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INCORPORATING NATUROPATHY

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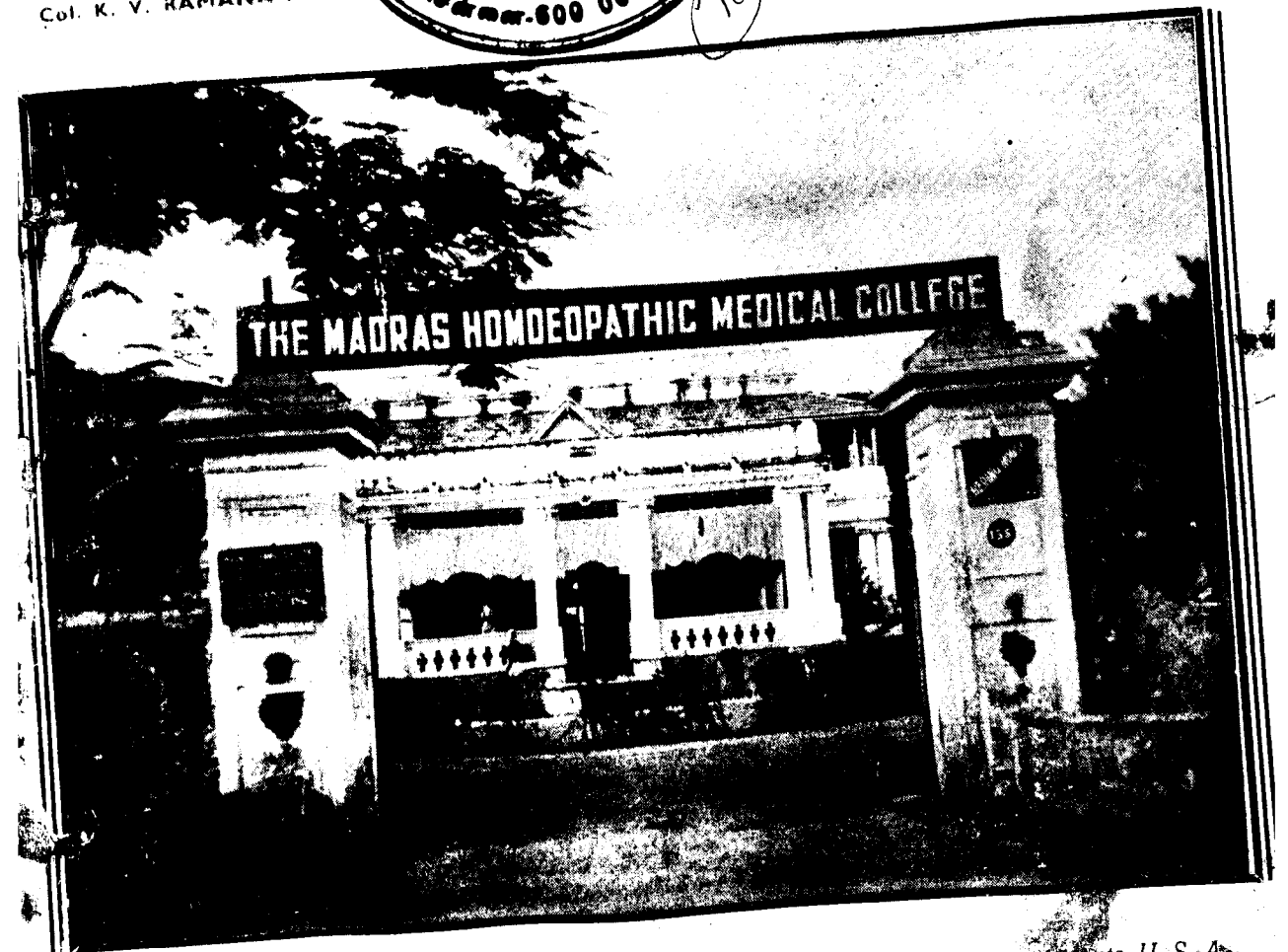
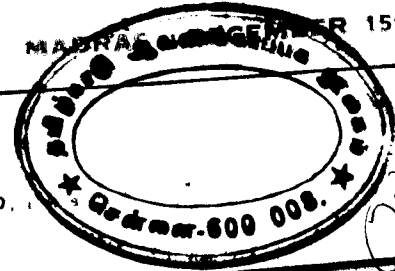
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THE MADRAS HOMEOPATHIC JOURNAL

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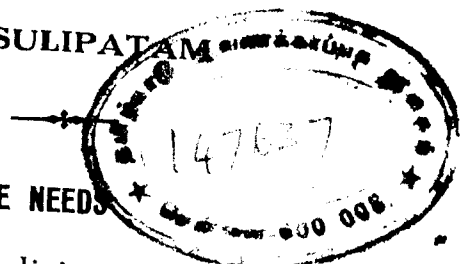
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From The Editor's Chair

While on the one hand enquiries are pouring in from all quarters of the Presidency regarding the steps taken by the Government to recognise Homeopathy, while the practitioners of Homeopathy are feverishly awaiting a sudden call from an unknown power to march with all their certificates, references and other documents into the august presence of some newly-constituted authority to receive licenses empowering them to practise medicine free from fear and suspicion, news comes to hand that an unqualified medical practitioner in Madras has been convicted of an infringement of the provisions of the Indian Medical Degrees Act (as amended by the Madras Act of 1940). We have no remarks to offer on the merits of the case. But this accident, so we should call it, floodlights the anomalous, enigmatic and most unenviable position of the Homeopathic practitioners of our Presidency. We would understand that the practice of Homeopathy is not prohibited by law, but the affixing of titles or descriptions implying qualifications to practise Homeopathy not issued by competent authorities is an offence for which our friend in Mint Street, Madras, has paid the penalty. This competent authority, so far as Homeopathy in Madras is concerned, exists only in the imagination of wondering public and the indefinite wording of the Madras Amendment to the Indian Medical Degrees Act.

The young aspirant, the aged veteran, the distressed sufferer who was converted to Homeopathy by conviction, all these had to seek the blessings of this competent authority outside the frontiers of the Madras Presidency and almost exclusively from the sister-land of distant Bengal. Many that had their hearts on Homeopathy had not funds to finance a collegiate course in Bengal. By dint of hard private study and strenuous application in practice, a couple of thousands in our province had trained themselves in this art and reached a standard that would equal if not surpass that of their collegiate compeers and are ministering to the needs of the suffering, almost for no gains or for small returns. Among them are eminent men, men of great learning, men who had held positions of great responsibility in the service of the Government, and people who had forsaken lucrative jobs and professions in their service at the altar of Homeopathy. The Government had contributed its own share to the chaos by raising hopes during the office of one Ministry which were soon quelled by the apathy and dilatoriness of the succeeding Ministry.

The Hon. Minister for Public Health has told the Assembly that the question of Homeopathy is engaging the attention of the Government. It has been in consideration ever since the Prakasam Ministry constituted a Board of Studies in Homeopathy and they submitted their proposals; ever since a Director of Homeopathy was appointed and he forwarded his schemes and suggestions. We may be excused for not being able to repress our curiosity in asking whether the two matters raised in regard to Homeopathy, that is, the registration of the existing Homeopaths (for which detailed Schemes are already in the hands of the Government) and the recognition of one Homeopathic Medical College are so difficult of solution as to hang fire for many months. A Scheme had also been devised and almost settled upon to open a branch of Homeopathy in the Government College of Indian Medicine. We wonder why it could not be pushed through. The probable answer is financial difficulties. But then, the registration of the existing Homeopaths which will bring in some thousands of rupees into the Government coffers may at least be made for a beginning. We are sure that the Government do not need to be told of the efficacy of Homeopathic medicine. The Hon. Mr. Justice Patanjali Sastri, Judge of the Federal Court of India had written, "It is unnecessary at this time of the day to labour the point that the Homeopathic system of medicine is founded on a scientific basis and is no mere empirical quackery. Suffice it to say that it is now recognised on all hands as a branch of medical science with its therapeutics based on a theory of its own and its elaborate pharmacopeia of carefully-tested and proved drugs. The system has made much progress in America.....".

The vacillation and indecision of the Government is prolonging the agony of the Homeopathic practitioners in our Presidency. While they are allowed to practise as Homeopaths it is just and fair that they may be asked by the patients to certify the fact of the treatment. In certifying, they may tend to refer to the authority by which they are empowered which may not after all be the competent one recognised by law and thus offences are committed and convictions made. Cannot the Government avoid this by accepting and giving immediate effect to at least one of the recommendations of the Board of Studies appointed by the Government itself and issue licenses to existing practitioners of Homeopathy just for a beginning? Will the Government heed our appeal and allay unrest in the people's minds?

Homeopathy is the greatest therapeutic system of medicine—the only system of therapeutics based upon immutable law.
— DR. G. ROYAL.

Leprosy and Homeopathy

DR. T. JANAKIRAM
M.B. & Ch.B. (Edin)

WHILE the writer has been wishing for the time not to be far off for the unification of Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homeopathy, the Leprosy problem proped up and is looming large so as to become a great unifying factor, not only between all systems of medicine but also of the laity at large.

The question of Leprosy and the problem of its relief has become a world-wide subject of great international significance and world comprehensive schemes are being organised.

This subject has been decentralised from the Scientific System of Allopathy and has become the problem of the laity. Every body's co-operation and contribution is needed as the problem is beset with many difficulties (1) practical (2) economic and (3) social.

Homeopathy, the specialised branch of Allopathic Therapeutics has also been decentralised from Scientific Allopathy and has become or is fast becoming the subject of the laity.

It will be interesting and instructive to trace the cause for these two similar states of de-centralisations.

Hahnemann, the founder of Homeopathy, 'The Bacon of Medicine, the Lover of Truth, with the sole aim of relieving and curing the sick humanity struggled hard to find out methods and means to realise his life's mission. At last the light dawned on him and he

announced to the world his discovery, viz., the famous Psora Theory for chronic diseases. He says that 'Psora' is the mother of the $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of all chronic diseases and the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ constitute the other two contagious miasms viz., syphilis and condylomatous Gonorrhoea.

Psora means a groove or stigma. The salient points about 'Psora Theory' are:

1. The two contagions, syphilis and condylomatous Gonorrhoea have got external manifestations. Similarly the external manifestation of internal Psora is the Itch Vesicle on the skin.

