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Homoeopathic Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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The Madras Homoeopathic Journal

A monthly published by the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association devoted to the propagation of and research in Homœopathy.

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JANUARY 1956

Editorial Notes and Comments

OURSELVES

We are happy that it has been possible for us to revive the publication of this journal atleast now. Our aim is to make this an effective instrument for the popularisation and advancement of Homœopathy in India. We hope to serve the cause of true Homœopathy and will not swerve from the path laid down by our great master Dr. Hahnemann. May his spirit lead us along the right path!

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

We wish our members and readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year. May the year of grace 1956 usher in a period of great advance for Homœopathy in India.

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Society for the Advancement of Homoeopathy

The article on "Progress of Homoeopathy in India" by Dr. K. G. Saxena, Honorary Homoeopathic Physician to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India and the Secretary of the Society will be read with interest.

The writer rightly emphasises that it would be unrealistic if we entirely depended upon the Government to take up the cause of Homoeopathy which is best suited for rural medical relief and waited until the recommendations of the Planning Commission were implemented. It is the duty of the public to take up the work and if the public demand Homoeopathy, no democratic Government can refuse to give effect to that demand.

A number of high and influential persons including Sri C. C. Biswas (Law Minister to the Union Government), Srimathi Leelavathi Munshi, M.P., Dr. Barlinguay, M.P. and Dr. N. M. Jaysoorya have pledged support to it.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad the President of India has blessed the organisation with the following message :

"I do hope that this new Society will take up its work in right earnest and push it forward. As Homoeopathy is not yet receiving State patronage, at any rate on a scale which it deserves, it naturally falls upon those who are interested in it to convince those who do not accept it as a method of cure, of its efficacy and its scientific basis. But it is well known that in a poor country like India, even today there is a very large number of people who take advantage of it and derive benefit from it. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that opportunity should be found in a place like Delhi to prove its efficacy and earn recognition for it. I wish the Society all success."

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, in his message says thus :

"In a country like ours where medical facilities are so inadequate, it is essential that every available source of relieving the sick and the suffering should be made use of."

The constitution of the Society is broad-based and it is to be managed by a Committee called the Central Homoeopathic Committee consisting of whole-time practitioners as well as non-medical men drawn from all the States of the country.

The Society seems to us to be the right type of Central organisation needed in India today to coordinate the activities of all associations and speak with an authoritative voice on

matters relating to Homoeopathy and to set up standards in Homoeopathic training and education. It is a hard fact that there are now only a few associations in India which are well organised; and in the economy of organisation, there is need for a tier of organizations starting from the district level—district organizations federating with the provincial associations and the provincial organizations in their turn affiliating with an All-India Central Body. Only then could any Central body claim authority to speak in regard to all Homoeopathic matters and then only its representations will carry weight. We hope that the new society will build up on right lines and secure the support of all existing associations.

The Twelfth All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference

The Twelfth session of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference will be held at Rajahmundry on the 25th and 26th February. Dr. J. M. Jaisurya, M.P., will preside. An influential Reception Committee has been formed and the Secretaries of the Conference appeal to every Homoeopathic practitioner and to all those interested in the

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system of medicine to attend the Conference and make it a success. The fee for Reception Committee membership has been fixed at Rs. 10 and the Delegate fees at Rs. 4 and provision for Boarding and Lodging will be made on payment of Rs. 6 per head. An Exhibition is also to be held during the session in which the leading Homoeopathic firms in the country are expected to take part and display their exhibits.

We hope that the Conference will attract representatives from all parts of the country. We wish the Conference success.

Directory of Homoeopathic Information

Our association has decided to publish a Directory of Homoeopathic information containing correct and complete information regarding institutions in which Homoeopathy is taught with details of syllabuses and courses, hospitals in which Homoeopathic treatment is given and practitioners of Homoeopathy in India. Though wide publicity was given to this scheme and several practitioners and institutions have furnished the particulars called for, the information available so far cannot be said in any sense to be complete to warrant a publi-

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G. SWAMINATHAN, M.A., B.L.,
15-12-55.
Secretary.

cation of an All-India character. The usefulness of the publication atleast to assess the progress of Homoeopathy in India is undoubted and it is hoped that all practitioners and institutions who have so far not furnished information will do so at once, so that the publication may be completed as early as possible. All communications in this regard may be sent to the Joint Secretary, The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, No. 93, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.

Royal Patronage to Homoeopathy in England

A Court circular of the Buckingham Palace dated November 19, 1955 records that the Queen (of England) attended by Miss Kathryn Stanley, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Michael Adeane and Lieutenant-Commander David Loram, visited the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital. The visit was in honour of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. The Queen, it is reported, spent over 2½ hours at the various sections of the hospital and Her Majesty presented a number of prizes to the nurses who were successful at the annual nurses' prize-giving.

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The hospital was founded in 1848, and was graded with the inauguration of the National Health Service in 1948 as a single group with its committee of management and is now under the control of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. It has 183 beds and caters for about 2,000 in-patients a year, the out-patient attendance running to approximately 100,000 annually.

Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., is the Senior Honorary Consulting Physician to the Hospital and he has been associated with the Royal family since 1923 when he became physician to the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales.

In England today, Homoeopathy is fast progressing. The system is legally recognised. The Faculty of Homoeopathy holds examinations and grants diplomas of membership and fellowship. Besides London, there are hospitals in Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester and other centres functioning under the National Health Service Scheme under which patients may, if they wish, ask for the service of Homoeopathic consultants to visit them in their own houses.

We hope that the Union Government of India which has recently announced its intention to institute institutional training in Homoeopathy will take early and effective steps to integrate the system which truly as in the words of our President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, is "cheap and efficacious" in the medical services in the State, so that the problem of rural medical relief may be satisfactorily tackled.

District Associations

It has been the aim of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association to start District Associations where there are none and affiliate them and the already existing District Associations to it, so that it might act as the spokesmen of Homoeopathic interests in South India. In this effort, a lot of headway has already been made.

The District Associations of North Arcot and Tanjore and the Melur Taluk Homoeopathic Practitioners and Sympathisers Association have affiliated themselves, apart from other Associations already affiliated, viz., The Bangalore Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Association, the Kolar District Homoeopathic Association, Proddatur Homoeopathic Association, Anantapur District Homoeopathic Association, Tirupattur Homoeopathic Association, Malabar Homoeopathic Association, South Indian Homoeopathic Association, Madurai and The Homoeopathic Welfare Association, Vajrakarur.

We are happy to report that The Tirunelveli District Homoeopathic Association has, at its meeting held on 28-11-'55 under the presidency of Dr. M. Seshadri, decided to affiliate itself with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association. We hope that the other District Associations viz., Madura, Tiruchi, Malabar, South Arcot and South Kanara will follow suit.

It is high time that the Homoeopaths of Coimbatore, and Salem organise associations in their districts; and we have agreed to support them in their endeavour. The Associations in Travancore and Cochin should also come under the common banner.

The need for unity in Homoeopathic ranks cannot be over-emphasised.

