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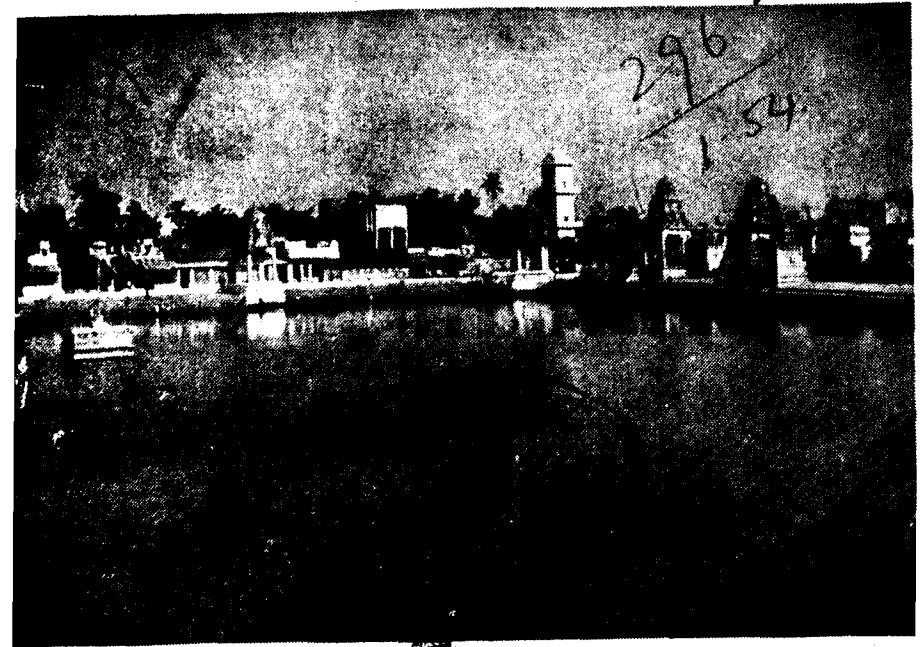
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JANUARY 1954

# HOMOEOPATHY

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# HOMOEOPATHY

Managing Editor: Dr. V. R. MURTY

JANUARY

1954

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## THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. III

JANUARY 1954

BOOK. 1

### SOME NEW YEAR REFLECTIONS

At this, the beginning of another year, we think it is worth our while to consider, what we have done so far and what we are attempting to do. In the first place we want to organise the Homoeopathic service of medical treatment and make it still more available to the suffering community which is so very extensive nowadays. We find it openly declared that there are so many patients waiting to get admission in the hospitals and that the hospital service is inadequate to meet the needs of the waiting sick folk. Again we find so many hospitals and dispensaries have been closed in the rural areas for want of medical men to fill the posts. "Because Homoeopathy is so little known," writes *Dr. G. D. Pettitt* in *HEAL THYSELF* (Jan. 1947), "so little used by those to whom it was delivered a hundred years ago, and but for a comparative few, who have dared the vengeance of the custodians, have gained its knowledge and have used its powers in places and under extreme circumstances, when it would not have been used, because Homoeopathy has been neglected and crowded out by the spectacular secondary treatments, by appliances of imposing, mind-affecting dimensions, and intricacy, yes, it has been crowded

out of medical curriculum, it has been sneered at, ridiculed and almost excommunicated by official medical circles, who, like the rich man, with his imposing array of servants and good dishes, have ignored the state of poverty and pains of the poor man Lazarus.

Now many of us have picked up, used, have got relief, and have given relief to hundreds of others—medical castaways—by the crumbs which have been ignored as useless and inferior, fallen from the rich man's table. Many of us were saved in our extremity by Homoeopathic treatment—Man's EXTREMITY is the HOMOEOPATHS' opportunity—and some have dared to apply to others the same method of healing which has cured us. Thus, there is no scepticism or prejudice amongst us, because we know and have in our own bodies and minds, the sure results of Hahnemann's wonderful method of healing, the doctrine which appeals, not only chiefly, but solely to the verdict of experience—repeat the experiments; it cries aloud....repeat them carefully, accurately and you will find the doctrine confirmed at every step, and it does what no other medical doctrine, no system of physic, no so-called secondary therapeutics, ever did or ever could do....it insists upon being judged by results.

Looking back on the opinion we all held of Homoeopathy when we first heard of it, before we had a closer acquaintance with its powers, you will hardly be able to suppress a smile now, grasping clearly as you do its value and effect, partly from the various books you have read on the subject, and more fully from personal experience.... I am not offended with you on that account.

Good heavens! what an idea people of all classes have of Homoeopathy—and still more of those who have

preserved it from going down into the pit of oblivion—the lay practitioner. Many think they can dispose of these two with an expression of "Quack" others place them on a level with Christian Science, and think that the real efficacy thereof lies in "faith", "imagination", or if they want to be especially scientific "auto-suggestion", and explain in this way the cures they cannot understand—which also they cannot deny.

Now we will not argue the point as to where more suggestions may be at work—in these insignificant pilules and tasteless drops, or in the official school of medicine. and its whole show of titled representatives and splendid private and public establishments, adorned with every resource that science can give—apparatus, machines and instruments, all imposing and attractive to the student and the public mind.

It is true a certain amount of faith, a certain trust in the medical man—in his knowledge and capability is necessary, but only so far as it is a question of following his instructions exactly and punctually, but we are sure that the representative of the old, and indeed of every school of medicine, will lay claim to this sort of "suggestion" for themselves and their work.

Oh! that must be a poor sort medicine that requires "faith" before it works! "Faith without works is dead." But then, how can the influence be explained, that Homoeopathy has on small children, who are incapable of reflections on the unconscious, or those in a fit, or on drunk or weak-minded persons, and how explain its effects on animals, birds, and fish?

Now as long as such opinions are only held by the laity, it does not matter; but it is to be regretted when

doctors, who claim to a scientific way of thinking, participate in such a superficial judgement, for we expect that expert should first understand and test a thing before condemning it without previous examination, only because it seems to contradict the then prevalent opinion and of the Faculty. But it is just these opinions which are subject to ceaseless changes—as the history of medicine in the last decades has sufficiently proved to us. What is called science to-day, was perhaps considered to be an Utopian idea twenty-five years ago—and in twenty-five years time be cast aside as trash. Thus in an age which has brought in Physics, the Rontgen and X-ray, Finsen Rays, wireless and television, radio-active and atomic emanations, it is well to be careful before pronouncing the verdict that the so-called Homoeopathic trifles have no effect—never can have an effect—all these discoveries demonstrating that there is a refined substance, as well as a gross material substance and the former is capable of working—not only by its corporeality, but also—and perhaps in a much higher, and certainly in a more penetrating fashion—by emanations of vigour which it sends forth; of course, who ever in passing judgement on Homoeopathy is satisfied with truisms, or with the often warmed up jokes—Homoeopathy—that is one drop of a pharmaceutical essence in the Lake of Constance and then well stirred up—cannot be taken seriously, be he layman or scientist

We have already pointed out with what astonishing speed the official school of medicine changes its opinion and practice, going from one drug discovery to another. But can such a doctrine then be called a science? What is science? Knowledge! We can, however, only know something that is firmly based and founded on fact. Where there is no firm foundation, it is more correct to

speak of supposition, theories, opinions, hypothesis, but not science—the usual formula is: “It has done this; it may do that; and should do this or that,” nothing definite in theory or practice.

Science can, of course, progress by examination or discovery of new facts, but neither can or may it contradict itself, otherwise it is clearly proved by this contradiction, that the doctrines proclaimed are not true. In comparison with the above, when we consider that Homoeopathy in the course of a hundred years, and through the patience and persistence of the lay practitioners, have gained an ever-increasing demand for its service to the suffering community, won in the “battle” against all persecution, derisions, scepticisms and efforts to suppress them. We must, therefore, admit that an enormous amount of truth and proof of its ability is stored up in this science of healing—truth and proof, grounded and founded on “living facts” near-to-dead folk made alive which in their unvarying repetition can only be the emanation of eternal, unchanging Laws of Nature. Because Homoeopathy is founded on facts that carry out fixed laws, which the Creator has laid down in Nature, as an emanation of His own essential being—which is Eternal Law, therefore Homoeopathy is a true science, that may well progress, develop and be amplified, but can never contradict themselves or the Laws of Nature.

Now let us consider why ... Briefly the reason is that we believe that by treatment which is indicated by Homoeopathy, it is possible to do more for the relief and cure of the sick than by any other form of treatment of which we have any knowledge. That is the belief on which we are acting and because of which we are

eager to teach others also, with all speed, consistent with good teaching, what we ourselves have learned, we are convinced by actual experience in the treatment of the sick, that this belief is well-founded, and we are taking this opportunity to make more available the powers that Homoeopathy supplies in the healing of the sick.

A Happy New Year to you all, and prosperity for all Homoeopathic practitioners everywhere.

The fourth monthly meeting of the Cuddalore Homoeopaths' Association was held on the 29th November, 1953 in the premises of Sree Rajagopalaswamy Temple with Mr. Arunachalam, Post Master, in the chair. Mr. Aravamudhan, B. A. delivered a lecture on "Ellis Barker". Mr. R. Padmanabhan, B. A., B. L., also gave a lecture on "The future status of Homoeopathy".

The meeting was largely attended.

## THOUGHT GEMS IN HOMOEOPATHY

K. N. Gopala Pillai, M. A., Tallakulam, Madurai.

1. When a patient comes from the old school and bad prescribing, having had stimulants and tonics to brace him up, it is sometimes impossible to get reliable symptoms, until we give *Nux* as an antidote.

2. Old coffee drinkers become sensitive, over-sensitive to noise, their symptoms are flitting, they do not give their symptoms well. Such patients will do well for a few days on *Nux*. Some of their symptoms will drop out and they will settle down.

3. *Nux* is given as a routine remedy for loss of appetite. It will increase the appetite, but do dangerous work to the patient.

4. The remedy that ameliorates or some of its cognates will overcome the tendency to form gall-stones. Healthy bile dissolves gall-stones in the sac; healthy urine does the same to a stone in the pelvis of the kidney.

5. *Nux* is closely related to Sulphur and often antidotes the over-action of Sulphur. It seldom goes to the bottom and antidote the constitutional action of Sulphur, but it will remove its exaggerated action, its superficial action.

6. There is never any use for the crude opium in the sick room. In sick people it is an injury; it prevents finding the homoeopathic remedy. It has masked the symptoms and spoiled the case, and you cannot do anything for days.

7. Do not be too sure of *Sulphur* because the soles burn or too sure of *Silicea* because the feet sweat. Study closely the skin symptoms and compare with *Graphites*, *Sulphur* and *Petroleum*.

8. *Phosphorus* is a dangerous medicine to give very high in some cases of phthisis, in the last stages of phthisis. In these cases *Phosphorus 30* may sometimes be used with safety and it will act as a test in doubtful cases, to see whether reaction can be brought about.

9. *Phosphorus* very low will act as a poison in really *Phosphorus* cases and the only safety some patients have had, who have received *Phosphorus* so very low was due to the fact that the *Phosphorus* was not similar enough either to kill or to cure.

10. *Phytolacca* ought to be called vegetable mercury, because it is so full of symptoms analogous to *Mercury*.

11. It is a common feature after giving a high potency of *Podophyllum* in diarrhoea, that a head-ache comes on after the diarrhoea is stopped. It means that the medicine has acted suddenly and the head-ache will pass away soon.

12. The *Psorinum* complex of symptoms is one in which remedies cause improvement but for a short time and then the symptoms change and another remedy must be selected. It is a state of feeble reaction.

13. The mental symptoms are often associated with the ovarian and uterine difficulties.

14. In early days the infant often needs the same constitutional remedy as the mother.

15. The *Pulsatilla* child, when not amused has a pitiful cry and the *Chammomilla* child a snarling cry. You will want to caress the one and spank the other.

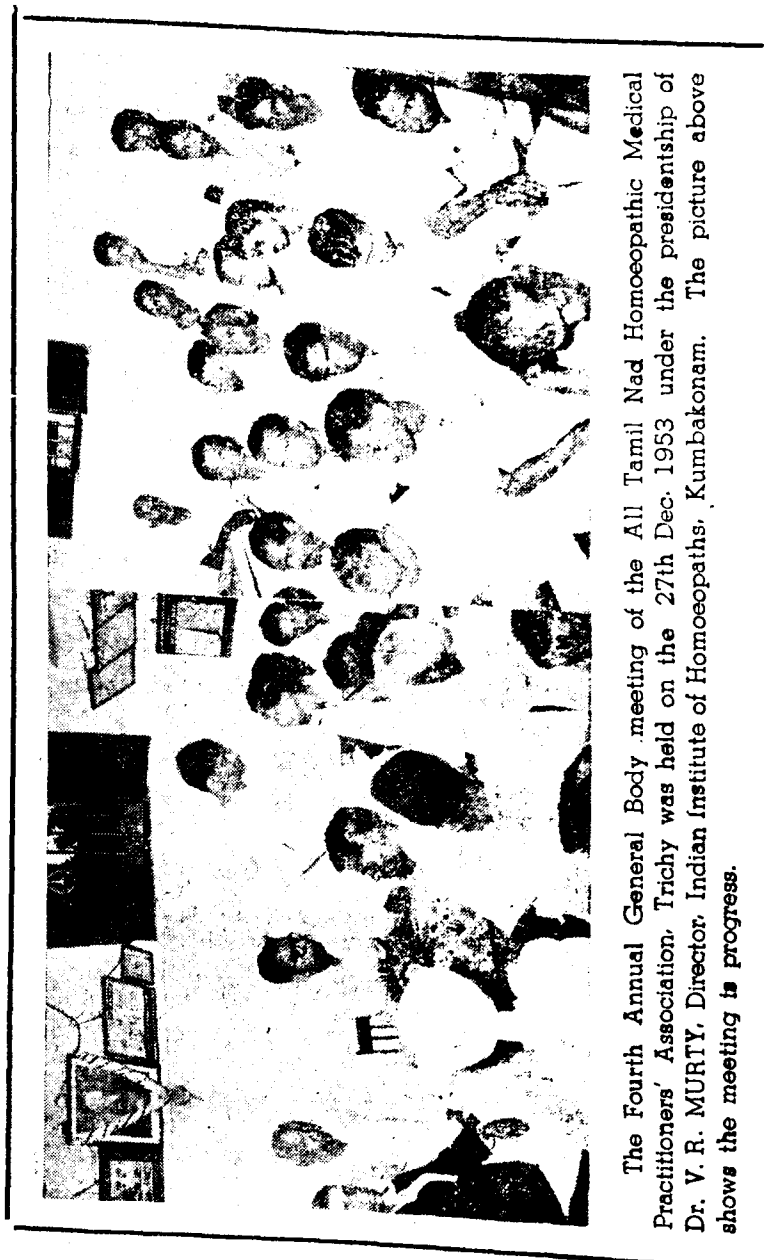
16. *Pulsatilla* is one of our sheet anchors in old catarrhs with loss of smell, thick yellow discharge, and amelioration in the open air, in the nervous, timid, yielding, with stuffing up of the nose at night and copious flow in the morning.

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The Fourth Annual General Body meeting of the All Tamil Nad Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Association, Trichy was held on the 27th Dec. 1953 under the presidency of Dr. V. R. MURTY, Director, Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam. The picture above shows the meeting in progress.

## THERAPEUTIC REPERTORY

By Dr. V. R. MURTY

(Continued from Dec. 1953 Issue)

### MIND (Contd.)

*Sanicula*: Irritable like Chamomilla.

*Saraca Indica*: Affectionate and emotional. seeks solitude.

*Sarasaparilla*: Anxiety with the pains after seminal emission. Debility, despondent, slow to understand.

*Secale Cornutum*: Stupid, half sleepy. Dullness of the senses. Fear of death. Mania to bite or drown himself; consciousness till the last breath. Puerperal mania.

*Selenium*: Difficulty in understanding, mental labour fatigues. Forgetful, Stammering speech. Angry.

*Senecio Aurus*: Cannot concentrate, fearfull, irritable mood.

*Senega*: Quarrelsome. Remembering old ideas suddenly

*Sepia*: Indifference to family, to those whom he loved best. Dull, indifferent. Weak memory. Weeping and laughter alternate. Easily offended and becomes angry. Greedy, miserable. Sensitive to noise. Great sadness and weeping. Aversion to noise.

*Silica*: Weak, fearful, abstinate, headstronge. Sensitive to all impressions. Attention difficult; tired of life. Starts at noise.

*Spigelia*: Weak memory, aversion to mental work, sad, suicidal tendency. Afraid of pointed instrument. Stammering.

*Spongia*: Paroxysms of anxiety in heart region, palpitation, suffocation and dyspnoea. Fear of death, tired of life. Exhaustion and heaviness of body after slight exertion with orgasm of bile head.

*Squilla*: Anxiety, Fear of death. Angry at trifles.

*Stannum*: Forgets immediately what he has read. Forgetfulness. Weakness and indifference. Mind stunned by pain. Fixed ideas, cannot be changed. Crying, better by it. Sadness disinclination to talk. Cannot dare to undertake work. Unnecessarily busy. Weakness of mind and body.

*Staphisagria*: Sudden shocks, very sensitive. Seeks solitude, dwells on sexual thoughts then suppressed anger. Peevishness and over-sensitiveness. Brooding over insults and its after effects. Child cross and Peevish, irritable; Cannot be pleased. Dwells on sexual subjects. Ravenous hunger even when stomach is full. Great indignation about things done by himself or by others. Bad effects of anger.

*Sticta*: Feels as if floating in air.

*Stramonium*: Furious delirium. Tries to escape or get out of bed. Sexual excitements, next stage coma, spasms; lattering snoring unconsciousness, eyes roll, pupils dilated, proud, rage with beating and bitings; merry, sings and dances, everything severe. Sees strange animals, fighting the dog which runs after him. Body seems enormously swollen. Absurd ideas, thinks double, tall, lying cross-wise or that half his body is cut off. Restlessness.

*Sulphur*: Forgetful (of names), cannot recollect proper words to express himself. Difficult thinking Philosophical mania. Selfish. Even rags seem beautiful and valuable. Inventive genius. Aversion to work. Indifferent to everything. Dread of being washed. Disgust about any odour arising from his own body. Melancholy, religious or philosophical speculation, thinks he has sinned away the day of grace; despair of salvation Meno mania. Traces cause of everything upto God. Peevish, irritable; excitable but quickly penitent. Obstinate and wants to be alone.

*Sulphuric Acid*: Stubbornness. Must do everything in a hurry. Unwilling to answer; says yes or no grudgingly.

*Syphilinum*: Forgetful. Remembers everything previous to his illness. Cannot remember names, dates, faces, events. Feels he is going insane or paralysed. Feels the night, despair of recovery.

*Tabacum*: Forgetful; slow perception. Epileptic idiocy. Cheerful, merry or sad, anxious weeping; sudden anxiety, oppression of chest driving him from place to place.

*Tarentula Hispania*: Sudden alteration of mind, destructive impulses. Moral relaxation. Must move or walk always. Music unbearable. Dissatisfaction in everything. Does everything as his mind dictates.

*Tellurium*: Forgets and neglects much.

*Teucrium*: Inclination to sing.

*Theridion*: Restlessness; Apathetic. Time passes too quickly.

*Thuja*: Fixed ideas; as if a strange person was following her or walking by her side as if soul and body were separated; as if a living animal were in the abdomen Music causes weeping and trembling of feet.

*Tuberculinum*: Sullen, irritable, especially when awaking. Fear of dogs or animals. Loquacity in fever. Hopelessness, Desire to travel.

*Uranium Nitricum*: Peevish, irritable, Dull.

*Valeriana*: Passes quickly from one subject to another. Extreme activity of mind. Erroneous ideas. Thinks she is someone else; imagines animals lying near which may hurt her. Hysteria with great excitement and trembling. Fear of being alone. Fear of specially in evening, in dark, palpitation trembling.

*Veratrum Album*: Attempts at suicide. Consequences of injured pride or honour. Delusion of impending misfortune. Mania with desire to cut tear clothes etc.

*Zincum Met*: Weak memory, feeble constitution, brain affections often from undeveloped eruptions.

*Zincum Valerina*: Melancholia.

## HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE AT KUMBAKONAM

The Annual Conference of Homoeopaths of Tamil Nad will be held at Kumbakonam on the 10th and 11th of April 1954. This Conference will be organised under the joint auspices of the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association (Regd.), Trichinopoly and The Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam.

Leading Indian Homoeopaths are expected to attend and address the Conference. The Health Minister of Madras is expected to inaugurate the Conference.

*Dr. C. P. Subbarayan writes from Guntakkal:—*

"At a meeting of Homoeopathic Practitioners held on 13—12—1953 in the S. J. P. High School, Guntakkal, under the chairmanship of Sri S. L. Kantham, B. A., B. T., it has been resolved to form a "Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Federation" with headquarters at Guntakkal, the main function of the federation being "to bring all practising homoeopaths in Rayalaseema under one organization and to enhance their status". The following are the office bearers elected at the meeting:—  
Dr. C. Rama Rao, M. D. H., Tadpatri (President),  
Dr. K. V. Govindarajulu, L. M. P., Guntakkal (Vice President), Dr. C.P. Subbarayan, (General Secretary)  
Dr. N. V. Goud (Jt. Secretary), Dr. C. B. Edwin (Treasurer), and Sri P. Thippeswamy (Office Secretary)

"All homoeopaths practising in Rayalaseema are requested to join the Federation and all Homoeopathic Associations in Rayalaseema are requested to affiliate themselves with the Federation".

## PAINFUL MENSTRUATION

By Dr. E. L. Rowse

A great number of young girls with dysmenorrhoea come to the physician whom he does not wish to subject to vaginal examination, and it is very difficult to rightly judge the actual uterine condition. Operation would not be allowed and would certainly be unjustifiable. Prolonged treatment by drugs will lead the patient to seek other fields of experience, and we want a remedy which will almost certainly produce some really good effect at once. I unhesitatingly say that one of the best medicines we have for these cases is *Veratrum viride*. These girls suffer agonizing cramp-like pains at frequent intervals, alternating with bruised aching—both pains and aches are mostly confined to the pelvic region, and rarely go down the thighs. Why so few prescribe *Ver. vir.*, and why it is so little dealt with in our textbooks I fail to see. It is a remedy I have used largely in both hospital and private work, and if I get a case which I realize is going to be difficult from the actual diagnostic point of view, or from objections, I prescribe *Ver. vir.* right away and trust.

The third category, namely, the dysmenorrhoea due to some constitutional diathesis such as gouty or rheumatic tendency, tubercle or anaemia must be dealt with in a dual manner. For three days to a week preceding the onset of the period remedies for the actual pain must be given, and here again *Verat.* is the great standby. The interval between the cessation of the period and the starting of the pain remedy, must be used to the utmost for the combating of the disease leading to the dysmenorrhoea. It may be unscientific, but if you cannot fix on

one or other of the constitutional tendencies I have mentioned, you will do well to presume a tubercular condition and go wholeheartedly for it. Give *Tuberculin*, give *Iodine* or *Iodide of arsenic*, and do not be afraid of pushing it by frequent repetition. The ovaries are fairly easily susceptible but need a lot of keeping up to the mark. It is line upon line and precept upon precept with them until they learn to continue in the pathway of health. It is not enough to push them there, being arrant backsliders, they must be kept there.

