత్స

రచన:—వేమవరపు వేంకటరమణ శర్మగారు.

ఈ వ్యాధి ఊపిరితిత్తులకు, శ్వాసనాళములకు సంబంధించినది. ఈ వ్యాధి ఆకస్మికముగా, తరచుగా రాత్రులందు నిద్రలోవచ్చి ఊపిరాడక పోవుటతో గోగి నిద్రనుండి మేల్కొంచును. ఊపిరాడకపోవుట కొద్దిగ గాని, మెచ్చుగ గాని, యుండవచ్చును. ఈ వ్యాధి స్వల్పకాలమునకుగాని, దీర్ఘకాలమునకు గాని తిరిగి తిరిగి వచ్చుచుండును. వచ్చినప్పుడు శ్వాసగంటలు మొదలు కొన్నిగోజులవరకు యుండును. ఈ గోగము సాధారణముగా శ్వాసనాళము లందలి కండరములకు ఉడ్చులు (Spasms) కలుగుటచేగాని, హృదయార్థ కుహరములను వేరుచేయు డయాఫ్రామ్ నందు (Diaphragm) ఉడ్చులు కలుగుటచేగాని కలుగును. ఈ గోగము వేగవంతముల (Vagus) ఉద్రేకతచేగాని, శరీరములో ఇతరవాయువులు ఉద్రేకతచేగాని కలుగును. జీర్ణావయవములు అతి సున్నితముగా మారుటచే అజీర్ణమువల్లను, చిర్రుమందలి నాడులు అతిసున్నితముగా మారినప్పుడు ఏమాత్రము చల్లగాలితగిలినను, శ్వాసావయవములందలి నాడులు అతిసున్నితముగా మారినను, వాతావరణమునందలి మార్పులవలనను, జననేంద్రియములందలి నాడులతి సున్నితము లగుటచే జననేంద్రియములందు గులగోను, పొంగు, గోరింతదగ్గు అనంతరమునను, వివిధమగు ఘాతైన మందుల వాడుటచేతను, పొగ, దుమ్ము, వివిధరకములగు వాసనలు, గాలిలోనుండు లోహ సంబంధమైన లేక యితర సంబంధమైన అణువులు పీల్చుటచేతను, గంధకపుపొగ పీల్చుటచేతను, ఆహార వ్యత్యాసములవలనను, ముఖ్యముగా అధికాహారము వలననూ, లేక తగిన ఆహారము లేకపోవుటవలనను, సారాయి మొదలగు వాటిని యధికముగా వాడుట వలనను, చెమట, కుసుమ, ఋతువు మొదలగు ప్రావములు యగుగుటవల్లను, అధిక ప్రయాశవల్లను; కోపము, భయము మొదలగు మానసిక వ్యత్యాసముల వల్లను, ఈ వ్యాధి కలుగును. ఈ వ్యాధి పిన్న

వయస్కులలోకన్న, వయోధికులందు తరచు వచ్చు చుండును. ఈ వ్యాధి ఉద్రుతముగా కొన్నివారములకు గాని, నెలలకుగాని, సంవత్సరములకుగాని తిరిగి తిరిగి ఉద్రుతము పుట్టించుచుండును. ఈ ఉద్రుతమునందు శ్వాసనాళము యొక్క ఏకాగ్రతను పోషించును. అస్థి మితము గలవాడై, ధీమాంకిగవై కలలువచ్చి, గోగి రాత్రి నిద్రనుండి మేల్కొంచును. మేల్కొంచిన వెంటనే గోగి ఊపిరితిత్తులనిండా గాలి పీల్చుకొన వలెనని ప్రయత్నించుచుండును. కాని గోగి పీల్చిన గాలి ఊపిరితిత్తులకు సరిగా అందక, బాధపడు చుండును. గోగి ఊపిరితిత్తులలో గురగ్గు మొదలైన అనేకవిధమైన ధ్వనులుండును. గాలి పీల్చునపుడు, విడుచునపుడు, అనేక విధములైన ధ్వనులు కలుగు చుండును. ఈ ధ్వనులు గోగిని బాధించుట మొచ్చును. గోగి యొక్క ముక్కు రెక్కలు క్రిందికి, పైకి కొట్టు కొనుచుండును. తల వెనుకకు లాగి కొని పోవును. గోగి లొమ్మె విశాలమగుటకు చేతులను దాని కుర్చుండును. ముందుకువంగి, తల, చేతులు ముందున్న కుర్చీని దాని, ఎత్తుగానున్న ప్రదేశము మీదగాని, పెట్టుకొని ఊపిరాడక బాధపడుచుండును. ఇట్టి సమయమందు ఊపిరితిత్తులు పొంగుటచే, పాములుగ లాంటి శబ్దములు, కంగుమున ధ్వనులు, ఉష్ణ శబ్దములు ఆకస్మికముగా వచ్చిపోవుచుండును. ఉచ్చాస నిశ్వాసలు పైకి వివరముచుండును. గోగి ముఖము ఆకురతగా నుండును. ముఖమునొక చలని చెమటయుండును. బుగ్గులు, చేతులు చల్లగానుండును. గుండె చాల వడిగను, అపసవ్యముగను, వడిదడుకుగను కొట్టుకొనుచుండును. ఇట్లుగోగి పొవుగంట మొదలు కొన్ని గంటలవరకు బాధపడిన తరువాత గోగి ఉద్రుతము ఆకస్మికముగాగాని, క్రమేపి, అకలిం తలు, త్రోవలు, అధికమగు శ్లేష్మము పడుటవల్ల గాని తగ్గును. ఈ వ్యాధి అధికముగ ఉండునపుడు ఊపిరి ఆగి ఆగి దీర్ఘముగా పీల్చుచుండును. ధారాక