(Continued from Page 15)

therapy lurks in every doctor's bag usually in the form of tablets, ampoules but occasionally as a more innocent seeming lozenge or ointment. It accompanies him on his rounds and is ready to jump out at the slightest provocation and grapple with disease. And when there is a tug of war between modern therapy and pathology *with the patient as the rope*, then it is that a really strong constitution is required." (B.M.J., Vol. I, p. 671 of 1953)

If Allopathy of James Gregory often conferred the peace of a coma to the ailing patient, the actions of multitudinous modern drugs administered simultaneously for antipathic effect, tend ultimately to confer a peace that passeth all understanding.

(Re-printed from the Madras Medical College Magazine)

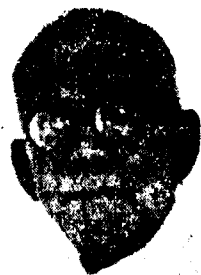
[To be continued]

REVIEWS

In Tamil

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Homoeopathy Vaidya Nool | } BY
DR. V. N. SUNDARAM
Salem |
| 2. Homoeopathy Materia Medica | |
| 3. Homoeopathy Vaidya Thirattu | |

Dr. V. N. Sundaram has done great service in popularising Homoeopathy in South India by the publication of these books. In the first publication, he has explained in simple language the fundamental principles of Homoeopathy and how to take up a case and administer drugs in various potencies. In the Materia Medica he has given in a nutshell the important and peculiar characteristics of 65 main drugs. In the third, he has given the drugs for the various well-known diseases. The books should prove useful to those learning the system through the Tamil language.



The late Mr. B. SOMAYYA (Retd. Judge, Madras High Court)

The passing away of the late Mr. B. Somayya has meant to Homoeopathy an incalculable loss. His faith in Homoeopathy was intense and was born of his personal trial of the system which did him great good. He was not tired of proclaiming that he lived because of Homoeopathy. It can be safely said that it was he who first organised Homoeopathy in Madras. He was mainly, if not solely, responsible for the founding of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association in 1937. If today it has become a strong central body in South India with a number of district and other state associations affiliated to it, it is due not a little to his dynamic zeal. Along with Dr. Choudhury of Calcutta and Col. K. V. Rama Rao, I.M.S. (Retd.), he founded the Madras Homoeopathic Medical College in 1947 and made his own contribution to its finances and indeed sold his own residential building to the college, but after a few years of successful working, it was unfortunately closed down three years ago. His retirement from the High Court Bench did not in any way affect his interest in the Association or Homoeopathy. He was an active office bearer till the day of his death. He presided in May 1954 over the Conference of Homoeopaths held in Madras. As Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Andhra Government after the separation of the Andhra State, to enquire into the working of Homoeopathy, he recommended the recognition of Homoeopathy. The report is now stated to be under the active consideration of the Andhra Government. We hope that the Andhra State will give effect to his report and create a State faculty in Homoeopathy and integrate the system in the medical services of the State.

Mr. Somayya was an indomitable fighter in any cause which he took and a loyal and staunch friend. He was generous to a fault and his purse was open to all deserving causes. May his soul rest in peace!

HOMOEOPATHY IN INDIA

BY

DR. K. G. SAXENA, (Delhi)

Homoeopathy is as old as Medicine itself but in its present form it was founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843). Based on the scientific principle of Similia Similibus Curentur (Let likes be treated by likes), also recognised by Ayurveda thousands of years ago, Homoeopathy is a new approach to the study of disease and treatment, with a view to obtain a permanent, gentle and rapid cure.

Ever since Dr. Honigberger of Germany was summoned for the treatment of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1839), Homoeopathy began to spread in our country. Bands of missionaries, civilians and other enthusiasts made their individual efforts for the propagation of this new system which initially found its best exponents in Bengal. Now well over hundred years old, the profession shall ever remain indebted to the enthusiastic efforts of the great luminaries like Babu Rajendra Lal Dutt, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirkar and many others, who carried the torch of Homoeopathy through the length and breadth of this vast country.

Admirable efforts have been made to popularise this wonderful system of curing diseases through thousands of Homoeopathic charitable dispensaries run by individuals, trusts, societies, district boards, municipalities, corporations, labour welfare departments etc. giving medical aid to millions of people. Homoeopathy still needs expansion in a systematic manner. The dawn of independence has given us new hopes and has provided the best opportunity for those who practise and love this science to organize themselves into a body for the advancement of this therapy.

Important Landmarks

The first resolution for the recognition of Homoeopathy was passed by the Central Assembly in 1937 and the same was unanimously re-affirmed by the resolution in Parliament in 1948. The Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee appointed by the Central Government submitted its report in 1948-49, which was approved by the 3rd All-India Health Ministers Conference of 1950. The Planning Commission accepted in 1952 the following proposals put forth by the representatives of Homoeopathy and incorporated them in the First Five Year Plan:—

- (a) A Central Council of Homoeopathy be formed.

- (b) Suitable colleges among the existing ones be upgraded and standardised and the starting of new institutions be considered.
- (c) The course in colleges be common during first two years and students will then learn Homoeopathic and allied subjects in the next 3 years.
- (d) Facilities for Homoeopathic Research be provided.
- (e) A Central Homoeopathic Manufactory and laboratory for standardisation of drugs be opened at Lucknow.

The Ad Hoc Committee formed for Homoeopathy by the Central Government in 1953 submitted its report which has been considered by the Central Health Council. An Advisory Committee on research was also appointed in 1953.

The cause of Homoeopathy is being served in this country by more than 3 lakhs of Homoeopathic practitioners, through more than a dozen journals published in various languages of India, through hundreds of books written and translated in different languages. Indian Homoeopaths have added scores of Indian drugs to the Homoeopathic Pharmacopea after proving on themselves and their disciples. There are eight under-graduate and post-graduate Homoeopathic institutions in different states of India. There is one State Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine in West Bengal and there are Homoeopathic State Boards in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Travancore-Cochin and Bhopal. More than five million rupees worth of Homoeopathic medicines are being imported from the U.S.A., the U.K. and Germany for the treatment of millions of people in India.

Looking to the vastness of our great country and the inadequacy of medical aid to the common man, the work done so far by the proponents of Homoeopathy touches only the fringe of the problem. It would be too unrealistic if we entirely depended on the Government to take up the cause of Homoeopathy and waited until the recommendations of the Planning Commission were implemented. It is therefore the sacred duty of one and all to come forward and form an all-India organisation and take up the work of Homoeopathy vigorously.

It is, with this end in view, that the *Society for the Advancement of Homoeopathy* has been formed and registered under the Presidentship of Shri S. K. Patil, M.P. of Bombay. The foundation of this society fortunately coincides with the Bicentenary of the birth of Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy. Every votary of this useful therapy should

do his bit to further the great cause for which Dr. Hahnemann worked so ardently throughout his life. The promoters of this Society therefore invite all to help the Society by their generous contributions.