Dr. Burford joined in appreciating the manner in which Dr. Rowse had handled a subject which all physicians met in the early part of their career: it was one frequently liable to break faith of a promising homoeopathic practitioner if he found that certain recommended remedies failed to do what was claimed for them. He remembered forty years ago when he first joined the Gynaecological Society, after leaving the Hospital for Women, hearing it said that dysmenorrhoea was the crux of a gynaecologist's aptitude for dealing with such cases. The late Dr. Blunt was very definite about homoeopathic remedies for dysmenorrhoea, operation never in his view being requisite. His tower of strength in time of trouble was *Natrum mur.*, he would pick out this particular remedy and give it in the proper way, at the proper time. On homoeopathic lines, there were few cases that *Nat. mur.* would not tackle successfully at an appropriate period of the case. His own experience in practice had not been as successful as Dr. Blunt's, but he had found a few other drugs among American remedies which had been of value, and in this connection he mentioned the case of one girl brought to him for whom homoeopathic medicine had done very little. It was decided to admit her for surgical treatment, and during

the interval while waiting for admission, *Caulophyllum* was given. She improved so rapidly and completely with this remedy, that by the time she should have been admitted there was nothing left to treat. All homoeopathic physicians must have had occasion to use the various remedies mentioned by Dr. Rowse, but it must be confessed that the whole subject of dysmenorrhoea and its proper treatment was wrapped in mystery at the present time. After fifty years of close investigation it was not known why one body should be dysmenorrhoeic and another not, why this dysmenorrhoea should entirely disappear after the first delivery, and why it should come on sometimes beginning at the age of 12 or 14, and sometimes not until 19 or 20. Therefore, it seemed that one was thrust back upon homoeopathy, and those who knew how to handle their homoeopathic medicines would find that they stood them in excellent stead. Dr. Rowse had referred to the permanent ill-results that prolonged bouts of dysmenorrhoea would leave on the constitution of the patient. As an illustration of this, Dr. Burford said that shortly after he came to London, a young lady was under his care, and he was quite prepared to bear witness to the tremendous bouts of intolerable pain which occurred with each period; nothing that he or her own local homoeopathic physician gave seemed to be of any consequence. He mentioned the case to Dr. Dyce Brown telling him that it appeared that nothing would do her any good excepting cessation of reproductive life, and operation were tried. Dr. Dyce Brown replied that he did not agree with so extreme a view, and suggested *Chamomilla* and *Belladonna*. These medicines had already been given over and over again without relief, but it was decided to give a further trial. The patient went from bad to worse, and six months later he felt certain that there was some

new growth in the pelvis. and some few months after that the patient died from soft cancer of the uterus and fallopian tubes. He felt certain that what brought on that premature death were those intolerable bouts of pain which in some way or other wrecked the nervous resistance of the organs concerned. It was not a safe thing to allow acute dysmenorrhoea to drag on year after year, and pray in vain for the menopause. He had hoped to bring to the meeting that evening an exponent of an entirely new method, a psychoanalyst of some distinction, who had mentioned his treatment and suggested that a trial should be given to it. Dr. Burford's limited experience had been that in a certain type of case it did remarkably well; he had every reason to put faith in the *bona fides* of this colleague, and it developed a view voiced by Dr. Rowse, that there were other than purely physical elements that went to make up the totality of the causes of dysmenorrhoea. It was possible that in ten or twenty years time this means would be used more, and that surgical interference would be done away with. Whether a girl was likely to be dysmenorrhoeic or not, depended upon causes about which very little was known. Take the case of a girl of 10 or 11, with low resistance to tubercle whose tonsils had been removed, who had been operated upon for appendicitis, and whose periods commenced at the age of 10. He had known one such case with two periods a month, and paralysing dysmenorrhoea. At the age of 10 the internal organs were not ready for the functions thus thrust upon them. It was then his experience that a great many of these cases of the tubercular type were dysmenorrhoeic and had pain because the organ as a physical organ was not ready for the ordeal that every menstrual period imposed. With tuberculous patients it was his practice to inquire at what time the

menstrual period commenced. What was wanted, therefore, generalized constitutional remedy for the heightening of the whole bodily resistance to tubercle and other germ offenders. Many a time he had had occasion to follow out that line of case, and brought out more definitely than ever the relation of defects of the system, and the necessity to cure by curing the whole constitution and not a pelvic condition in part. The majority of surgeons and specialists were thinking to-day that it was no good wasting time on medicine, the only thing was dilatation. His experience of dilatation, when a house surgeon, was that it was not a thing that had to be done once and for all, but that it often had to be done again, after the lapse of a few years.

#### REMEDIES FOR HAEMORRHAGE

Among the most frequently used remedies for haemorrhage are:—

*Sabina*. Indicated when there is pain extending from the acrum to pubes. The blood is partly fluid and partly clotted.

*Secale*. This remedy has clots accompanied by bearing-down labour-like pains. The patient is aggravated by warmth and desires to be uncovered.

*Millefolium* is indicated when there is fluid bright and blood which pours from the vagina. There are no modalities.

*Ipecacuanha* has profuse, bright red, clotted blood accompanied by nausea and distress in the lower abdomen.

*Chamomilla*. This patient is always irritable and is intolerant of pain. She has an intermittent, dark, offensive, bloody discharge.

*China* is useful in the weakness and debility resulting from long-continued haemorrhage. There is a pale, sickly appearance; bursting headache; ringing in the ears; coldness; faintness; uterine agony; the blood is dark and clotted.

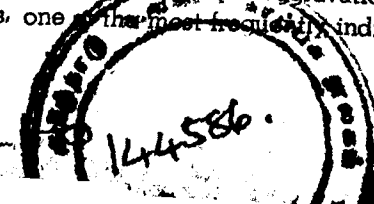
*Carbo veg.* Degenerated blood, passive flow. Patient cyanotic, cold, desires to be fanned.

*Lachesis*. Profuse, black, acrid, offensive blood. Hyperaesthesia of the body surfaces. Slips into an aggravation.

Among the remedies, one of the most frequently indicated is:

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*Cimicifuga*. The patient cannot be aroused from her weight of gloom and dejection. She fears insanity and death. She has a severe headache extending from the occipital region to the vertex and forehead.

*Cannabis indica* also fears death and insanity. There is mental exaltation with excessive loquacity and immoderate laughing. Innumerable hallucinations and imaginations are present. Duration of time and extent of space are exaggerated.

*Ignatia* patient conceals her troubles and broods over them. She is despondent, sighs deeply and rejects attempts to console her.

*Hyosc.*, *Calc. Carb.*, *Lach.*, *Stram.* and many other remedies are found useful according to indications in the mental disturbances attending the menopause.

*Sulphur* is one of the most frequently indicated remedies. There are flushes of heat; an empty, weak sensation in the epigastrium worse at 11 a. m., relieved by eating. There is redness of the orifices of the body. The patient is intolerant of heat, especially the heat of the bed at night.

*Sulphuric acid* has marked physical weakness and internal trembling. Flushes of heat affect mostly the upper part of the body and are attended by easy sweating. The sweat and body odour are sour.

*Amyl nit.* has violent and sudden flushing of the face and upper part of the body, attended by marked redness of the face and a pulsating headache.

*Lachesis*. With the flushes of heat there is a desire to loose the clothing, especially about the neck; this is attended by a feeling of suffocation. Mentally, there is melancholia, especially of the religious type; also sadness and depression, worse on awakening.

*Jaborandi*. Flushing at the climacteric attended by profuse sweating, cold extremities, nausea and vomiting.

*Sanguinaria*. Flushes of heat accompanying the characteristic right-sided headache, attended by nausea and vomiting of bile. Better in the open air and by sleep *Belladonna*, *Glonoin*, *Calc. carb.*, *Sepia* and many other remedies are useful according to characteristic symptoms.

What has been said relates to the physiological menopause. The surgical menopause is usually attended by more severe vasomotor disturbances and nervous phenomena, but these are amenable to painstaking prescribing of the homoeopathic remedy.

—The Homoeopathic Recorder, 1929

HOMOEOPATHY

## MODERN HOMOEOPATHY AND SAMUEL HAHNEMANN

By J. Ellis Barker

At many meetings of homoeopathic societies and congresses leading homoeopaths have expressed deep regret and concern at the decline of Homoeopathy, which is apparent even to the outsider by the steady shrinkage in number of homoeopathic doctors, homoeopathic chemists, and homoeopathic institutions of every kind. These regrets have been voiced every year for many decades but I have never yet discovered the explanation for this most lamentable retrogression. This is most lamentable and most disastrous to the homoeopathic doctors and before all to the people in general, because Homoeopathy, if wisely practised, is most wonderfully efficient and can produce true miracles. Of course the retrogression of Homoeopathy is due to some extent to the hostility of the large and powerfully organized body of orthodox doctors who treat Homoeopathy as quackery, but this is by no means the principal cause. The principle cause is, and I say it with the deepest regret, due to Homoeopathy itself, or rather to the homoeopaths and especially to those staunch homoeopaths who endeavour to follow strictly the methods and principles laid down by Samuel Hahnemann himself. Hahnemannianism is killing Homoeopathy slowly, but surely.

Samuel Hahnemann was the most progressive of doctors in a time of scientific and intellectual stagnation. In his time the doctors treated their unfortunate patients with copious bleedings, even if they were dying of anaemia produced by some serious disease. Bleeding was the

principal curative measure known to the doctors. When cholera struck Europe the unfortunate victims who rapidly lost strength through copious diarrhoeas were weakened still further by bleeding. Kings, Emperors and Popes were bled to death when they were ill. These treatments were called "heroic". The heroism was on the part of the unfortunate sufferers. The so-called science of medicine was guided by the principle of evacuation. Doctors either evacuated the blood or evacuated the contents of stomach and bowel by colossal doses of vomitives and purgatives. They created artificial ulcers under the skin by setons and pebbles and if the most horrible methods of medicine were unavailing then the unfortunate patient was handed over to the surgeons who operated without antiseptics and anaesthetics. The yelling patient was firmly held by a number of porters while a surgeon operated with dirty hands—in a dirty coat—in a foul room.

At that period in medical history Hahnemann appeared and introduced the gentlest form of treatment ever known and the most efficient. He cured his patients with a few sugar pills and he and his friends and successors embarked upon the most vigorous propaganda in which they condemned the methods of orthodox medicine. Thus Homoeopathy became known and became widely appreciated and leading people in all countries sought out homoeopathic doctors to escape the fearful tortures of orthodox medicine and surgery.

In Hahnemann's time and for years after his death Homoeopathy had the greatest prestige which it has lost. The orthodox doctors can give freedom from pain and can give sleep with their drugs if they cannot do anything else. They can do more for sleeplessness and pain than

can the strict Hahnemannians who mechanically repeat Hahnemann's assertion which was true in his time that Homoeopathy alone can treat and cure every disease and is all sufficient.

Hahnemann laid down the principles of treatment in a number of books and in numerous articles, pamphlets, letters, which unfortunately still guide homoeopaths everywhere. Hahnemann was the most progressive of doctors known to history. He not only discovered an entirely new method of treatment, but he was strongly self-critical and changed his views and methods with advancing years. He laid down the principles of Homoeopathy in his *Organon*, published in six editions and in every edition he made considerable changes. At one time he treated his patients by only allowing them to smell his medicines. His medical dosage changed apparently from year to year. In his sixth and last addition he recommended plus-dosage of drugs, an entirely new departure. At one time Hahnemann attributed most diseases to the free consumption of coffee. Later on he attributed most diseases to a mysterious "miasm" which he called "psora".

If Hahnemann should come to life and if he should be told that a century after his death no change had been made in Homoeopathy, that homoeopaths practise nowadays eighteenth century treatments in absolute obedience to the rules laid down by himself, he would probably exclaim: "Good God, what stagnation!" and he would undoubtedly be horrified. The most faithful Hahnemannians who have converted their science into a religion of which not an iota must be changed have brought about the complete stagnation and decline of Homoeopathy which in due course must turn to decay. It is a terrible pity.

In the textbooks of Homoeopathy we read that chronic diseases can be cured only in two, three or more years. In Hahnemann's time patients were quite willing to undergo treatment for years in order to escape the outrageous tortures inflicted by the orthodox medical profession. People are no longer willing to undergo such leisurely protracted treatments.

Homoeopathy can cure quickly, but not on strict Hahnemannian lines. It must abandon the principle of the single drug and the single dose. During many years I have practised polypharmacy openly which I have seen practised secretly by distinguished homoeopathic doctors and I have been extraordinarily successful in the most serious diseases.

The argument for polypharmacy is simply this: Hahnemann did not realize that apparently single drugs, such as *Thuja*, *Pulsatilla*, *China*, etc. consisted of a large number of different drugs, wonderfully blended by Nature. Some of the herbal medicines are composed of 10 or 20 different chemicals. That was a fact of which Hahnemann was unaware. If the symptoms of the patient claimantly call for three, four, five, or six different remedies the strict Hahnemannian will give only one, and he may give the other four or five months afterwards—protracting the cure endlessly. But then he believes that he follows faithfully the principles laid down by Hahnemann in the eighteenth century which Hahnemann would undoubtedly throw overboard were he alive now. I can imagine him exclaiming with hot indignation: "What—Gentlemen—You have made no changes in the progressive science of Homoeopathy? It is shameful. It is disgraceful. It is an outrage to my most progressive science!"

When an homoeopathic doctor has cured an important case in the course of two years with six or eight doses of *Pulsatilla* in a high potency he is apt to lecture on this success and describe it as "a brilliant cure." If he had cured the same case in three weeks with 60 doses of *Pulsatilla* 3x he would not describe his cure although his patients would greatly prefer the latter form of treatment to the former, and he would not dare to admit that he cured a similar patient even in a shorter time with a number of different medicines for he might be expelled from his homoeopathic society.

Samuel Hahnemann lived at a time when medicine was very backward indeed. He possessed no clinical thermometer—no stethoscope—no apparatus for measuring blood pressure—no adequate tests for sugar in urine, etc. Therefore the symptoms on which Hahnemann and his disciples worked were of the most primitive kind and those primitive symptoms are still filling the homoeopathic textbooks and repertories. An orthodox doctor wishing to study Homoeopathy finds in his textbooks totally inadequate signs and symptoms on which to prescribe because modern Homoeopathy stubbornly sticks to eighteenth century methods and descriptions.

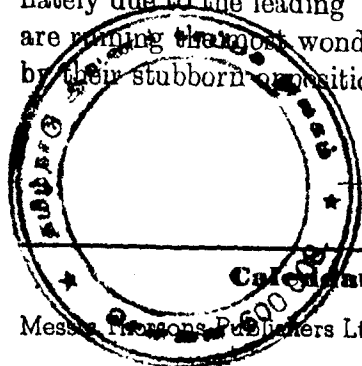
As adequate microscopes were unknown in Hahnemann's time, nothing was known of micro-organisms so Hahnemann with wonderful instinct maintained that there were invisible causes of diseases and he laid down the doctrine of three miasms—syphilis—sycosis—and psora. It is incredible but true that homoeopathic doctors who have seen the causative organisms of many diseases under the microscope still talk about the "three miasms" without blushing with shame. They make Homoeopathy

a laughing stock not only of the medical profession, but of the world.

In Hahnemann's time there were no disease products injected by the subcutaneous syringe. Hahnemann used no disease products except *Psorinum*. Homoeopathy is based on the principle of similarity. There are many homoeopathic doctors who refuse to use *Bacillinum*, *Morbillinum*, *Hydrophobinum*, etc. proclaiming that their use meant isopathy, the use of the identical not of the similar.

The uncritical faithful disciples of Hahnemann have made Homoeopathy a rigid religion. Science, and especially the science of healing, must progress or it will decline. The men who dominate the homoeopathic societies have elevated Hahnemann into a kind of deity and have made Homoeopathy a formalism which cannot progress and therefore must decline. The fact that Homoeopathy is losing ground everywhere is unfortunately due to the leading homoeopaths themselves who are running the most wonderful science and art of healing by their stubborn opposition to all progress.

—Heal Thyself 1947



**Copies Received.**

Messrs. Parsons Publishers Ltd., 91, St. Martin's Lane, London  
W. C. 2.

The Voice of Homoeopathy 52, Tanjore Road, Trichy.

Karthikeyani Publications, Ramachandrapuram, Trichy Dist.

Messrs E. S. Mydeen & Co., Tobacco Merchants, Kumbakonam.

Messrs Kasi & Sethu, Kumbakonam.

Edited, Printed & Published by Dr. V. R. MURTY, at the Homoeopathy Press  
Homeo House, Kumbakonam

### Twelve important mistakes which are Commonly made while eating

1. Eating too much.
2. Eating too fast and chewing food too little.
3. Eating too often (between meals).
4. Eating too many rich and concentrated foods and seasonings.
5. Eating too little of fresh fruits and raw vegetables.
6. Eating too many kinds of food at a meal.
7. Eating too few different kinds of food during a week or a month's time.
8. Taking too much liquid with meals (washing down food).
9. Eating when not hungry.
10. Eating when tired.
11. Eating when hurried.
12. Eating when emotionally disturbed.

Besides, food dishes and utensils must always be kept thoroughly clean.

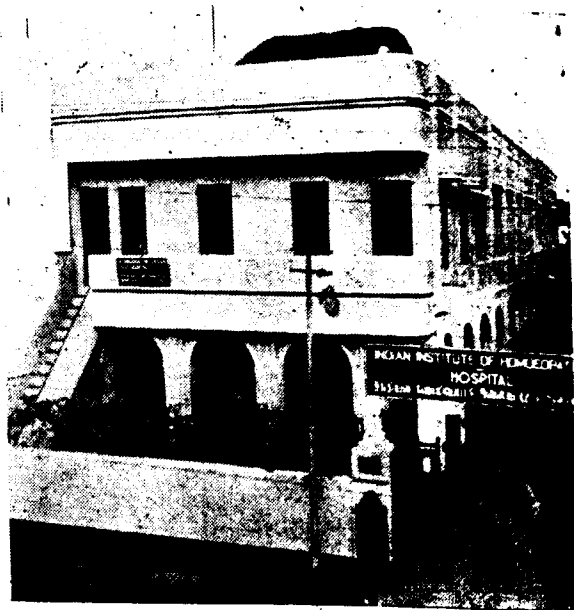
Many chronic patients suffering from digestive disorders will show marked improvement if one or several of these mistakes are resolutely corrected and corrections adhered to.

We often find it advisable to prescribe one all raw fruit meal a day, according to the requirements of the individual case. One or several kinds of fruit can be taken at one meal.

Raw vegetables are exceedingly valuable and a large raw vegetable salad should be taken at least once every day.

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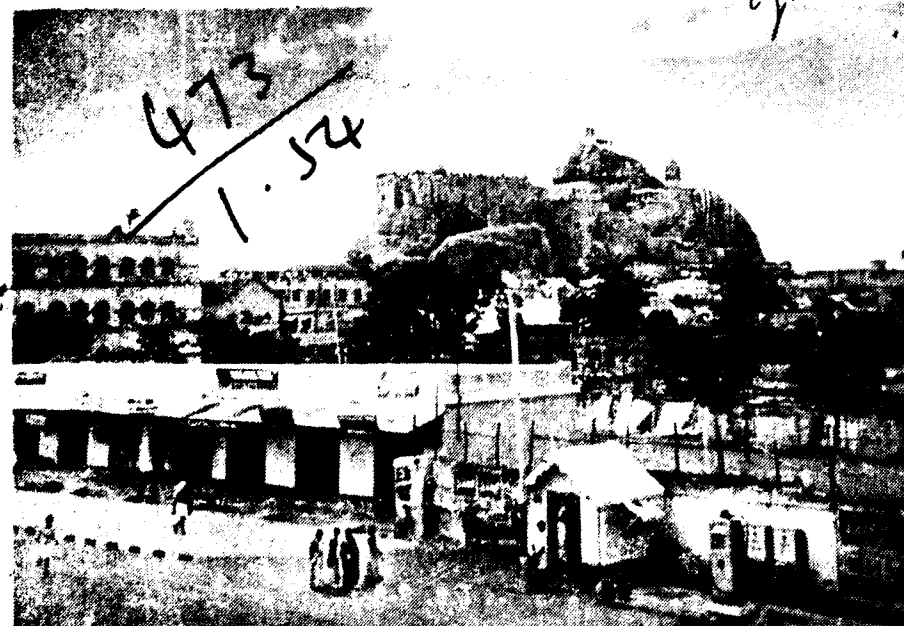
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## HOMOEOPATHY

Managing Editor: **Dr. V. R. MURTY**

FEBRUARY

1954

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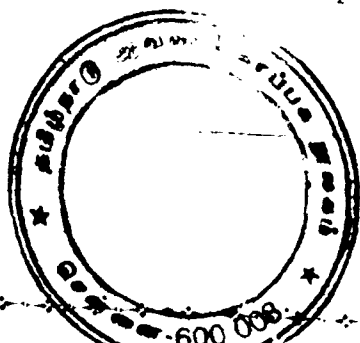
BOOK. 2

## ENCOURAGEMENT TO HOMOEOPATHY

In his reply to the welcome address of the Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Hospital and College; Gudivada, Mr. T. Visvanathan, Minister for Finance and Law, Govt. of Andhra, has assured that the Government would do all that is possible to encourage the system of Homoeopathy. One would not be surprised to note that a minister has visited a Homoeopathic College, run by a private person, and has assured encouragement as almost all the Andhra people have got so much faith and interest in this system and the Hon'ble Minister is not an exemption to this.

Next to Bengal, Andhra has got a vast number of Homoeopaths practising in villages. We already stated in our issue of October, 1953 while sending our Greetings to our brethern in that State that Homoeopathy has a bright future in that State since this system of healing has already taken root there and there are a good number of veteran practitioners in that State.

During the time when Mr. T. Prakasam was the Chief Minister of Madras, he took steps to encourage the system but unfortunately he had to go out of Office. As the same gentleman who is so much interested in this system of healing, happens to be the Chief Minister of Andhra at present, we hope that his Govt. would do all that is possible to encourage Homoeopathy and thus render valuable service to the public, especially to the rural folk who cannot afford to pay much for their treatment.



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## THOUGHT GEMS IN HOMOEOPATHY

K. N. Gopala Pillai, M. A., Tallakulam, Madurai.

1. *Pulsatilla* is the common remedy for enormously swollen testicles from mumps in a boy.

2. Remember the word 'green' in *Pulsatilla*, as it relates extensively to the catarrhal discharges.

3. A few remedies have relief from slow motion, and of these *Pulsatilla* and *Ferrum* are the more striking.

4. *Pulsatilla* overcomes the tendency to miscarriage, false conception, moles, etc. and stops the growth of fibroids, other symptoms agreeing. In pregnancy and during confinement, many symptoms call for *Pulsatilla*.

5. *Pyrogen* is a most useful remedy when there is threatening heart-failure in septic and zymotic fevers.

6. *Rumex* is one of the most valuable palliatives in advanced phthisis; it will often carry a case through another winter. With *Rumex*, *Pulsatilla*, *Senega*, *Arsenic* and *Nux Vomica* you can patch up the last years of a phthisical patient.

7. The phthisical patient is better off with a little diarrhoea, a loose morning stool. It is the same with midnight sweats; if he does not have them, he will have something more violent.

8. A careful prescriber never thinks of prescribing for worms. He takes all the symptoms of the patient and these guide him to the remedy.

9. Often a remedy restores the patient to order in general and then all his particular parts are set in order.

10. Worms will not prosper in a perfectly healthy stomach, intestine or rectum. They can only thrive in the unhealthy. Turn the economy into order and the parasites go.

*The Secretary of the Cuddalore Homoeopathy Association, Cuddalore, writes:*

"The fifth meeting of the Association was held on 27—12—53 under the presidentship of Mr. D. Sundaresa Iyer, Pleader, in the chair when resolutions were passed requesting the Government of Madras to recognise the system of Homoeopathy, appealing for unity among all the Homoeopathic Practitioners and requesting the Homeo Institutes to devise ways and means for the elimination of quacks from the field. Mr. R. Padmanabhan, Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar, Mr. Aravamudhan and Mr. Vaidyanathan spoke on the resolutions.

"The sixth meeting was held in the Rajagopal premises at 9 A. M. on 24—1—54 under the presidentship of Mr. N. Srinivasa Iyer, Advocate, in the chair. Mr. V. Krishna Rao, Pleader, and Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar, Retd. Engineer spoke on 'Health in Ancient India' and 'Fevers and their treatment in Homoeopathy' respectively. The system is gaining ground in the locality. With a vote of thanks from the Secretary, the meeting terminated."

## HOME ACCIDENTS.

P. Vincent Samuel, MADURAI.

Undoubtedly many of the home accidents do occur as a result of sheer ignorance and carelessness of the house holder. These accidents are only due to the thoughtlessness of the parents or the guardians. The children are by their nature adventurous and curious and they are to be certainly encouraged to make them intelligent. But these lead them to unexpected accidents in life—an accident to suffer for years together, disfigurement throughout their life and sometimes condemns to death. What a heavy unexpected expense and loss has the house holder to meet with to the great disappointment of his monthly budget? We have to wonder at God's creation that the children have to suffer needlessly as a result of the ignorance and carelessness of their parents and due to their indifference to the dangers that exist in every home. All the parents know about accidents and hear that accidents do occur to the people, but it seems unlikely to them that they will ever be involved or that any of their family may be affected.

The greatest accidents occur between the ages of 2 and 8. The usual types of accident affecting young children are falls, burns, scalds, and crushing injuries in doors and domestic machinery. For instance, I know one of my friends' son, a two year old boy, who lighted a match stick and put it in his pocket to be kept as his treasure, as he might have thought it a very beautiful one. Another instance I would like to note here is that a small girl of 3 years old who wanted to help her mother in cutting vegetables during her mother's absence had cut her right hand

thumb. The kitchen or the room where food is prepared is the most dangerous room for young children. Such accidents occur predominantly at the two extremes of life: largely in the lower income groups and especially under conditions of over crowding. Mostly persons with some disability or infirmity are prone to accidents. It is only due to lack of maintenance by the house holder.