మైన గాలిలోఁగల కిటికీలు, తలుపులు, పూర్తిగా తెరచి యుంచుమని కోరును. ఉబ్బసము ఆకస్మిక ముగా వచ్చినప్పుడు చేతులను వేడినీటిలో పెట్టుట వల్ల ఉపశమించును. ఈ వ్యాధి పీడితులు నూర్వరశ్మి యందు నడచుట మంచిది. అప్పుడప్పుడు శరీరమును ముతక తడి తువ్వార్యతో రుద్దుకొనుట మంచిది. పిండి మరలవద్ద పనిచేయువారు, రాళ్ళపని చేయు వారు, దుమ్ములోనికిపోకుండ ముక్కున కడ్డముగ పల్చని గుడ్డ కట్టుకొనుట మంచిది. కేవలము ఉబ్బస వ్యాధివల్ల మరణము కలుగదుగాని, ఈ వ్యాధి యితర వ్యాధులలో కలసి యున్నయెడల మరణము సంభ వించవచ్చును. ఉబ్బసము ఉద్రుతముగా నున్నప్పుడు గాలి ఊపిరి తిత్తులలో బంధింపబడి, వాటియందు జొగ్గు పులుసు గాలిగా మారును. జొగ్గు పులుసు గాలివల్ల కండరముల బిగువు తగ్గును. అందుచే కొంత సేపటికి ఉచ్చాస నిశ్వాసలు ధారాళముగా ఆడు చుండును. గోగ, ఉద్రుతము తగ్గును.

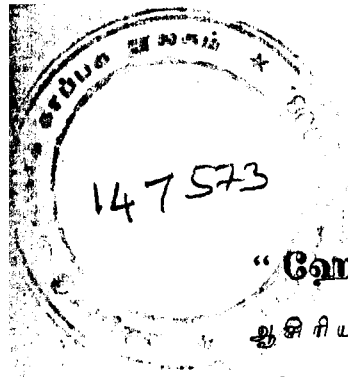
ఈ వ్యాధి యందు గోగలక్షణములనుబట్టి, గోగి తత్త్వమునుబట్టి ఎన్నుకొనిన హోమియోపతి బిష ధను వాడిన గోగము సమూలముగ నిర్మూలమగుట కవకాశములు గలవు.

(Antimonium Tart)

ఏంటిమోనియం టార్ట ఉబ్బసమునందు ఊపిరి తిత్తులందు కఫము యెక్కువగా నుండుటచే, గురగుర శబ్దము గట్టిగా పైవారికికూడ వినిపించును. శ్లేష్మము ఊపిరి తిత్తులనిండా యున్నప్పటికి, శ్లేష్మము పైకి ఉమ్మివేయలేదు. శ్లేష్మ మధికముగానుండు టచే ఊపిరి తిత్తులు పని మానివేయునట్టి సితి కూడ కలుగును. అట్టి సితిలో ఏంటిమోనియం టార్టకు బెర్రీటా కార్బ (Baryta Carb) సహ చరిగా పని చేయును. చంటి పిల్లలలో ఊపిరి తిత్తులందు గురకపై వారికికూడ వినిపించునంత గట్టిగా నుండునపుడు ఇపెకాక్ పని చేయును. ఇపెకాక్ నందు దగ్గు వచ్చుటచే మాట్లాడలేక కొం చెమ కఫము మాత్రము పైకి ఉమ్మివేయును. ఊపిరి

తిత్తులందలి గురక పై వారికికూడ వినిపించుట కారోబ్రివెయిజ్, కాలీ అయోడ్, లేక సిస్సు మస్కుసు లందుకూడ కలదు. కారోబ్రివెయిజ్ నందు జీవశక్తి కృంగిపోయి గోగి విడుచుగాలి, కాళ్ళు చేతులు చల్లగానుండును. కాలీ అయోడ్ నందు గుండెకు నీరుపట్టి గురక అధికముగానుండి గోగి ఉమియు నటువంటి కొద్దిపాటి కఫము సబ్బు నురగ వలెను, ఆకు పచ్చగాను యుండును. లేక సిస్సు నందు నిద్రయందు గోగి బాధ లధికమగును. మస్కుసునందు గురక చాల యధికముగానుండి సన్నిపాతము మొదలగు జ్వరముల అనంతరమున ఉబ్బసము అధికముగ నుండును.