2. The Itch is very highly contagious: Nay, even more contagious than Syphilis and Gonorrhoea.

3. The simple looking Itch Vesicle is an outward manifestation of a very deep-seated and deep-rooted internal dyscrasia like Leprosy.

4. The Itch Vesicle is nothing but a modified form of Leprosy. The transformation has been wrought by Leprosy passing through generations and generations of human beings.

While Hahnemann traced Itch to Leprosy, Allopathy traced Itch to a mite called Acarus, which can be easily killed. So down goes the Bacon of Medicine and his hair brained 'Psora Theory' and his system of Medicine, one and all. Hence forward complete decentralisation of Homeopathy from

Allopathy has taken place and Homeopathy has become or is becoming fast the subject of the laity.

Dr. Jeevraj Mehta, the Director-General of Health Services, India, in his broadcast appeal to the Public for Leprosy relief, has summed all the available knowledge on the Leprosy subject up to-date: Briefly they are.

(As they lack the basic knowledge regarding the disease, so they are not able to formulate lines of action based on Scientific facts against Leprosy).

1. Actual mode of the spread of the disease was not known.

2. Incubation period of the disease was uncertain.

3. No method of prophylaxis is available.

4. It is partly contagious and partly non-contagious.

5. Children are more susceptible than adults.

6. Long duration of contact is necessary for the contagion to take effect.

In short, they are not able, as yet, to find out as the causative factor in a germ or a mite, as they had found in the modified Leprosy, Itch and in other contagious diseases: Hence decentralisation has started or has been started and further decentralisation is being encouraged by Allopathy and the Governments, so much so the problem is becoming the subject of the laity at large.

Summing up: Leprosy, with no causative germ causes decentralisation. Modified Leprosy, the Itch with a causative germ also causes decentralisation.

Each system of Medicine has been developed on its basic conception of health and disease and each can contribute its quota for the common cause. This subject shall be dealt with more fully in subsequent articles.

Meanwhile let me mention that the study of Ayurveda on the subject reveals the causative factor of the disease in worms.

1. There are 6 kinds of worms.

2. They are blood-born and blood-borne. Their habitation is Blood vessels.

3. They are very minute, without legs, round in shape, red in colour. Some of them are so very minute and invisible.

4. They destroy the hair of the head. They take the hair out. They occupy the roots of hair.

5. These 6 kinds of worms are primarily the causative factors of Leprosy diseases, which are of 18 varieties.

How desirable it will be, if this information is substantiated and harnessed by the organisers of Leprosy relief and Allopaths.

Q: (1) What can the Government and the Leprosy relief organisers do or ought to do with the Homeopaths?

A: There are about 2000 Homeo practitioners in this Presidency, many hobby workers, and many working with missionary spirit. All these may be absorbed and enlisted as workers in different Leprosy Relief Centres.

Q: (2) What can Homeopaths do for the Leprosy relief?

A: If they had understood rightly the philosophy of Homeopathy and if

they had understood the Psora (The modified Leprosy) Theory rightly they are the most fit persons to do yeomen service to the cause. As devoted disciples of Hahnemann, the fearless fighter for truth in medicine, by birth-right the problem of Leprosy is theirs and they had to shoulder the burden and lend their services unstintedly.

Hahnemann, after discovering his 'Psora' Theory cured cancer, Tuberculosis, etc., All these he called as manifestations of the modified Leprosy (Itch).

The field is large, the work is stupendous, the Homeopathic workers are few.

Q: (3) What shall the existing Homeo Institutions do?

A: The heads of the institutions may devise means and methods to help the cause of Leprosy relief.

(4) The converts from Allopathy into Homeopathy may work as liaisons between the Leprosy Relief Asso-

ciations and organisations and the workers.

The above points are suggested to the organisers of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Madras Provincial Council) and the Government for consideration.

As the Leprosy relief question has become the problem of every system of medicine, (recognised or not by the government) and everybody's problem, the suggestions given by the Madras Homeopathic Journal. Vol. I, No. IV, 'From the Editor's desk'.

1. Formation of a citizens, chamber of Health by lay men;

2. Doctors and chemists as advisers to the chamber;

3. The chamber is to appoint a Medical Research Council;

4. Second Medical profession of minorities;

Are well worth consideration by the Leprosy relief organisers and the Government.

(To be continued)

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

"A plan to train African natives as male nurses and also give them specialised medical instruction in the tropical diseases that affect them is being discussed in London. This plan, it is hoped, will be discussed at a conference on the Medical Education of the Africans in 1950"—NEWS ITEM.

That, too, is only a hope, and London, meanwhile, may have time to think of minor affairs like the economic crisis!

THE POTENCY QUESTION

Mr. T. S. IYER, B.A.

No. II

WHEN Dr. Hahnemann first established the correctness of the Homeopathic law of similars, he employed in his first experimental trials crude medicines in comparatively *small* doses—of course smaller than the usual allopathic doses—but he found that even these comparatively small doses, when applied in accordance with the law of similars, caused such violent aggravations of the sufferings that he was compelled to seek for some device to avoid this great difficulty, and for this reason he resorted *at first* to what he then called '*dilutions*' or rather a mere division of quantities. This process of sub-divisions afterward, by *succussion* and *trituration* led gradually to the other discovery, by which powers hitherto unknown were discovered, *viz.*, that the deep latent medicinal powers possessed by material substances, plants and animal life in Nature were liberated by such process, and hence the term '*potentization*' was employed to describe these processes. The number of times the separate processes were used to arrive at a particular strength of the medicine was given to the dilution and it was named a particular potency. Dr. Hahnemann employed the lower potencies up to the thirtieth in all his provings and the '*Materia Medica Pura*' records the symptoms observed by him and his co-workers. In administering medicines to his patients Dr. Hahnemann generally prescribed the 30th, 60th and

even higher potencies up to 200th. His close friend and follower Dr. Benninghausen found the 200th potency more vigorous in action and more efficient and so employed this potency invariably in all his cases, both acute and chronic. Drs. Hering, Carrol Dunham and others also used the 200th and higher potencies by preference. Dr. Jahr one of the earlier disciples of Dr. Hahnemann, used the 30th potency exclusively in all cases, acute and chronic, with great success, in his practice for forty years, and did not go higher. In this connection Dr. Nash wrote as follows:—

"In order to get the most prompt and radical cure it must be the minimum dose and that minimum may be found in the tincture or the MMM. Hahnemann's 30th, or Dunham's 200th is where I generally begin unless my forty years' experience tells me to begin higher or lower. I began a very low dilutionist, and, like the Master, was forced higher until I found where I could prescribe and get the desired result without unnecessary aggravation. The one remedy given in the proper potency and its action if patiently waited upon is always the best. I believe that a thorough understanding of our *Materia Medica* from a Hahnemannian standpoint *i.e.*, symptomatological, will lead the prescriber higher and higher to the highest. Let me close this with the advice that you

experiment along the line of potency from the lowest to the highest making as sure as possible that you have a similar first, then giving it a fair chance according to the well known principles as laid down in the *Organon* and illustrated by cures as performed by such men as Hering, Raue, Dunham and many other masters in the Art".

Dr. Kent said:—

"After thirty years of active practice as a Homeopath, I find that I require all deep-acting remedies in the 30th, 200th, 1000th, 10M, 50M and 100M and often need the DM and MM. I am able to discover a vast difference in the action of these various potencies.

"Many times I used to give first a CM, but found that when then going lower the action was seldom so strong as when ~~climbing~~ *climbing upward*. Again, I often observed sharp aggravation when beginning the CM, but seldom observed aggravation when beginning low in relation to the sensitiveness of my patient's nature. Of late years, I always begin lower and gradually go higher, and thereby avoid shocking even in very sensitive women and children. An extremely sensitive woman will receive in the beginning for a chronic condition, the 30th or 200th, then followed by higher potencies, while

those not so sensitive, receive the 10M to begin and then the higher, as the case progresses towards recovery.

"After long observation in the range of potencies, going up and going down, I have settled upon the octaves in the series of degrees as—30th, 200th, 1M, 10M, 50M, CM, DM and MM. Many of my patients' records indicate that the patient has steadily improved after each potency, to the highest, with symptoms becoming fainter, and he himself growing stronger, mentally and physically."

From the experiences of the best prescribers of our School, it will be seen that unless one has sufficient experience and knowledge of the *Materia Medica* and is able to prescribe a suitable potency, it is not safe to commence the treatment of a chronic case with a high potency as it may cause needless aggravation and trouble to the patient and puzzle the prescriber. The best plan will, therefore, be to begin in *every* case with the 30th potency (unless a lower potency is called for or indicated in any particular case or for a trouble of an acute character), and go higher to the other potencies as indicated by Dr. Kent gradually and after allowing sufficient time for the action of the remedy in each potency to exhaust itself before the next potency is chosen.

If the *right* remedy be given in large or in smaller or even in infinitesimal doses, a cure will result in many cases. But the *wrong* remedy given in any or in every possible dose will cure in no case. —Prof. J. H. P. Frost,

HEALTH, DISEASE AND CURE [Continued]

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

"A man who has one meal a day is a *Yogi*.

A man who has two meals a day is a *Bhogi*.

A man who has three meals a day is a *Rogi*."

Proverb.

1. Wholesome Food. (Contd.)

(THE LIFE NATURAL)

We shall now consider briefly what is best to eat and how we should eat it. Mr. K. Suryanarayana has dealt with the subject in an able manner, from a Naturopath's angle, *Vide* M. H. J., Vol. 1, Nos. 111 and 114, pages 136 and 169. One will never go wrong in following the advice given by him if one wants to maintain perfect health and escape all the dire diseases one's flesh is prone to get in later life. We may with impunity neglect all such advice and gorge ourselves to our heart's content and still appear to maintain good health when we are young, as Nature is a kind mother and condones many of our faults and sets them right for us even without our knowledge. But there is a limit even to the most indulgent mother's capacity and when we start suffering for the faults we have committed, there is no use blaming any one else for our sufferings. We will realise the importance of proper healthy feeding, if we realise that nearly ninety percent of our diseases are due to faulty feeding. We are the architects

of our own health and happiness and no outside agency can help us, *including doctors and medicines*. At best these latter can only slightly alleviate our sufferings.

Food is required by the cells of our body (1) to repair wear and tear, (2) to provide for new construction and (3) to produce energy for the proper performance of all the functions of the body. The supply must meet these demands fully and properly.