It is only a matter of self-discipline that is needed for the prevention of scalds. Hot dishes should not be placed on the table where the table cloths are over hanging. The handles of saucepan should be turned inwards. Bowls of hot liquid should not be left on the floor. The bottles and glass wares should always be kept out of reach. The bath should always be filled first with cold water to which the hot water can later be added. No children under the age of six years should be allowed in the kitchen and especially during the preparation of meals. We find that most of the homes have some sort of medicine cupboard and this should be carefully guarded. Bottles should be clearly labelled and the old medicines discarded. Poisons should be marked in red colour labels and kept on the topmost of the shelf and locked. And any how these must be always out of reach of such small children. I know one instance where my friend's daughter who in his absence drank a few drops of carbolic acid thinking that it must be shark liver oil that her father used to give. Matches and inflammable liquids must be kept out of their reach. Broken chairs, benches and stools must be immediately repaired or must be guarded out of use. If boiled water is poured on the floor by chance or purposely to wash the floor, it must be immediately dried so that the children may not slip down.

HOMOEOPATHY

## HOME TREATMENT.

It is my belief that parents with young children should have a practical and up-to-date knowledge of first aid and home nursing. Sometimes the vague appreciation or a superficial thought of *What to do* may do much harm than good. They should have atleast acquired the knowledge of how to treat such home accidents. They need not waste money with unnecessary treatment in consulting a doctor at the time of agony and eagerness; and if necessary they should consult a well qualified doctor at the time of necessity to avoid serious results of certain accidents. A first aid box at home with all appliances will serve a good purpose. The parents should be in friendly consultation with the health visitor, the nurse, the mid-wife or of a well qualified and experienced doctor.

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## HOMOEOPATHY FOR RURAL NEEDS—A DOCTOR'S PLEA

"If you really want to serve your brothers in the villages by providing them with medical aid, I advise you to make it a point to administer Homoeopathic medicines," said Dr. K. L. Daftari, the Chairman of the M. P. Homoeopathic and Bio-chemic Board, speaking in Nagpur.

Dr. Daftari expressed his doubt in respect of the sanction from the Government for administering Homoeopathic Medicines. He said that every village requires one permanent physician and that is why the allotment of 2 or 3 villages to a batch of the workers of the social school of the B. S. S. is useless from the point of view of administering medicines. "Once this method is followed then it should not be interfered with other methods of medicine," added Dr. Daftari.

"Homoeopathy is a difficult science requiring a keen and persistent observation. Bio-chemistry is its simplification", said Dr. Daftari and advised the workers of the B. S. S. Social School to master the method of medicine."

— Free India

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## GALLSTONES.

By W. KARO. M. D. (Wurzburg)

The formation of gallstones is the effect of a constitutional disease of middle age, more frequent in women than in men. The formation of the stones is, as a rule, the outcome of an inflammation of the gall-ducts, which interferes with the normal flow of the bile. The stones vary in size from mere sand to a hen's egg, and in number, from one or two to several hundreds.

Stones in the gall-bladder itself do not necessarily produce any subjective symptoms at all. It is only when the stones move, especially when they enter the narrow bile-ducts, that the patient is suddenly seized with an agonising colic which radiates from the liver downwards to the thighs and is often accompanied by vomiting, jaundice, cold perspiration and collapse.

In such serious cases we give *Atropin 3x*, ten drops in hot tea every 15 minutes, if necessary. At the same time we apply fomentation to the seat of pain, or, if possible, we place the patient in a hot bath or give an enema with warm chamomile tea.

Instead of *Atropin* there are many other drugs at our disposal. The most important are:—

*Colocynthis 2x* for patients suffering from very piercing pains, better by heat and doubling up

*Iris versicolor 2x*, when the liver is very sensitive to the slightest touch, accompanied by vomiting of gall and acid, and severe head-ache.

*Magnesium phos.* 3x in cases with severe cramps, flatulence, constipation, when the patient likes cold drinks, feels better by heat and worse by cold.

*Berberis vulgaris.* 2x when there are agonising pains in the region of the kidneys, diarrhoea and flatulence.

*Chamomilla* 2x in cases of vomiting, flatulence, and evil smelling stools.

*China* 3x in patients characterised by extreme weakness, diarrhoea alternating with constipation, profuse perspiration at night, and piles.

*Carduus Marianus* gives, in many cases, immediate relief; it has the reputations of preventing the further formation of stones.

*Calcarea carb.* 30 in repeated doses relieves the pains of biliary colic in some patients. Some practitioners recommend bicarbonate of soda. They give one teaspoonful to one pint of lukewarm water.

The proper homoeopathic treatment, coupled with the right diet, is the only way to cure these patients. As a rule, a lacto-vegetarian diet should be given, with plenty of fresh fruit, cream cheese, Allbian and molasses. All alcoholic beverages should be forbidden. If the patient is constipated he should take liquid paraffin half an hour before each meal, and should drink plenty of fresh water between meals. Further, he should take two tablespoonfuls of walnut oil on an empty stomach. Patients suffering from overwork, worry, and an indoor life need plenty of exercise in the open air.

The homoeopathic drug should be selected according to the whole constitution of the patient, though there are

some drugs with a specific action on the liver, such as *Quassia*, *Lycopodium*, *Bryonia*, *Carduus Mar.*, *Natrum Sulph.*, *Taraxacum*, etc. It is, of course, quite impossible to give a full account of the numerous drugs which the homoeopath has at his disposal; they must be studied in our homoeopathic textbooks. I restrict myself to the statement, that our rule, "Let like be cured by like", must always be our guide.

There are only very few patients who cannot be cured without an operation. These are patients whose gallstones are very hard, so that they cannot be reduced in size by homoeopathic drugs. I remember only three patients who did not react to homoeopathic treatment during six months. These patients did very well after the operation; they could be discharged from the clinic after a fortnight. To prevent a relapse or recurrence, I gave *Chelidonium* 3x, *Cholesterinum* 6x, and *Lycopodium* 12x, each drug to be taken twice a day for six consecutive weeks. Not one of these patients experienced another attack of biliary colic.

— Homoeopathy

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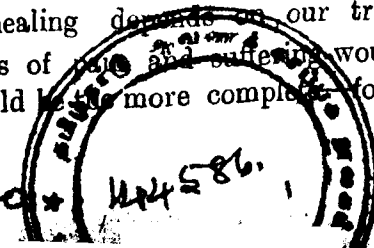
## SOME PRINCIPLES OF CURE

By Eleanor Belville

WHEN we study the records of the Christ healing we cannot but be impressed by three things—simplicity, humility and consistency. There is no complicated formula or procedure, there is no bombastic display or self advertisement, there is no question of following fashion, tradition or custom, and there is always complete restoration to health and well being. These principles of healing may well be applied to Homoeopathy, which is in actual fact as we have from time to time explained, a spiritualized art of medicine. Let us consider them in the same order.

*Simplicity.* Every remedy has produced a definite picture when it has been proved by healthy men and women. That is, the mental, moral and physical reactions have been faithfully recorded by the provers, and a clear picture has been built up, which when applied to people who are ill and who show the same symptoms will within a very short time cure. So rapid is the cure in many cases, that the existence of the disease is brought into question. "It cannot have been mumps, measles or whooping cough if the discomfort has vanished in three or four days!" The medical profession expects the various epidemics to arise in certain seasons, is accustomed to the duration of the scourges, knows that a certain percentage of sufferers will succumb, and is generally disappointed, bewildered and even annoyed if any treatment should be used which will deny the fulfilment of the expectation. Medicine to-day is so complicated, so vast are the ramifications of research, so powerful are the physicists and chemists that the simplicity of the healing art has vanished. It may be

argued that disease is itself more complicated and therefore requires more complex methods of cure, but in answer to this challenge, we would suggest that a study of Homoeopathic medication, its principles and methods of cure would reveal that there is no greater complication ultimately, for the roots of the disease lie still where they have always been, and that is in man's spiritual nature and not in his physical body. Because Homoeopathy is a spiritualized medicine it can deal with the root cause regardless of the apparent complications. But there, such a simple straightforward matter is not palatable to man to-day. It is so much more exciting to have serious and tedious operations with long periods of wearying convalescence. One's friends hardly have a chance to bring flowers and fruit and say kind things if one is cured in a day or so. It is so dull to have to return to work in a short time when one could rest quietly and comfortably at the government's expenses for a month or two. Again there is nothing heroic or difficult in taking small white pills or a few grains of sugary powder that do not even taste unpleasant, and one needs so few even of these innocent looking medicaments. Homoeopathy has indeed the essence of simplicity within it when it is truly understood. The right remedy for the accurate disease picture will cure in a very few doses, in a very short space of time. The complication or difficulty arises not in the Art itself but in many patients' inability to describe their symptoms and feelings accurately—again a challenge to simplicity. We do not like making simple statements about ourselves. We prefer to elaborate, decorate and slightly exaggerate, and often mislead those who seek to help us. If we could but realize that our healing depends on our truthful revelation, many hours of pain and suffering would be saved and our cure would be the more complete for too



many pills of the wrong kind delay the result. And now to consider the second need which is closely bound up with the first.

*Humility.* This is not a virtue we often meet in life to-day. If we are honest we must admit that few of us possess it to sufficient degree, if indeed we possess it at all. Yet when we study the lives and records of great men and women throughout the ages, we find that great humility is a characteristic common to them all; the greater the knowledge of any subject the more there is to be learned concerning it for every discovery brings new vistas into focus. Homoeopathy is no exception. Because we have said there is a simplicity in its rules it is not to be inferred there is nothing to learn! The real student of its philosophy and application will find that his whole life can be spent in careful study and observation. His wonder and interest will grow from day to day as its truths are revealed to him; and the patient who has suffered long and has perhaps been condemned as incurable by all other forms of treatment will be equally amazed at the results obtained when this Art of Medicine is applied to him. Is not the true reaction one of humility for both doctor and patient? There may be thrill, excitement, thankfulness, but do not these lead to a realization that "there is a Destiny that shapes our ends rough hew them as we may", and in the face of such a Power are we not indeed brought to a keener understanding of the macrocosm and our own humble position in the whole scheme of creation?

Medicines fail to cure so often because of the arrogance of both doctors and patients. The confidence placed in inert matter and in physical skill, too often excludes the possibility of greater powers being able to assist—Man is so occupied with his body and its attributes, he is unable to realize that there are experiences which lie

entirely outside the five senses. The disease processes are attributed solely to the action and interaction of the body cells, and medicines are designed in the sincere desire to meet these difficulties; but if he could free himself from these limiting ideas and know himself as a spiritual being, he would then begin to realize that much of what happens in his daily life is a reflection of processes that are rooted in his deeper spiritual nature, and that ill health is often directly traceable to causes deep seated in his inner being. We must then seek for harmonizing agents that will correspond with these hidden subtle needs and it is in Homoeopathy we find such agents, for in the potentized remedies, the material structure is excluded and only the energy or life force is retained. The careful observation and study of remedies which every homoeopath must make, if he is to be successful in helping his suffering fellows, can only be undertaken with great humility, for every phase of a drug picture will bring a new revelation of Truth not only to the conscious mind but to the inner or superconscious mind. The patient who is filled with that true spirit of humility will not only find himself reacting physically to the homoeopathic remedies, he will also be aware of subtle upliftment, a greater feeling of unity and harmony in himself. As I have heard it said so often, by old and young patients, "that medicine I had, has pulled me together, I feel more closely knit, able to think and feel as one person, more than I have ever done before." Those who are unable to record such subtle feelings may well examine themselves—Experience shows that arrogance, smugness, lack of humility are the greatest obstacles to the perfect cure of any disease.

Our last point for consideration in this brief outline of the principles for cure is *Consistency*. Again we are

met with a quality that is not common amongst men to-day. The old feeling of being able to rely on this, that or the other fellow is no longer prevalent. People's tempers and moods change as often as the weather, the systematic destruction of tradition and custom has bred in all people the desire for constant change, and even in their medical treatment the afflicted like to feel that their medicine is changed, that the very latest creation is being tried on them. Medicine itself is as fashion-minded as the editorial of any woman's Journal. Doctors are constantly urged to try a new medicine on the next case they have, and are as often warned that the concoctions of last year or even last month have now been found to bring about several side effects in some people and must therefore be used with caution—a position that cannot arise in Homoeopathic medication for the remedies have been carefully proved on healthy men and women before being used on those whose vitality is already vitiated by disease. The only point in favour of allopathic consistency is that the medicine of the moment is tried most faithfully on *every* sick person, regardless often of the nature of the person or the disease. Such is Science! What of Homoeopathy? Can it be said that the need for this constant factor is fulfilled? The answer is of course, undoubtedly yes. The medicines given to-day are the same as those given 150 years ago, and they will be the same 150 years hence, if they are prescribed according to the Law. If Mrs. Brown presents a picture that requires *Arsenicum*, this is the remedy she will receive from any and every homoeopathic doctor she may call in, and if a similar picture is presented fifty years hence, it will still be *Arsenicum* that will effect the cure. The homoeopathic physicians themselves are or should be consistent one with another. They will all treat every

patient who consults them as an individual, yet the data they will require for an accurate choice of remedy will be the same, thus they will ask similar questions regarding the patient's likes and dislikes, habits and emotions, and from this will recognize a definite drug picture. If by chance two patients should present the same set of conditions their medicines will be the same, but if there is the faintest deviation from the drug picture, then the remedy for each will be the one that the most closely resembles the complete circumstances. Homoeopaths themselves may say that often physicians vary in their diagnosis and treatment, but when this is examined it is seen clearly that one man will have grasped the patient's case fully in all its aspects and the other will treat according to isolated symptoms—a fact which is not always the fault of the physician, but may be due to the very misleading statements made by the patient.

We see then that Homoeopathy is an Art and Science which fulfils the three requirements and repeatedly it is proved that except for its application many would be suffering to-day. Many now enjoy life, and contentment in mind and spirit instead of being condemned to the life of an incurable. It is a *simple* medicine based on a Spiritual Law, which may be learned, digested and applied carefully. It requires *humility* to appreciate its wonderful truths and to extract from the remedies the full benefit of the liberated spiritual energy. It is *consistent* because it is not at the mercy of any group of faddists, but relies solely on the careful application of its golden rule, "*similia similibus curentur*." The Christ principles live to-day in this great Art of Spiritualized Medicine and man may confidently obey the command to "Heal the Sick" when he is fully conversant with homoeopathic law.

# THERAPEUTIC REPERTORY

By Dr. V. R. MURTY

(Continued from Jan. 1954 Issue)

## HEAD

*Abrotanum*: (Child) cannot hold up head.

*Absinthium*: Vertigo, falls back.

*Acetic Acid*: Head-ache from tobacco, opium, coffee, or alcohol.

*Aconite*: Things go round and round. Vertigo, from congestion after dry cold winds. Sunstroke. Headache over the eyes, tearing headache, headache with profuse urination.

*Actea Racemosa*: Bursting headache, as if top of head would fly off; pain from occiput to vertex, settles over right eye; headache with pain about the left eye, or in eye-balls; (worse night). Dull feeling in vertex. Vertigo when stooping, on rising in the morning. Nausea from rising the head from pillow. Pain from occiput to vertex. Intense pain as if a bolt has been driven from neck to vertex. Neuralgic headache, cannot bend head forward (worse motion, menstrual period and climacteric, pressure, open air, cold application).

*Aesculus Hippocastanum*: Dull aching pressure in forehead, slight nausea followed by stitches in right hypochondrium, from right to left with constriction. Dull pain in occiput as if the head would be crushed.

*Agaricus*: Pain as if sharp cold needle is piercing the head. Neuralgic headache, congestion due to eye strain.

*Agnus castus*: Heaviness and pressure in neck as if head would fall forward. Tearing pain with pressure in temple and

forehead. Headache about temples. After dullness of head a long lasting headache, followed by vomiting, and trembling.

*Ailanthus*: Dizzy, face hot, cannot sit up; drowsy, restless and anxious; insensible and muttering, delirium. Feels as if an electric current is passing through the head (left side) or down to the extremities.

*Allium Cepa*: Frontal and occipital headache with coryza in the morning < open air. Headache: tearing, bursting, throbbing in temples, extending to forehead; cannot bear light.

*Aloe*: Vertigo, whirling on going upstairs or turning quickly, > after nasal catarrh sets in. Hot head, Headache across forehead with heaviness in eyes, nausea, must make eyes small. Stitches in temples < stepping. Headache due to constipation. Hot head, cold lower limbs. Head-ache > cold application.

*Alumina*: Throbbing frontal headache. Headache with constipation, > lying quiet. Pressure in forehead as from a light hat. Hair falls off.

*Amara Grisea*: A sore spot on the right side of the head. Headache starting in both temples drawing and tearing; cannot go into the street. Worse after sleep, morning, exertion on blowing nose, > quiet. Falling off of the hair, music makes the blood rush to head, weight on vertex, old man's vertigo.

*Ammonium Carb*: Vertigo in morning after rising, lasting all day < evening and night, when moving head. Headache < after eating, afternoon, stepping, bathing or in wet weather. Morning headache with nausea, bursting vertex, frontal headache with sparks before eyes. Congestive frontal headache in wet weather, in open air, pressure, warm room.

*Ammonium Mur*: Vertigo as if she would fall down, heaviness and pressure in forehead, in root of nose, contractive pain in

occiput, stitching in left temple and vertex when stooping, as if the vertex would split. Tearing in right temple and face.

*Amyl Nitrite*: Heat in head, throbbing headache. Surging of blood to head at climacteric. Headache with constriction of the heart.

*Anacardium Orientale*: Weakness of all senses. Attention brings on headache. Dull pressure as of a plug on the left side of vertex and temples. Nervous headache. Headache > by eating.

*Antimonium Arsenicum*: Congestion to head. Pain in forehead and temples.

*Antimonium Crudum*: Vertigo, nausea, nose bleed. Rush of blood to head: dull headache and vertigo < ascending stairs. Forehead aches with sweat. Headache from bath in river, from derangement of stomach. Catarrh slackens up and headache appears.

*Antimonium Tart*: Vertigo when lifting the head, pressive pain, throbbing, stitching (towards the left eye) in forehead and in temples. Trembling of head when coughing. Sensation of a band around fore-head. Drawing in right temple extending to jaw.

*Apis Mellifica*: Rolling head from side to side. Head drawn back, boring the head into pillow. Throbbing, stinging pains in forehead, temples, occiput. over eyes < heat. motion, lying down, stooping. Drawing pain from back of neck to left ear. Fontanelles sunken. Sweat on head.

*Apocynum*: Head heavy.

*Aranea Diadema*: Headache < in damp marshy places, rainy season, getting wet ends in vomiting > by smoking, in open air.

*Argentum Metallicum*: Congestion of the head, followed by redness of cheeks. Frontal headache, pressive pain in temples > heat, pressure and by bandaging. Head feels empty, giddiness. 94 1

*Argentum Nitricum*: Throbbing bursting headache > cold, pressure, and tight bandaging. Head feels enlarged. Headache from mental exertion. Hemicrania (left) feeling of expansion, stitches in head when angry.

*Arnica Montana*: Pressive pain in forehead over the eyes, stitching in temples < motion, reading. Pain as if a nail is being driven into temples at about midnight, fainting. Hot head and cold body. Bad effects from blows on head; meningitis.

*Arsenicum Album*: Periodic headache every 3rd, 4th, 7th, 12th or 15th day; pressive headache, vertex, with burning heat in head > bath, hard pressure; if of rheumatic origin > by heat. Headache alternates with frequent urination. Severe occipital headache, stuns and dazes him. Sensitive scalp, cannot bear hair to be touched. The pains are worse left side. < lying on left side. Chronic eruptions with pustules and vesicles filled with pus. Hair falls out.

*Arum Triphyllum*: Dull, pressive pain in head or temples < from heat, warm room. Stitching in temples, left eye, and occiput.

*Asafoetida*: Headache with stitching pain from within outward in the forehead and temples in the evening < room rest, sitting > slowly moving about in open air. Cold sweat and lumps about the head. Numbness in skull.

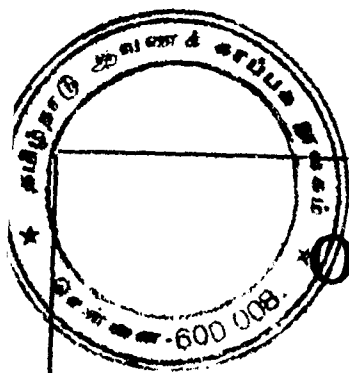
*Asclepias Tuberosa*: Acting in forehead and vertex < motion > lying.

*Aurum Metallicum*: Tearing headache deep in forehead and temple < mental exertion, morning, > open air and bandage. Bruised pain; roaring in head Intense

maddening headache with sensation as if air is blowing upon him. Headache with heart trouble, nausea, bilious vomiting. Skull bones painful, sore as if beaten & lying down. Caries of bone in head and nose.

*Aurum Muriaticum*: Throbbing pain in the left temple in the morning on rising and in evening. > applying cold water; tearing over eyes.

*Avena Sativa*: Occipital headache.



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# HOMOEOPATHY

Managing Editor: Dr. V. R. MURTY

MARCH

1954

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# THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. III

MARCH 1954

BOOK. 3

## MR. NEHRU ON MEDICINE

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, while inaugurating the Medical College Hospital at Ullur (T. & C. State) last month expressed valuable sentiments on the question of medical aid for the villages of our country. He said rightly that the concern of the Government must be "not so much as one of curing diseases but the looking after the public health of an area". He said: "We are short of qualified doctors, and the question arises whether we should allow persons who are not fully qualified, from this point of view, to work or to have no doctors at all". It was his view that one should not allow lowering of standards but at the same time did not know what to do under the circumstances. He touched on the question of the scheme recently recommended by the Central Government to the States of training "Medical Assistants", and said that "in case you did not call one a 'doctor'." (even though he is allowed to treat the sick), no question of lowering of standards arose! As we pointed out in one of our previous issues, it all seems to be a question of not lowering standards not from the point of view of the patients but from other considerations.

Incidentally Mr. Nehru referred to the fact that "the modern treatment of bodily diseases laid tremendous

## THOUGHT GEMS IN HOMOEOPATHY.

K. N. Gopala Pillai, M. A., Tallakulam, Madurai.

1. Prescribe for the patient first. No results of disease should be removed until proper constitutional treatment has been resorted to, and be sure that it is proper.
2. Cases in which during labour or abortion, crude *Ergot* had been used, you will notice that the patient has feeble uterine contractions as a resultant condition. This will be seen during the menses or next labour. The symptoms of *Ergot* last for years, it is another psora. It produces a paralytic condition of the uterus, and this is the state, we prescribe *Secale* for.
3. Study well the haemorrhagic remedies. Have them at the finger-ends. You must be able to compare instantaneously. Blood *must* be stopped.
4. The deeper remedies ought to be *avoided* if the vital force is low, if the body is too much damaged to be repaired.
5. In phthisis with obstructed menstrual flow, *Senecio* is a most useful medicine for establishing the menstrual flow. You will know that it is acting well by the fact that the cough gradually diminishes.
6. We have other medicines having the symptoms of vicarious haemorrhage such as *Hamamelis*, *Phosphorus* and *Bryonia*, but *Senecio* has this condition strikingly and is one of the newer remedies for such condition.

7. When a medicine has been fully proved, its symptoms are so well known that they can be examined as an image i. e. the drug has affected all portions of man in such a manner as to stamp itself upon all of his natural actions and functions in a way peculiar to itself.

8. The finding of specifics is more likely to be true *of animals than of human beings, as a remedy that is only partially indicated may cure an animal, but it requires much finer discrimination among remedies in dealing with human beings.*

9. *Senega* is one of the leading remedies for the tough mucus and coarse rales in old people without any other symptoms. It very often clears the throat and helps to patch up an old man, when he is breaking down.

10. We give deep-acting remedies only when we have a reasonable assurance that we can cure, when the patient is yet curable. But when we have given up all hope, we pay more attention to the local symptoms, to the group which causes the most suffering, and attempt to do patch-work.

11. *Senega*, *Bryonia*, *Arnica* and the like may take a consumptive patient in comfort to the very grave by simply patching him up. Homoeopathic remedies give these incurable sufferers much greater comfort than sprays and anodynes.

12. In a case confused by remedies, think of *Calc*, *Arsenic*, *Sulph*, *Sepia* and *Ipecac*. Never give *China* or *Nat. Mur* for irregular symptoms and stages.

## The Relative Value of Symptoms

(By A. H. Grimmer, M. D.)

When a case has been fully and properly taken it is time to evaluate the symptoms in the order of their importance. Prior to such an appraisal, the taking of the case, the manner and method employed to obtain the symptoms of the case, is most vital in importance. Symptoms obtained without the Hahnemannian technique are of doubtful value and may be false and misleading. Any and all given symptoms must represent a statement of facts; and these facts must be brought forth after the manner of judicial procedure.

The patient tells his story without interruption, unless he is loquacious and wandering, when he must be carefully guided to his task with an indirect line of questioning by the physician. Direct questions tend to suggest and the patient may answer without sufficient thought. Any question answered by "Yes" or "No" is of doubtful value to the homoeopath.