The aims and objects of the Society are :

to propagate the principles, utility and economy of Homoeopathy; to establish institutions for training in and research of Homoeopathy; to start Homoeopathic hospitals and dispensaries; to undertake the manufacture of genuine Homoeopathic drugs; and to raise funds and enlist public co-operation for the achievements of the above objects.

We wish to start at least four indoor hospitals and colleges one each in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Nagpur or Patna and also raise the standard of our existing institutions. We also wish to serve our people in the villages as well and start at least 1000 rural dispensaries. For this we would require large funds within 3 years. This is a Herculean task but with the grace of Providence and the co-operation of the people, we are confident of reaching our cherished goal.

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THE LARGEST HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN SOUTH

HOMOEOPATHY vs. ALLOPATHY (or ANTIPATHY?)

BY
DR. V. ISWARIAH, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.P.
Professor of Pharmacology, Kasturba Medical College,
Mangalore.

The existence of sects in religion, society, philosophy and medicine implies differences of opinion: differences of opinion in turn imply imperfections in knowledge.

Six men with very defective vision, it is said, once went to interview an elephant. At the end of the interview one said that elephant is a wall or felt or looked like one; another said that elephant consisted of four pillars. The third said "No! elephant consists of two fans constantly in locomotion". The fourth indignantly replied 'No! elephant is a coiled snake emanating gas mixed with moisture'. (No record is left of what the other two said; possibly they had no chance.)

Each of these got acquainted with partial truth and felt it was the entire truth.

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Homoeopathy, Allopathy, Unani, Ayurveda and many others are in line with these men with defective vision, possessors of partial truth. Where knowledge is most imperfect, there is room for most sects. Is not religion a good example of this?

Philosophy and Medicine

Philosophy is the study of Cosmos and the Universe, viewed ontologically (the essence) or teleologically (the ultimate purpose). Man is part of the universe and therefore knowledge of man is part of philosophy, which the Greeks called Physical philosophy. Hence we are called Physicians.

Man is perhaps the most complex, most abstruse and least understood of nature. Need one wonder that the science of man is inundated with divergent opinions, overrun with sects and torn with heresies, more than any other part of philosophy?

Regarding concept of man, the main schools of divergence are two i.e., the school of Dogmatists and the school of Sceptics.

Dogmatism and Scepticism in Medicine

The primary or fundamental schools of philosophy therefore comprise the Dogmatists and the Sceptics. Dogmatism affirms: 'we can', 'we know', 'we do'. Scepticism, on the other hand, neither confirms nor denies.

Dogmatism tends towards assertions; scepticism is prone to doubt. Those who have had mere glimpse of truth are inclined to be dogmatic; while those who have just seen truth without first hand acquaintance are sceptic.

Homoeopathy and Allopathy belong to the school of dogmatism, while scepticism often turns its votaries to spiritualism or faith healing. A refined form of scepticism is sometimes christened 'Expectants'. The tenet of the school of Expectants is a truth full of consolation for both patients and doctors i.e., that many of our disorders tend to recover spontaneously given the chance. The human body which is capable of turning external things like food and water into part of its own being for its preservation and propagation, is likewise capable of overcoming any noxious external influence or disease. The maxim of the expectants seems to be that more diseases are cured by patience, faith and prayer than by drugs; it is wiser to stand still than to be groping in the dark.

It is interesting to note that Hippocrates, the Father of modern medicine, was essentially an expectant. This made Asclepiades, a stout champion of the dogmatic school that

believed in the tenet that a doubtful remedy is better than none at all, exclaim in denunciation of Hippocrates that the method of Hippocrates was little better than 'meditation on death' to which Bordeu the stout champion of the expectant school, retorted, "Methinks, I hear nature cry aloud, be not officious with your help; leave the business to me: it is I and not your drugs that work the cure. When to you I seem to be most stormy, I myself can best save myself, if you have not robbed me of my powers. Far better to cast all your care upon me than to try doubtful remedies".

This may look a dogmatic version of scepticism, but the sceptic has realised in turn a partial truth—partial none the less an important truth, that nature can fight its own battles and drugs often interfere with it.

Dogmatism often assumes infinite number of forms; each country seems to have its own indigenous medicine. Today medical knowledge is in a ferment, expanding in all directions that it may burst the bottle of any dogmatic system.

Allopathy

The term Allopathy given to medical men of our school, dates back to Hahnemann the Father of Homoeopathy. He revolted against the early 19th century medicine and very rightly too. The word allopathy meant Other Suffering (*allo* meaning other and *pathy*, suffering). James Gregory in the late 18th century (1753 to 1821) advocated a system of heroic symptomatic treatment. Violent emetics, drastic purgatives, enormous venesection and a large number of leech applications were popular to arrest dominant symptoms of most diseases. Malaria and dysentery were treated with 20gr of calomel a day. Blood letting had earned the name of vampirism to this system. Other suffering due to treatment, had replaced the suffering of the original disease and hence termed allopathy.

Allopathy later evolved into Antipathy which is the gift of the then existing pharmacology. If Hahnemann in derision christened them allopathists then, the modern homoeopathist calls them (us) Antipathists. The aim of treatment of Antipathy is to treat a symptom by a drug that produces the opposite effect. If there is constipation, a purgative is indicated; if the heart is beating rapidly, a drug is indicated that normally slows the heart. To put it in more "Scientific" jargon, if there is parasympathetic overactivity (asthma) stimulant of the sympathetics (adrenaline) are indicated; in hypertension, hypotensive agents are to be administered.

On the face of it, the Homoeopath's criticism of the principle of antipathy seems sound. "If a tree is leaning in one direction, the treatment is not to drag it in the opposite direction to lean the wrong way; I don't treat a disease by administering a drug to produce the opposite effect" says he "I try to find the reason for the incline and set it erect."

Whether in reality the Homoeopath achieves what he claims, is not for us to answer.

An error of thinking, common to both Homoeopath and allopath (or antipath) is to assume that improvement of a disease after a drug is the same as improvement due to the drug. A patient may improve after a drug for no less than four reasons. First he might have been already on the road of recovery, second, he improved because of the faith in the drug—the more expensive the drug, the more faith imparting, third, that he improved because the doctor had such faith in the drug that the patient had to feel better and lastly the improvement was due to the pharmacological action of the drug administered. Drugs are only recently studied regarding their effect by controlled methods, the doctor, nurse or patient not knowing whether a drug or a mere placebo has been administered.

But these apart, the general argument of the Homoeopath seems sound; certainly more sound than the antipath who drags the tree to as much an extent and often more in the opposite direction as the disease.

We who practise the so called modern medicine, are rapidly heading to a second era of therapeutic nihilism. The number of drugs administered to produce the antipathic effect, to suppress (not certainly cure) the original symptom of the disease, provokes in its train innumerable after-defects and complications. Energetic antibiotic treatment brings on monilial infections, avitaminosis, delayed blood changes, damage to liver, kidney, brain, eye, ear; the lytic cocktail coming to prominence in anaesthesia and hypothermia looks like an abominable chain to drag the tree to the ground in the opposite direction. The denunciation of Sir Robert Hutchison, a venerable figure in modern medicine, an Ex-President of the Royal College of Physicians, London and whose text-book of clinical methods has been a veritable Bible for medical students for two decades all over English speaking area, is worth reiterating. Says he, "It took a strong constitution to stand a health resort, a convalescent home, a sanatorium, an autumn holiday and modern therapy. Modern

(Continued on Page 7)

CONTROL OF REPRODUCTION

BY

BANKIM CH. CHATTERJI, M.D.