1. To repair "wear and tear."

The cells of the body are constantly working and get worn out in the process. This wearing out should be replenished and this is done by the food we eat. Naturally the more the work turned out, the more the nourishment that is required to supply the demand. So, people doing hard work require more food than those of sedentary habits. But the actual wearing out is very small and so the requirements for its replenishment are also very small, compared to the other requirements.

2. To Provide for new construction.

So long as growth is taking place, new cells are being constantly created by the multiplication of the old cells. So more food material is constantly required for furnishing these new cells. Growth starts and is very active from the time of conception. During intra-uterine life the food material that is required for this rapid growth is derived from the maternal blood. After birth the material is supplied by the milk from the mother. So the mother's food must be sufficient to meet not only her requirements but also those of the rapidly growing child, till it is weaned. As the growth of the child is very rapid in early life, milk is the richest of all natural foods. Growth gradually becomes less rapid as age advances and practically ceases finally at about 25 years of age. From 25 to about 40 years, the growth will be more or less stationary. After 40 slow but gradual decline starts and goes on till the end. Thus the food requirements also vary accordingly (a) to provide for growth till 25, (b) to maintain status quo from 25 to 40 and (c) to provide for the gradual decline after 40. If the intake is not regulated to these various stages, trouble and ill-health will start. The requirements for growth, though more than those necessary for repair, are very much less than those required to produce energy.

3. To produce energy for the proper performance of all the functions of the body.

This is the largest requirement of the body and so the bulk of our food should consist of materials best suited for this purpose. The heat produced by the

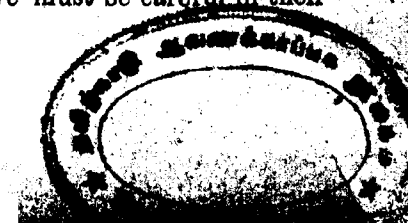
cumbustion of the absorbed food is converted into energy required for the performance of all the functions of the body. If in our anxiety to produce more energy we take in more food than necessary, we defeat the very purpose and choke the fire which burns it, like what happens when too much coal is put in a furnace. When taken in moderate quantities just sufficient for the needs, the fire burns bright and clean without smoke, leaving very little ash.

The food which we require has been analysed and was found to contain the following varieties according to their chemical composition. (1) Proteids (2) Carbohydrates (3) Fats (4) Salts (5) Vitamins and (6) Water.

1. Proteids (proteins).

They are made up of Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Sulphur. These are also popularly known as Nitrogenous foods. These form the important solid constituents of our cells and so foods rich in this variety are mainly required for the repair and growth of the cells of the body. Of course all ordinary foods contain all the varieties mentioned above but certain foods contain more of one variety than others. The foods which contain proteids in larger proportion are:—Meat of all animals, fish and birds, eggs, nuts of all varieties including cocoanut, all pulses, milk and milk products and the outer layers of rice, wheat, barley and other corns.

Though proteids are necessary for the body in their important function of repair and growth, we must be careful in their



use, as the products of their metabolism, if allowed to accumulate in the body are responsible for many chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, lumbago, sciatica, gout *etc.* If they are not properly metabolised (digested and used up) certain other intermediate products and decomposition matters like ptomain *etc.*, are produced which are poisonous for the body. Snake poison is a variety of this intermediate product. These proteids also have the property of making the blood less alkaline than what is normal and healthy or even acid. So they are very unhealthy foods in diseased conditions, especially during fevers. It is well known that accumulation of urea, uric acid *etc.*, in the tissues is responsible for a host of chronic diseases and many more unsuspected diseases owe their origin to the normal and abnormal metabolism of proteids, the products being retained in the tissues. So a man can maintain perfect health with such lower proteid-content foods as hand-pounded rice and other cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, nuts *etc.*, and does not require the high proteid-content foods as meat, fish, eggs which should be scrupulously avoided during diseased states.

2. Carbohydrates.

These are mainly responsible to give the energy required for the various actions, though they contribute to a certain extent to the repair and growth of the cells. The heat produced by their (and also of the proteids') combustion in

the body is converted into the various forms of energy. Hence they constitute the main bulk of our food. They are comparatively harmless, unless taken in excess. They have the property of making the blood alkaline and thus keep up the blood in a healthy state. So they should be the main food in all diseased states and fevers. Almost every food we eat contains carbohydrates in the form of starches and sugars. Starches predominate in the inner white parts of all cereals such as rice, wheat, barley and other corns, in all root-vegetables such as potatoes *etc.*, in fruits like plantains and in nuts. Sugars predominate in some vegetables like beetroot, fruits like plantains, dates, raisins *etc.*, in sugarcane and honey and of course all prepared sugars.

3. Fats.

These also have the same elements, Carbon, Oxygen, and Hydrogen in their composition as Carbohydrates; only they are grouped in a different form. They also produce heat by their combustion which is converted into energy. But their main purpose is to serve as a store of energy-giving-food in the body as the excess after ordinary metabolism is stored in various parts of the body to be used in case of emergency. They fill up all crevices and intervals in the various organs and those that are stored under the skin contribute to give a rounded appearance to our body and limbs. They are also the pads we sit on. They are also used in the repair and growth of the

cells to a small degree. Though they serve so many useful purposes, any excess of them is harmful to the body. Any excess of fat deposited in any organ interferes with its function and reduces its strength and power of endurance. Thus the fatty people become breathless on slight exertion because too much fat is deposited on their hearts. They are not able to withstand any diseases and fall easy victims to them. Fatty people die much younger than lean people. So beware of getting too fat! They say "laugh and grow fat." You may laugh but before you grow fat, know that "*Obesity, though grotesque, is not a joke; It is a Disease. Corpulence is not a comedy; It is a Tragedy.*" (The Life Natural).

Fats are bad conductors of heat and so they keep up the warmth of our body and prevent us from feeling the effects of cold too much. That is why people living in cold climates eat more fatty food than in warm climates. All the fat we eat is derived from milk (butter, ghee, cream and cheese) and nuts (all oils are extracted from nuts). A few fruits like olives also contain oils. Some meats like pork also contain plenty of fat.

4. Salts.

In the chemical composition of our body, almost all the inorganic salts of the earth are contained in varying quantities. But they exist in the organic form. They are the most important constituents of our body, as their function is to regulate and bring about all the chemical

processes necessary for the metabolism and every function that takes place in the body, such as, digestion and absorption of our food, repair and growth of the cells of all organs, performance of the various functions of these organs and the most important function of elimination and excretion of all metabolic products and other poisons which are responsible for all ill-health, from the body. Thus it will be seen that they are very important constituents of our body and that they must be kept up in proper supply. As they exist in organic form though inorganic in composition, they cannot be replenished by crude inorganic salts. They must be taken in their organic form only. We may supply the body with proteids, carbohydrates, fats *etc.*, in sufficient quantities but unless the salts are present in sufficient quantity, digestion, absorption and elimination will not properly take place and proper health cannot be maintained. Non-recognition of this truth is responsible for our failure and disappointment in not gaining health and strength in spite of plentiful supply of nutritious food. Salts of the following elements are found in larger quantities and are responsible for the daily functions of the organs:— Sodium, potassium, calcium, iron, magnesium, silica, iodine, chlorine, fluorine *etc.* Salts of other rarer elements are responsible for more obscure processes in the body and are not so easily disturbed, but, if and when disturbed, are responsible for the chronic ailments we suffer from.

All salts in their organic form are contained in large quantities in all juicy fruits, all vegetables especially green vegetables and leaf vegetables, in the outer layers of all cereals like rice, wheat etc., milk and milk products and cocoanut water. So this kind of food

should be plentifully taken. It helps to digest the food, to absorb it properly, to eliminate metabolic products and other poisons from the body and thus purify the blood and maintain good health.

(To be Continued)

Erratum:—In M. H. J., Vol. I, No. IV, Page 152, Column 1, line 15 from bottom, please read "weaned" for "weakened".



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CLINICAL REFLECTIONS

GENUINE CONTRACTING KIDNEY

AD. Lippe, M.D., Philadelphia.

A LADY 40 years of age, suffering from what is called "Genuine Contracting Kidney", had improved from time to time under the effects of various remedies. When such improvements secured her good sleep, she always awoke with an irresistible desire to urinate, and then had great difficulty in passing the urine. *Cantharides* would relieve for a time, but other symptoms, not coming under the pathogenesis of this drug, would supervene; other remedies would again relieve her, and as soon as her sleep was restored, the above symptom would again return. Bronchial catarrh and palpitation of the heart (enlargement of the left ventricle) often became prominent symptoms. Finally, a new symptom became prominent. Pains in the lower vertebrae, as if a hot iron were thrust through them. This new symptom has been repeatedly confirmed as belonging to *Alumina* and is found in Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*, under symptom 831. In studying out this protractedly tedious case, there was found present also this symptom, under *Alumina* (Symptom 636); "In the morning, when waking, desire to pass urine with difficulty and tardy emission of the urine in a feeble (thin) stream from the female urethra." The two next recorded symptoms (637 and 638) had at times been also very prominent in this case. She must rise frequently at night to urinate, with much

pale urine. One dose of *Alumina* (CM FK) was administered and the improvement of the condition of the patient was quite astonishing; it now continues for almost a month, and ever since *Alumina* was taken there are no nightly calls of urine, and when she awakens in the morning, the now much more normal urine is voided freely, as if she were in perfect health.

Comments:—Attention is called to a not frequently observed symptom, a symptom not necessarily or especially belonging to any form of disease, certainly not necessarily belonging to the genuine contracting kidney, and a symptom which, nevertheless, was an unerring guide to the selection of the truly homeopathic remedy. The pathological condition of the patient had nothing to do with the selection of the remedy. We must again express our detestation of the growing departures from Hahnemann's method from the too frequently expressed opinion of labour-fearing men, of men whose only aim is to invent labour-saving methods, who demand that we must diagnose a disease and then find in our materia medica a remedy which has and is capable of causing just such a disease, in other words, press our materia medica into a pathological livery. These same labour-aborring progressists backwards into the easy allopathic methods, see no use of such symptom as we hereby report as a *Confirmed* symptom. There are at this day, members of the profes-

sion who claim to be homeopaths and who, at the same time, wildly applaud the wildest plans to abridge or reconstruct our materia medica, pronounced by such fablers to be as unscientific as is the materia medica of the old school. If such growlers will only go to work and give us one single, newly well-proved remedy, we might see for ourselves what all their talk amounts to. If these unfortunate men, seeking what they term *positive* symptoms, found them, if they then would condescend to *illustrate* the superior usefulness of their *positive* symptoms over the so very carefully-collected and arranged provings of Hahnemann and a Hering, they would blush of having said, "And yet we are cherishing false facts enough in our materia medica, to seriously hinder, if not effectively defeat, the application of our great therapeutic law!" The more we know of our materia medica, the more successfully can we apply our great therapeutic law, and the growler, who cannot apply our materia medica as it is for that purpose, testifies against himself, and blatantly flourishes his utter ignorance of our materia medica and our healing art. Let him, who doubts the correctness of Hahnemann's great work, his *Materia Medica* so exactly as did the Vienna provers who doubted, seriously, the correctness of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*, and believed it contained false facts. What did they do? We give documentary evidence to be found in the journals of that day, they *reproved* remedies 35 years ago; *reproved* them in potencies; *reproved* *Natrum Mur* in the 30th potency and not only confirmed what Hahnemann had published, but greatly added to our knowledge of

the pathogenesis of *Natrum Mur*, and the Vienna provers having failed utterly in their attempt to bring discredit on the *Master*, were honest enough to acknowledge their conviction that the *Master* was a great man and his works could be relied on. Will the growler do likewise? Not a bit of it!

THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Volume II, Page 347.

HEPATIC COLIC

Mr. H. age 68 years, a high liver, subject to attacks of gout, was suddenly attacked on the 30th April, at 6 P.M. with what he thought was pains in the abdomen from indigestion; he took several doses of NUX VOMICA, but steadily becoming much worse requested me to call on him. I found him at 9 P.M. suffering intensely from hepatic colic. He was crying out with pain, was very restless, could neither sit or lie down, walked about from one end of the room to the other, then attempted to sit down because he was exhausted, but could not stay in the same position for a minute; great thirst, but when he drank he was so nauseated that he had to vomit, and after throwing up the water he vomited bile. His countenance showed great anxiety, and he expressed his conviction that this terrible pain would soon kill him. He received one dose of *Arsenicum Alb CM* (F). The pain increased for about 5 minutes and then gradually became less; in half an hour he was able to lie down, and hot water cloths were then applied to the hepatic region; in another half an hour he fell asleep and passed a comfortable night. When I called next morning he had enjoyed a good breakfast,

and complained only of great soreness in the hepatic region. On the third day he had a slight attack of pain, and another still slighter attack on the ninth day after his first very severe attack, the last ending in vomiting a great quantity of bile. The formerly clay coloured stools became normal and the almost black urine which he had in small quantities became normal. He remains perfectly well and has taken no medicine since I administered this one single dose of *Arsenicum*.

Comments:—Homeopathy, sustained by modern progressive allopathic physicians, teaches us that we must treat *individuals*, not disease. In the case above related, no doubt could exist, as to the disease; it was a clear case of hepatic colic. The patient implored me to help him, he did not ask for Morphia or Laudanum but for "help." As a Homeopathist, the only question that could possibly arise was, "What is in this case and for the symptoms presenting themselves, the curative remedy?" and who, conversant with our Healing Art and with the principles guiding us in our therapeutics, could under these circumstances, have failed, at once, to recognise the great similarity of *Arsenicum* to the condition of the sufferer. The very expression of his countenance called for it, the intense restlessness driving him in utter despair and with great lamentations, from one position to another, the great thirst and the immediate vomiting after drinking were such characteristic symptoms of the remedy that there could not be the

slightest doubt as to its homeopathicity, to the case. The first indications of its curative action was a clearing up of the countenance, bringing a more cheerful expression in his face. The result was "astonishing." The single dose of a highly potentized drug was all-sufficient to cure the sick. Astonishing, because the process by which such an infinitesimal dose acts on the sick organism is incomprehensible to our senses. These results still astonish us, even after witnessing them daily, as we do if we implicitly follow the strict rules laid down by the founder of our school, in his *Organon of the Healing Art*; and what wonder if these frequently recurring confirmations of the great truths taught by Hahnemann make us scorn the substitutes offered by the thoughtless men who desire to pervert, nay even attempt to misrepresent his teachings! If these men do not reach the same results, daily witnessed by the strict adherents to our school, it is their own fault. There are men who desire to lead us back into, what they term, a more scientific application of the Law of the Similars, in which they profess to believe, lead us back into fallacious hypotheses, lead us to first scientifically diagnosticate a case and then find a remedy which is known to cause symptoms similar to the pathological condition found on the sick. In the case above related they would be guided by the testimony of very learned men, who have in turn proclaimed *Arnica* and *China* or *Lycopodium* specifics for hepatic colic. No doubt one or other of these remedies have cured that disease,

under certain circumstances, but to drag the deduction from just one or even more cures that that remedy will cure all such cases is a fallacy, and the fallacy began when the healer attempted to prescribe for a form of a disease and forgot that he must prescribe for the individual and not for a disease; forgot that he pretends to practise Homeopathy and then blundered into inferior Allopathy or eclecticism. Still there are others more censurable, homeopaths (as they have the effrontery to call themselves) who resort to eclectic treatment at once, who would not for the world be found guilty of administering an infinitesimal dose in so grave a case, who would not be guilty of trifling with peoples' lives in that way, but that they, more learned, will at once act like Humanitarians and therefore, at once pull out their hypodermic syringe and their precious solution of *Morphia* which they, though calling themselves homeopaths always carry in their pockets. They administer it, and if the patient, after a few repetitions of such brainless applications, ceases to have pain because he has ceased to live, then the humanitarian boldly declares that all that science could do for the sufferer had been done by men who are liberal not bigoted. Fortunately the number of such men is a small one and they must or should know that they are spotted and despised both by the homeopaths and allopathists.

There is still another branch, to be sure a small one, but one which desperately demands full recognition as true

homeopaths, who have fallen into the exploded errors of Mr. Lux, who, during Hahnemann's day tried to shed a new light on the law of cure, and desired to substitute the formula "*Ocqualia Ocqualibus Curantur*" for Hahnemann's formula, "*Similia Similibus Curantur*". Now what would one of these lights have proposed to do in this grave case? Of course, true to the assertion by them made, "that the product of a disease when very highly potentized will cure the disease itself", a dose of highly potentized *Calculus Hepaticus* would have been administered no matter the varying chemical components of such calculi. This "fatal error" would be three-fold: first, to prescribe for a disease, a pathological condition; second, to prescribe an unproved substance; third, to insist upon the necessity of administering a very highly potentized substance to secure a possible cure. As homeopaths, we treat the individuals, not diseases, with remedies proved under the Law of the Similars. The posological question does not, *a priori*, come into consideration, though the most successful cures have been made with high potencies; and while it is admitted that potentization increases the curative powers of a drug, it is not to be forgotten that our knowledge of the sick-making powers of drugs was first obtained by provings made with crude or little potentized drugs, and that the first great victories of our Healing Art were gained by the administration of the lower and finally of the 30th potencies. To claim now that the change

effected by attenuation is necessary for the higher Homeopathy, that dynamization by attenuation so alters every medicine and each individual centesimal attenuation as to make it "all the same but different"; that Syphilinum, for instance, becomes "the most like" to syphilis in the CM attenuation is to override all the fundamental principles of the homeopathic Healing Art and evidently must lead us into Lux's Isopathy, which has proved itself to be "a fatal error." The case above related is only an additional evidence of the correctness of Hahnemann's teachings.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Vol II, pages 304-307.

INFANTILE HYDROCELE

Col. K. V. Ramana Rao, I.M.S.

Male child, son of a Sikh Officer in the R. I. A. F., born 11th April 1946—healthy, strong and cheerful—well built—two sisters and one brother older, alive and healthy—father strong and healthy, a typical Sikh Officer—mother slightly unhealthy with digestive and menstrual disorders—both below middle age.

The child was brought to me about June 47 with right side scrotum swollen to its capacity to about the size of a large lime or a small orange—no inflammation—no tenderness—swelling irreducible—dull on percussion—translucent to transmitted light—testicle could not be palpated on account of tenseness of swelling—the other scrotum normal and shrunken and

the other testicle normal. There was a vague history of a fall of the child from a cot and the swelling having started after some time. But there is no evidence of injury, old or new, on the scrotum or any sign of previous inflammation. The child is a stout typical Sikh child and did not mind any handling and examination by the students of the College (M. H. M. C.) No previous history of illness of any kind, except occasional constipation requiring purgatives.

Treatment:—Nux Vom. 200 c—one small pill at a time, 3 times on the first day and no medicine for one week. On reporting after the week, no difference in the swelling was noticed but it was reported that the general health and bowels were regular. Then 3 small pills of Sulphur 200c were given to be administered 3 times in one day and to report after a week. Even after this week there was no difference in the swelling and the general health was good. Then 3 pills of Calc. Carb. 200c were given 3 times on one day. When the child reported after a week, a noticeable difference was noticed. The skin of the swollen scrotum was darker and slightly wrinkled, showing some diminution in the size. As the genral health is maintained good, another dose of Calc. Carb. 200c (3 pills) was given on that day, with instructions to report after 2 weeks. By then there was a great deal of improvement and the swelling was about half the original size. Sac. Lac. pills were given then and was asked to report after

2 weeks more. Then some more improvement was noticed but not to the same extent as previously. The general health was good. Calc. Carb. 500c one pill was given with instructions to report after 2 weeks. This time the improvement was very marked and the swollen side was only slightly bigger than the other side. Sac. Lac. one pill was given and they were asked to report after one month. By that time, both sides of scrotum were equal, shrunken and normal. The patient was discharged cured, to the great joy of the parents.

I never knew these people before and they were living at Arkonum. When the swelling was noticed, the child was taken to the Army and other *regular specialists* who unanimously advised operation. The parents were afraid to submit the baby to operation and having heard of the Madras Homeopathic Medical College, they came to me as a last resource and their confidence in Homeopathy, even as a last resource, was fully justified. Now all of them want Homeo treatment only!