Sometimes the physician may be compelled to ask three or four indirect questions to ascertain the verity or sureness of one symptom. To illustrate: in order to know to what temperature group the patient belongs the physician will ask, "How sensitive to cold are you? How are you affected by a hot room? How does the sun's heat affect you? How much clothing do you require to keep warm? How are you affected by changes in the weather? What can you say about the temperature of your hands and feet?" In this way physician can with certainty ascertain to which group his patient belongs.

Is he a cold patient with deficient vital heat, or is he warm-blooded and made worse by over-heating, or is he one who is sensitive to both extremes of temperature?

The mental and emotional symptoms may be obtained in a similar way: "How easily moved to tears are you? How does music affect you? How does noise or light affect you? How does darkness affect you? How restless are you? What can you say of your memory?" Thus, when symptoms are obtained this way they are genuine and reliable constitute facts which can be fitted to the facts of the *Materia Medica*.

When the symptoms of a case history are obtained properly, then the physician may begin appraise and weigh the relative value of the symptoms for the selection of the homoeopathic remedy.

The writer has followed the general outline for the grading and evaluating of symptoms devised by Dr. James Tyler Kent and has found that method logical and concise and most helpful in the selection of the needed remedy.

In that plan there are three classes of symptoms as follows: *General*, which relate to the patient as a whole, such as his bodily reaction to environment, his mental and emotional states, his aversions and desires, his body secretions and discharges. *Particular*, which relate to organs and parts. *Common*, which are common to the provings of many remedies, or to disease conditions (diagnostic).

These three groups of symptoms are each made up of three grades: first, second and third. Thus, the *first grade generals* are those that are rare and peculiar, or

those that are characteristic of the remedy. The symptoms that relate to the will, the loves, the hates, the fears, the desires and aversions belong to the first grade. The *second grade generals* are those pertaining to the rational mind or intellect; the body reactions to environment; the physical appetites; the sexual symptoms; the body secretions and discharges, because such are elaborated by the organism as a whole; the modalities as to time and condition of aggravation and amelioration. The *third grade generals* are the common symptoms found in disease such as headache, malaise, fever, chill, sweat, etc.; or those symptoms common to the provings of many remedies. Common symptoms may be expressed in general symptoms of the patient as a whole, or they may be found in the particular parts of the body.

The *high grade particulars* are those that are rare and unusual, such as inflammation with little or no pain, thirst without fever, itching skin with no eruption. The modalities constitute the *second grade particulars* and the common symptoms the *third grade*.

This is but a brief outline of classifying symptoms for remedy selection. But all the teachers and master prescribers from Hahnemann down have stressed the unusual and rare symptoms as the ones of importance, because they are characteristic of the sick patient as well as of the remedy he needs for his cure.

This subject has been presented many times by much more proficient teachers and prescribers than I am, but I bring to you my humble efforts and trust we may have some discussion on this very vital subject so that all together we may bring forth better and simpler means to reach the desired goal, a surer and quicker way to find the similimum.

— Homoeopathic Recorder  
HOMOEOPATHY

## MENTAL DEPRESSION

(By S. Philip Clements)

If you are one of those lucky people to whom a depression is only something situated off the north coast of Iceland, then this will hold no great interest for you. But for the majority of sufferers who appreciate the misery of this condition, I trust that this article will hold not only interest but hope of recovery. Why take the trouble to write about something that can be cured by going to the theatre to see a good show, or by having a drink or two, or, if one were a lady, by buying a new hat? Quite right, but it is not that type of depression that is referred to in this article. It is the chronic depression that persists despite all efforts to evoke smiles and laughs, or the use of stimulants of all kinds. The depression that may even lead to attempts at suicide.

Some years ago the local Vicar, a man of great understanding who thoroughly appreciated the value of Homoeopathy, brought along a lady to me with the request that I should help her. She had been under the care of her family doctor for several years and had been subjected to all kinds of treatment both physical and psychiatric. She had even spent a few months voluntarily in a mental hospital, but with no satisfactory result, rather the reverse, as the shock therapy that she had suffered had even aggravated her depression.

She found great difficulty in doing anything in the home and seemed to spend all day in a state of tearful irritability. The slightest attempt to console her meant a flood of tears and she was very definite in her protestation that, like a well-known film star of few years ago—

"she wanted to be alone". It was most difficult to obtain from her all the indications and symptoms that would have made the selection of the remedy certain, but such reactions as she had mentioned and her physical picture of a well-built woman beginning to lose weight in the neck and chest rather suggested the remedy that I prescribed. I gave her *Natrum mur.* in the 30c potency, two powders to be taken four hours apart, and to assist biochemically I gave her daily doses of *Kali phos* 6x. This remedy is of great use in most nervous disorders. I asked that she should let me know in seven to ten days how the remedies had acted and when her husband, phoned me he was pleased to say that although she still was troubled by the weeping attacks, they were by no means as frequent as they had been and that between the attacks, although still depressed, his wife was able to do a little house work. During her monthly visit to me she reported that not only did she feel better in herself, but she was now sleeping properly, something that had not happened for a long time. I repeated the *Nat. mur* when needed and was rewarded shortly afterwards by a 'phone call from her husband to say that she had actually been heard singing. It was not long before she was fully recovered and despite the strain of housekeeping with a limited purse, she has had no further upset of this kind.

In order that the full benefits of homoeopathic treatment are received, you should purchase your remedies from a reputable homoeopathic chemist and you should always quote the strength or potency number that follows the name of the remedy. The suggested dose should be adhered to and if there is no improvement then carefully look into the symptoms in order that a further prescription can be made. If you fail to obtain benefit from the few remedies mentioned here I would

suggest that you consult an able practitioner as it is impossible to include all the remedies that can be used for this condition.

*Arsenicum alb.* should be considered when the patient is constantly changing from one chair to another or pacing up and down, completely restless and full of anguish. There is a marked fear of death, of being alone and yet there is constant despair that no one can help him. The suggested dosage would be three pilules of the 12c potency morning and evening for a day or two.

A remedy that is of great usefulness where the depression may have resulted from financial loss is *Aurum met.* The patient is depressed, weepy and feels that he or she has lost all friends. There is a desire for solitude and a marked degree of irritability. Sympathy helps, but contradiction provokes great anger. Anxiety and palpitation. The leading symptom, however, for this remedy is the disgust of life and the desire for death, even for suicide. Where this exists and especially if the other symptoms are present, *Aurum met.* 200c, three pilules once weekly for two or three doses, will soon establish good health.

For depression or even mania following childbirth *Cimicifuga rac.* is a wonderful remedy. It has a leading symptom in as much as the patient who needs it feels as if a black cloud had settled down over her head so that all is darkness and confusion. There is fear of insanity, fear of riding in a bus or train—must get out quickly. Dreams of impending evil. Vision of rats and mice, etc. All these symptoms should respond to three pilules of the 3c potency every four hours for three or four doses.

*Ignatia* will help many cases where the depression has been caused by grief and worry or when it comes on at the change of life. It is a remedy of moods. Moods that change rapidly although in the main there is a predominance of silent brooding or weeping. The leading indications are sighing, yawning and an intolerance of tobacco smoke. Where you have these symptoms three pilules of the 12c potency night and morning will soon show an improvement in the course of a day or so.

Whilst I have already mentioned this remedy I feel that it would be better to collect all the main symptoms for *Nat. mur.* together. Depression following fright, anger or grief. Sad and weeping, without cause, aggravated by consolation. Prefers to be alone. Irritable—hates sympathy, fuss or company. Three pilules of the 30c potency once monthly should be ample to restore the good humour of this patient.

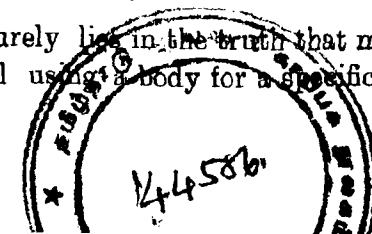
Now, quite opposite in the matter of sympathy or consolation is *Pulsatilla*. This patient is weepy when telling her troubles, but a little sympathy will soon change the picture entirely and the tears will change to smiles. Timid and irresolute, there is also much fear with this depression. Fear of insanity, fear of being alone, fear of the dark, fear of ghosts. A highly emotional type, imaginative, jealous and suspicious. A chilly person who is worse for warmth. Prefers to be in the open air. Feels worse in the evening. All these reactions are typical of the patient for whom three pilules of *Puls 12c* every morning for two or three days should be prescribed.

“*Health & You*”

## HOMOEOPATHY FOR YOU—THE INDIVIDUAL

“How many people think of themselves as individuals and live their lives accordingly?” asks Eleanor Belville in the May, 1953 issue of “*Health & You*”. Not very many, for it takes great courage to step out of the crowd and be yourself. Life as it is lived today imposes restrictions of every kind everywhere; we are told it is in the interests of economy, it is cheaper and quicker to make thousands of articles of whatever nature, and in the same shape than to try to make separate things to please separate individuals, and so when hats are small and skirts are tight, it is almost impossible to buy a large bonnet or a crinoline flounce however your soul may yearn to express itself in such a fashion! If trousers are narrow, no man shall appear in wide legged pantaloons; if coats are tight, none can appear in skirted jackets. The mass production applies everywhere—to food, to furniture, to clothes, to houses, even to domestic animals, and not least to medicine and treatment. In the interest of economy man has been confined to narrow paths where he must walk with his fellows, and when he is diseased his treatment must follow the prescribed form which is current or being fostered at that particular moment. No longer is his individuality to be regarded as anything that is important—he is a body whose parts are similar to every other part in any other body, therefore the curative agent must be the same. Strange indeed, for one body recovers and another dies! If the mechanism is the same, why the difference?

The answer surely lies in the truth that man is not a body, but a soul using a body for a specific purpose,



and disease is not rooted in the mechanism but in the soul and reflects itself into the mechanism. If appearances suggest a similarity it is only because the observer is limited and does not detect the subtle differences between one image and another. You know that you are quite different from the man sitting opposite, and he is quite separate from his male companion—you are all men, breathing similarly with the aid of lungs and oxygen, eating similarly with tongue and teeth, loving, laughing, striving, despairing—yet you will never be mistaken one for the other. You can each say “I” of yourselves, but none of you can say “I” of the other. The “I” belongs to you—it is the token of your individuality, which you have evolved through the long processes of involution and evolution. Therefore, when you fall sick, your sickness is entirely different from the sickness of your friend—your bodies may register similar temperatures, but one may thirst and one may not; you may both feel depressed, but one will seek relief and one will enjoy his gloom; you may both have pains in the back, but one will walk about and the other lie pressed against his bed. How then shall the same medicine be sufficient for both? If we continue the examination of two, three, five, seven men we shall find constant variations, all of which point to the fact that man is not a replica of his brother but each is a unique specimen of human life. This separateness, individuality, creates the need for individual treatment and in Homoeopathy lies the answer. Homoeopathy, based on the great Law of Similars, seeks to establish the individual and to treat him according to his needs and the picture *he* presents. The Homoeopathic physician or practitioner will seek to discover how *you* are feeling, what *you* are experiencing, he will pay little regard to the title you may like to pin on to your

ailment. We are so fond of titles; with great pride some will say they think they have “flu” coming, it’s prevalent in the office. A woman recently told me she thought her little girl had measles, there was a lot in the school—she was so surprised I showed little interest in the measles but greater concern for the little one’s reactions to open windows, drinks and bed clothes, and when the two brothers developed chills and the medicines were different there was quite a little consternation. I pointed out that each of her children was an individual creation; they had entirely separate identities and, therefore, they were not only entitled to separate consideration but it was an essential fact of Homoeopathic medication that each child should be treated as she or he required.

The medicines themselves have a definite affinity to human reactions for they have been tested out on living healthy men and women who have faithfully recorded their feelings and experiences in the mental and moral as well as physical planes. Therefore when a certain agent, whether it is drawn from herb, mineral, metal or animal kingdom, has been proved and its picture carefully recorded, the Homoeopath knows that if he finds this picture or one that almost exactly matches it in a person who is feeling ill, that particular remedy will very quickly restore the balance of health.

Remember there are no specifics in Homoeopathy, but there *is* a remedy that will help *you* in *your* distress if you can faithfully describe yourself. I have said that it needs courage to step out of the crowd and assert your individuality, to refuse to be persuaded that this, that or the other well advertised medicine will cure all colds, stop all coughs, heal all wounds; greatest courage of all to withstand the arguments and jeering of friends and

relations who feel suspicious when the recognized bonds of gregarious habits are being broken, and yet you are **YOU**. You live in a certain family, you are a member of a particular community, but you are still an individual unit, and when you are sick you will require the remedy that will apply to *you* at that moment of time—and only in *Homoeopathy* will you find it. Let the old old command become your motto, "Man know Thyself", you will then, in health, be able to stand firmly on your own feet as an established individual instead of an automaton filled with crushed hopes and gloomy despair, and in sickness you will be able to describe your feelings your pains, your state of mind and being accurately, thus enabling the correct Homoeopathic remedy to be prescribed for you. Life will become what it is meant to be, a great experience—to be entered into fearlessly, and if ill health or disease should come your way you will fearlessly face it knowing, if it is in the Divine Plan that you should be restored, *your* need will be met in Homoeopathy, the art of medicine designed for *you*—the Individual.

Dr. G. R. RAJAN G.M.H.C. writes that he has opened his "SRI ANDAL HOMOEOPATHIC CLINIC", at No. 86, 11th Ward, Melapudu Street, Sattur, on Saturday the 20th February 1954.

18

HOMOEOPATHY

HOMOEOPATHICALLY POTENTISED

## PENICILLIN 6x

INJECTION AND TABLETS:

Researches were recently made in our laboratories with potentised penicillin and a number of clinical trials were made. It is found that in Pneumonia, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Septic fevers, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis & Chronic ulcers, the potentised penicillin acts well and it has many decided advantages over the ordinary penicillin.

The Homoeopathically potentised penicillin can be administered in alternation with any other homoeopathic remedy in a case without any side effects or fear of antidoting the correct remedy.

### PACKING:

#### Injections:

Boxes of 6 x 1cc

#### Prices:

Rs. 2—8—0

#### Tablets:

Bottle of 100 x 3gr. Tablets.

Rs. 3—0—0

### DOSE:

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**Tablets:** Two Tablets per dose, three times a day.

No Refrigeration required.

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS**  
**KUMBAKONAM**

# THERAPEUTIC REPERTORY

By Dr. V. R. MURTY

(Continued from Feb. 1954 Issue)

## HEAD

*Bacillinum*: Pain in internal head, eczema.

*Baptisia*: Pain in cervical muscles, feels heavy, as if he could not sit up. Dull, heavy, pressive headache. Head feels large, frontal headache, with pressure at root of nose. Sharp pains in temples by spells. Heavy pain at base of brain.

*Baryta Carb*: Vertigo of old people from stooping Apoplexy of drunkards, of old men whose intellect is not clear; trembling of limbs < heat; summer. Headache in evening from noise, > cold applications, < heat. Headache as if brain falls from side to side; Headache above the eyes, Congestive.

*Baryta Muriatica*: Heaviness in head, cannot sit up. Vertigo; Headache of old men.

*Belladonna*: Headache < motion, light, sound > bending head backwards. All the senses more acute. Blood mounts to the head causing heaviness as if giddy. Throbbing of the head at every step. Pressing headache in forehead and temples. Pressive frontal headache like stabbing, as if with a knife, from temple to temple. Pressing pain in temples. Pains come on suddenly, last indefinitely, but cease suddenly.

*Benzoic Acid*: Vertigo, as if, he must fall sideways.

*Berberis aquifol*: Sick headache as if a band is around head just above ears, scaly eczema, boils (over head, face & neck.)

*Berberis Vulgaris*: Dullness. Lazy, Sensation as if the head were becoming larger. Vertigo and tearing in the forehead. Cold sensation in back and on occiput. Feels as if he had a cap on head.

*Bismuth*: Headache and gastritis alternate.

*Borax*: Vertigo on ascending or riding down hill. Headache, nausea, trembling at 10 A. M.

*Bovista*: Itching and scratching. Scratching makes it sore. Sensation as if the head were enlarged. Headache at night < rising up.

*Bromium*: Nervous headache, left side, < sun, stooping, drinking milk, walking rapidly Vertigo < seeing running water.

*Bryonia*: Headache better when blood comes from nose. Vertigo, nausea, when rising. Bursting headache as if hammering from inside < moving, opening eyes, stooping, even moving the eyes. Vertigo on rising the head from bed. Pressive headache.

*Bufo*: Congestive headache.

*Cactus Grandiflorus*: Congestion, red face, flushed. Constriction, heavy pressive pain as of a weight on vertex > pressure (but opp. general) < talking, light or sounds. Throbbing pain in temples (right), as if the skull would burst. Headache < right side.

*Cadmium Sulph*: Drinking cold water brings on horripilation.

*Caladium*: Headache of smokers; confused headache with pain in shoulder, pressure in eyes and forehead; extremely sensitive to noise.

*Calcarea Acetica*: Drawing, aching in right temple.

*Calcarea Ars*: Violent rush of blood to the head and vertigo and convulsions. Pain > lying on painful side. Headache commencing from the side lain on, goes to the other side.

*Calcarea Carb*: Rush of blood to head with heat, redness and puffiness of the face. Epilepsy. Pain in forehead above the eyes. Bursting pain in vertex. Headache < jar, motion, going upstairs. Complaints > tight-bandaging, dark room, closing the eyes, by applied heat. Icy coldness of vertex

but burning, onesided headache; Skull large, open fontanelles. Thick scabs, bleeding when picked, sometimes with discharge of yellow pus vertigo on turning head.

*Calcarea Flour*: Creaking noise. Blood tumours of new-born baby. Hard nodes on scalp. Ulcers with hard edges.

*Calcarea phos*: Tardy closing fontanelles in children, aching occipital headache. Headache by pressure of hat. Crawling in vertex as if ice were in the upper part of occiput. Skull soft and thin, crackling noise when pressed, re-opening fontanelles. Headache of school-girls.

*Calcarea Hypophos*: Dull heavy pain on vertex, fullness in head and chest, veins on head appear as Cords.

*Calcarea Sulph*: Inveterate, chronic headache > open air < motion, noise, during menses Sensation of hat on at 4 P. M.

*Camphor*: Vertigo on stooping. Totters and staggers in walking. Apoplexy. Throbbing occipital headache, beating like hammers; hot head, red face, limbs cool > standing < stooping. Pains run from head to tips of fingers, with trembling and uneasiness

*Cannabis Indica*: Throbbing aching pain in the forehead. Dull stitching in the right temple. Violent shocks pass through the brain. Vertigo. Involuntary shaking of the head. Feels skull is opening and closing. Head feels very heavy, loses consciousness and falls

*Cannabis Sativa*: Rush of blood to the head, causing heat and flushes. Sensation of drops of cold water on scalp. Pressive headache in forehead and temples.

*Cantharis*: Headache from nape of neck to forehead. Hair falls out when combing. Burning deep in brain > walking, lying down.

*Capsicum*: Headache as if skull would burst when moving the head or walking or Coughing. Holds the head with hands. Pressing, throbbing frontal or temporal headache. Itching

of the scalp, biting and burning > just after scratching but < afterwards.

*Carbo Animalis*: Rush of blood with confusion; Tearing in occiput; < cold, open air. Splitting in vertex.

*Carbo Vegetabilis*: Headache from any over indulgence. Hair feels sore, falls off easily. Head painfully sensitive to pressure of the hat like a heavy weight; Scalp itches when getting warm in bed. Vertigo with nausea and tinnitus.

*Carbolic Acid*: Constriction in forehead.

*Carboneum Sulphuratum*: Forehead cold, constriction Eruptions moist, scaly. The hair falls out. Headache as from tight cap < evening, motion. Noises in head.

*Carduus Marianus*: Sick headache ending in vomiting of bile. Congestive headache, with jaundice.

*Causticum*: Sensation as of an empty space between the forehead and brain. Pressure, (throbbing rarely), stitching in vertex, frontal eminence & temples < evening sitting, reading > warmth.

*Cedron*: The fever comes with chill, sometimes with right sided headache, neuralgic pains, from temple to temple.

*Chamomilla*: Hemicrania, throbbing. Warm sweat on the head & temples; wants the head to bend backwards.

*Chelidonium*: Tensive pressive pain in forehead (right), coldness in the occiput; feels heavy as lead.

*Chimaphila*: Pain in left temple.

*China*: Throbbing headache, as if the brain moving back & forth and hitting against the skull < walking in open air, touch, > Hard pressure in warm room; after debility and other complaints after excessive loss of fluids, blood letting, etc. Moving the hair hurts the sensitive scalp, can hardly bear to be shaved on account of it.

APRIL 1954

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**HOMOEOPATHY**  
IN SOUTH INDIA



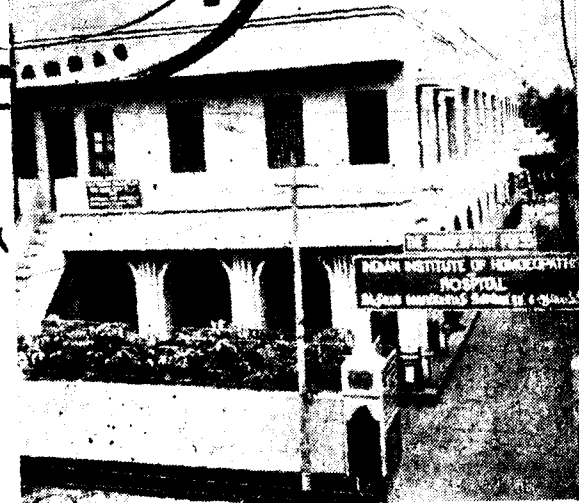
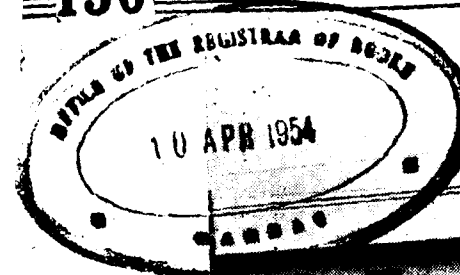
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**THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS**  
(ESTD. 1939)

# HOMOEOPATHY

150

FOR HEALTH & LIFE



Homeo House, Kumbakonam where the Homoeopathic  
Conference is to be held on 10-4-1954



**JOURNAL OF THE  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS**

Price Annas 4

*Chininum Arsenicosum*: Periodical headache, dull pain, frontal and occipital. < midnight. Vertigo < open air, looking up.

*Chininum Sulph*: Vertigo with buzzing in ears. Intermittent headache, violent throbbing with vertigo, at regular hours.

*Cicuta Virosa*: Reeling, falling on stooping. Cerebro-spinal meningitis: Headache disappears when thinking of it.

*Cimex*: Drinking water causes frontal headache. Sweat on head.

*Cina*: Stupefying dull headache in forehead.

*Cistus*: Frontal headache when hungry, after eating < after mental exertion; increases with sweat; worse evening and lasts all night. Head drawn to oneside by swelling in the neck.

*Cleamatis Erecta*: Boring pain in temples.

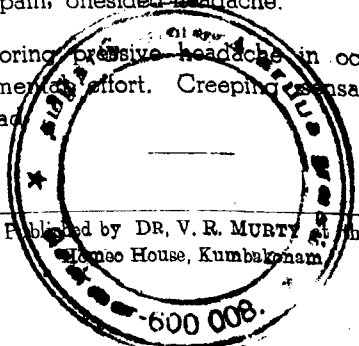
*Cocculus*: Headache as if eyes were torn out < cold air. Vertigo, fainting; Pressing frontal headache as if tightened by bandage. Increases by riding in a carriage, from eating drinking and sleeping. Cannot lift head from bed due to weakness of the neck muscles, < lying on back, evening, from thinking, light, noise > by lying still indoors.

*Coccus cacti*: Occipital headache, pain in temples extends to vertex, < washing, waking in the morning, in warm room, exertion. > lying head raised.

*Coffea cruda*: Intermittent aching at night and after eating < from hot drinks or heat, chewing; > from keeping ice-cold water in the mouth; as if a nail is being driven in head. Unusual activity of mind and body till midnight, loss of sleep, unbearable pain, onesided headache.

*Colchicum*: Boring, pressive headache in occiput morning, stooping, mental effort. Creeping sensation in forehead, over the head.

Edited Printed and Published by DR. V. R. MURTY at the Homoeopathy Press, Homeo House, Kumbakonam.