Bhatpara, W. Bengal

The lessons drawn from the experiences of other countries in Birth-control have enabled many of the misconceptions about control of reproduction to be cleared. It is essentially a problem of the poor, and middle class people. The advances in scientific and psychological research have led people to regard conception control as the reverse side of death control.

People must be given medical knowledge to enable them to reduce suffering and to increase economic self-reliance. Homoeopathic Medical Science has now discovered the means by which pregnancies can be spaced and limited. This knowledge is as important to physicians as, say, the knowledge of asepsis. There are also many mothers who cannot conveniently look after their existing children and sincerely desire to limit their family but do not know how to do it.

Indications for Planning

The woman has constant general ill-health or has some constitutional defect such as pelvic deformities, when children are not born through natural passage but have to be taken out by surgical help; or she has some chronic disease of lungs or heart or excessive number of children or has such constitutional weakness, that there is a risk of life in her being pregnant. Conception should be prevented in cases also where one of the pair is suffering from gonorrhoea, syphilis, insanity, leprosy, kidneys, Hemophilia, etc. Reproduction in such cases should be stopped, so that the country may not be infested with congenitally diseased persons, who are doomed to a life of considerable suffering to themselves and are also a curse to the society.

The Drug and its Action

The drug is common salt called Sodium Chloride or Natrum Muriaticum. It acts as a anti-progesterone agent and interferes with the peripheral action of progesterone on the endometrium of the uterus. If the energy in the atoms of one grain of hydrogen would be able to lift a million tons to a height of more than one hundred yards, may we not expect that the energy liberated from one grain of Natrum Muriaticum or Sodium Chloride 200x potency can disturb

the vital force of man or woman as to make him or her violently sick; on the other hand, the weaker the solution, the greater is the Ionic Force, or in other words in higher dilutions medicines become more active and powerful.

Function of Progesterone

Progesterone is responsible for development of the uterus preparatory to the implanation and endometrial of fertilised ovum. It causes development of the endometrial stroma and specially of the endometrial glands which are found in active secretory phase.

Subjective Symptoms of Ovulation

Some women can identify the time of ovulation by the occurrence of a cramp-like feeling in the lower abdomen or the appearance of a slight vaginal discharge, spotting or even bleeding. There may also be some tension in the breast at this time. If these symptoms occur regularly on definite days of the menstrual month, they may signify that the women is either ovulating or is about to ovulate at that time; but most women cannot by any subjective symptoms state when ovulation takes place.

The Mode of Application of the Drug

The drug acts like magic and more powerfully than atom bomb. An overdose of this drug, however, causes serious organic changes. Three doses of Homoeopathic Medicine *Natrum Muriaticum* 200x taken by women on the first, second and third days after the cessation of the monthly course (one dose each day 4th, 5th and 6th day) render fertilisation unlikely. The dose must be repeated after every menses as long as conception is not desired. Its success depends on suitable dose (10 to 15 grs. each dose) indicated by symptoms and constitution.

A Few Case-Notes

Patients are using this drug since last one year and clinical tests are going on under the supervision of various branches of Family Planning Centres in India, Pakistan, America, England, etc. (Please read 'P' as Patient.)

P 1. Mrs. A, aged 27 years and mother of three children, 8, 5 and 2 respectively. Menses regular. Constitution 'fair'. Suggested 10 grs. each dose. She complained of cramplike feeling in the lower abdomen and mild type of headache with cold after taking the first three doses. Copulation took place on 14th day (not regularly).

(Continued on Page 19)

NEWS & VIEWS

In this section will be published reports of activities of Homoeopathic Associations and institutions; and also correspondence on subjects of Homoeopathic interest.

A free Homoeopathic Dispensary is being run under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association at No. 93, Venkatachala Mudaly St., Mylapore, Madras-4. A qualified doctor (Dr. Mrs. Indira) is in charge. The dispensary will be open on all days except Fridays between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m. Residents of Madras may avail of the free treatment at the dispensary.

A two year course in Homoeopathy on the basis of the syllabus prescribed by the Union Government for a five year degree course is being conducted by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, since last October. The course includes lectures on anatomy, physiology, clinical methods, bacteriology, Homoeopathic organon, Materia medica, Pharmacy, children's diseases etc. The lectures are held on Sundays and public holidays at the premises of the Kesari High School, Mylapore. It is proposed to hold an examination at the end of the course and issue a certificate of proficiency. There are 40 students in the course.

At the monthly meeting of the Melur Taluk Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' and Sympathisers' Association held on 31-12-1955 under the presidency of Dr. V. K. S. Syed Muhammad, a resolution touching the death of Mr. Somayya and his services to the cause of Homoeopathy was adopted. Among the other resolutions was one condemning the resolution adopted at the 32nd All India Medical Conference at Jaipur that Government should encourage only the Allopathic system of medicine.

A new organisation devoted to the propagation of Homoeopathy styled the Madurai and Ramanathapuram District Homoeopathic Medical Education Society was inaugurated on 15th January 1956 at Madurai. We wish the Association success.

The Dave Committee on the standardisation of education in regard to indigenous systems of medicine including Homoeo-

pathy held its sittings at Madras on the 15th January at the Government Guest House. The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association presented a Memorandum welcoming the policy of the Union Government to provide institutional training in Homoeopathy and urging the starting of atleast a college in each State providing for a Degree Course in Homoeopathy or if that would, for financial reasons, take time, as a tentative measure, a separate "Homoeopathic Wing" may be created in the existing medical colleges and common subjects like anatomy, physiology etc., may be taught in common classes and Homoeopathy taught in separate classes.

As regards the registration of practitioners, all those who have received so far a course of training in institutions like the Calcutta College, the Madras Homoeopathic College, the Presidency Homoeopathic Association etc., may be registered forthwith; and in regard to the rest, those who have put in seven years practice in Homoeopathy may also be registered in view of their experience irrespective of whether they have received institutional training or diplomas and those with less than seven years practice may be registered but subject to the condition that they pass an examination to be held by an authorised body or faculty within a prescribed date, say, three or five years and those who do not pass such an examination may be removed from the register.

MAGAZINE EXCHANGES

1. Homoeopathic Recorder.
2. Homoeopathy (Published by the British Homoeopathic Association).
3. Homoeopathy (Journal of the Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam.)

(Continued from Page 17)

P 2. Mrs. B, aged 36 years and mother of five children. Menses regular with pain (now disappeared). Constitution 'thin'. Suggested 12 grs. each dose. She complained of mild type of headache with cold. No fixed date for copulation.