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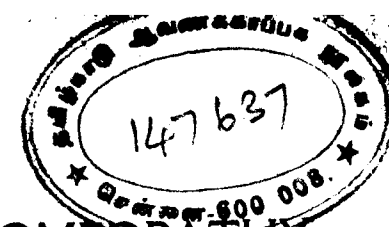
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MY CONVERSION TO HOMEOPATHY

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

READERS of the Madras Homeopathic Journal who have gone through my articles and those of Col. K. V. Ramana Rao I. M. S., since its inception in August last, seem to be anxious to know how allopathic doctors of our qualification and experience became converted to homeopathic system of healing, a system generally held in contempt by allopaths as a sham or faith-cure system. I am also receiving such enquiries from readers of my articles in 'Health'. The conversion of Allopaths to Homeopathy might appear curious or strange to many an educated man in India. But let them understand that in Europe, including the British Isles and in America, there was no so-called homeopath, pure and simple, till a few decades back. Almost every Homeopath had his training in allopathic system first, and then he turned a Homeopath after a proper study of Homeopathic Materia Medica. No one was allowed to practise any system of medicine there, unless he was qualified as an Allopath first in a regular medical college, so much so, that in the 'Transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy' published every year since 1898, a qualified physician was defined as one who was trained in a regularly incorporated medical college, and a qualified Homeopath was defined as one who had added to his knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of homeopathic therapeutics. Mere knowledge of

homeopathy alone was then not considered sufficient to allow one to practise this system. Considerable changes have since taken place and we see laymen-homeopaths like the well-known Ellis Barker, with no training in any medical institution, being allowed to practise openly in England. This became an accomplished fact, as Homeopathy was proved to be a harmless system closely related to Naturopathy. (This Nature Cure System was being freely practised by Mahatma Gandhi in the rural parts of the Presidency of Bombay to the advantage of the ailing public even as late as June 1946, though there was a Medical Practitioners' Act in force there at the time restricting the practice of the healing art to registered practitioners only. Mahatmaji even pleaded that every village in India should have a Nature-Clinic conducted by a social worker of the locality. This is a digression, which may be excused.) Now, the story of Ellis Barker's conversion to Homeopathy from a journalist's profession might interest the readers. But as the change of my faith should interest them more, and at the same time give them sufficient proof as to the superiority of Homeopathy over other systems in vogue, I shall presently narrate the same.

While as a Final-Year M.B. & B.S. student in the Madras Medical College, I attended the clinical lectures of

Col. Elwis in the Medical Wards of the Madras General Hospital, I have very often heard him speak of Homeopathy in a mocking tone. When he considered that a patient required no more medicine, he asked the students to give him a homeopathic dose of the medicine, that was being administered before, and in response to our requests to explain what he meant by Homeopathy and homeopathic dose, he used to say that Homoeopathy is not a science but a sham or worthless system. He further added that Homoeopaths gave no medicine at all, and that they thrived on the gullibility or the foolish belief of the public in them. We, the students, had the greatest confidence in the knowledge and capacity of Col. Elwis, our great physician and Professor of Medicine, and naturally had shared with him, the same contempt for Homoeopathy, though none of us had any idea as to what Homoeopathy was, other than what we were just then told by the Colonel. I was of an inquisitive nature and wanted to know more of it, but there was none in the circle of students or professors to satisfy my thirst for knowledge. I passed out of the Medical College in 1917, and after being employed as an Assistant Surgeon in Pamban and Palni, I was granted a Commission in the I. M. S. in February 1918, my first posting being as a Lieutenant and Medical Officer for the Indian War Hospital at Karachi. In May of the same year, I was transferred to No. 9 Indian General Hospital, Peshawar. On my way to Peshawar, I broke my journey at Amritsar, and there I came across an educated Sikh gentleman who spoke to me in high terms of Homeopathy and

told me that this is the System most suited to the poor economic condition of India, the remedies used being cheap and at the same time efficacious. This meeting with the Sikh gentleman aroused afresh the enquiring spirit in me, and I promised him to study Homeopathy and test its efficacy if only I could get some literature on it. He gave me a small book on Homeopathy, which was the only one he could spare at that time. It was written by an Indian who had no institutional training of any kind, and who had nothing but contempt for every System except Homoeopathy, and the book aroused my spirit of investigation. So I managed to get down another book and a chest of medicines from Kankanady, which cost me in all only Rs. 10 or 11. This book also did not appeal to me as a scientific one. On a rapid perusal of it, it would appear that Aconite is good for fever, cold, diarrhoea, dysentery, pneumonia, etc., Belladonna also is good for them, and Bryonia too. So any of these could be used as a panacea for any ills, which was obviously ridiculous to be imagined. I remember while I was reading this book along with one Lieutenant Kotwal, a Parsi friend, the latter who got so infuriated with its contents, that he snatched off the book from my grip, and threw it away to the skies, saying that we could better spend our time in reading some more useful books. But I was determined to read through the whole, and I did it within 2 or 3 days. I assure you that I was benefited to a certain extent by reading it, and that my decision to read it without prejudice was my first stepping stone to success in life.

It was the time when the great epidemic of Influenza was raging in November 1918. We were having numerous deaths from Influenza in our Hospital in spite of the so-called scientific treatment we were carrying on there. Almost every day, 5 to 10 dead bodies of soldiers were being taken to the cemetery for burial from our Hospital. We, the medical officers had consequently received strict instructions to admit every case reported to be suffering from cold, feverishness, chest pain, cough, etc., and put them on a routine treatment to avoid the usual complications that were common in that epidemic, but I found a large percentage developing pneumonia and dying in spite of all these precautions. So, on cases which reported to me at nights, I tried these Homeopathic remedies according to the directions given in the book. It was astonishing that the majority of those soldiers reported well the next morning, and that only a few persons required further hospital treatment. This made me think that this treatment must have a beneficial effect, but I could not proceed with this experiment for a long period, as the epidemic was soon over and I was afraid of being courtmartialled if I were known to be using Homeopathic remedies on sick cases in a military hospital. I continued to use them very often since then as a first-aid treatment for the simple ailments which my wife and children were suffering from occasionally. The results were no doubt encouraging, and it created in me a desire to read further. So I got down some more books from Calcutta, but the manner, in which some of these authors dealt with the subject as in the books already in my

possession, was not at all appealing to the scientifically educated class. This freezed my enthusiasm in reading these books for a while. Moreover, I was so overburdened with various professional and administrative duties attached to my posts that I could find no time to read and find out for myself which book was really good and could serve my purpose. So I kept them with me and also the medicine chest till 1924, when I was posted as Medical Officer of Virudhunagar Municipality in Ramnad District. There was an epidemic of cholera here, and more than 80% of those attacked were dying. I got here an opportunity to consult some of my Homeopathic books and it occurred to me to use my old medicine chest again. Till I started using those remedies, the casualties from the epidemic were large, but they became practically nil in my hands when I began to treat them with the Homeopathic pills or tinctures. There were any number of other doctors, Allopathic and Ayurvedic, at Virudhunagar at that time, but I can conscientiously affirm that none of them served the public so well as I myself, and none of them made so much money too. That my success was no doubt due to the Homoeopathic medication was clear to me. Hearing of my success, patients began to flock round me for treatment of all kinds of diseases; but as a matter of fact I did not know Homoeopathic treatment for most other diseases, so I treated them with allopathic drugs, and those private patients, who suffered from cholera, pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, typhoid and simple fevers, were treated with Homoeopathic drugs. People used

to enquire of my small pills, and I had to reply that they were some Italian specifics, because if it were found out that I was using Homoeopathic remedies, my colleagues would certainly have reported against me to my boss, and I might have been subjected to considerable amount of criticism or even persecution. So, you will see that to avoid getting into trouble with my boss, I was often forced to use Homoeopathic remedies in secret, and to use allopathic prescriptions much against my free will, in the presence of my colleagues and District Medical Officer in treating some cases, who could have been better treated homoeopathically. This 'hide and seek game' was really a very tiresome business, but still I could do it at Virudhunagar to a certain extent, because it was a Moffussil station

away from the purview of scrutiny of my boss. When I was later on posted to the Head Quarters, I could not carry on my experiments any further. By the way, let me impress on you that these experiments were harmless unlike the experiments with material doses of drugs, and I was convinced that they were very useful experiments too.

Another thing which happened in my life to damp my enthusiasm for the further study and practice of Homoeopathy, but which ultimately ended in confirming my conviction regarding the superior merits of Homoeopathy, I shall describe in the next issue of this journal.

(To be continued)

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Homeopathy in Puerperium

MR. V. SUBBARAO B.A., B.L.

LAST month we have seen how Homeopathy showers its blessings over the woman in the pregnant state and also how it helps her to steer clear of wind and weather upto the time of the puerperium. But now is the culmination of all her apprehended dangers, the bourn from which she feels she may never return. And it is here again that Homeopathy manifests its powers in aiding her to bridge over the worst tribulations of the puerperal condition.

Let us first examine what Homeopathy has to offer in *Delayed Labour*. The pains are feeble, sometimes lasting for several days, and doing nothing; irregular flitting pains, changeable, now up the back, now down the limbs, a prolonged first stage or prolonged preparatory symptoms. In a mild, gentle, mental state, when the pains are irregular, the os dilated and the contractions have left up, the pains too short, *Pulsatilla* will terminate that labour in a short time. The next pain after the dose will be a good one. You very often see that the outside parts are relaxed and the conditions are such that everything ought to go on well, but there is inaction. For this condition *Pulsatilla* stands very high.

In the same condition, if the mental state of the patient is irritability, *Chamomilla* is more suitable. Irregular contractions; false labour pains. Labour pains that are felt in wrong places, too much in the back. Contractions that are

most painful, cutting, tearing, bringing out screams. She is so irritable that she scolds the pains. Labour pains that are clutching here and clutching there, cramping, showing that certain fibres are contracting in one direction and certain other fibres are contracting in another direction. There is not that uniform regular contraction that should take place in the expulsion from the uterus. Hour-glass contractions and rigidity of the os. With all these, we find the same mental condition, the same oversensitiveness to pain.

Take *Actae Racemosa*, the closest friend of the woman in labour. She is shivering in the first stage of labour. All sorts of hysterical manifestations are present. Pains have all ceased or are very irregular, so that they do no good. No dilatation has taken place, or the regular pains have set in. A pain comes on and it seems to finish satisfactorily; it has been regular and prolonged until about two-thirds through, and all at once she screams and grasps her hip—the pain has left the uterus and gone to the hip causing a cramp in the hip and she has to be rubbed and turned over. This medicine will regulate the pains and when the next pain comes, it will hold on to the end. She is so impressionable that an emotional story told in the confinement room will stop the pains.

Caulophyllum is useful in parturition where the contractions of the uterus are

too feeble to expel the contents and they are only tormenting. Naturally enough such an emotional subject has a fluttering, quick pulse and irregular action of the heart but many of the hysterical symptoms are present without any disturbance in the action of the heart.