## The Merits of Homoeopathy

- (1) It is an **exact science** based on natural law.
- (2) It treats patients on the basis of totality of symptoms and **loses no time** in diagnosis and experiments.
- (3) It **removes the cause** of disease and thereby the symptoms, which serve only as a guide in the treatment.
- (4) It **can control**, modify or even abort the processes of self-limiting diseases.
- (5) It relies mostly on medicine, and **reduces the need for surgery** to negligible proportions.
- (6) It advocates the **single remedy**, and has no use for elaborate prescriptions.
- (7) It advocates the **minimum dose** e. g., a suitable dilution of the selected drug.
- (8) It stimulates the vital force and **helps Nature**, and does not create exhaustion.
- (9) It shortens sickness, restores convalescence, and has **no use for tonics**.
- (10) It is content with oral administration and has only a **little use for injections**.
- (11) It has its medicines in the form of tiny drops or sugar pills which are **liked even by children**.
- (12) It is comparatively **safe**, extremely **cheap** and very **effective**.
- (13) It makes **domestic treatment** of common ailments easy and possible.
- (14) It enables a small dispensary to be carried about in a handbag, and is **eminently suited for work in villages**.
- (15) It is the system of treatment for a **poor nation**.

## The Merits of Homoeopathy

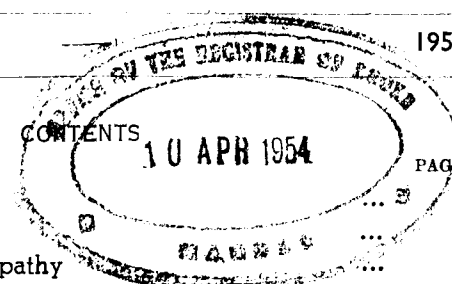
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# HOMOEOPATHY

Managing Editor: Dr. V. R. MURTY

APRIL

1954



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**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS**  
**KUMBAKONAM**

# THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. III

APRIL 1954

• BOOK. 4

## OUR CONFERENCE

The tenth of April is the birth day of our master Doctor Samuel Hahnemann. On this day this year all the homeopaths of Tamil Nad are meeting at a Conference at Homeo House, Kumbakonam to devise ways and means as to how best we can safeguard our interests in the future. It is but fitting that such a Conference must be held on the birth day of our master and it is expected that homoeopaths from all nooks and corners of our motherland will attend.

The future of homoeopathy, homoeopathic education and homoeopathic practitioners is now a clouded issue. We do not know what our Government is going to do with homoeopathy in our State. It is our duty now to bring home to them in unmistakable terms as to what we exactly want done for us. In this, it is necessary for us to join hands with one another and press our claims with the Government.

It is a happy augury that the heads of the three leading homoeopathic institutions in Tamil Nad have joined in this issue and let us hope that this spirit will continue for the benefit of the profession in the future.

The Conference opens at 10.30 A.M. on Saturday the 10th April and the popular homoeopath of Madras

*Dr. Shankar Rao Koppikar* is presiding over the deliberations. His ripe experience will be a great source of strength for us. Dr. S. Srinivasan of Tiruvarur will inaugurate the Conference and Dr. V. S. Subramaniam of Madras will unveil the portrait of Doctor Samuel Hahnemann.

The day's function will close at 8.30 P. M. with a music recital by an young but talented artist *Master Singalancheri Srinivasan* with suitable accompaniments; so we combine a little fine art also with business!

Suitable arrangements are being made for the comfort, stay and boarding of the delegates and we expect that a large number of homoeopaths will attend the session and give their valuable co-operation.

The entire expenses of the Conference is to be met by donations and so homoeopaths and delegates are requested to contribute liberally for the success of the Conference.

## THE MELUR ANNIVERSARY

The Second Anniversary of the Melur Taluk (Madura District) Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' and Sympathisers' Association was celebrated at Melur in the A. M. C. School on Sunday the 28th of last month. Dr. V. R. Murty of Kumbakonam presided over the day's function. The function was largely attended.

The programme commenced at 1-30 P. M. with prayer sung by Baby Vasantha Rajaram and Baby Alagammal. Dr. S. S. Rajaram, the Joint Secretary of the Association welcomed the president and guests. In his presidential address Dr. Murty congratulated the

Association and its members on the very useful work they are doing both to Homoeopathy and to the community. He said that much propaganda must be done amongst the people and thus make them homoeopathy-minded. He also complimented the members and the profession in their unity. After the annual report was read by the Secretary Sri N. S. Venkitachallam Iyer, B. A., B. L., Vakil, Melur, unveiled a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi.

In the unavoidable absence of Dr. K. N. Gopala Pillai, Dr. John unveiled the portrait of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann and Dr. K. Velayutham Pillay unveiled the portrait of Dr. Schussler, and gave a long speech on the merits of the Tissue Cell Salts. Dr. A. Balraj read a paper on Asthma and Dr. P. D. Durairaj spoke on the "Care of the eyes".

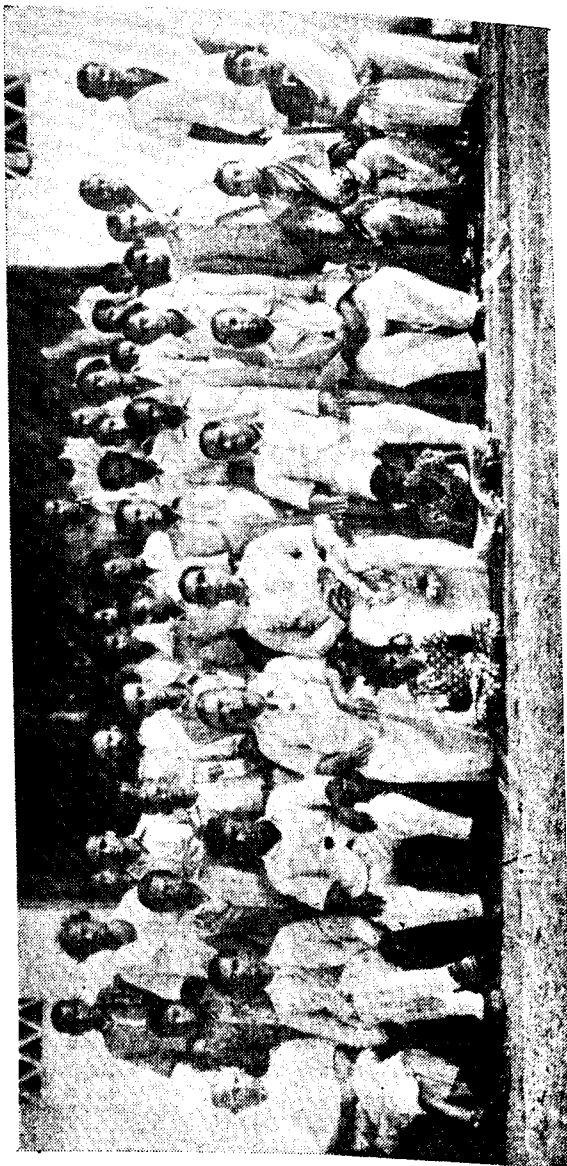
After the president's concluding remarks, Dr. A. Balraj proposed a vote of thanks. The function concluded with singing of Jana Gana Mana and group photo. \*

Dr. V. R. Murty, Director of the Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, was entertained at the Dispensary of Dr. Muruganandam at Melur (Madura District) on the evening of the 28th March, 1954. A large number of Homoeopathic Practitioners were present. ★

---

Dr. Mathews, M. D. H. of Chowghat writes that he has opened a branch of his "Chemmanur Clinic" at Kottappadi. \*

The Y. M. B's. Clinic of Dr. M. Veerabhadraiah, H. M. P. was opened by Sri Sanda Narayanappa, M. L. A., at Konakondla last month. The function was presided over by Dr. K. L. Narasimhan, L. I. M. Dr. K. V. Govindarajulu, L. M. P., Dr. C. P. Subbarayan, M. B. I. H., and Sri G. R. Lingam spoke on the occasion. The function was largely attended by the lay public.



Group photo taken on the occasion of the Second Anniversary Celebrations' of the Melur Taluk (Madura Dt.) Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' and Sympathisers Association on 28-3-54 at Melur.

## THOUGHT GEMS IN HOMOEOPATHY.

K. N. Gopala Pillai, M. A., Tallakulam, Madurai.

1. Patients who have a tendency to phthisis are subject to abscesses about the region of the rectum, that break inside or out and form complete or incomplete openings. If healed by operation or external means, the tendency is to end in chest-trouble. *Silicea* is one of the remedies that turns the constitution into order and in one to five years, the opening ceases to be necessary and it will heal.

2. When a rheumatic affection attacks the venous side of the heart and there is a sense of stuffiness, of fulness through the whole body, limbs swollen, but do not pit on pressure, face mottled, it is a serious case and may end in Bright's Disease and death.

3. An illusion is an appearance in the vision or mind which the patient knows is not true. A hallucination is a state that appears to be true. A delusion is a more advanced state, when the patient thinks it to be true and cannot be reasoned out of it.

4. It seems that the lesser physician knows of the *Materia Medica*, the oftener he gives *Sulphur* and yet it is very frequently given even by good practitioners.

5. As to the use of Key-notes I would impress on you that it is well to gather together all the symptoms with their associations. The symptoms of the whole case must be considered and then if the key-notes and characteristics and everything else cause the remedy to be well rounded out and full, and to look like a whole patient, only then is it suitable.

6. *Sulphur* is a useful remedy when the patient does not react after a prolonged disease, because of a condition in the economy, a psoric condition.

7. Cancer is an out-growth of a state in the body, and that state may come on from a succession of states. It is not one continuous condition, but the malignant state may follow the

benign. Sulphur removes these states when the symptoms agree.

8. In old cases of gout, Sulphur is a useful remedy. It is a deep acting remedy and in most instances it will keep the gout upon the extremities as its tendency is outward.

9 Sulphur, like Silicea is a dangerous medicine to give where there is structural disease in organs that are vital, especially in the lungs.

10. A remedy that is dangerous in any case ought not to be considered as indicated, even though the symptoms are similar.

11. The great mischief done by the allopaths is due to the fact that they want to cover up everything that is in the economy; they act as if ashamed of everything in the human race; whereas homoeopathy endeavours to reveal everything in the human race and to antidote those drugs that cover up, and to free those diseases that are held down.

12. Symptoms that have been suppressed must return or a cure is not possible



Dr. V. R. Murty is here seen receiving an address of welcome from some of his old students when he visited Melur on 28-3-54

## HOMOEOPATHY DID

*Dr. V. S. Ramachandra, Vedalaveni, Mysore State.*

1. Mr. R. aged 60 years had a son on whom he depended for his lively-hood. The old man was very kind towards his son. In spite of all his kindness and love, the son used to quarrel with his father and run away from home and after a few weeks he used to return home. In a month or two again the same tendency of running away. I had a chance of meeting this family.

I thought whether I could help this family. Can Homoeopathy do any good? Why not? It did, is doing and will do magic cure in all these cases.

On looking at all his symptoms and hearing that there was a heritage of Tuberculosis, I selected Tuberculinum 10-M. A dose of it was given. He didn't leave home for over than two months. Another dose of Tuberculinum C. M. was given in the second month. The son is now alright without any tendency as before and the old man is quite happy now.

• Homoeopathy can change the character of a man. It can build up persons of high character provided it is selected properly given time to work for the medicine. Don't be hasty and changing on medicines.

2. There came a mother to my clinic with her son complaining that she can no more tolerate the acts of her boy. He was a very irritable and quarrelsome boy. Irritated by the least cause, refused to be examined and wanted to run away. The boy resisted very much when he was made to open his mouth.

On referring I found that it was nothing other than Tuberculinum, the indicated remedy. A dose of it in 1-M potency was given and I asked the mother to let me know the result after two or three weeks.

After two weeks when I met her again the boy was gentle and good playing with all, with no fear of strangers or a doctor.

Is this no wonder that Homoeopathy does. These are only a few cases from a Homoeopath. But it is an everyday experience of Homoeopaths. Homoeopathy can show hundreds of such cases as witnesses to its merit to show "Like cures like" "Similia Similibus Curantur".

From the Presidential Address of  
**Dr. N. B. KHARE, M. P.**  
 at the All India Homoeopathic Convention, Chinsura Session  
 on 21st February 1954

\* \* \* \*

I was diffident and hesitating to accept this Presidentship of this All India Homoeopathic Convention, because I do not know even the ABC of Homoeopathy but the fact that our Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan recently inaugurated the Homoeopathic conference in New Delhi which I attended, encouraged me to accept this high office. I thought in my mind that if Dr. Radhakrishnan, a medicine-taking doctor, could inaugurate a Homoeopathic Conference, surely I, at least, a medicine-giving Doctor could preside over this convention. Thus I made up my mind and am here today in your midst. I know, I am incompetent to perform the task but hope to go through it by your grace and indulgence.

It is well known that there are three systems of medical treatment in vogue in this country, namely—Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. I have practised Allopathy all my life and have not dabbled in any other system. Therefore, I cannot compare the merits and demerits and the efficacy or otherwise of these systems and it is also neither proper nor necessary to do so. As a young allopath, I was narrow in my out-look, as narrow as one could be. I used to hold firmly to the view that Allopathy was the only proper and correct medical system and all the others should be consigned to the waste paper basket. But as I grew older in wisdom and experience — (Pardon

me for referring to my own wisdom) — my vision grows wider and wider and I convinced that there is a substratum of truth in other systems also. Some people say that Allopathy is the only perfectly scientific system, but as recent researches have shown, there is no perfect science in the world. For, as a result of recent researches many of the old ideas held sacrosanct in physics and chemistry had to be revised. For instance, we were taught in our college days that elements were immutable but that theory has now been exploded by the experiments in the atomic research. In the Lahore Medical College, where I learned my Medicine, our Professor of medicine used to ridicule the ancient medical system. He used to condemn the use of gold in therapeutics saying it was an inert metal and had no concern with human body. But now salts of gold are used in treating the human body, for example, SANOCRYLIN and others. They say that gold salts can also be used for snake-bite. According to me the only correct science is Mathematics, but there also the result of 'INFINITY minus INFINITY' is not 'ZERO' according to the laws of subtraction, but 'INFINITY' itself, just as India Minus Pakistan is equal to India. Atomic fission leads one to believe that there must be something in the dynamisation of drugs as practised by Homoeopaths, and triturations of drugs as practised by Ayurveda. The conception of Homoeopathy that like cures like is not new to this country. Its rudiments are found in the ATHARVA VEDA, of the Hindus. Suffice it to say that we are all on the shores of the ocean of knowledge and no one can arrogate to himself the knowledge of the entire Truth, which is always many sided.

Just as there are three systems of Medical treatment in India in vogue so also there are three religions in India

namely Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. A medical system caters for the body of the man, and its goal is cure of bodily ailments. But the mental factor in medicine should never be ignored. For the due effect one must have faith in the system that is followed and the person that follows it. Then alone optimum results can be expected. Religion caters for the soul of man and its goal is spiritual upliftment. All religions may differ in details but the goal is the same. Similarly medical systems may differ in details and do differ in details but the goal is the same. Our government is a democratic and secular government. It has no religion as a state religion and is benevolently neutral to all religions whether Hindu, Muslim or Christian and it gives full latitude to any citizen to practise and follow and to profess any religion he likes. I think the same attitude should be adopted towards all systems of medicine, whether it is Allopathy, Ayurvedic or Homoeopathy, because as said before, Faith is one of the constituents to obtain the desired effect. It stands to reason that our secular democratic government should adopt the same attitude towards these different systems of medicine. Just as although the goal is the same, Hindu, Muslim and Christian religions cannot be blended together or synthesised, similarly although the goal is one and the same Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, cannot be blended together or synthesised because their theories about causation of disease, methods of treatment and the systems they follow are all different. Each one therefore should have a free play in its own domain. I think there is no need to argue the point further. It must be conceded that Homoeopathy is a distinct system of medicine complete in its own sphere and that the whole system of Homoeopathy and the logical and intellectual approach is also different from that of Allopathy or the state recog-

nised or the regular system of medicine. Why this secular state, functioning, democratically recognises only the one system of medicine, that is allopathy, is more than I can say!

It is a recognised fact that medical relief in India is very inadequate and does not reach the masses where it is needed most. Allopathy is practically confined to urban areas and the wealthy few. Vast rural population of India cannot derive any benefit from it, as it is very dear. Even a British medical authority has said that medicine is neither an art nor a science but has become an industry. And it is needless to say wherever there is industry there is bound to be a planned capitalistic exploitation. Under these circumstances, it is very necessary that in India cheap systems of medicine should be followed at least in common simple ailments. And it is necessary to bring this fact to the notice of our benign secular government. The State of Bengal and the city of Calcutta have cared for and encouraged Homoeopathy for over a century. It is therefore in the fitness of things that an appeal should go forth to the Government from this place that the Government should not treat Homoeopathy in a step-motherly manner. The first step to move the Government is to ask them to form a Central Council of Homoeopathy corresponding to the Central Medical Council of Allopathic Doctors. It is well that this step has already been suggested by the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee and strongly recommended by the Planning Commission of India. It is the Planning Commission's desire that the country should be self-sufficient in all important necessities including medicine. I have therefore no hesitation to strongly recommend to the Government that they should give an impetus to the manufacture of original Homoeo-

pathic medicines, which are imported from America and thus save the Country from unnecessary exploitation from that quarter. Apparently the Government has not paid any serious attention to the suggestions made by Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee and the recommendations of the Planning Commission because the advice tendered by the All India Medical Council must have weighed with it. I am told that the Medical Council of India recommended to the Government of India that there should be only one system of medicine recognised in India, namely, the Modern Medicine, as in U K., Europe, and America, with a minimum standard of qualification as prescribed by the Medical Council of India. I am not at all surprised, it seems to me that vested interests must have prevailed!

Health Ministers' Conference of Provinces and States in India was held in 1950. The All India Medical Council after studying the reports of this Health Ministers' Conference urged upon the Government that a provision should be made by the Central Government in collaboration with the State Governments for the promotion of research through utilisation of modern scientific methods into the indigenous system of medicine and Homoeopathy for the incorporation of the fruits of such research into medicine. The study of indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopathy should be promoted only in the post graduate course of training. This clearly means that no system of medical treatment has any basis in this country except on the structure of Allopathy, and is clearly wrong in conception. Vested interests again, I suppose! The votaries of Homoeopathy have often times pointed out to the Medical Council of India that two systems of medicine namely Allopathy and (2) Homoeopathy can never be grouped in one class, as allied medical systems. The main basis

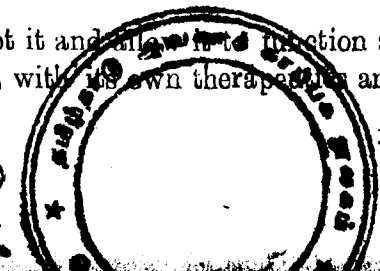
of treatment according to Homoeopathy is based on the intelligent study of its Materia Medica, Pharmacopia, Philosophy, and Organon of medicine which do not tally with the mode of Allopathic system of treatment. Homoeopathy is not another mode of therapeutic treatment as the All India Medical Council say but it is quite a different system based on its unique principle and mode of treatment is absolutely different from that of Allopathy; notwithstanding the fact that the basic sciences namely Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology, Pathology, etc., etc., are fundamentally same in both the systems. But it appears that the All India Medical Council did not give any consideration to this humble request.

The report of the Central Homoeopathy Enquiry Committee appointed by the government itself, recommends that Homoeopathy should be recognised as a separate system of medicine, for which separate institutions and hospitals should be established for training students, intending to practise Homoeopathy. But again the All India Medical Council recommended otherwise. If the latter recommendation of the Medical Council is accepted by the government, Homoeopathy in India will gradually be extinct, and medical relief will suffer to that extent. As it has been reckoned that there are about three lacs of Homoeopathic doctors in India, one can imagine the number of people who have faith in it and who follow it. Democracy demands that this system should be allowed to grow uninterrupted and independently. If the Government does not accept this as State medicine, I humbly suggest to the Government that —

- (a) they should accept it and allow it to function as a science in itself, with its own therapeutics and

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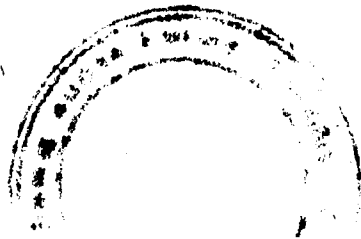
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develop, expand, improve, & exist independently, and government should help it to do so.

- (b) independent research institutes and garden of plants and herbs should be established. Drugs should be proven and Government should help opening Hospitals, Schools and Colleges in each state of the Union of India.
- (c) there should be a uniformity of education syllabus, fixation of minimum educational qualifications for admission of students in Homoeopathic educational institutions, and that should be Matriculation, or School final or Intermediate in Science.
- (d) Homoeopathic graduates should be given the same status and privileges as other medical graduates by the Universities of India who should take in their jurisdiction the Homoeopathic teaching institutions as those of Allopathy.
- (e) there should be a separate register also, for Homoeopaths just as there is for Allopaths or Ayurvedis in some provinces and the registered Homoeopathic practitioners should have the same status as that of the registered Allopaths.

I hold that these demands are moderate and legitimate and if you stand united in these days of democracy and secularism, nobody will be able to prevent you from achieving them. I wish you Godspeed and early success in your endeavours.



VANDE MATARAM

HOMOEOPATHY

## A STUDY ON DUCTLESS GLANDS AND WHAT THEY DO.

(Dr. T. V. S. Krishnan)

As important as is the seminal secretion, the internal secretion (Hormone) is even more vital to the individual for the well being of both the mind and the body and for which the proper adjustment of the various systems, one to the other is essential. For instance, growth takes place in the human body up to about the age of eighteen, after which time there is a gradual slowing down combined with a simultaneous development of the sex organs.

In order that these two processes, may not become disproportionate, i. e. the sexual development may not take place too quickly and growth stop too early or vice versa -the body is provided with a series of glands known as the endocrine system. These glands have the peculiar characteristic of pouring their secretions straight into the blood, instead of opening into a particular organ by means of a duct. For this reason they are known as the ductless or endocrine glands.

A man may be sterile—that is, incapable of becoming a father—and still be a fine physical specimen of manhood, with an equally vigorous mentality.

A man, however, who lacks the internal sexual secretion, whether congenitally, through disease, or deprivation by surgical operation, loses the source of the physical attributes of manhood and psychic maturity.

The sexual hormone determines the shading of the characteristic masculine development or lack of it. If the

hormone is deficient in quality or quantity, or is absent the man tends toward the secondary physical attributes of the women, with the corresponding psychic disposition. That is, he is inclined to narrow shoulders, and broad hips, rounded breasts, lack of beard, layers of fat underneath the skin instead of a more muscular development, a high pitched voice, effeminate features, mannerisms and idiosyncrasies.

The endocrine glands as a whole determine the specific type of each one's personality, the shape and growth of the skeleton, the character of the teeth, the distribution of the flesh, the colour of the eyes, hair and complexion and numerous other phases of our physiological being. The hormones from the ductless glands, because of their influence on the body, are also partly responsible for what we conveniently term the temperament of a person. For example, a slight over-functioning of the thyroid is characterised by vivacity; while an underfunctioning gives a corresponding dullness.

The following are the most important ductless glands essential for the well-being of an individual:

[a] The Thyroid; [b] The Parathyroids; [c] The Pituitary; [d] The Adrenals or Suprarenals; [e] The Thymus; [f] The Pineal; [g] The islets of Langerhans [h] The Gonads [the testes and the ovaries which in themselves act as ductless glands].

**THE THYROID:** The Thyroid consists of a pair of oval shaped bodies, weighing about one ounce and located at the frontal base of the neck, astride the wind-pipe near the larynx, on each side of the "Adam's apple". Its secretion has been named **THYROXIN**. It is particularly concerned with energy production.

Thyroxin contains iodine. When the thyroid secretion is increased the thyroxin stimulates the sympathetic nervous system probably by acting on the suprarenal medulla. Together these stimulate the liver to liberate glycogen, which circulates as glucose. The thyroid is in close relationship with the other ductless glands, especially the suprarenal, pituitary, pancreas and ovary. In health it enlarges at puberty, during menstruation, sexual excitement, pregnancy lactation, and in the presence of most acute specific fevers, notably rheumatic fever.

When the thyroid fails to develop normally, part of the thyroid tissue may be left at the base of the tongue. There it forms a painless, soft swelling in the mid-line, which may not attract notice until it enlarges at puberty or later. If the swelling be removed, myxoedema or hypothyroidism will follow; if the physician realise the nature of the swelling, this error will be avoided.

A diminution of the function of the thyroid is the essential feature in two diseases, namely, cretinism [a condition of dwarfism and deformity, attended by mental imbecility] and Myxoedema [an insidious disease evidenced by weakness, lethargy, and other manifestations of deficiency in the metabolic process of the body]. Increased or disordered thyroid secretion gives rise to profound disturbance of the general health and neuro-vascular irritation [Grave's disease].

When the thyroid is over-active the burning up of the carbohydrates in the body goes on much too fast. The person loses weight and the heart is over-taxed. Finally, the thyroid gland becomes exhausted, when collapse or death results.