P 3. Mrs. M, aged 25 and mother of 3 children. Menses regular and complained of white discharge (just three or four days before menses). Constitution 'thin'. Suggested 12 grs. each dose. She complained of a cramplike feeling in the lower abdomen after taking 2nd and 3rd doses. No fixed date for copulation.

P 4. Mrs. C, aged 19 and mother of one child. Menses regular. Constitution 'fair'. Suggested 10 grs. each dose. No fixed date for copulation.

DRUG RELATIONSHIPS AND DURATION OF ACTION

ABROTANUM.	..	Follows well:—Aco, and Bry, Hep. .
ACETICUM ac.	..	Incompatible:—Bor., Caus Nux, Rn, b., Sars. Antidotes:—Aco., Anaesthetics. An. t., Asr., Cof., Fub., Hep., Ign., Opi., Pb., Sep., Stm., Tab. Antidoted by:—Aco. and Tab., for depressing feeling. For gastric, pulmonary and fabrile symptoms. Na. m. and Sep. Action:—14-40 d.
ACONITUM n.	..	Complementary:—Arn., Cof., Sul. Follows well:—Arn., Cof., Sul., Ver. Followed well by:—Arn., Ars., Bel., Bry. Cac., Cth., Coc. Hep., Ipc., Ka., br., Merc., Pul., Rhs., Sep., Sil., Spo., Sul. Antidotes:—Arn., Asp., Ast., L., Bel., Bry, Cac., Oth, Chain, Chel., Cinn, Cit, Cof., Cro, Dol, Glo., Gph, Klm, (kre), Lyc, Mri, Mez., Morphia, Nux, Pet., Sep., Sol, Spo, Sty., Sul., Ther, ver., Vb, o. Antidoted by:—Ac. x., Bel., Ber, Cham., Cit., Cof., Nux, Sul., Ver. Action:—6 to 48 hours.
ACTAEA r.	..	Antidoted by:—Aco, Bap, Les.
ACTAEA s.	..	Follows well:—Nux.
AESCULUS g.	..	Antidoted by:—Nux.
AESCULUS h.	..	Follows well:—Coll., Nux, Sul. Antidoted by:—Nux.
AETHUSA	..	Complementary:—Calc. Antidotes:—Pb. Antidoted by:—Vegetable acids. Action:—20-30 d.

(To be continued)

The Editor,
THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL
93, Venkatachala Mudali Street,
Mylapore, Madras-4.

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The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association seeks to encourage the use of Homoeopathy by extending knowledge of the method of treatment and improving facilities for getting it. It also aims at coordinating the activities of District and other Associations in South India.

Membership is open to laymen and women and also medical practitioners. The yearly subscription is only Rs. 10/- for residential I Class members and Rs. 5/- for residential II Class members and non-residential members and the entrance fee is Re. 1/-. The affiliation fee for associations is Rs. 5/- per annum.

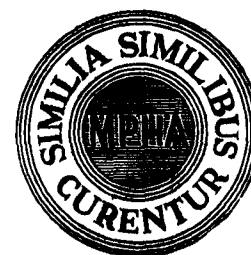
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THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

February, 1956

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Homoeopathy is the only rational system of medicine based on natural laws ; and it takes note of the patient as a whole and effects cure of diseases in a rapid, gentle and perfect manner.

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Editorial Notes & Comments :

JAUNDICE IN DELHI

Hepatic jaundice has, since last December, been prevalent in an epidemic form in Delhi. Whether the number of affected persons be only 2,000 as given by the Union Health Ministry or 15,000 as set out by the Delhi Medical Association or the very large and alarming figure of 50,000 as estimated by Dr. Saxena, Honorary Homoeopathic Physician to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of Indian Union, it is a matter of considerable concern to the public. It appears quite clear that for even a month and more after the epidemic started raging, the cause of the disease was still under investigation as a new ailment; and the doctors of modern medicine have admitted that there is no specific treatment for the malady except rest and some vitamins. Dr. Saxena claimed for Homoeopathy at the medical symposium held at Delhi on the 8th January (a summary of the proceedings of which appears elsewhere), the credit of having successfully treated

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every case that came under its treatment. No wonder that it is so; for Homoeopathy proceeds to treat "the patient" straight-away (without attempting to "label" the "disease"), on the symptoms, subjective and objective, available; and there are effective drugs to deal with them; and in this epidemic the symptoms are reported to be more or less similar symptoms in all the cases affected. Dr. Dewan Jai Chand who presided is reported to have thrown a challenge to Government to give Homoeopathy a chance to control the epidemic in a short time. We have no doubt that a trial of this kind will establish the efficacy of Homoeopathy and enhance its popularity.

HOMOEOPATHY IN MADHYA PRADESH & CEYLON

Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Barlingay, the Health Minister of Madhya Pradesh in 1951, Homoeopathy and Bio-Chemistry were recognised in the State by an Act of Legislature (Act XXVI of 1951); and the Board constituted under it appears to have set about its task with great earnestness. Three colleges with facilities to train about 200 students annually have been affiliated to it and the State has also established three Colleges, one at Yeotmal and another at Akola and a third at Nagpur. Homoeopathy is there taught through the vernacular medium and it is claimed that the quality has not been sacrificed at all. This is an achievement of which the Board can certainly be proud of.

We are glad that the Committee appointed by the Government of Ceylon to enquire into the system with Dr. P. N. Bannerjea of India as chairman has recommended the recognition of Homoeopathy as a system of medicine along with the other systems already in vogue and the setting up of a Homoeopathic Medical Council, a college and a hospital and the manufacture of Homoeopathic drugs in India.

We appeal to the Government of Madras to follow the noble example of Madhya Pradesh and Ceylon and recognise the system and to start at least one college at once for the state and to utilise this cheap but none the less efficient system for the much-needed medical relief of the masses in the rural areas.

THE LATE Dr. K. L. DAFTARI

The death of Dr. K. L. Daftari of Nagpore is a serious loss to Homoeopathy. A practitioner of the system, he evinced a keen interest in its propagation and translated a number of works into Marathi. As Chairman of the Homoeopathic and

Biochemic Board set up by the Madhya Pradesh Government, he was mainly responsible for the founding of three Homoeopathic Colleges in the State and for the introduction of a two year course in Marathi. The Nagpur University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. May his soul rest in peace!

DEGREE COURSE IN HOMOEOPATHY

Numerous requests for copies of the syllabus prescribed by the Union Government of India for the 4½ years Degree Course in Homoeopathy have led us to furnish a summary of the syllabus so as to give necessary information.

No doubt the Degree Course is an elaborate and stiff one as good as, if not better than, the M.B.B.S. Course in modern medicine. While the need for institutional training in Homoeopathy is accepted on all hands without question, the duration of the course and the subjects in the curriculum have raised a lot of controversy. One view is that the course is necessary in order to raise the standard of Homoeopathic practitioners to the same level as that of the modern medicine practitioners; and the other is that such a long course is not necessary as we have to find urgently a large number of doctors for rural medical relief and that it would be enough if the period were cut down to, say, two or three years and there is no need for training in major surgery. The Madhya Pradesh Education Board has introduced in their Colleges a two year course. The All India Homoeopathic Medical Association in their Memorandum to the *Dave Committee* a summary of which is published elsewhere, have pleaded for a three year course as being sufficient.