Say the woman has pains in the back below the waist line. The pains in the uterus are very weak and not sufficiently expulsive to cause progress in the labour. The woman cries, "My back, my back." The pain extends down the buttocks and legs. The pains are feeble, they are all in back and do not go to the centre of operation as they should, because the uterus is weak. Here there is no equal to *Kali Carb*. If you had seen the constitutional state of the patient some time back and administered *Kali carb* in accordance with symptoms you would have prevented the severe labour.

The same kind of pains as described in the above paragraph may deceive and take another form. The pains begin in the back and appear to go to the uterus, and then run up the back. This indication will turn you aside from *Kali Carb* into *Gelsemium*.

Now consider if in all medicine there can be a greater balm to the turbulent condition of the woman in the puerperium. The mental state and the character of the pains must settle the right remedy here and if so administered it will still work miracles and do honour to Homeopathy.

Then we shall pass on to another serious mishap that the parturient woman may be put to and that is:

Uterine Haemorrhage

If you know your remedies in haemorrhages, you will never need to have recourse to mechanical means. This does not relate to hour-glass contractions, to conditions, when the after-birth is retained, or when the uterus has a foreign substance in it, because under such conditions manipulation is necessary. But when we have purely the dynamic element to consider, only a relaxed surface that is bleeding and the uterus is continuously oozing, but every little while the flow increases to a gush, and with every little gush of bright red blood the woman thinks she is going to faint or she gasps and the quantity of the flow is not sufficient to account for such prostration, nausea, syncope or pallor, *Ipecac* is the remedy. When, with the gushing of bright red blood, there is an overwhelming fear of death, *Aconite*.

If the patient while going through the confinement has had a hot head, an uncontrollable thirst for ice-cold water, and after the confinement every thing has gone on in an orderly way, and the placenta has been delivered and the haemorrhage has come on although you have no reason to expect it, *Phosphorous* will nearly always be the remedy.

In the haemorrhage after confinement *Belladonna* is a great remedy when it is indicated. The flow of bright red blood feels hot and there is great sensitiveness and excitability, sensitiveness to touch and jar, and the patient is suffering excessively.

Sabina is well-suited to a condition where along with the copious flow of bright red blood, its characteristic pains

are present and there is inflammation of the ovaries or uterus—after abortion or premature labour.

Millefolium has a gushing flow but it has a continuous dribbling, too, day after day.

In those withered women, lean and slender, who are always suffering from the heat, who want the covers off and want to be cool, who have had a tendency to ooze blood from the uterus, and now have a haemorrhage that is alarming, either with clots, or only an oozing of dark, liquid blood, you can do no better than rely on *Secale*. A single dose of any one of these medicines on the tongue will check a haemorrhage more quickly than do large doses of strong medicine. The haemorrhage will be checked so speedily that you will wonder if it is not possible it stopped of itself.

Then we shall have to consider some of the:

Incidents and After-Effects of Labour

Aconite is a most useful remedy after tedious and difficult parturition. Violent shooting, tearing, after-pains with febrile conditions and fear of death. It is wonderful what *Aconite* will do in some cases arising from taking cold in the puerperal state, but you should not mix

that up with puerperal fever. The first is a simple form, non-septic, perhaps the breast is involved, with soreness in the breasts, suppression of the milk and febrile conditions, but if there is suppression of the lochia, do not give *Aconite*.

Arnica will act like magic in comforting and restoring the tonic of the patient after difficult parturition because its symptoms are analogous to the extreme sensitiveness, soreness or tenderness throughout the whole body which is felt in the abdominal viscera, in the uterus and the pelvic regions.

Where the nervous system is in a fret during or after labour and there are after-pains, extreme sensitiveness to pain; patient sees visions and hears all sorts of noises; the pains are aggravated by motion and noise; she wants every body to keep still in the house; here there is no remedy to equal *Coffea* to quell the emotional disturbance.

Along with the haemorrhage from the uterus there are cramps in the uterus, labour-like pains, ringing in the ears, loss of sight and the patient slides down in bed. In confinement the lochia lasts too long and is too profuse.

(To be continued)

Homeopathic physicians not only know how to facilitate childbirth, making it easy and comfortable for mothers by means unknown to orthodox practitioners, but they employ their gentle yet potent medicines with excellent results in treating babies and small children.

—J. ELLIS BARKER, *Miracles of Healing*.

The Housewives' Corner

★ "AUNTIE HOMEUS"

KIND-HEARTED mothers should spare their little ones from the pernicious effects of drugs which are often administered with a view to improving digestion. Infants, as soon as they come into the world, are dosed with all sorts of Soothing Syrups, Cathartics, Opiates etc., which weaken the digestive organs and impair their health in after-life.

In adults, too, habitual drugging is one of the most prominent causes. The resort to drugs, after-dinner pills and nostrums to help digestion of a heavy meal or to create appetite are responsible for ultimately weakening the stomach and producing a chronic state of dyspepsia.

Among other causes, the mind plays its most important part here as elsewhere. Constant brooding and depression of spirits resulting from grief or mortification has been known to cause a weakness of digestion. Next irregular habits; partaking of rich stimulating food; eating too fast and without properly chewing the food; the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcoholic drinks; lazy and sedentary habits.

The disease itself involves a number of organs in the system through what is called sympathetic action. As a result, the patient will not be able to locate the seat of the trouble and will be apprehending consumption, heart disease etc., and thus becomes a victim to a most distressing state of sickness.

Antim Crude is a very useful remedy where the dyspepsia is caused by overloading the stomach and a thick milky-white coating on the tongue bears evidence of it. The eructations have the taste of the food taken. The stomach is generally very weak and easily disordered. There is also vomiting of slime and bile. Where indigestion is characterised by such conditions which are very common, a dose of *Antim Crude* "will save the loss of a meal."

Where the patient is marked by irritability and is generally given to high living, taking seasoned food and drastic medicine as a rule, the symptoms of indigestion generally point to *Nux Vomica*. There is a bitter or foul taste early in morning. The eructations are sour and the region of the stomach is tender to pressure and will not tolerate even the clothes. There are cramping pains in the stomach especially after a meal. Frequent urging to stool and no stool passes.

Pulsatilla has similar conditions as detailed above but the mental frame is different. In place of irritability there is mildness and gentleness. The indigestion here is especially due to fatty foods like butter, ghee, curd, etc., and pastries or cakes made of pulses and dhalls, and also as a result of eating ice-creams. The tongue is coated white or yellow with bad taste in the morning. The eructations taste of food last eaten. Here there is a tendency to nightly diarrhoea.

Where indigestion manifests itself by a bloated condition of the abdomen and eructations tasting of food taken oppress the patient without giving any relief, and the patient is weak that he wants to lie down after every meal, *China* will be very suitable. It is also useful where an exhausting illness has deprived the patient of his digestive powers.

If, as a result of over eating, the stomach is deranged and the tongue is coated white and there is constant and continual nausea with vomiting of food taken or of bilious matter, you may rely on *Ipecacuanha* to give relief. The most important characteristic of *Ipecac* is the nausea, whether the food is in or out.

Bryonia has an indigestion that comes from over eating. Drinking cold water when overheated in hot weather brings on an indigestion that is relieved by *Bryonia*. The taste is bitter and even food is vomitted some times. A splitting headache and constipation with hard, dry stools and no desire for stools are some times present. The patient has thirst for large quantities of water.

Arsenic is suitable where the patient has intense thirst and drinks often but little at a time. The indigestion is caused by eating ice-creams, fruits and acid things. There is a sense of fullness in the stomach and the taste is bitter or foul. Inclination to vomit after a meal.

Carbo Veg affords relief where even the most simple and innocent food disagrees. There is a feeling as if the stomach would burst when eating or drinking. Frequent eructations occur here also as in *China* but here they give relief. There is excessive formation of gas and sour belchings.

In cases of indigestion caused by mental depression, long-lasting grief, etc., *Ignatia* will be very useful.

For acid eructations occurring after eating, even sour fluid rising from the stomach setting the teeth on edge, *Robinia* is a useful remedy.

Now consider if these remedies do not cover all ordinary symptoms of indigestion and use them to your advantage.

Women's Diseases

All local medication in uterine disease, without exception, is not only unnecessary but essentially bad. It is my candid opinion that the vaginal speculum has made more ulceration than it ever cured; and it has discovered a thousandfold more than ever existed. As for Vulvitis, vaginitis, metritis, endometritis, ovaritis, pelvic cellulitis, peritonitis, hepatitis, enteritis and all the other itises; with leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, amenia and dysmenia, anaemia, chlorosis and leuco-cythaemia, they are all of them infinitely more amenable to homeopathic than to allopathic treatment. When taken in time, and that, too, without any form of counter-irritation or local treatment of a medicated kind. Such is the result which my judgment has arrived at after 27 years' experience of homeopathy.—DR. THOMAS SKINNER,
Homeopathy and Gynecology.

HOMEOPATHY AS A CAREER

(COMPILED BY MR. M. V. L. NARAYANA RAO, GUNTUR,
FROM DR. A. H. ROBERTS, "HOMEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY")

What has Homeopathy to offer the young man as a future? Perhaps we can get at the problem best, by asking the young man, the counter question: "What do you want to get out of life?" Only his honest reply to the question can throw any light. Then only can we prophesy what Homeopathy has to offer him. Why is he thinking of studying medicine?

Is he lazy and does he consider a profession an easy way to earn living? Does he look upon medicine as a profession to be sought, because of its honourable place in the community or as a position to be desired to secure a standing in society? Has he an ambition to be hailed as a great Surgeon or Bacteriologist? Is he thinking first of the possible financial returns?

If he would use his foothold as a physician for a life of ease, for a position in the community or in society or for a means of obtaining fame or wealth, Homeopathy offers him little that he would care to accept.

If he replies that he looks upon sick humanity as suffering men and women and that he has a burning desire to serve them to better health, then you may be sure there is sound foundation.

The man who considers Homeopathy as a possible future must be a student of human beings and willing to become a

student of Philosophy. He must be able to read between the true and the false in any symptoms the patient gives; he must possess sense of values, train himself to observe all those signs, which the vital energy writes upon the human face and he must be able to interpret all the signs, which show through habits and circumstances, into indications for the health-restoring medicines which he has at his command. Hours must be spent in patient study, tracing the course of disturbances and the remedy to fit it, always basing the process upon the sound rock of natural laws.

To the young man who is equipped and is willing to undergo the training for the life-long task, Homeopathy has everything to offer.