During an operation, the thyroid has been\* totally removed in an attempt to cure goitre [a tumour on the forepart of the throat]. After its removal the patient gradually became bald, stupid, thick-skinned and pot-bellied showing that a very vital mechanism had been interfered with. It was discovered that the giving of iodine or alternatively thyroid extract in small doses could better this condition brought about by the removal of the thyroid.

In countries such as New Zealand and Switzerland where the soil is deficient in iodine, the thyroid cannot produce sufficient thyroxin and goitre develops. In Switzerland it is obligatory to mix minute quantities of iodine in the table salt as a corrective for the deficiency.

THE PARATHYROIDS, four tiny glands about the size of a wheat grain, situated near the tips of the thyroid. They control the lime metabolism in the body, and influence the excitability of nerve and muscle.

When the parathyroids have been accidentally removed in an operation on the thyroid, it has been found that after five or six days, tetanus or severe cramp of all the muscles attacked the patient. Death shortly followed. The blood was discovered to be seriously deficient in its calcium content and this was the cause of the tetanus.

THE PITUITARY, a small body, weighing about one-sixth of an ounce and shaped rather like a flattened cherry, is situated at the base of the brain, behind the root of the nose. It is divided into two parts, anterior and posterior. The secretion of the former regulates the skeletal growth of the body, while the secretion of the latter (pituotrin) controls the tone of the nerve cells, the involuntary muscles, the brain and sex organs, etc.

The Pituitary has two lobes, each with three distinct functions. The posterior lobe regulates the flow of urine, causes a contraction of the uterus in parturition and has a certain influence on the blood pressure. The anterior lobe regulates growth, controls sexual development and has a slightly stimulating effect on milk production. Although the secretion, comparable to the thyroxin in the thyroid, has not yet been isolated chemically it is thought to be some kind of protein.

The best understood function of the pituitary is its regulation of growth. Under-functioning of the pituitary leads to dwarfism and sexual under-development known as infantilism. Over-functioning during early youth leads to gigantism. There is a case on record of a boy of eleven who weighed two hundred and fifty pounds and who was about nine feet high. A recorded case of dwarfism is that of a girl of nine and a half who was only thirty-five and a half inches tall and who weighed twenty-seven and a half pounds.

When either under - or over-functioning takes place, there is also sexual under-development. If, after maturity is reached, the anterior lobe of the pituitary begins to function excessively, the condition known as ACROMEGALY is brought about. Only those parts still capable of, growth i. e. the hands, the feet, the face, especially the chin and nose are affected. The features become coarsened and enlarged and the hands and feet grow excessively big.

When the hormone from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland is insufficiently secreted, an obese condition is brought about.

In addition to the specific functions of the pituitary gland it also exerts an influence on the thyroid, the

adrenals and the gonads, though to what extent is not yet fully understood. In one sense its role can be compared to that of the brain in its relation to the nervous system. For it is the dominant gland of the endocrine system.

THE ADRENALS [OR SUPRARENALS) are two small glands shaped like a cocked hat, set astride the kidneys, and are about one-seventh of the weight of the thyroid. The outer portion of each gland is called the CORTEX, and the inner portion the MEDULLA, or core. The secretion of the adrenals is called ADRENIN, or ADRENALIN. These are the glands of combat, and control energy production to meet emergencies. They are the physiological source of "second-wind."

The adrenals have the fourfold function of regulating blood pressure, of regulating the supply of glucose or blood sugar, of counteracting fatigue, and of influencing normal sexual development. The blood pressure is regulated by the action of the hormone adrenalin, from the adrenal glands, upon the capillaries; this makes them contract. Incidentally this is one means by which the body temperature is regulated.

The adrenalin acts on the glycogen in the liver, and the glycogen is turned into glucose or blood-sugar. When an extract of the adrenals is injected into a normal person, he becomes much more active and less liable to fatigue. The influence of the adrenals on sexual development is as yet imperfectly understood, but their work is thought to be connected with that of the pituitary.

THE THYMUS, the "gland of childhood" is located in the chest, astride the wind-pipe. Its function in childhood seems to be to prevent too rapid growth and too early

maturity of the organism. With the approach of adolescence it atrophies (i. e. shrunken or wasted.)

THE PINEAL, a cone-shaped gland in the head, behind and above the pituitary. Its secretion is believed to influence sex and brain development, puberty and adolescence.

THE ISLETS OF LANGERHANS are areas, acting as ductless glands, which are distributed throughout the pancreas. The pancreas ["sweetbreads"] is located within the abdomen near the solar plexus. It produces both an internal and external secretion. Its internal secretion is INSULIN, which has received much publicity in connection with the treatment of diabetes. The function of the pancreas is the control of sugar from the liver. Atrophy or improper functions of this gland, preventing the storage of sugar in the liver, makes it impossible for the body to burn up blood sugar (glycogen) for its energy. This is the condition known as diabetes mellitus. It has been compared to leaking coal bin, which deprives the furnace of sufficient fuel to generate the steam required to run the engine.

Since the tissues do not get enough glucose, they become undernourished and are not able to function properly. The patient grows weaker and weaker, since he is unable to utilise the carbohydrates in the food. With the discovery of insulin it has become a comparatively simple matter to cure diabetes by injection.

THE GONADS [THE TESTES AND THE OVARIES which in themselves act as ductless glands].

THE TESTES or testicles are a pair of flat, oval shaped bodies, about one and a half inches in length, enclosed in a sac of thin muscular tissue called the scrotum. The

average weight of a testicle is about half-an ounce. Each testes is composed of a net work of very fine convoluted tubes—the TUBILI SEMINIFERI—throughout which blood vessels are distributed. Its function is to prepare the principal elements of the sexual secretion, or semen, of which the most vital constituents are the spermatozoa, the male germ cells. During fetal life, while the unborn baby is in its mother's womb, the testes develop within the abdominal cavity just below the kidneys. They gradually descend from this position until, at about the eighth month, they pass out of the pelvis and into the scrotum. Usually men with undescended testicles—a condition known as CRYPTORCHIDISM—are sterile, although there are exceptional cases in which fertility is evinced. The sterility is due, not so much to the position of the testicles, but to the fact that when undescended they are generally imperfectly developed and therefore do not secrete and function properly. When one testicle only is descended—a condition known as MONORCHIDISM—the person may be as fertile and as virile as a completely normal man with two testicles in the scrotum. Undescended testicles may be placed in their position by surgery. Sometimes the undescended testicle becomes a source of disease and its removal is desirable.

The internal secretion (as distinguished from the semen) of the testes is produced in the INTERSTITIAL glands or tissue, meaning "spaces between." These glands are so closely interwoven with the tissue producing the external secretion (semen) that it is only in later years they have been differentiated, although the double nature of the testes have been known for a long time—since the early experiments in castrating animals and birds.

The interstitial glands are made up of small islets of large cells held together by connective tissue and are located between the seminal fluid-producing tubes. These cells are known as the CELLS OF LEYDIG, from their discoverer.

Whereas the spermatic fluid of the seminal glands is carried out of the body by way of the genito-urinary canal, the hormone of the interstitial gland is poured directly into the blood.

THE OVARIES: of the female—the egg or ova-producing glands—correspond to the testicles of the male. In the adult woman, they are about the size of an almond shell, being approximately three-quarters of an inch wide and one-third of an inch thick and weigh from one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce.

They are situated in the upper part of the pelvic cavity, one on each side of the uterus. They are more or less enclosed within the fringed extremities of the fallopian tubes, and are held in place principally by the broad ligament of the uterus, which fold around them.

As in the case of the testicles of the male, they are first formed higher up in the abdomen—just below the kidneys—but before birth descend to their normal position.

The ovaries are already filled with undeveloped eggs at about 100,000 in number, but in the course of their development, there are left only about 30,000 at puberty. The balance have been used up as nourishment for those that remain. But of these many thousands, only a few hundred ever become ripe and capable of sowing into a new life. One ovum for every 28 days during the normal

reproductive life of a woman—about thirty years—would be approximately 400 in all. The ovum was first discovered in 1827.

The ovary has a double structure, of which the central part is reddish in colour, and soft and spongy in texture, consisting chiefly of blood vessels. The cortex or outer layer is grey in colour and of fine texture, being composed of connective tissue. This is the essential part as the OVISACS or GRAAFIAN FOLLICLES in which the ova are contained and developed—are located in it. Each of these ovisacs which are in various stages of development contains an OVULE, as the unfertilised ovum is specifically termed.

The follicles were first discovered by De Graaf, a Delft physician in 1672, from whom they derive their name. Until the time of puberty the Graafian follicles, with their tiny ova, are in practically, a dormant condition. But with the beginning of puberty, when the sexual organisation turn from a latent to an active state, the ovaries become correspondingly active.

Ovulation consists in the bi-fortnightly maturation and expulsion of a ripe ovum. Each ovum measures from one two hundredth and fortieth to one-hundredth and twentieth of an inch in diameter, and is a potential life, requiring only contact with the male sperm cell in the proper environment to quicken it into being. The outer transparent wall of the cell substance of the yoke is a nucleus called the germinal vesicle. This contains a minute substance termed the GERMINAL SPOT, which is the life-producing element of the ovum.

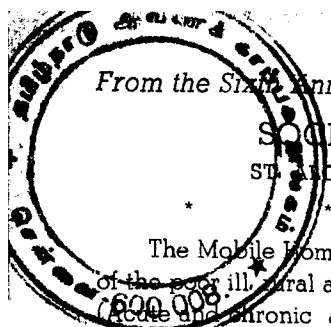
Another process connected with the reproductive life of woman also takes place once a month, or more accurately

every twenty-eight days, namely menstruation. While the latter is closely associated with ovulation, it is not a part of the identical process.

The hormone known as OESTRIN regulates the process of menstruation and ovulation. When a ripe ovum is fertilized, the shed Graafian follicle grows out into a body called CORPUS LUTEUM. This then secretes a hormone called LUTEUM, which inhibits or prevents further ovulation and further therefore menstruation. It also stimulates the mammary glands to secrete milk.

In pregnant woman, oestrin and another hormone similar to that from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland are excreted in considerable amounts in the urine. This fact has been used to ascertain during the first weeks whether a woman is pregnant or not. This is the only real test, since all other indications are but conjecture.

Much work is still being done on the problem of endocrine glands and latest experiments have proved that administration of the male hormone produced in the testes, known as TESTOSTERONE and in the female ovaries, known as ESTRONE and ESTRADIOL, either orally or by injections, can add a new lease on the lives of old and decrepit human beings and thus overcome the symptoms of old age.



From the Sixth Annual Report of the

**SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE**  
ST. ANTONY'S COLLEGE, MANGALORE

The Mobile Homoeo Dispensary continued to go to the relief of the poor ill, rural and urban—treated successfully over 120— (Acute and chronic ailments of various types). Two fortnightly doses cured a child from "eating earth". One dose cured facial herpes in one—one month's treatment cured many from Asthma. The magic of the minimum dose demonstrated clearly in many a case, has deflected many educated and illiterate persons to take to this cheap and sure system of treatment. Our President and Homoeo-Medical Practitioner Mr. A. C. Mathai M. A. has never slackened in this purely humanitarian work.

Dr. Kouvekodekar, L. C. P. S., a good Homoeopath, continued to be our Consulting Doctor. His experience and sure directions were freely available to us. Our thanks to him in this humane work.

This Mobile Homoeopathic Dispensary could have gone to the regular relief of the poor ill, in many more villages if a small van was made available for the purpose. It would indeed be a boon to hundreds of the poor if some generous friend or the Government could find some way of helping in the matter because there are good Homoeo Doctors ready to help if there is conveyance.

*The Secretary, Cuddalore Homoeopathy Association, Cuddalore writes:—*

An extra-ordinary meeting of the Association was held on Wednesday the 3rd March, 1954 at 4-30 p. m. under the presidency of Sri N. Srinivasa Iyer, at the new premises of the Association. In declaring open of the new premises of the Association, Dr. Joseph stressed the need for combined action for the advancement of Homoeopathy. Sri S. Ranganathachariar, Advocate, gave a demonstration of various asanas. Sri Doraisamy Iyengar spoke on "Respiratory diseases and their treatment in Homoeopathy". It was resolved to celebrate the birth-day of Dr. Hahnemann in April. The meeting was largely attended.

Edited, Printed & Published by Dr. V. R. MURTY, at the Homoeopathy Press, Homeo House, Kumbakonam.

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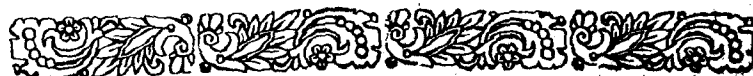
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# HOMOEOPATHY



Managing Editor: Dr. V. R. MURTY

MAY

1954

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# THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. III

MAY

BOOK 5

## OUR CONFERENCES.

### THE TAMILNAD CONFERENCE

The All Tamilnad Homoeopathic Conference, 1954 was held at the specially put up decorated pandal in the grounds of the "Homeo House", Kumbakonam, on the 10th April last. The day (10th April) has a great significance for Homoeopaths since it happens to be the birth day of the Master and Founder of the system of Homoeopathy and this year it was the 199th birth day of the master. The birth day celebrations of Dr. Hahnemann synchronised with the conference. A large number of delegates both gentlemen and ladies from all over Tamilnad had arrived and as such it was considered that this is one of the homoeopathic conferences in recent years to which hundreds of delegates attended.

From the morning delegates began to arrive at the Pandal and after registration and introductions the Conference commenced at 10-30 A. M. as scheduled, with prayer sung by *Kumari Charubala* and *Baby Indubala*. Before the proceedings actually commenced, the All Tamilnad Homoeopathic Association of Trichy presented addresses to *Dr. V. R. Murty*, *Dr. V. S. Subramaniam* and *Dr. S. Srinivasan* which were read by *Dr. G. L. Prakasan* on behalf of the Association.

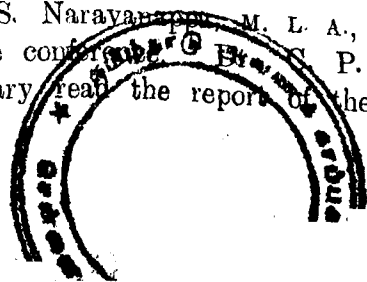
Dr. V. R. Murty, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and chief guests. Dr. John of Trichy read the messages received. Dr. S. Srinivasan of Tiruvarur declared the conference open. After Dr. V. S. Subramaniam of Madras unveiled the portrait of *Dr. Samuel Hahnemann*, the president *Dr. Koppikar* delivered his presidential address (Extracts from the presidential address are printed elsewhere in this issue).

The evening sessions commenced at 3 P. M. Various delegates spoke on Homoeopathy and allied subjects, chief among them being Drs. A. Vasudevan, S. Ratnasabapathy, Alagappa Annamalai, Srimathi M. A. Soundaram, U. Packkianathan, N. R. Dakshinamoorthy, T. V. Manikam, A. L. P. Swamy, P. K. Sekaran, Srimathi M. S. Pattammal and A. Muniratnam. After the president's concluding speech Dr. John proposed a vote of thanks. There was a Tea Party and a Music Performance by Master S. Srinivasan with suitable accompaniments.

### THE RAYALASEEMA HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

The above conference was held at Konakondla, under the presidentship of Dr. M. Guru Raju, L. M. P., Post Graduate of Homoeopathy (U. S. A.) and a member of the Homoeopathic Committee, Government of Andhra. Dr. M. Veerabhadraiah welcomed the gathering. Dr. K. V. Govindarajulu, L. M. P., Vice President read the messages received. Sri S. Narayanappa, M. L. A., Uravakonda, inaugurated the conference. Dr. P. Subbarayan, General Secretary read the report of the Association.

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HOMOEOPATHY

Dr. P. Thippeswamy, office secretary presented a portrait of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann to the Association, which was unveiled by Dr. M. Guru Raju; Dr. C. Rama Rao, Dr. G. Nanjundasanna, Dr. K. Venkaiah, Dr. C. V. Narasimhachar, Sri S. L. Kanthan, B.A., B.T., and Sri K. M. N. Rao were the delegates who also spoke.



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*Extract from the*

## Presidential Address

Dr. Shankar Rao P. Koppikar, Madras  
at All Tamil Nad Homoeopathic Conference  
on 10-4-1954

Dear Friends and Brother Homoeopaths:

"It is indeed my proud privilege to preside over this august assembly and join in the celebrations of a great day, the 199th birth day of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy.

"No one will deny the fact that the great discovery of this genius, which developed into a complete system of medicine, is becoming more and more popular through the length and breadth of India. It is not due to its cheapness alone, though that is a boon to this poor country, but its wonderful efficacy in serious and dangerous conditions, where so many lives have been saved. Grateful patients, their friends and relatives have joined and spread the message of this blessing further".

After tracing the life history of Hahnemann and the spread of the Homoeopathic System of Medicine during his life time Dr. Koppikar said:

"In India Homoeopathy first came to Calcutta - then after a number of years Father Muller with his charitable institute at Mangalore spread the knowledge of this great boon to millions.

In America, where the Government allowed the Homoeopathic Colleges to be founded and issue degrees, great institutions grew and some hospitals have a bed strength of more than 5000. But recently the American Medical Association, an all-powerful body of the dominant school, has practically destroyed the thing by putting such restrictions that the colleges must teach only Allopathy and practically no Homoeopathy.

In India we must learn from the experiences here and in other countries. One most important thing is this, we must have full confidence in our system - and we must have our individuality. Otherwise we will perish, submerged by the well-meaning but ill-advised helpers from other schools.

In Bengal there have been famous Homoeopathic institutions which taught Homoeopathy wonderfully well. The students when they came out had knowledge of their science and confidence in themselves and their wonderful remedies. It was no doubt true they were not taught surgery, midwifery, anatomy etc., to the M. B. B. S. standard. But they never professed to be surgeons nor gynecologists nor master dissectors. They claimed they were Homoeopaths and people who went to them for treatment knew what to expect. As a matter of fact any Homoeopath who even had an injection syringe was doubted.

This Homoeopathic system is wonderful and vast. It is almost like our Hinduism. What is Hinduism? Is there a religion like that? A man worships only ghosts, trees, sun, snake etc., and still he is a Hindu. Another one worships stone images - a third one does not believe in idolatry. There may be some who are believing in one God, and still others who believe in every thing - some absolute Nastikas. They are all Hindus. But the Highest Vedantis, the greatest saints, never deny the Hinduism of others who may be of lower grade in knowledge or philosophy.

In our system, every one who believes in a law of cure is a Homoeopath, even if he is only a patient, provided he understands the scientific basis of it. One day even that patient will like to experiment with a few of these drugs and satisfy himself. He is a budding physician. The greatest names in Homoeopathy started as laymen. It is the greatness of the system, the magnanimity of its adherents that gave these healers their rightful place and recognition. After all, curing is an art. Why should we not recognise it only because the artist has not passed from a Government recognised art school? All Homoeopaths the world over revere the name of Count Von Bouninghausen, the sage of Munster. He is one of the Immortals.

In India many famous Homoeopaths either started as amateurs or learnt the science from amateurs. One of the foremost Homoeopaths in Calcutta was Dr. Tarik Nath Palit, who used to be paid Rs. 64/- for consultation while even an M. D. or M. R. C. P. could not claim more than half of this. He had never been to any college. The gentleman who was the guru of Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar, was only a Zamindar, Bhaduri by name. Though Dr. Sarkar was the 2nd M. D. of Calcutta University, he had the highest regard for the vast knowledge of his guru. So, let me repeat, in our Homoeopathy we never under-estimate or over-estimate the person's knowledge of the subject simply by his birth or college education or status. Even if he is a Govt. servant, a poor teacher, a small compounder he may, at least for a particular or given case, cure a serious case of appendicitis by a common remedy called Bryonia - and at least for that case, he may know more than a surgeon who does not know Bryonia. And these remedies are so wonderful sometimes, they will cure even conditions which are supposed to be incurable. My uncle once had an unique experience. A gentleman, one Gowda of his town had been treated and operated a number of times by the Civil surgeon at Karwar, the district headquarters of North Kanara. After 3 or 4 serious operations the surgeon found that the case was one Sarcoma in the region of the groin and that it was incurable. He advised the patient to go to Miraj, a famous place with a mission hospital, immediately, as otherwise he would die within a short time. The patient was too weak and moreover was afraid of further agonies of operations and decided to go home to die. My uncle, a forest ranger and a Govt. servant, in that place, saw him. He was of course not bothered by the frightful name of the disease. He found the Gowda badly constipated, sweating a lot on back of head and soles of feet and palms. With a few more details, he decided to try Silica (Common sand) in C. M. potency. The whole wound healed - the patient recovered completely within a month. He presented my uncle with a big gold ring.

There is a story after this. The Govt. doctor of that place had complained to the D. M. O. about the Homoeopathic activities of my uncle. You know Govt. servants are precluded from giving homoeopathic medicines. The civil surgeon came down for an

enquiry. He sent word to my uncle to come to the Govt. dispensary. My uncle knew about this and refused to see him there but saw him later in the traveller's bungalow. In the midst of conversation, talk came about Mr. Gowda, a prominent citizen of that place. The Civil Surgeon said "Oh! that poor man. I told him he had Sarcoma and he would not live if he did not go to Miraj. He was a fool and went home. Most probably he is dead now". My uncle said "I am sorry you are mistaken. He had to live, that was why he came to Siddhapur. You must know he is quite cured now. I have cured him". The surgeon would not believe it. My uncle showed him to the ring and that very Gowda went and saw the surgeon and do you know what the civil surgeon said? "I must have been mistaken in my diagnosis. It could not have been Sarcoma". That is the way with some allopaths.

Any way I am glad after so many years that civil surgeon who is still alive, believes in homoeopathy and that Govt. doctor, a sworn enemy of my uncle is giving only homoeopathic medicines in the Govt. hospital.

I have taken some time over this case because the homoeopaths' only qualification was his study of Materia Medica which was vast, his knowledge of the science and art and his faith in the remedy. The cure it was that was important. The surgeon, an M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S., could not cure this case. I need not tell you how this case spread the fame of homoeopathy and my uncle.

Nowadays, with all the spread of Homeopathic system, evil things are coming over us. The biggest evil is the petty jealousies and rivalry within the the Homoeopathic school. It may be the financial aspect of the homoeopathic practice — or it may be other things. But one thing you will see very commonly - Homoeopaths do not love each-other nor respect each-other, so much. There is a caste system that is developing within our ranks. You all know that the Govts. of various states formulated various plans regarding Homoeopathy. The Central Govt. appointed a commission to enquire about homoeopathy. Their questions were very interesting. The answers from the various institutions and organisations were more illuminating. Every one wanted the Govt. to recognise and control homoeopathy. The point was recognise what and whom?

People whose qualification was L. M. P. but who professed to practice homoeopathy said that they ought to be registered. Calcutta qualified people said that that was the absolute minimum qualification. People whose only qualification was the number of years of practice, said things according to their convenience. For example, a man with 10 years practice, said that that should be the minimum. A person of three years practice said that that was the barest minimum, and so on. The mere word recognition and registration split our ranks and what was the result? The ultimate recommendations were not pleasing to any one. At least now let us be wise. Let us not quarrel about the petty things. A good Homoeopath can never be hidden, whether he is registered or not. A bad one can never make anything, inspite of diplomas and degrees.

I do not know, what we as a conference decide on this matter of recognition. Personally I feel like the blind beggar who prayed God Shiva. The Lord was pleased and asked for one single boon. This beggar said "Oh Lord !, I would like to see with my own eyes the crowning as kings of my two grandsons. I would like Homoeopathy to be the official system of treatment in all Hospitals and Medical colleges in India, at least side by side with the sister systems of Allopathy, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani. I am sure there is vast scope for these in our country and believe it or not our Materia Medica can certainly enrich the armamentarium of the other systems as it has already been done. And I must say that we have a lot to study and learn from the researches of brilliant scientists of the other systems. Let there be a happy rivalry and mutual appreciation. Ultimately all Medical Sciences accept this fact that it is this wonderful human body, that marvellous, self - preserving and repairing apparatus that really gets rid of the disease. Any drug is useless in a dead body. So any system that aids nature to heal will help. As Homoeopaths let us know our strength and weakness and admire in others their good points. In this way alone there is scope for our progress. Let us try to master other branches of medicine so that we need not beg help from others.

Here I cannot but pay respects to a great homoeopath, Dr. Masurker of North Kanara of Bombay State who died recently at

the age of 70 or so. He was a small land - holder, who learnt homoeopathy from his uncle at the age of 18 and set up practice at a taluk town called Kumta. After two years, during the delivery of his wife, there was some difficulty and he requested the Municipal Doctor to come and help him. That gentleman made fun of this doctor who did not know midwifery and refused to come. The child died but luckily the wife recovered. This young man went back to his village and for two years studied midwifery by himself got a dummy made got various types of forceps and practiced on the dummy. After two years he went back to Kumta and set up his practice again, and his success in midwifery was so great that he was called in consultation by many allopathic doctors in case of difficulty. His homoeopathic practice was vast but his real fame was as an able obstetrician.