There is also the question whether an Intermediate standard is necessary for entrance to the course or whether a School Final qualification will be enough. All these are matters which should be seriously considered by the *Dave Committee* in arriving at a uniform standard of education which it is trying to evolve; but they may also be the subject of fruitful discussion at Homoeopathic Conferences and by Associations.

HOMOEOPATHY vs. ALLOPATHY (or ANTIPATHY?)

BY

DR. V. ISWARIAH, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.P.
Professor of Pharmacology, Kasturba Medical College,
Mangalore.

(Continued)

Homoeopathy—its tenets

Homoeopathy is a form of methodism which has existed since the time of Hippocrates. Methodism is a revolt against multiplicity of dogmas and seeks a simple principle which underlies all and from which particulars may be deduced. Methodism in medicine strives to make the data of pathology and treatment few, simple and universally applicable. The tridosha theory of Ayurveda is an example of such in the realm of pathology. The tenets of homoeopathy seem to apply to therapeutics mainly; its application to pathology is not quite so explicit.

The first tenet was expounded by Hahneman to imply 'Like should be cured by like' or *Similia similibus Curentur*. He did not say that 'Like IS cured by like' or *Similia similibus Curantur*. This maxim is not his own. It was borrowed from the works of Paracelsus (1495-1541) who introduced inorganic medicaments in therapeutics.

The action of drugs produced in varying doses on normal healthy individuals is carefully studied and recorded by the school of homoeopathy. They designate this study 'Proving'. The effects of such drugs is noted not only on the organs but also on the psyche. This record of Drug-Disease, constitutes the *Materia Medica* of Homoeopathy. Individuals with diseases are then named according to the drug—he is Arsenic; —she is Lycopodium, etc., if they show the same symptoms produced by one or other of these drugs on normal individuals according to their 'Proving'.

On the face of it, deductions based on human beings—'physiche' and 'psyche' together—look more rational than animal experimentation.

Richard Asher in "Straight and Crooked thinking in Medicine" (B.M.J., Aug. 21-1954, p. 460) gives instances of perverted conclusions from animal study. For instance 'Small people do not know enough; anterior pituitary makes rat grow, therefore small people need anterior pituitary.' 'Many women miscarry; pregnant rats without vitamin E miscarry; therefore women who miscarry need vitamin E.' 'Rats with poor diet have poor coat or fur; vitamin B improves their coat; man with poor coat needs vitamin B.'

The homoeopath says that he draws conclusions from human beings rather than animals. But this apart, is the principle of 'treat the Like with the like' really illogical or untenable? Has *Similia similibus Curentur* its counterpart in modern medicine? Is there corroboration for it in the treatment with vaccines and toxins, in the treatment of diarrhoea or dysentery with castor oil or soda sulph.? Sometimes, small doses of Iodine are administered to stop vomiting. The principle of counter-irritation also seems to exemplify this tenet. Malaria therapy in syphilis or even the antibiotic treatment seem to subserve the principle of treat the like with the like. We need stagger only when this principle is universally applied for all ailments in treating a disease with drugs that normally produce some symptoms of the disease itself.

The second great tenet of homoeopathy refers to dose. On this, the school seems to have split into two. Some adhere to the original Hahneman tenet of dilution increasing potency, while others not believing in the therapeutic efficacy of infinitesimal doses. The opponents believe only upto one in six dilutions while others find efficacy in a millionth dilution.

The British Homoeopathic journal (Jan. 1954 p. 7) records an elaborate study conducted by W. E. Boyd, M.A., M.D., to show that dilutions of the order of 1 in 10^{-61} of mercuric chloride showing effect in hydrolysing starch, a diastatic action. He concludes "...that a factor unidentified, derived from mercuric chloride used, was present in solutions prepared by serial dilutions with mechanical shock, which affects the distilled water diluent and this factor was the source of activity in the micro dose solution, producing the acceleration of the rate of hydrolysis." (Is it a case of an atom splitting to release immeasurable energy?)

Has dilution-potentiation tenet a counterpart in our medical concept? Modern pharmacology is alive to the disinfectant action of mercury and silver in almost incredibly small amounts. Oligodynamic effect is noticed in 1 in 1,000,000 dilution. Water distilled in copper vessels or in which small pieces of copper wire have been suspended, have been shown to possess destructive effect on bacteriae, algae and infusoria. Are we not using some drugs in microgramme doses which is a thousandth part of a milligram? Spectacular effects are produced by vitamin B₁₂ in microgramme doses. How much of adrenaline do we use to provoke striking results on blood pressure?

The tenet of homoeopathy that action is possible in minute doses need not therefore puzzle us, through the assumption that dilution potentiates a drug in proportion to its dilution may be incomprehensible.

Service of Homoeopathy

We take our hats off to Hahneman for having brought to the fore the teaching of Hippocrates that nature had a way of her own in attempting to combat diseases. Polypharmacy, multiple therapy, heroic treatment, rudely oppose nature by wild and ungentle methods. Prof. Clarke an eminent pharmacologist of our school observed "Homoeopathic methods atleast gave a chance to natural defence mechanism possessed by the body, whereas the classical allopathic methods (shall we add to this the modern over-enthusiastic drug administration designated M. T. by Hutchison) used during the period of heroic treatment, were sufficient to produce death without the aid of the disease." (Clarke Applied Pharmacology, 1952, p. 3).

Again, homoeopathy is at pains to elicit the history of the patient by probing the psyche to get to know the mind and the type of personality. Allopathy or antipathy on the other hand is satisfied often with scraping the 'physique' to examine its emanations. Homoeopathy recognises the importance of treating the patient as a whole, i.e., body, mind and soul in one. Descartes distinguished body from mind and assigned distinct compartments to each. Modern psychosomatic medicine emphasises the essential unity of body and mind.

Allopathy has achieved worthy results in the realm of diseases due to infections, lack of vitamins, errors of hormones with the aid of some symptomatic medicines. But the great variety of illness due to general, vague and indefinite causes seems to be the special field for homoeopathy. We are beginning to realise that over-treatment is far worse than no treatment. In the field of modern chemotherapy, as already observed we are beginning to realise that over-enthusiasm has inevitable repercussions in bacterial resistance, induced avitaminosis, stimulation of new diseases of infection by upsetting bacterial ecology. Modern synthetic medicaments and chemicals (cosmetics sensitise the body and often upset the placid equanimity of the physiology, resulting in violent outbursts of allergy, sensitisation, acquired idiosyncrasy and a score others.

Let us therefore moderate our claims to be rational men of science, by the thought that we are also to a great extent in need of re-orientation. Empiricism marks even the so called modern or scientific system. Empiricism has been defined as "Arena sine calci" or brick without mortar. We have discovered several partial truths like the six men of defective vision cited earlier. But the cement to adhere to make the whole truth is still lacking. In his eager search for

knowledge which he wants to be immediately useful, the empiricist of modern science often overlooks much, the usefulness of which does not appear at once, and the delayed danger following immediate benefit conferred.