Homeopathy offers a life of service to humanity.

Though we may fail, the failure is ours; it is not the failure of Homeopathy.

Homeopathy treats the sick individual; it is therefore a speciality.

Homeopathy considers man as a whole, not just his individual parts.

Medicine ideally, has to do with the cure of disease, the building up of individual, not overlooking the proper hygiene and sanitation but with deeper view of the needs of the individual himself, rather than the needs of the community.

Homeopathic medicine seeks to relieve the burden of the hereditary tendencies he carries.

Use of Serums and Vaccines. It has been claimed that these preparations are really Homeopathic. Even in Homeopathic colleges the instructors taught thus to demonstrate Homeopathic principles. Let the young man consider this logically.

If the first place, giving the *identical*, instead of *similar*, means the difference between Isopathy and Homeopathy. The serum although potentised, does not alter its identical nature. Secondly it is potentised in mass production and filtered not through an inert substance, but through living creatures and a lower order of creatures at that.

There is a Biological Law that crossing the blood of a higher and lower order of creatures means destruction to the species. When an animal has a longevity of 20 years and in that time it attains a weight of half a ton, there must be a rapid cell growth. When serum from such a source, though even so highly filtered, is injected into the human race, where normal longevity is 70 years and where 160 pounds might be considered as average weight, one can well understand the impact on the vital energy of the human; for while the serum is considered by ordinary medicine to be potentised past all dangers, Homeopathy believes that potentisation, in any or all forms means a more prompt release of power

than may have been possible in the normal state it then being latent.

The Homeopathic school accentuates the study of the action of drugs upon healthy human beings with little consideration of their action on lower animals.

Homeopathy is a principle and principles brook no division of loyalty. If the student has at least the desire to serve, he may find fame and riches at his door as well as that keen satisfaction of knowing that he has brought to his clientele the gift of healing in the safest, gentlest and almost rapid manner.

For the man who can help the community, as individuals towards a higher level of health, the community has a place of honour; for the man who can assist nature to cure serious illness, a certain fame in the community, perhaps not the bright flame of the comet, but a steady glow of light for his path. For the man who spends himself unceasingly for those about him, the community will return a comfortable livelihood, not the spectacular fortune offered in some forms of endeavour, but a competence which will enable him to keep his family in a well-earned place in the community.

Homeopathy as a profession carries a challenge. The possibilities of its art are infinite.

What future has Homeopathy to offer to you?

Young man, what have you to offer Homeopathy?

Nature Cure

MR. K. SURYANARAYANA, B.A.

WHAT, WHERE AND WHEN SHALL WE EAT? (Contd.)

Nature knows no trifling. She is
Always sincere, always serious,
Always stern; She is always in the Right,
And errors and mistakes are invariably ours.

—Goethe.

V

Certain amount of animal heat is necessary for digestion. It must be a reaction of the body under natural conditions and not the one produced by unnatural foods and clothing. The Hindus have the habit of washing their feet with cold water before they sit for food. It is not only a mark of cleanliness but also a measure intended to drive the heat into the digestive tract. Generally feet conduct heat or cold from the body more than the body which reacts to heat and cold in the atmosphere. Feet react to the earth, the equalising force. In absorbing external agents and sustaining contact with mother earth of which the body is made, feet play the greatest part. It is therefore of vital importance to the health of the body where we walk and what we wear on our legs and feet. During the whole day the body reacts to the force of the Sun namely light, the third elemental force which includes heat. Man is an animal primarily made of earth and living on earth. Nature has therefore provided earth contact to conduct heat superfluous to the body and also supply it when the body needs it, i.e., when the Sun is absent or when its effect is not felt. Even for a man living in Nature, earth contact is of utmost importance. But when artificial foods are indulged in and heavy clothing is the order of the day, earth contact becomes all the more necessary. It is the best aid to digestion. Generally I keep patients suffering from serious ailments like Carbuncle in contact with the earth. This generally hastens cure. I am able to heal a carbuncle whatever the stage, in 20 days; cure is however, quickened by 3 to 5 days if earth contact is maintained, at least during the day. Travelling by vehicles therefore is bad because it snaps earth contact. Certain people vomit when they travel by conveyance. This means that their digestion is paralysed as a result of earth contact having been snapped. Atmospheric changes also affect the body which cannot properly react to the changes during vehicular travel, for the receptacle of heat and cold viz: earth is cut off. So, travelling always produces tremendous heat, while walking does not produce so much of heat, even when one walks at the hottest part of the day if one

maintains earth contact. The faster a conveyance travels the greater is the injury done to the body for the tendency on the part of the body is always to regain contact with earth and the part played by the conveyance is to snap it. It is friction going on between the body and the earth. It gains in velocity in direct proportion to the speed with which the conveyance travels. Travel by water snaps the contact with earth more thoroughly than travel by land. Sea sickness is its sequel. Complete paralysis of the digestive function is the result. This may not physically manifest itself in some in the form of vomiting and nausea; none-the-less it is there in however small a degree it may be.

Travel by air does not conduce to human life for it cuts off earth contact altogether; the higher we fly by planes, the greater is the snap in earth contact and the swifter the movement, the greater the friction. Those who travel by air would suffer from serious physical disturbances.

Nor is walking on gravel, rock or tarred roads conducive to health. Not being porous, when they are warmed up, these substances give up the heat slowly. Even at night they radiate heat. When we walk on them, the heat is transmitted to us. Wearing of shoes and sandals does not prevent it. On the other hand, the effect is heightened if it is a close shoe that is worn, for it conserves the transmitted heat and communicates it to the body. When the above roads are in the sun for a few hours they begin to radiate. They may be a protection against dust-nuisance and provide smooth

surface for cars to run on but one can imagine the fate of those who have to walk with or without shoes on. There should therefore be no excuse for paving with these materials even the footpaths in city roads. Pavement of roads and of floors in houses and courtyards cut off earth contact and thereby disable the body. Mud-flooring is always the best. Sleeping on mud-floors should be preferred to sleeping on cement floors and cots as they snap earth contact. Footwear is in itself bad for it interferes with earth contact.

Not only should foods be salivated, they should be aerated also. The best way of drinking water is with the two palms held together. This process allows aeration of water through the fingers and sipping it therefrom satisfies the taste cells inducing salvation thereby. This should have been the process of drinking water intended for man in Nature. How else could we drink without tumblers and vessels! Probably before the invention of earthen pots and metallic vessels as a method of reform and civilisation we should have used leaf containers for the purpose. These would allow aeration better than even earthen pots. But, this process may not now be possible under the present-day civilisation; yet some way farers and out-castes do drink in this manner. Their thirst is thus perfectly quenched and they enjoy as a result extreme satisfaction. Taking water in two glass tumblers, aerating it by pouring it from one glass into the other holding them at some height, one from the other would be an effective method of drinking water.

So, two factors are necessary for assimilation, one is internal while the other is external, salivation being internal and aeration being external. Life is interwoven with two threads one from inside, the other from outside. It is a stitch in which two threads are necessary. We should bear this truth in mind while we cook our foods. The ingredients in our foods should be natural and should be cooked in the proper manner being changed least from what they are when picked from nature. Foods must be aerated while the process of cooking takes place.

Well water is warm; the deeper the well the warmer the water. This is due to absence of currents of air. Such water is not conducive to digestion unless it is stored for a few hours before use in open mouthed vessels which allow aeration. Such water should be stored overnight if it is intended for morning bath. Water in ponds and tanks which do not allow free flow is not as conducive to health as flowing water. Drinking or bathing in flowing water directly influences digestion and will quicken assimilation of foods. Hindu Scriptures enjoin bathing in flowing waters and that too during the flood-season, only to tone up the digestive system. The effect of these baths is heightened when the water is muddy. The water then has the complement of the earth broken up in very fine parts, their effect on the body being marvellous. We have thus secured water finely mixed up with earth having been whipped up by air, a finer element. Water gathers air in its onward march and as it gathers air, its momentum is quickened. Thus one element is tempered by the presence

of another. What a combination! The scheme of bathing in one of the 12 rivers every year (Pushkaram) has been conceived only for toning up the system. Bathing in crystal clear mountain springs is not so conducive to health as the element of earth is almost absent in it and also its character is greatly influenced by minerals, which are hard knots in earth intended to counter-balance any oscillating influence on the part of the earth. Mineral deposits are intended to maintain balance, the agent directly responsible for such deposits being the Sun, the central force in the family of planets. Metals are no aid to digestion.

Water is highly tempered with the elements of air when it falls from a great height. The greater the fall the better the assimilation of air by the water. Also it absorbs more sun-light than water flowing on level ground. What tremendous influence such water exerts on the human system. It is only in such falls that electricity, a vital energy is produced in abundance as a result of sun's light and air impregnated in water in a greater degree than elsewhere. Those who drink and bathe in such water will have keener appetite. If they take natural foods then, they are rejuvenated for years. Bathing at water-falls throws out foreign matter as no other agent is capable of doing. But that should be aided by judicious diet. Courtallam falls are popular because of this effect. But the effect is smothered by the diet. When generally one's appetite becomes keener, one resorts to plenty of artificial foods, coffee-hotels being near at hand. When one feels that one is able to digest foods

which one was not able to digest previously, one eats any foods such catering agencies supply, helping oneself to more artificial foods as such foods whet the appetite. I have had cases of patients who have come to me after spending a season at Courtallam and I have noticed how very effectively foreign matter has been brought out by the baths in the falls. But natural curative agents applied with precision at such times would effectively relieve the system of foreign matter brought out on the surface of the body by these baths. Shower baths rejuvenate but the storage tanks should be so conceived as they would allow air and light to temper water. Drizzling in heavy rain works as a curative agent, light and air permeating every drop. I advise patients to drench themselves in rain under certain conditions. This process shakes the body of its disease accumulations. Bathing in warm water is unhealthy as warming disposes of air.

Sweetness in water is always conducive to one's health, all foods having to be sweet. Lighter water is better as it contains more of air and sunlight. Bathing in and drinking of brackish water is not therefore to be recommended. Bathing in salt water is no good either, as it smothers digestion. Those who bathe in sea water will not improve their powers of digestion any more than those who eat more of salt, it being an indigestible stuff. It is a misnomer that salt contributes to digestion. On the other hand it can never be digested and assimilated. All salts act as purgatives. Salted foods sit heavy in the stomach. When I prescribe salt free cooked food

in certain cases, patients feel that they digest it more quickly than salted foods. Further, brackish water and salt-water are more impervious to light and air than fresh water. So, for these two reasons, bathing in such water contributes to warmth and can never produce cooling effect. If people out at sea run out of their fresh water stock and find themselves forced to quench their thirst with sea water, they meet with certain death even before one full day passes, as sea water impairs their digestion completely.