Lives of great men all remind us,  
We can make our lives sublime;  
And departing leave behind us  
Foot-prints on the sands of Time.

Whatever may be ones birth, in an allopathic college Homoeopathic college or otherwise, let us all be brothers, and try to make ourselves the best physicians. Let me close the speech with a quotation from our great Master Hahnemann: "When we have to do with an art whose aim is saving of human lives, any neglect to make ourselves thorough masters of it becomes a crime".

May the blessings of Samuel Hahnemann and all his great disciples help us in furthering the noble cause of Homoeopathy.

#### **RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE ALL TAMIL NAD HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE HELD AT KUMBAKONAM ON 10-4-54**

1. This Conference requests all Homoeopaths to organize and form District Associations and have the same affiliated to a Central Association and to have monthly meetings to discuss cases and to exchange knowledge and experience.

2. This Conference opposes the contemplated move of the Madras Government to train medical assistants in

Allopathic medicine as these people will also prescribe costly allopathic medicines like the regular allopathic doctors. Thus the idea of supplying cheap medical aid to the Villages will not be effective and our poor rural population will not be able to meet costly medical treatment. Therefore this Conference recommends to Government to give Homoeopathic medical training under this scheme.

3. This Conference condemns the recent orders of the Government which cancelled the original G. O. of 1934 by which local boards were allowed to open homoeopathic dispensaries. For want of medical men so many rural dispensaries remain closed today while a number of Homoeopathic Doctors are available for this service. It is therefore urged upon the Government to resume the original G. O. and to help the people to get proper treatment.

4. This Conference requests the Government to make arrangements to start a full fledged homoeopathic College in this state

5. This Conference welcomes the new Premier Mr. Kamaraj Nadar and expresses its Joy on the decision of Mr. Nadar to accept the Chief Ministership of the state. Since he is a person greatly interested in the welfare of the rural population, it is hoped that he will take steps to recognize homoeopathy for the medical relief of the Villages.

## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

By

Dr. M. GURU RAJU,

AT THE ROYALASEEMA HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

On 21st APRIL 1954

Gentlemen and Ladies,

It is not necessary to elaborately repeat the history of Homoeopathy as it is well known to every body its origin in Germany founded by the Great man - Dr. Samuel Hahnemann and its spread in America and England. In all the countries over the world, the most successful and eminent Homoeopathic Physicians are those who were physicians of highest qualifications in so called modern system of medicine. We have to feel proud to know that our India is standing today as the largest continent where Homoeopathy is being practiced in leaps and bounds. This must convince the people and the Government about the efficacy and usefulness of Homoeopathy.

### *Scientific basis of Homoeopathy :*

The scientific basis of Homoeopathy was proved beyond doubt by many eminent men and physicians of high repute. I, once again try to vindicate Homoeopathy as the Rational Medical Therapeutics based on the principle of "SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR." This principle by various experiments is proved to be universal. It is very remarkable to note that a remedy which being not the same as to produce the disease at

the same time it is the most similar in its capacity to produce an identical disease. It is marvellous to think that our great Dr. Hahnemann in these days of ignorance and lack of modern concept of science was able to involve idea of 'Spacial lay out.'

The two main principles of Homoeopathy may be once again stated by me which were well known to you all :—

(1) About the drug and the dose: These, I do not want to deal elaborately as every one of you know them well. Straight away, I mention that the Homoeopathic medicine is a potentised infinitesimal. The drug is reduced in bulk and made more active by a special process of potentisation. Till recently, this was not appreciated by medical world and scientists. Dr. Boyd by his emanometer has demonstrated drug activity even in 10. M. Attempts were made to demonstrate drug activity even in higher potences in Boyd laboratories. Even eminent physicians in modern medicine announced that drug action in small and infinitesimal doses will be finer and some times opposite to the action of drug in big doses.

(2) About the single drug and repetition of doses: Under any circumstances the drugs should not be mixed though some of the compounds are proved as single one like Calcarea. Sulph, Merc. Aur. Iod, etc.

The action of the drugs were not proved by experimentation upon poor innocent animals as in the other system of medicine, but upon healthy individuals (human beings.) Many crores of rupees are spent for so called laboratory tests to conduct experiments. But, Dr. Hahnemann found out the simple method of proving. He proved many drugs upon himself and his trusted

friends thereby expelling the doubts that provings though temporary derange health as a result of reaction afterwards will make provers stronger and prolong life consequently. These fundamental principles of Homoeopathy must convince any one of the scientific basis of it.

Another important feature of Homoeopathy in treatment is its giving importance to the altered mental condition, heredity and the environment. While some people who are in power in the Health department and some eminent medical men like Dr. Sen are decrying the Homoeopathic system of medicine and its principles at the same time, are slowly adopting the same principles. Hitherto the modern system of medicine based its treatment chiefly upon the pathological condition of every part of the body. Consequently specialising the different organs like ear, nose, throat, lungs heart and liver etc., was encouraged. But this kind of specialization too did not do much good to the suffering humanity. They viewed the man composed of so many organs which are independent in their action. But now a new method of treatment called Psychio treatment is introduced which is a pure imitation of Homoeopathy. Here I am glad to inform you that Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India, who inaugurated the third All India Homoeopathic Congress at Delhi in November last stated in his address the superiority of Homoeopathy to other systems of medicine lies in the fact that it views the man as a whole and gives importance to the altered mental conditions.

#### *The present position of Homoeopathy:*

Gentlemen, Homoeopathy is being accused and its practitioners are looked down by medical men of modern

system of medicine and some of the eminent men of power in the Government by reason of its being practiced by many people who have not got any academic training. Even the Health Minister, Government of India has not any respect for such practitioners. But it is a fact that most of the practitioners in Homoeopathy are only people without any academic qualification. No doubt they are doing much service in the villages. I am definitely of opinion that in future Homoeopathy should be practiced by people who are trained in institutions. With this object in view, a college was started in Andhra as "The Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital" in 1945 at Gudivada. Its course in the college is four years and half an year of interim course. This is recognised by the Government of India as one of the 6 colleges to be upgraded. It was visited by many eminent people like Surgeon General with the Government of Madras and many Ministers. The Government of Madras allowed contributions by Local bodies and now I am very glad to say that the Government of Andhra have given a token grant to the college and hospital. The award of Diplomas to the graduates of the college is now under the active consideration of the Government. The Government of India appointed a Committee consisting of 5 non official-members from all over India. They are: Dr. Muzumdar of Calcutta, Dr. Dhaweli of Bombay, Dr. Diwan Jaichand of Delhi, Dr. Saxena of Delhi and myself from South India. The official member is one Dr. Pandit and Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, The Director General of Health Services, Government of India is the president. In the three sittings they made certain recommendations the most important are:—

1. The Government of India are definitely of opinion that there should be only one course – the degree course, the admission for which is the intermediate with science group. The existing colleges which deserve to be upgraded are only six of which the Gudivada College is one. But an anomalous position has arisen that is while our Government of India are definitely of opinion that there should be only one degree course in all systems of medicine at the same time they are introducing in modern medicine two years course, calling it auxiliary medical service while they are condemning quackery in all systems of medicine at the same time by establishing auxiliary medical service, they are creating many medical quacks. Another anomalous feature is that many provincial Governments want to start institutions in Homoeopathy and Ayurveda with two – years course. I do not know how the views of the India Government and the provincial Government which are so divergent can be reconciled.

2. The Committee recommended Registration of existing Homoeo practitioners having seven years standing practice though they have no academic qualifications.

3. Other recommendations are regarding drug control and research in Homoeopathy.

I am glad to tell you that our Andhra Government not only gave some token grant to the college and hospital, but also appointed a committee of Homoeopathy consisting of three members 1. Sri B. Somayya, retired High Court Justice, Madras; 2. Dr. P. S. R. Krishna Rao, Lecturer, Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gudivada and 3. Dr. M. Gururaju,

(myself.) Principal: The Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gudivada.

You all know that our Chief Minister Sri T. Prakasam Pantulu Garu has much faith and regard for Homoeopathy and even our Hon'ble Health Minister, Sri Sanjeevaiah also has much regard for this system of medicine.

The Committee appointed by our Government is expected to submit their report very shortly. I therefore request that all homoeopaths in the Andhra Province organise themselves and send concrete suggestions to help the committee to function properly.

I thank once again this association for inviting me to preside over the conference.

Jai Hind!

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN THE RAYALASEEMA CONFERENCE

To request the Government of Andhra:-

1. To start atleast one College of Homoeopathy in Rayalaseema preferably at Guntakal which is most conveniently placed.
2. To recognise the Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Gudivada and make it a model college for the State of Andhra.
3. To register the existing Homoeopathic Practitioners of standing.
4. To cancel the recent orders in respect of opening the Homoeopathic Dispensaries by Local Bodies and to resume the original G. O. No. 2403. PHO dated 15-10-1934.

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HOMOEOPATHY

5. To nominate 50% of the members from Rayalaseema when forming the State Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine for Andhra State.

6. To request the Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College authorities to give preference to the candidates for the admission into the College recommended by the Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Association, Guntakal.

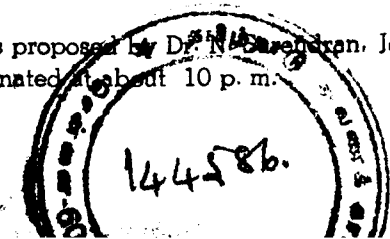
The First Anniversary of the Malabar District Homoeopathic Association and Hahnemann's birthday were celebrated at 6 p. m. on Saturday 10th April 1954 in the Central Hindi Tutorial College Hall, Kallai Road, Kozhikode. About 50 Homoeopaths from all over Malabar attended. Sri K. V. Krishnan B. A., B. L., Advocate, presided. Sri P. Appukutta Menon, M. A., L. T., B. O. L., delivered an interesting speech on 'Is Homoeopathy Scientific?' Declaring that all Sciences are based on relative truth and subjecting Homoeopathy to a critical analysis the lecturer showed that Homoeopathy is as Scientific as any Science can be.

Sri U. K. Raghavan read a paper on the Life and work of Hahnemann. After the reading of the report by the Secretary, Dr. T. A. Ramachandran, and the election of Office bearers for the next year, the assembly was entertained to a short programme of music, dance and Harikatha.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Dr. T. A. Ramachandran, Joint Secretary, the meeting terminated at about 10 p. m.

MAY '54

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FOR ALL LADIES' AILMENTS

## **"SODHARI"** IS THE ANSWER

↓

SODHARI is a good medicine for habitual abortions especially at the 3rd or 4th month. Not only does SODHARI tone up the female reproductory organs but it also increases the general health and metabolism of the whole individual, improving appetite promoting assimilation and absorption of food.

↓

Literature and full details from  
**Indian Institute of Homoeopaths,**  
Homeo House  
Kumbakonam.

## **THOUGHT GEMS IN HOMOEOPATHY.**

K. N. Gopala Pillai, M. A., Tallakulam, Madurai.

1. *Sulphur* is to be thought of when there is a paucity of symptoms to prescribe on, a latent condition of symptoms due to psora. *Sulphur* takes a deep hold of the economy and remedies act better after it.

2. The dreadful effects of vaccination are often cured by *Sulphur*. In this it competes with *Thuja* and *Malandrinum*.

3. Think as much as possible about the sick patient and as little as possible about the name or pathological condition of organs. Start out with the understanding that the whole patient is to be treated.

4. Start out with the understanding that the whole patient is to be treated. Remember the patient first, and let him understand that.

5. Do not bother about the little symptoms. You may even leave out a most prominent key-note in treating the patient. Sometimes that particular pain is the only symptom the patient wants cured, but if it is an old symptom, it will be the last symptom to go away.

6. It has been often observed that in syphilized individuals, remedies act but few days and must be changed. This always calls for the nosode.

7. *Syphilinum* is seldom the best remedy for syphilis ~~per se~~ but for marked and suppressed syphilis it seems to restore a sort of order and bring better reaction.

8. *Tarentula* is a terrible poison and it should never be used except in attenuations.

9. *Thuja* is pre-eminently a strong medicine when you have a trace of animal poisoning in the history, as snake-bite, small-pox and vaccination.

10. If you have given a medicine, wait for the symptoms to come and go in the natural manner. To a great extent this is the tendency with sycosis, the tendency is rather outward.

11. Tobacco is one of the most troublesome things you will run across, many cases will not recover promptly if they are tobacco-users and great smokers, wine drinkers and convivial men they run round a good deal and are high livers and with such you have a slow case on hand.

12. When the well-selected remedy has acted and the constitution shows a tendency to break down, and the well-selected remedy dose not hold because of vital weakness and deepseated tendencies, then it is that *Tuberculinum* sometimes fit in.

13. If *Tuberculinum Bovinum* be given in 10M, 50M and CM potencies, two doses of each potency at long intervals, all children and young people who have inherited Tuberculosis may be immuned from their inheritance and their resiliency will be restored.

## HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE AT MADRAS

A conference of Homoeopaths was held at Madras at the premises of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association under the presidentship of Mr. B. Somayya, retired Judge of the Madras High Court, on 2nd May 1954. The conference was largely attended.

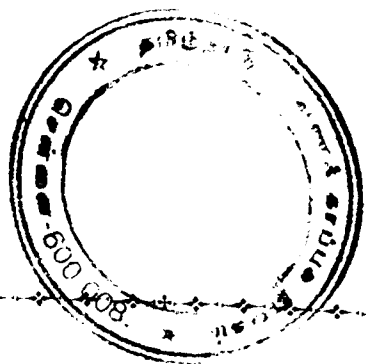
Mr. Justice P. Satyanarayana Rao welcomed the delegates. Mr. Rao in his speech said that the system of Homoeopathy was effective and had actually cured many chronic and incurable diseases. The system had a philosophy behind it. He appealed to the public to read the connected literature and understand it before passing any adverse remarks against the system or condemning it. He said that in this system the cure was effective and quick. He appealed to the doctors to spread the system in all places.

Mr. Somayya in his presidential address said that rapid progress had been made during recent years and Homoeopathy has become popular in every corner of India. He regretted that the State Government did not give proper encouragement to Homoeopathy. He said that Homoeopathic doctors needed good training and good grounding of the allied subjects like Anatomy, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry etc.

Mr. Somayya wanted that the Government should provide the necessary facilities to train doctors and provide for the systematic study of Homoeopathy.

A number of resolutions were passed at the Conference.

Mr. N. Venkatarama Iyer, Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.



F. O. C

## OMKAR

This is a combination of Ptychotis, Spirits Camphor and a few other drugs purified and blended under scientific methods.

A proven remedy in all cases of indigestion flatulence, colic, acidity, eructation, diarrhoea etc.

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Kumbakonam :: Madras

## The Merits of Homoeopathy

- (1) It is an **exact science** based on natural law.
- (2) It treats patients on the basis of totality of symptoms and loses **no time** in diagnosis and experiments.
- (3) It **removes the cause** of disease and thereby the symptoms which were only a result of the treatment.
- (4) It **can control**, modify or even **abort** the progress of various diseases.
- (5) It **relies mostly on medicine**, and **reduces the need for surgery** to reasonable proportions.
- (6) It advocates the **single remedy**, and has no use for elaborate prescriptions.
- (7) It gives the **minimum dose** e. g. a suitable dilution of the selected remedy.
- (8) It stimulates the vital forces and **helps Nature** and does not create exhaustion.
- (9) It shortens unknown periods of incubation and has **no use for tonics**.
- (10) It is content with oral treatment and has **only a little use for injections**.
- (11) It has its medicines in the form of tiny drops or sugar pills which are **liked even by children**.
- (12) It is comparatively **safe**, extremely **cheap** and very **effective**.
- (13) It makes **domestic treatment** of common ailments easy and profitable.
- (14) It enables a small dispensary to be carried about in a hand up and is eminently suited for work in **villages**.
- (15) It is the system of treatment for a **poor nation**.

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# HOMOEOPATHY

FOR HEALTH & LIFE

837  
2-52



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The Homoeopathically potentised penicillin can be administered in alternation with any other homoeopathic remedy in a case without any side effects or fear of antidoting the correct remedy.

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No Refrigeration required.

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS**

**KUMBAKONAM**

# HOMOEOPATHY

Managing Editor: Dr. V. R. MURTY

JUNE

1954

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# THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. IV

JUNE

BOOK 6

## HOMOEOPATHY IN MADRAS

In his reply to a question from a member of the Madras Assembly recently, the Hon'ble Minister for Health, Mr. A. B. Shetty, said that the government had decided not to recognise the system of Homoeopathy and the practitioners of the system. He also said that the practitioners of the system have not had regular training, and the government did not propose to establish any institution for the proper training of Homoeopaths.

It is rather surprising to one that the Madras State Health Minister should now say that his government did not propose to recognise homoeopathy since Homoeopathy as a proper and scientific system of medicine has been recognised by the Government of India when they accepted the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee's report and commended it to the states, even though nobody connected with Homoeopathy took the report of the Committee seriously. The reply of the minister can only be taken to mean that the Madras Government did not propose to take any steps in connection with the Homoeopathic system of medicine.

This being as it is there is no point in the minister qualifying his statement by saying that the practitioners of the system have had no regular training. There are no facilities now provided by the state for people to get

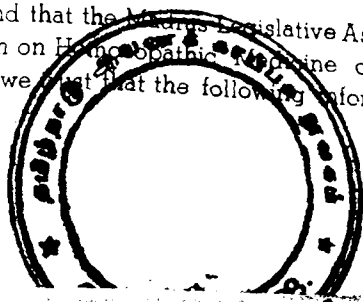
themselves properly trained in homoeopathy in this state if they wish for such a training and Mr. Shetty has made it all the more clear that his government did not propose to establish any institution for such a training even in the immediate future.

There is, however, one point in the minister's statement which gives us satisfaction and that is that while the state is not prepared to start any institution for the training in homoeopathy, *the present practitioners would not be recognised*. If this has again to be plainly stated, the government do not wish to alter the present status of homoeopathy in this state. This, we consider, is desirable since without government starting an institution for the training of homoeopaths, in the first instance, there is no point in recognising the present practitioners, which would mean virtual banning of new entrants to the field.

On the reply of the Minister in the Assembly, Mr. V. R. Krishna Iyer requested allotment of some time for the discussion of this matter in the assembly and the speaker agreed to the same. However, this debate on Homoeopathy is postponed *sine die* owing perhaps to more urgent business in the assembly.

Meanwhile, about 150 homoeopathic practitioners from all over the state assembled at Kumbakonam on the 10th May 1954 and discussed the matter arising out of the health minister's reply in the assembly. After careful consideration of the position, a statement was issued by those assembled and copies of this statement were circulated to all the M. L. As. of the state. The following is the gist of the statement:

"We understand that the Madras Legislative Assembly intends to hold a discussion on Homoeopathic Medicine on Thursday for about an hour and we trust that the following information will be useful.



HOMOEOPATHY

1. At a rough estimate there are about sixteen thousand Homoeopathic Practitioners in this State and most of these are settled in the rural areas. Almost all of these are full time practitioners of Homoeopathic Medicine, as a profession and this is their main or only source of living.

2. Out of these practitioners, there are people who have to their credit a practice ranging from one year to 20 and more years.

3. They cater to the needs of the rural population, especially in places where no other medical aid is available.

4. But for the fact that their services are necessary and are useful to the population they could not have existed so long nor could they have continued as Homoeopathic practitioners.

5. Also, but for the fact that Homoeopathic Practitioners are able to cure diseases and cater to the needs of the sick people they could not have carried on for such a long time, and the people would not have encouraged the spread of Homoeopathy.

6. But for the fact that Homoeopathic Practitioners are catering to the needs of the rural population, medical aid in the villages would have suffered the most. In fact it is to-day the homoeopathic practitioners that relieve the medical shortage in the villages.

7. Out of the thousands of Homoeopathic Practitioners in the State only a handful, say about twenty five people are the only persons who have had regular college training in Calcutta (4 years course). There are only about a half a dozen allopathic doctors who profess to practice Homoeopathy also. All the other practitioners in this State are either persons trained by postal tuition for one year completed by a short course of personal training or persons who have acquired knowledge by study of books.

8. There are one or two institutions (especially the Indian Institute of Homoeopaths at Kumbakonam) who train Homoeopaths in a very efficient and systematic manner and they are really doing excellent service to the State. But for these institutions Homoeopathy would have long died out in the State.

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9. The State has not so far done anything to encourage Homoeopathy. At least they tolerate the practice of Homoeopathy in the State. We wish to emphatically stress the need for the State to at least allow this condition to continue.

10. Homoeopathic Practitioners are practising mainly as physicians only and as such even if one has not got institutional training and elaborate knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology etc. they are able to serve the masses.

11. Homoeopathic medicines are cheaper in comparison to any other medicine and they are quite harmless.

12. It is requested that:

- (a) All existing practitioners are registered in a separate register as Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners.
- (b) Till such time the State starts its own Homoeopathic College, to allow new entrants who have a basic knowledge of Homoeopathy to get registered and to openly practice.
- (c) To allow Homoeopathic Practitioners to be appointed to rural dispensaries and to open all rural dispensaries now closed for want of medical men to be opened and manned by Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners.
- (d) To see that only real practising Homoeopaths are appointed in Committees etc. concerning Homoeopathy and to see that non-homoeopaths (especially practitioners of other systems) are not consulted or appointed in Committees etc. in respect of Homoeopathy as this is like appointing a lawyer to settle the fate of teachers.
- (e) To see that Homoeopathic Sympathisers who are not really practising Homoeopaths, however eminent they may be in other fields (such as lawyers and judges) are not appointed in Committees and Councils.
- (f) To see that Ministers and responsible people who do not understand either the science or art of Homoeopathic Medicine do not talk lightly of Homoeopathy and its practitioners in public. They must be told to first understand the subject before talking in public.

## THOUGHT GEMS IN HOMOEOPATHY.

K. N. Gopala Pillai, M. A., Tallakulam, Madurai.

1. Phthisis and insanity are convertible conditions, the one falls into the other. Persons who have been cured of insanity go into phthisis and die, showing the deep-seated character of their nature. The intellectual symptoms and the lung-symptoms are interchangeable.

2. It has been observed that when chronic constitutional head-aches have been broken up, sometimes the patient has a tendency to lose flesh and become feeble. An entire transformation takes place, a cough sets in; the head-ache has been removed, but the patient is feeble. Whenever that takes place, *Tuberculinum* is a most useful remedy.

3. The relationship between *Tuberculinum* and *Calcarea* is very close. They are interchangeable; that is the one may be indicated for a while and then the other.

4. *Tuberculinum* often gives immunity if taken before the Tuberculosis begins in those who have inherited it. It immunes the constitution.

5. Is it any wonder that Hahnemann predicted that *Veratrum*, *Champhor* and *Cuprum* would become remedies in the cure of Cholera; he saw in their nature the ability to cure; he saw the similitude.

6. A few homoeopathic remedies would empty our insane asylums, especially of recent cases. Insanity is curable if there are no incurable results of disease.

7. Insane people are not hopeless, those approaching insanity are; but after they become insane, they think that everybody is crazy except themselves.

8. *Veratrum* is a remedy that would keep many women out of the insane asylum, especially those with uterine troubles.

9. There is no record of any recovery from Tubercular meningitis, but a homoeopath can cure some of these cases, though it may take two or three months to go down and come up out of it, with two or three relapses.

10. All symptoms of the *Materia Medica* are not of the same value. They are relative in value.

## DIABETES AND HARMONE BALANCE

(By M. Sethuraman, B. Sc.)

The disease Diabetes Mellitus is known from time immemorial. The sufferer of this disease excretes enormous quantities of urine containing sugar (glucose). In earlier times it was recognised from another disease, Diabetes Insipidus only from the presence of sugar in the urine. Even as late as 30 years back, this disease was considered hopeless. Although there is no true cure, this disease can be controlled to a very great extent.

The presence of sugar (glucose) in urine is the result of spilling of extra sugar from the blood stream into the urine. Blood usually contains about 0.1% of glucose which rises slightly after meals. If the increase is higher than 0.16% the excess is spilled into the urine to be cast out. This glucose in the urine irritates the walls of the urinary system and to reduce the concentration of glucose, more fluid is excreted to keep it at a tolerable level of dilution. This results in the feeling of thirst. Feeling of hunger is also increased. But the sufferer does not put on weight because the system is unable to absorb the food. Since the patient is unable to absorb the carbohydrates (starch and sugar), the system tries to break down fat to derive the energy needed. But even this does not proceed smoothly. By-products known as "ketones" are produced due to the breakdown of fat which in excessive concentration is poisonous to the system. A person in advanced state of this disease smells of "acetone"—the characteristic sweet breath—and finally sinks into a coma due to ketone

poisoning and dies. But usually before this state happens, the person falls a victim to one of the host of other diseases as his body resistance goes down appreciably.