The writer when reading a journal of Homoeopathy that contained several articles written by MB.Ch.B, M.D. and F.R.C.S. of modern medicine, was arrested by a sentence "The most sincere Homoeopath is not one who grew upon it, but the disillusioned Allopath." (Does this sound like "There is no Puritan as a rake turned Puritan?") The disillusioned allopath often sees in homoeopathy, grasp of some truths much ignored, neglected or uncomprehended by his erstwhile faith.

Havelock Ellis somewhere said that in his writings, he was like Saul the son of Kish in the Bible who went out to seek his father's missing asses but found a kingdom. He had searched and searched for truth but not found it. But he found beauty instead. When in search of truth we often encounter beauty and exclaim "Behold Truth". *Modern therapy may be beauty but it is not the truth. Mirage in a desert is a pretty sight, but it does not reflect truth.*

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A Summary

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Intermediate Science with Biology of a recognised University is prescribed as the minimum qualification for entrance to the first examination. A candidate without Biology may, however, be admitted subject to his passing the Intermediate Examination in that subject prior to his sitting for the first examination.

Regular attendance is necessary at a recognised Homoeopathic Institution for two years for the Intermediate Examination and the percentage of attendance necessary is 75%.

The course of lectures for the Intermediate will comprise: two courses of fifty lectures and demonstrations each in Anatomy, Physiology and Elementary Pharmacology and two courses of twenty lectures each in Organon and Principles of Homoeopathy. In each of these subjects, there will be a written and oral test. There will be two theoretical papers in the written test and the oral examination in Anatomy will include a test in identification of the dissected parts, viscera and bones and in Physiology identification of histological specimens, identification and use of common Physiological instruments and appliances and microscopical and Chemical Examination of Urine and Blood and in Homoeopathic Pharmacy preparation of dilutions, Trituration, weights and measures.

The final examination will be confined to those who have passed the Intermediate Test two years before and who produce evidence of having attended at a recognised Homoeopathic Institution two courses of 50 lectures each in practice of medicine and surgery and Homoeopathic Materia Medica, thirty lectures each in midwifery and gynaecology, Organon and Homoeopathic philosophy and one course of 30 lectures in Medical Jurisprudence, 20 lectures in Hygiene and public health and 50 lectures and 15 demonstrations in Ear, Nose, Throat, 20 lectures in disease of children, 40 lectures on general Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology and 20 lectures on general Pathology with 20 demonstrations, attendance on at least 3 normal labour cases; a course of practical instruc-

tion in Bandaging, Plasting, Use of Splints and common surgical instruments; and attendance at an indoor Hospital and outdoor dispensary for three months each year as a clinical clerk in Surgical Wards, Gynaecological and surgical wards; and one month's attendance each in the Ophthalmic, Laryngological, Fracture and Orthopaedia Psychiatry and venereal and skin diseases outdoor departments is also necessary. A candidate has also to draw with his own hand 10 medical and 6 surgical cases during his services as a clinical clerk.

The final examination will consist of two parts: and each part may be taken separately or together.

Part I will consist of:

- (i) Hygiene
- (ii) Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology
- (iii) General Pathology and Bacteriology.

Part II will consist of:

- (i) Surgery
- (ii) Midwifery and Gynaecology
- (iii) Practice of medicine
- (iv) Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics including Repertorisation of Drugs.
- (v) Principles of Organon, Homoeopathic Philosophy, Chronic disease and Repertory study.

The examination will be oral and practical. In each of the subjects there will be two theoretical papers and an oral examination; and in surgery there will also be a practical examination.

The fee for the Intermediate Examination is Rs. 20 and for the Final Examination Rs. 30. 40% marks are required in the aggregate and 40% in the practical and 33% in the written and oral tests for a pass.

After passing the final G. H. M. S. examination a student has to undergo training for a period of six months in any recognised Homoeopathic hospital, as a pre-registration clinical assistant.

"ALLOPATHS SHOULD BECOME HOMOEOPATHS" AN ALLOPATH'S PLEA

Extracts from the address of DR. N. M. JAISOORYA, M.D., M.P. inaugurating the International Homoeopathic Convention at Calcutta (December, 1955).

"Therapeutics evolved in the laboratory may be very scientific, even successful to an astonishing degree based on the statistics of percentages. But to look at cures in percentages is not only unscientific but preposterous. If a case is curable, it ought to be curable in its totality and one hundred per cent and not in percentages. That means that there is something wrong in the method of approach. That was pointed out by our master, Hahnemann, over one hundred and twenty years ago when he laid down that a physician must be able to *perceive what is curable in a patient and what is not*. That is exactly the difficulty; and let us see whether what Hahnemann laid down for us, and which we try to follow, is correct or not. To my utter surprise as an allopath, the report of the Medical Curriculum Committee of the British Medical Association came out in 1948 known as "Training of a Doctor." Allow me to read out a few passages—"The Committee believes that the cause of the failure to produce more good doctors is to be found in the very conception of medicine on which the curriculum has been based." That means the curriculum still in existence, that very curriculum that I was tortured with during my training as an Allopath. They say: "It proposed a drastic overhaul which involves a different type of approach. That approach is based on the conception of disease as a disturbance in the structure and function of the organism—and regards simply as a descriptive convenience the concept of disease as clinical entities." Now I was never taught this concept as an Allopath. Neither is any single Allopath being taught this new concept. The Committee states further: "The student should learn to regard disease as the expansion of a structural change or a functional disturbance in an individual patient." Now come the final blows which are hard to survive. They say: "One of the most serious defects is the failure to regard the patient as a whole." To make it worse they add: "He will learn that each patient has his own distinct personality." Now where does that lead us allopaths to? Still more blows are in store for us allopaths. They add: "Moreover, most text books encourage the habit of 'labelling' disease instead of teaching the student to think of the patient first as an individual whose normal health is in some way

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disturbed." And they end up with the statement: "We should return to first principles and so remodel the training of our students that they will base their future practice on the understanding of each patient as a whole."

Now where do we allopaths stand? It is obvious that even the conservative British have realised that all that we allopaths had been taught is all wrong. This they discovered in the year of grace 1948.

Long before the Britisher woke up to these facts, Bergmann in Germany had been urging in his "Functional Pathology" the need for a new orientation. Now take the great scientist Alexis Carrel. No one would want to deny his eminence as a great allopath. And yet Carrel is forced to say: "Disease is a personal event. It consists of the individual himself. There are as many different diseases as patients"... "The physician's lack of success comes from his living in an imaginary world. Instead of his patients, he sees the diseases described in the treatises on medicine. He is a victim of the belief in the reality of the Universals. He does not realise sufficiently that the individual is a whole, that adoptive functions extend to all organic systems, and that anatomical divisions are artificial. His separation of the body into parts has so far been to his advantage, but it is dangerous and costly for the patient and ultimately for the physician"... Medicine has to take into account the nature of man, of his unity and uniqueness. *Its sole purpose is to relieve the suffering of the individual and to cure him.* The goal of all our efforts should be exclusively the healing of the sick. The physicians' task is very different from that of a man of science. They are asked to realise the impossible feat of building up a science of the particular. Their success depends not only on their knowledge but also their ability to grasp the characteristics which make each human being an individual."