Aerated waters are not aerated in the proper sense. They are water treated with gas and therefore not conducive to health. Even if air is preserved in them, so long as they are corked and prevented from having fresh supplies of air, the air charged in them becomes deteriorated in quality for that reason. Soda being saltish in taste, in addition to the above treatment, is not conducive to health. It never cures stomach-ache or head-ache for which it is employed. Its stimulating effect may induce a feeling of relief for the moment, but people get disillusioned soon after its paralysing effect is lost. The employment of saccharine together with extracts of fruit etc., are at best stimulants and extracts and therefore admit of no proper digestion. Sharbaths and the like are drinks too artificial to be tackled by the digestive system. Excessive fermentation which these drinks induce in the stomach stimulates the nervous system.

Water in cocoanuts together with the kernal is very conducive to health and confers vitality as few foods do. This is a collection of nutriment drawn by the

palm in the most natural manner. But being greedy, man tries to tap the resources of the tree. He cuts the stem of the bunch and draws out juice which ought to collect into nuts in fulness of time. The juice thus extracted is not half as sweet as the water collected in the nuts. Man's greed must however be satisfied. He wants a baby long before it is time for it to be born.

The process being exposed to air, the juice decomposes and forms into toddy. Toddy is thus a putrid liquid impossible to digest. The claim put forward by drink-addicts that it is food is untenable. Other liquors are putrefaction personified. They prey on the nervous system paralysing digestion as they do. The heart and the liver are in such cases subject to corrosion. Some people claim sweet toddy to be permissible even under prohibition. Whether or not prohibition is enforced, toddy-drawing must be completely prohibited. Sweet toddy is nothing but a less fermented liquid and it also does not conduce to health for two obvious reasons namely it is taking the sap before it is made mature and collection of the liquid in drinkable quantities requires time and therefore it is subject to fermentation, a process of putrefaction. This is an act of violence to creation. Even to cut tender nuts is such an act for cutting them while tender prevents their growing into ripe fruit in subsequent crops. Man is at liberty, every animal is at liberty to eat whatever is intended for them as food in Nature though violence is involved in it, but eating foods not intended for man and thereby taking life in any form constitutes an act of violence inexcusable. Absolute

non-violence is a negation of creation. Life subsists on life. There is nothing on earth which is lifeless except that which is destroyed by the hand of man. Every manifestation of life is a combination of the elements reacted upon by the planets seven or more in this solar system. When life subsists on life, means one set of elements prey upon another set. A thing in decomposition is a thing in disintegration into its component parts, the elemental forces. When we go into the open country at night we find one set of animals and insects preying upon another. This is quite legitimate. A snake preys on a frog, the latter on a fly and the fly on smaller insects. It is a veritable scene of incessant strife and violence. There is thus no sanctity of life in nature. Only unnatural processes therefore constitute violence. A man is at liberty to pick the fruit but not to take the vital forces of a plant. A palm subject to toddy-drawing withers away, its life being cut short by half its natural span. It is also an object of pity when we find it a scare-crow of its former self i.e., before tapping. Tapping draws out not only the juice, the would-have-been nuts would have utilised for their development and maturity, but also the very nutriment of the plant. A plant's nut and fruit may be nutriment for us but not its own nutriment.

Brewing of liquors is nothing but subjection of extracts to extreme limits of putrefaction. It is only the ingenuity of man that could conceive them. Intoxicants are not required neither after a day's labour nor in cold climates.

Man is not only the master of creation, he is also its guardian. His rights must be subordinated to his duties.

Rome derived its name from children brought up by wolves. Reports have not been wanting of human babies being brought up by wolves. The babies run on all fours and develop instincts and faculties like their adoptive mothers. Probably they suffer in the span of their life also on account of their association. In early childhood our mother is the one who has brought us forth and has given us nutriment from her breast. This nutriment is what her foods are. So she derives her span of life from the foods she takes. When man's food was fruit and nut, his feeding agents were centuries-old trees while he was living in the forests. Ages ago man lived for centuries because of this diet. But to-day he eats the crops of annuals and still less-aged mushroom plants. What is the span of life of the vegetable plants! Will not our life span then get reduced in proportion to the life of the plants from which we derive our present foods! Cooking to boot, and that too in processes which destroy the constituent elemental forces! To add to this, if we produce them on artificial fertilisers, very injurious to the plant and therefore to the consumer of the produce therefore, will we not suffer in health and longevity!

That which is produced underground is hard to digest, the reason being want of sunlight heat and air which do not

reach it in such abundance as they reach things above ground. Tubers, or roots such as potatoes, sweet potatoes and groundnut belong to this class. People had very hard time with sweet-potato when its eating was enforced in rationing. Raw tender ground-nut may be edible for those whose powers of digestion may have improved under Nature-cure methods. Fully ripe groundnut is harmful as it contains a greater proportion of fat than other root vegetables. So, even under natural methods, care must be taken in eating ground-nut. It must form an occasional article of diet but never an item of daily menu. Antidotes, for the biliousness it produces, like jaggery are harmful in themselves. But people cite the example of Gandhiji in making groundnut an article of diet. They must remember that his high blood pressure can be traceable partly to this article of food.

Those foods which are produced just above the ground are also not easy to digest for they have more earth character. So, vegetables are not easy to digest next to tubers. The greater the height of a tree, the more easily its fruit and nut are digested. For high explosives bark and wood of plants of great height are used, the character of the explosives being directly in proportion to the height of the tree from which they are derived. This is due to their having the complement of sun-light, air, ether in a greater degree. Finer ether help digestion in a greater measure.

(Continued on page 218)

THE PRIDE OF PLATINA

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

Act I. Scene V

(The party is just gathering for breakfast in the most convivial mood in the central hall of the bungalow about a hundred yards from the beach. Some of the guests are still strolling outside the hall in the colourful garden. Miss Platina is seen in her changed attire a thoroughly Indian costume, a flowing violet sarree of chiffon and a jacket of silk to match, reaching down to her ankles. The other girls are also dressed in Indian costumes while the men are wearing different styles of gay dresses mostly foreign. Miss Platina is in the company of Nux Vomica, Lycopodium, Antim crude, Phosphorous and Silica.)

Nux: (Turning to the company) We'll be right in asking Lycopodium to propose the toast to our charming hostess. Surely he's the best fitted as he claims the most honourable and respected profession and himself being at the top of it.

Chorus of voices: (Loudly) Seconded, seconded.

Silica: (A young, thin man looking rather pale and very diffident bursts out in indignat fury). Stop, ladies and gentlemen, he may propose the toast but I wouldn't concede him any further compliments.

Platina: Why won't you?

Silica: Because he deserves none, because his position at the Bar was won not by upholding justice but by sacrificing all fair-play, honesty and truthfulness.

Platina: (Aside) This interlude well suits my purpose of bringing each in opposition to another. I must tickle the young man. (Aloud) Have we not all been told that the lawyers' and the doctors' are the two noblest occupations?

Silica: Judging by their ideals. But ideals are different from practice.

Platina: I'm sure Mr. Silica is smarting under some sort of an injury from Lycopodium.

Lyc: Not even my dog would care to injure one who is not my equal.

Platina: Did I not understand that you both belonged to the lawyer's profession?

Silica: I once did, but on coming to know of all the dishonesty and deceit that has made Lycopodium great, I quitted the profession.

(Lycopodium grows red in the face and is about to burst out into a violent attack but on Platina's beckoning he is becalmed).

Nux: Evidently, Silica has an account to settle with Lycopodium.

Silica: I do have it and it shall be settled. I owe it to his good offices that my solitary brief had gone from me and I was left free to return to my village and lead a secluded life "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife."

Lyc: (In irrepressible anger) you dastard, lazy and impertinent, how dare you suggest that I had attracted your cases? Do you think a client would ever entrust a case to a lawyer of your talents and efficiency? A client has every right to change from a junior to a senior in the profession. You young men, you lack stamina, you have a dread of your own failure, you are lazy. You like cheap money to come to your door.....

Silica: Enough, if I should tell our friends some of the practices that got you cheap money, I think they'll have a truer estimate of you. How often

(Continued from page 217)

others, thus contributing directly to health and longevity. So the nuts and fruit of tall and long lived trees are vital to our being and also intended as food for us in Nature.

The study of Nature is an intercourse with the highest mind. You should never trifle with Nature.

At the least her works are the works of the highest powers, the highest something whatever way we may look at it.

—Louis Agassiz.

have you not sold your client's cause for filthy lucre? Can I not tell to-day that you have your agents posted everywhere, at the Railway platforms, in the restaurants and other public places to march off clients to your office? Have you not been trading on your influence with judicial officers? How often did you let cases go by default being purchased by the other side? Yet you accuse me of seeking cheap money. Miss Platina shall certainly have an unpleasant surprise when all your plans are out.

Platina: Leave me out. I'll take good care of myself. But do tell us, Silica, how you spend your time in the village.

Silica: Under the canopy of Heaven, in the immediate presence of Nature, incorrupted by the black designs of self-seekers, I take my plough, till the lands, sow the seeds that yield strong upright stalks of grain, cut them when they are ripe, thrash them on the floor and supply the world with food. Is there anything more noble? My friends are my farm animals, the brooks and rivulets my constant companions—

Lyc: (Laughing ironically) The sheep and goats your tutors—

Silica: They are better than you cunning foxes always planning to grab at other people's wealth. Shame on you, worshippers of wealth, devotees of Mammon! The time has come when all you have hoarded shall be enjoyed by others. And what a rakish life has brought you to this state

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impotence? Yet your amorous designs are not curbed. Platina, you must be on your guard.

Platina: Sure, Lycopodium must have an answer for all this.

Lyc: My answer is with deeds not words. (He picks up a Saucer from the table and flings it wildly at Silica which strikes him on the neck and causes a contused wound. Silica in

return throws a table-knife at Lycopodium which causes a deep cut on his face. Ledum rushes to the aid of Silica and Staphysagria attends on Lycopodium).

Plat: Well, we've made a battle-field of the break-fast table. We shall postpone our break-fast till our wounded guests are dressed.

(To be continued)

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