ఆర్యేనిక్ :—ఇది ఉబ్బసమునందు చాల ప్రాముఖ్య మైన మందు. కొంప అణగారుటవల్లను, శ్వాసావ యవముల నేర్పల్యమువల్లను, ముసలివారి యందు కలుగు ఉబ్బసము. ఉబ్బసము పరుండునపుడును, గాత్ర పండ్లందు గంటలకును అధికమగుచుండిన ఆర్యేనిక్ నకు వినిపించిన మందులేదు. గోగి ఆందోళనచే అధికముగా బాధపడుచుండును. హృదయప్రాంత మందు బరువుగనుండి కదలిన యెడల బాధ యధిక మగుచుండును. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితియందు ఇపెకాక్, లేక సిస్సు, కారోబ్రివెయిజ్, ఆర్యేనైటు ఆఫ్ ఏంటిమోని, లు చాల మేలు చేయును. తూజా (Thuja):—పై కొటిక్కు తత్త్వము గలవారియందు కలుగు ఉబ్బసమునకు తూజా అమూల్యోపధము. ఇట్టి తత్త్వము గలవారి యందు ఆర్యేనిక్ నూచింప బడియు, పూర్తిగా నివారణ చేయలేదు. ఆర్యేనిక్ సిఫిలిస్, సోరాతత్త్వముల మీదనే పనిచేయును. పై కొటిక్కు మియాజునిద ఆర్యేనిక్కు అంతగా పనిచేయదు. అట్టివారి యందు తూజా, నేట్రం సల్ఫులు పనిచేయును. తూజా యందు ఆర్యేనిక్ లక్షణములే యుండును. నేట్రంసల్ఫు నందు వాస కాలము, తేమనేల లందు, లేమగలివల్ల వ్యాధి అధికమగును.



மதிப்புரை

“ஹோமியோபதி” (தமிழ்)

ஆசிரியர்: டாக்டர் வி. ஆர். ஸ்ரீநிதி.

பதிப்பாளர்: இந்தியன் ஹோமியோபதி இன்ஸ்டிடியூட், சும்பகோணம்.

விலை, ரூ. 1.

நமது மதிப்புரைக்காக வந்துள்ள புத்தகங்களில் “ஹோமியோபதி” தலை சிறந்து விளங்குகிறது. கண்கவர் வனப்புடன் அச்சிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஹோமியோபதி முகப்புப் படமும், புத்தகத்தில் கண்டிருக்கும் கட்டுரைகளின் மேன்மையும் ஆய வெண் காகிதத்தில் அச்சிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் தோரணையும் ஒருங்கே சேர்ந்து இப் புத்தகத்தை ஹோமியோபதியர்கள் போற்றும் ஒரு பொக்கிஷமாகச் செய்திருக்கின்றன.

தென்னாட்டு ஹோமியோபதியர்களுக்கு டாக்டர் மூர்த்தியவர்கள் மிகப் பரிச் சயமானவர். நம்மவரிடையே ஹோமியோபதி வைத்தியத்தைப் பரவச் செய்து அதன் மூலம் யாவரும் பயனடைய வேண்டுமென்ற கருத்துடன் அவர் சென்ற சில வருடங்களில் அனேக தமிழ் நூல்களை இயற்றியுள்ளார். அவற்றைத் தொடர்ந்து, ஏனைய வைத்தியர்களும், பொதுஜனங்களும், படித்துப் பயனடையக் கூடிய முறையில் வெளியிட்டுள்ள பிரச்சாரம் இது எனத் தெரிகிறது.

“நமது பணி” என்ற கட்டுரையின் கருத்துக்கள் தற்கால உண்மையைப் பிரதிபலிப்பதுடன், ஹோமியோபதியின் தத்துவத்தைப் பூரணமாக வெளியிடுகின்றன. “அவசரக் கேசுகள்” என்ற பகுதி, வைத்தியர்களுக்கு மிக உபயோகமானதாகும். இன்னும் “ஹோமியோபதி வீரியம்” “அதிசயக் குறிகள்” முதலியவை தெளிவாக எழுதப் பட்டிருப்பதன் மூலம், பாமர மக்களும் புரிந்துகொள்வதற்கு ஏதுவாயிருக்கின்றன.

இத்தகைய முயற்சியை வரவேற்று ஆதரவளிப்பது நமது கடமையும் தொண்டுமாகும்.

(M. N. V.)

Printed at the B. N. K. Press, 37, Acharappan Street, G. T., Madras.
Published by Mr. K. Krishnaswami Iyengar B.A., B.L., at 155 Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras,
for the Madras Presidency Homeopathic Association.

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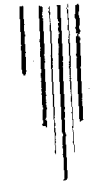
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