It is an universally accepted fact that the injection of *Insulin*, a hormone extracted from the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas can lower the blood sugar value thus checking the ravages of the disease. To understand the working of insulin, we have to study the carbohydrate metabolism in the system. This process of breaking down of carbohydrates to glucose and glycogen proceeds only in the presence of certain catalytic agents known as enzymes, which are found in the digestive juices. The effect of insulin injected into the blood stream might be to accelerate the enzymatic action of hexokinase by which the glucose is converted to a phosphate of glucose. This not only reduces the sugar contents of blood, but increases their concentration in the tissues where they are used up as fuel to produce energy. The exact chemical reaction brought about by the introduction of insulin is not yet fully understood.

Whereas the insulin reduces the blood sugar level, the extract from Adrenal gland has the opposite effect. It makes more fuel available for the tissues in the form of carbohydrate to the muscles, especially of the limbs. The medullary extract of the adrenal gland, known as "adrenalin" increases the blood sugar level by a breakdown process of glycogen stored in the liver.

Two other hormones are also produced by the adrenals in their outer region (cortex) known by the names "corticosterone" and "cortisone" or compound E. These two hormones relieve conditions of rheumatoid arthritis, but overdosage in the administration of these

hormones resulted in diabetes mellitus. Now unfortunately if the diabetic condition was treated with insulin, it did not revert back to original normal condition, but persisted in spilling of sugar in the urine. This clearly indicates that the balance of hormone system has been upset.

The Pituitary gland also acts on the carbohydrate metabolism in a striking manner. This gland, known as the "controller" of other endocrine glands has varied effects. Of the many hormones it produces, the one known as "adrenocorticotrophin" or simply ACTH and another known as "growth hormone" seem to affect the glucose content of the blood. The ACTH affects the blood sugar by overactivating the adrenal cortex which in turn produces more of its hormones thus increasing the blood sugar level. The growth hormone has an effect which depends on the condition of the individual. In the young and vigorously growing animal it produces gigantism, but does not produce diabetes. In the case of the adult, it results in acromegaly (overgrowth of the bones of limbs and face). It is also found that a high proportion of persons with acromegaly develop diabetes.

The effect of ACTH and growth hormones in adults result in high sugar level due to the insulin producing cells getting permanently damaged due to overexhaustion by trying to neutralise the high sugar content of blood produced by the activity of these hormones.

The lack of insulin to cope up with the increased blood sugar level can be caused by many reasons. It may be a hereditary defect, which is very rare. It may be that the body metabolism has so changed as to increase

the need for insulin and the pancreas unable to increase production resulting in the relative shortage of insulin to the system.

Other causes as shown above may be due to over-production of adrenal cortex or pituitary hormones. Hence it is not always true that Insulin producing organ has become defective in causing diabetes mellitus, but a condition has been existing which prevented the insulin producing cells to function normally. Let us hope that the biochemists will in time find a method to pinpoint these conditions and help us to tackle the bull by the horn instead of making the sufferer take in his daily dose of insulin till his doomsday.

## ALFALFA TONIC

The best general tonic in the Homoeopathic system of medicine is the "ALFALFA". This tonic is a combination of Alfalfa, Asvaganda, China and a few other important substances which are essential for body building.

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## BRYONIA ALBA

(K. Alayam, Homoeopathic Physician, Coimbatore)

This is one of the oldest remedies of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica and one of the best proved. It also deserves to be called as one of the best household remedies and is of no less importance as a polychrest remedy.

*Bryonia Alba* may be said to be indicated in the changes in the blood and its circulation. In all febrile conditions especially of remitting type with gastric symptoms, *Bryonia* is the remedy at the outset. From a common cold to pulmonary tuberculosis it is the one that cannot be ignored. Bodily pains especially incident upon exposure to dry cold weather and relieved by pressure are easily amenable to this drug. Pains aggravated by motion, pains of rheumatic character with swollen joints are indications for this drug. It forms one of the best medicines for trouble of the mucous membranes with dry mouth, white coated tongue with clean edges and also with deficient gastric secretion and constipation.

*Bry:* is indicated with success in many complaints of the serous membranes and synovial inflammations. Serous exudation and stitching pains are to be noted in these troubles. Nasal catarrh with stomach and bowel complaints, dryness of the mucous membranes of the nose with hoarseness and sneezing call for this remedy mostly. Dry cough with no passing of mucous, headache aggravated by stooping forward come under this drug.

Mild delirium and mental illhumour with unfounded anxiety and hazy ideas may be said as to mental symptoms of this drug.

My experiences with this drug are many and varied. As aforesaid it is an important remedy to commence with in any fever. Though it may not be indicated in some fevers, it is not a fault to prescribe this, as it is with *Aconite*. *Bry:* does not allow the fever to increase or run into complications. (This is my experience for over twentyfive years.) Under doubtful mental symptoms a few doses of *Bry:* will help to get the correct mental symptoms. I have observed that some homoeopaths begin treatment with *Aconite* for any fever. This may be risky as it would launch, at times, the physician and the patient into trouble, in the event of the fever being of typhoid nature. *Aconite* promises well in fevers with cold. In my experience *Bry:* has been helpful in all fevers. Some may call this routinism; but it is of good service to find out the kind of fever that has to be handled. In typhoid fever-I should say-it is a best specific to start with. It may abort the fever in a week or ten days; but much depends on the physician who treats the case. He must be very careful even if the temperature goes down without having its full span of 21 days - or more in some cases. He must continue the restricted diet and administration of medicines and nursing for a week more after the fever abates. From this it does not follow that one can depend entirely on this drug for the whole course of treatment; other remedies also must come in, in conformity with the urgency and symptoms.

Some months ago a case of typhoid fever was brought to me. It was under the observation of an Allopathic

doctor who knows his work well, in a village 10 miles off. Even before the end of the first week he had declared that it was developing into typhoid fever. The parents of the girl took her to me. The temperature was 103 on that day at noon. By evening 6 P. M. it rose up to 104; she had no troublesome mental symptoms. But all typhoid symptoms were there, with efficient nursing, careful diet and *Bry:* it was brought round in about a week after my taking up the case.

In bronchial and lung troubles this is of great help. Many cures have been effected by me with this drug alone. *Bryonia* does not endorse higher dilutions than 6x. EVEN 1x has been of great service in lungs loaded with phlegm.

A child 18 months old got fever and lungs loaded with phlegm; One drop of 1x in half ounce of *aqua distillata* discharges all the congestion out.

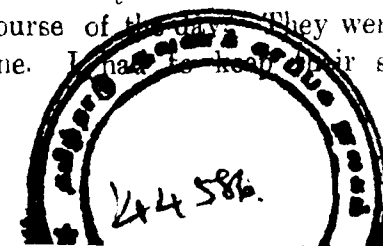
Its effect is worth mentioning in cases of pleurisy at the initial stage. Some cases were cured by me with low potency of this drug.

It will not be superfluous to give here some uses to which *Bry:* was put to by me irrespective of the many symptoms called for, for it.

I was a family physician to a family of seven or eight members. The lady and her children used to catch cold on the days on which they took oil bath. I left a small phial of these globules with the direction that four pilules might be taken immediately after the oil bath and another dose in the course of the day. They were all satisfied with the medicine. I had to keep their stock

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replenished at intervals. After three months I had not the necessity to keep them supplied with it, nor did they go in for any other medicines. The complaint stopped entirely and it is two years now.

I do not profess to have dealt with this drug exhaustively here and to do so it will cover a good number of pages. As I have said before, it is a very common remedy that could be used by the laity besides the profession; more so in fever cases unlike *Aconite*. This is a point of special note for beginners in homoeopathic practice and who like to be on the safe side while undertaking to treat fevers and before finding out the correct remedy.

---

Dr. K. S. Shama Rao, M. D. (I. H) of Bangalore writes that he has opened his "Vijaya Homoeo Clinic" at Thyagaraja Nagar and is treating patients successfully. We send our best wishes for the success in his practice.

---

## Miraculous Action of the Homoeopathic Remedy in Infants and Children

It is well known that the homoeopathic remedy acts more promptly and, as a rule, more completely in infants and growing children, than it does in adults. The reasons for this are obvious. The child's nervous system is more sensitive and responds more readily to both intrinsic and extrinsic stimuli; its tissues are softer and more pliable; all its functions are more active; new cells and fibres are being added every minute of the day, and, what is usually overlooked, it is free from the anxieties and the worries that interfere with remedial action in latter years. Of course, in some cases, there are inhibiting factors such as wrong feeding, prophylactic "shots", vaccination or the presence of some latent miasmatic taint. But, even here, the well-selected remedy clears the way for nature to reassert herself more quickly than it does in the adult, as we shall see later.

The following cases were selected because they are typical illustrations of our thesis, and also because they present some useful hints in prescribing.

CASE I.—Many years ago, while still interning in the clinic connected with Kents' Post Graduate School, I delivered a baby girl in a dark and dingy cellar. The walls were festooned with spider webs black with coal dust. A few weak beams of daylight found their way through two small windows at the level of one's head. Labour was short and not too painful for a primipara; there were no complications. The infant was apparently

normal in every way. But on the morning of the third day, her eyes were running profusely with thick, yellow pus. Her face and the edge of her little blanket were smeared all over. She seemed to like her eyes washed with cold water, so naturally I gave her a dose of *pulsatilla*. After warning the mother and attendant of the possibility of contagion (there was no money for a nurse), I took a specimen of the discharge at once to a laboratory. The microscope revealed the fact that it was teeming with gonococci. On my next visit, I found the amount of discharge greatly reduced. But I made many visits in the week that followed and, I must confess, spent some sleepless nights before I was finally assured that the disease had been whipped. In the first place, owing to a marked blepharospasm, it was exceedingly difficult to get a view of the cornea. How happy I was to get a glimpse of a perfectly bright and clear membrane. In about five days the discharge became more profuse, there was more swelling of the lids and the photophobia seemed to have increased. I then gave the deeper acting *Argentum nitricum* which completed the cure in another week or so.

CASE II.—A little girl, nineteen months old, presented symptoms resembling those of the case just described, except that the discharge was less profuse, thinner and somewhat acrid. I received same message from the laboratory. Since she kicked the covers off at night, was always hungry and cried all the time she was getting her bath, I gave her a powder of *Sulphur*. In half an hour she had a profuse, diarrhoeic stool, and in five days the eyes were back to normal.

CASE III.—One evening I was called by Dr. Annie Anderson of Chicago to see her eleven-year-old nephew. She had carried him successfully through a severe attack

of scarlet fever, but had been unable to check the nosebleed that marred his convalescence. His small face was somewhat thin, his nose bristled with numerous toothpicks which had been inserted in order to carry pledgets of cotton deep into the nose and, from the right nostril, there was a line of black blood running past the corner of the mouth almost to the chin. To me the zymotic character of his illness and the black, uncoagulable blood spelled *Crotalus horridus*. I asked a few questions, put a dose on his tongue and sat watching the results. They were soon evident. In five minutes I wiped the blood from his face and found that it had ceased to flow. In another five minutes, I gently withdrew the toothpicks and cotton. Only a few drops of blood followed. The epistaxis had ceased, never to return. When I happened to meet the doctor a short time afterwards, she told me that she had asked the boy what he thought of "our doctor". He had replied: "He is a man of few words!"

CASE IV.—When the apparently indicated remedy fails to act, the experienced homoeopath knows what to do. Here is a blonde, blueeyed boy of two years of age. His face is a bright red: his breathing difficult and wheezing, worse on lying down; his temperature 103°. He has a loose, rattling cough and occasionally he raises a gob of yellowish-green mucus. He is quite thirsty. There he sits, half propped up in bed, making no complaint, but placidly enduring his suffering. The remedy? *Ferrum phos.* of course. But the next morning he was worse. His chest was filling with mucus and he seemed much weaker. Something was interfering with the remedy. I asked the mother what position the boy took during sleep she replied: "On his stomach". This settled the matter. I placed a dose of *Medorrhinum* on his tongue.

A remarkable change took place over night. The rales in the chest had abated considerably, the temperature had dropped to 101° and his face was covered with a measly rash. I had not thought of looking in his mouth, or the diagnosis would have been certain. The little fellow passed through the regular course of an ordinary case of measles and made a rapid recovery with *no further* medication.

CASE V.—Another small, fair-haired, blue-eyed boy aged twenty-one months. On the 19th of December last, his mother called me on the telephone in great alarm. She said her baby was in convulsions and she could not locate Dr. Don Gladish, her family physician. I told her that I did not make house calls any more, but would come if they sent their car for me. I got there in about fifteen minutes. The convulsions had ceased but the little fellow was unconscious. His face was flushed, his eyes wide open and the pupils contracted to a pin point. His temperature was 104° per rectum. It was plainly a case for *Opium*. I put a powder on his tongue, saying to his mother that if he started to make a big noise she should not be frightened for it would only mean that he was coming to life again and would surely get well. The "big noise" was not forthcoming, but in exactly sixty seconds, he began to cry softly and opened his eyes, looking round as if he wondered what it was all about, I saw this boy in his father's arms, at some tableaux which were being shown at a nearby church, on December 23rd! He seemed as well as he ever had been.

CASE VI.—Here is one that could be considered a mid-night thriller. It is that of a boy about two and a half years of age, one of twins that I had delivered for Dr. Frances B., a loyal homoeopath and skilful prescriber.

She asked me to see the case with her. Dr. A., another conscientious woman homoeopath, was present when I arrived on the scene, around 4-30 p. m. They had brought in a veritable library of books, over which they were poring with the greatest diligence, for they realised that they had a very serious case. They had Kent, Knerr, a book or two by H. C. Allen and, I think, two or three others. Little wonder that their remedies were of no effect, for the one that cured the little patient could scarcely be found on purely symptomatic indications.

The child lay in a crib with high sides, and all that was visible of him were his eyes, nose and mouth. He was wrapped in blankets up over his chin and literally packed in hot water bottles or hot bricks. He had been in a tonic convulsion with slight twitching of muscles, for over two hours. His face was a deep red, his lips quivered, and whether from the ailment or the hot packs, he was sweating profusely. Never will I forget that night! I sat watching the boy for half an hour, giving one or two remedies the names of which I cannot remember. Then Dr. B. said: "Excuse me doctor, I must go to see case of scarlet fever and of course will not dare to come back". At six o'clock, Dr. A. said that her office hours would begin shortly and she would have to leave, which she did. There I was alone with the sole responsibility of the little invalid on my shoulders. Fortunately, in those days, I was very phlegmatic. The small house of two rooms was built so that it could be easily taken down. The walls and roof consisted of sheet iron supported by wooden frames. It was situated in a small back yard between tall buildings. About ten o'clock a terrific storm blew up. The rain descended in torrents, the thunder roared and, as if this were not

enough, the wind every now and then sucked the tin roof upward and let it fall with a loud bang! It was pandemonium let loose. Fortunately it did not disturb the poor little invalid, for he was totally unconscious. I kept my vigil until a little before 2 a. m. Then I fired my last shot. It was *Tuberculinum*. During the past hour the boy had developed a chewing motion, the first definite use of muscles that had been exhibited while I was watching him. *Bryonia* did not fit the case; *Calcaréa*, *Phosphorus* and *Stramonium* were out. But in simple language, I had a hunch. If you turn to page 508 of Allen's *Nosodes* you will find that *Tuberculinum* has cured "clonic convulsions of the musculus orbicularis inferior," and "convulsions in region of facial muscles, especially buccinator". Whether this syndrom is a reliable indication for the nosode, I cannot say, as fortunately I never again met a case like this one. But it was a last straw. I gave a dose then I lay down to catch a few minutes of sleep. At 2.15 a. m., by the clock, the youngster began to howl in a loud, hoarse voice and to move his arms and legs. The mother called me in great distress, "Come doctor, quickly, he's dying." The unearthly noise of the child had already wakened me but it was music in my ears. I took one look at him and said to her, "You must not be frightened; your boy is coming to life again."

When the boy was well enough, a lady osteopath and homoeopathic physician was called in because his bowels were not moving. She soon detected an accumulation of faeces to the left of the umbilicus. Careful manipulation removed what seemed to be lumps of faeces but there was one small object that resisted all her efforts. It seemed to be about an inch long and an inch and an

eighth wide. It had two little protuberances, one at one corner and the other diagonally from it. It was about a quarter of an inch thick. Then the mother remembered that a little cow was missing from a Noah's Ark that the boys were very fond of.

Dr. C. Edward Sayre was asked to examine the child. He confirmed the size and shape of the little object and the mother's conclusion that it was from the Noah's Ark. However, he said that the boy was rather too young to be operated on and that it would be best to wait for a week or two. In about two weeks it disappeared, probably due to the dissolving effect of the intestinal juices. Whether it had had anything to do with the convulsion is problematical. A well-known pediatricist said that the boy had had a cerebral haemorrhage, which was probably true, for there was a slight paralysis of the left arm, which disappeared slowly over a period of three months. A bizarre case with an equally bizarre ending. The last time I saw this boy he was a husky grown up, twenty-one years of age.

—By Harvey Farrington, M. D.,  
in "The Hahnemannian Gleanings".

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## THERAPEUTIC REPERTORY

By Dr. V. R. MURTY  
(Continued from March 1954 Issue)

### HEAD .

*Collinsonia*: Dull frontal headache.

*Colocynthis*: Violent neuralgic headache, frontal, right side. < stooping or lying on the back, when moving, turning head to left.

*Conium Maculatum*: Vertigo, especially < on turning the head, or looking around sidewise, or turning in bed. Bursting headache with nausea and vomiting; semilateral pains < walking, smoking and dull pain in occiput on rising from bed in the morning.

*Crotalus Horridus*: Severe pain in centre of forehead.

*Cuprum metallicum*: Sensation as if cold water is being poured over head. Headache after epileptic fit. Empty feeling in head.

*Cyclamen*: Vertigo, violent frontal headache, one sided especially the left; headache with flickering before eyes < lying on the painful side, open air. Menstrual headache.

*Digitalis*: Vertigo on rising, feels as if he were dying, pulls the hair. Shriill cry.

*Dioscorea*: Dull pain in temples, better by pressure and then increases.

*Drosera*: Pressive pain in forehead, lancinating pain in the left side of the head < stooping vertigo, about to fall on the left side.

*Dulcamara*: Vertigo, with trembling and weakness. < cold, dampweather. Thick crusts on the scalp, causing hair to fall out; cannot concentrate thought.

*Eupatorium Perfoliatum*: Headache and nausea, morning every other day < going into open air. Headache with chill; hot vertex. Occiput sore and throbbing.

*Eupatorium perpureum*: Left sided headache with vertigo.

*Ferrum Met*: Bursting pain in vertex, when moving head suddenly, > by pressure. Nausea with headache, with nightly diarrhoea and vertigo, in pregnancy. Occipital headache. Head hot, feet cold. Congestion to head, feeling as if iron band around the head. > by pressure. Pain in occiput when coughing. Headache left side with coryza. Scalp and hair feel sore, face red, pulsating hammering pains, must lie down for 2, 3 days; < after midnight, returning periodically.

*Ferrum Picricum*: Occipital headache and brain fog from mental exertion.

*Fluoric Acid*: Pressive pain in temples and occiput. Numbness in the forehead. Matted hair. New hair breaks off.

*Ioselenium*: Vertigo, on motion and when smoking Hammering occipital headache from occiput, forehead > profuse urination. Heaviness of the head slightly relieved by shaking. Headache preceded by blindness, the blindness disappears on the appearance of headache.

*Iodoine*: Head feels larger. Confusion; head heavy but cannot lay it on pillow; pulsation in head, cannot bear any heat about head. Throbbing bursting headache as if the brain is moving in waves. Sunstroke, headache < from sun, motion, stooping, bending backwards, lying down, damp weather. Sensation of surging blood to head (orgasm) at the climacteric. Head seems broken to pieces on shaking, cannot wear hat, congestion to head and heart alternate. Tries to jump out of window with headache, vertigo, faintness. Headache from below upwards ware-like sensation lifting up the skull or being expanded or contracted. Shaking the head unbearable. Throbbing occiput, vertex, temples, forehead. Throbbing is like beating of hammers. Holds the

head with the hands. Sensation as if it is being hanged by the leg, head downwards. Sees half light half dark. Headache with increased secretion of urine and cold perspiring extremities, quick pulse. Headache with sweat on face, unconsciousness > in open air, after sleep, after vomiting < from motion, shaking, stooping forward cannot bear hat on head. Headache better by cold water application to head; headache from 6 a. m. to noon; and worse exposure to gas light.

*Graphites*: Rush of blood to head causing red face and nose bleed. Itching scalp, scalp sore to touch; burning vertex. Eczema capitis of the entire scalp, all being in massive dirty crusts. Sensation of a cobweb on the face. Semilateral headache > open air.

*Guaiacum*: Vertigo on rising. Gouty headache. Headache across the forehead > motion Rheumatic pain in the left side of the head extending to neck or face. Throbbing headache with stitches in temples > by external pressure and walking. Pain end in a stitch.

*Hamamelis*: Pain from temple to temple.

*Halleborus*: Vertigo while stooping, ceasing when erect Boring head into the pillow. Rolls head, head drawn backward.

*Helonias*: Headache > when occupied. Pressure in vertex as if skull were too full.

*Hepar Sulph*: Takes cold from uncovering the head. Falling off of the hair. Pain in one half of brain as from a nail or plug. > binding the head tightly. Scalp sensitive.

*Hydrastis*: Dull frontal headache also in temples, especially left.

*Hyoscyamus*: Contraction of the muscles of neck, head turned obliquely. Rolls head.

*Hypericum*: Head heavy, sensation of pieces of ice put on the head. Sensation as if head is being elongated upwards like a cone.

*Ignatia*: Pressive headache frontal or on vertex. Throbbing in occiput while pressing at stool Hunger headache. Pain in one spot as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head > lying on it, heat, while eating, soft pressure, profuse

urination after eating, morning, motion of eyes, close attention, noise, talking, listening, cold winds, turning head suddenly, coffee, tobacco or alcohol. Headache ends in profuse urination. Headache > stooping forward. Headache returning every two days.

**Sodium:** Headache left side, pain as if bandaged < warm air, in a carriage or walking fast. Throbbing in temples at every motion. (Motion generally gives relief but not in head). Persistent congestive headache with rush of blood and a sensation of a band around head.

**Ipecacuanha:** Pain in occiput and in the nape of neck with nausea, due to indigestion.

**Iris Vers:** Throbbing headache after breakfast. Throbbing in right forehead, nausea. Feels vertex would fly off. Dul headache > motion < evening, rest, quick motion cold air, coughing. Headache 8th day or every few days, begins with blurred vision. Pain begins over eye. Vision > when the headache appears in full. Hepatic or sick headache.

**Justicia Adhatoda:** Head heavy, hot and full.

**Kali Bichromicum:** Blind headache over eye brow. The blindness comes before the headache. Headache; vertex, latter in the occiput in the morning > open air if not very cold < stooping, motion.

**Kali Bromatum:** Hydrocephaloid, rolls head. Numbness.

**Kali Carb:** Stitching headache < riding in a carriage, sneezing. Hair falls out. Headache in open air < cold air, with stopped discharge.

**Kali chloricum:** Headache over eyes.

**Kali Iodide:** Hammering in forehead > pressure, open air Syphilitic headache.

**Kali Murialicum:** Dandruff. Headache with vomiting.

**Kali phos:** Occipital headache < after rising. Headache of school girls and tired subjects. Headache with empty gong feeling in stomach > gentle motion.

## The Merits of Homoeopathy

- (1) It is an **exact science** based on natural law.
- (2) It treats patients on the basis of totality of symptoms and **loses no time** in diagnosis and experiments.
- (3) It **removes the cause** of disease and thereby the symptoms, which serve only as a guide in the treatment.
- (4) It **can control**, modify or even abort the processes of self-limiting diseases.
- (5) It relies mostly on medicine, and **reduces the need for surgery** to negligible proportions.
- (6) It advocates the **single remedy**, and has no use for elaborate prescriptions.
- (7) It advocates the **minimum dose** e. g., a suitable dilution of the selected drug.
- (8) It stimulates the vital force and **helps Nature** and does not create exhaustion.
- (9) It shortens sickness, reduces convalescence, and has **no use for tonics**.
- (10) It is content with oral administration and has only a **little use for injections**.
- (11) It has its medicines in the form of 'tiny drops or sugar pills which are **liked even by children**.
- (12) It is comparatively **safe**, extremely **cheap** and very **effective**.
- (13) It makes **domestic treatment** of common ailments easy and possible.
- (14) It enables a small dispensary to be carried about in a handbag, and is **eminently suited for work in villages**.
- (15) It is the system of treatment for a **poor nation**.

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