All this I am quoting out of Alexis Carrel's famous book "Man the Unknown", p. 212-235. And yet all this sounds strangely familiar to us as Homoeopaths. It should sound familiar because we remember having read precisely these same thoughts in Hahnemann's basic teachings in his "Chronic Diseases" published in 1828 and his *Organon* published in 1842. So after exactly 120 years "Modern Scientific Medicine" has said the same thing that our teacher Hahnemann prophetically taught us for the past 120 years.

Granting that we allopaths accept the new outlook, how are we going to handle this? How are we going to do something about it? Evidently we allopaths have not yet found the way out even if we have realised that our approach to the

problems of the sick has been all wrong. Here is Professor Aitken who, as late as 1943, expressed his Nihilism in the art of cure. While agreeing that constitutional pre-disposition, both physical and psychological, clearly play a part, and that therapeutic interest should move beyond the content of the patient's stomach to his general nutrition and his state of mental peace, he has to declare that medical treatment cannot influence constitution. Similarly there is McGregor who bemoans in his "Emotional Factors in Visceral Disease, 1938" that "the practice of medicine is still dominated by the conception of a physical or organic origin disease and that the alterations of dysfunction must be demonstrable under the microscope. He declares that it cannot too often be reiterated that in cases with an emotional basis it is the man rather than the disease that requires treatment."

Yes, but how? What is the road that we allopaths should follow when it comes to internal therapeutics? Obviously, *the only logical step that we allopaths can take is to become Homoeopaths as far as internal treatment is concerned.* Why do I say that? I say it for the simple reason that Hahnemann not only gave us the right directive to diagnosis, diagnosis of the whole person in all his totality, but has given us also an exact system of treatment based on the most modern of all concepts, treating the patient and not his disease in his totality. That only road, whether we like it or not, feel humiliated to admit or not, is known as Homoeopathic Therapeutics. It is, at present, the completest and exactest and yet, the simplest method of approach to the complex problem of diseased organisms. But the question is, will we allopaths, now that we have realised that the road we have trodden till now was totally wrong, have the moral courage, not only that, the scientific encourage to say that today there is only one system of internal therapeutics which, even if not perfect, is the foundation stone for further development of internal therapeutics.

I say once again, after our costly failures, will we allopaths have that moral and scientific courage to look at homoeopathy without prejudice, have the courage to fight the vested interests that our allopathic system of medicine has built up, the powerful trade unions masquerading as scientific medical bodies? Obviously, we do not deny the role of surgery and the other specialities. We do not deny the role of even allopathic medicine as a system of internal therapeutics. From experience we say that the Homoeopathic system of internal therapeutics is far superior and in the interest of the patient we should adopt it. I leave it at that.

Present state of Homoeopathy in India

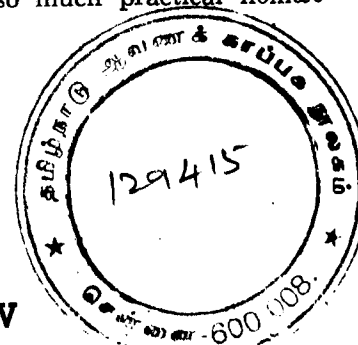
The more I think over it, the more I am convinced that the future of Homoeopathy and its further development lies more in India than any where else.

Laymen Homoeopaths

Homoeopathy owes its rise in India to that brave band of pioneers who were mostly laymen. It got a certain status through these brave allopaths who faced all persecutions at the hands of their own allopathic brethren. I name with reverence the late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar which Bengal has produced. The greatness of Homoeopathy lies in the fact that it can produce a large number of lay practitioners whose contribution to social service is exceedingly great. It is the lay practitioner who is a unique feature of Homoeopathy in India and I say that we cannot do without them, because they are, in the present phase of our socio-economy, that is characteristic of India in particular, and Asia in general, a social and economical necessity for many years to come, and so will also the Ayurved, as was realised by the Chinese with regard to their indigenous medical practitioners, and the Chinese are the most practical minded people in the world, which we unfortunately as a people are not. If we concede this point, we will realise that as long as our health needs are far greater than our budgetary resources, and this will be so for several years to come, we shall have to fall back on enlisting every man active in the art of cure, whatever their ability be, till such time as we are in a position to replace them with the necessary numbers of better trained men, which is estimated by the Bhome Committee to be 250,000. We have in India a large mass of people who, one way or another, are active in Homoeopathic prescribing, whatever their ability or qualifications be. Can we exterminate them as the Government's Health Ministry and the Indian Medical Association foolishly imagine they can? My answer is 'No.' If Socialism is our goal, and the Government says it is, then Socialism, as I understand it, implies utilisation of every man to his outmost capacity for the welfare of the people. What we need in India is as large as possible a body of practical homoeopaths who will be in the first line, internal therapists, eminently suited to serve the small towns and country side. Training of Homoeopaths in India, what we need under the present circumstances, are three types of courses. The first, a Post-Graduate Course of one to one and a half year. This is to produce capable teachers, since we have a great dearth of all round teachers. The second is the more important course. It is of three years duration, and I am fully convinced that to

suggest a five year course, or even four, is not only unnecessary but tom-foolery, especially when the allopaths themselves are beginning to feel that too much junk, far too much junk, which till now we thought essential, should be discarded and the course shortened. I feel confident that in three years we can produce eminently practical men who will fulfil what is the criterion and sole guiding start of all therapeutic action, namely clinical success at the bedside; for we intend to produce men whose sole duty is to cure the sick and not discuss learned abstract items relating to science and research. The third course I had the honour to suggest to the Dave Committee is a Course of one and a half year in the tissue remedies for men who will work in the distant villages. I do not say that this scheme is ideal, but it is thoroughly practical and will meet our present and future needs for many years to come.

What the attitude of the Government will be does not interest me, should not interest us in the least. It stands or falls by its own actions. But it is our duty to clarify our own minds and to study problems even if we may not have the power to give effect to our plans today. Most certainly we would like to have better and better men. But can we do that today, with our meagre resources, with the time racing against us? My answer is 'No'. The Chinese told me that they wish to produce not scientists but practical physicians. That is exactly what I desire, what I plan, not men of Homoeopathic Science in the first line, so much practical homoeopaths reasonably well trained.



REVIEW

We have received a copy of an attractive souvenir published by the organisers of the International Homoeopathic Convention held in Calcutta in December last. It contains the papers read at the Convention and also the address of the President-elect Dr. Edward Perceival Macarthy Heyzer of Singapore who was, however, unavoidably unable to be present.

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TINY PILLS AND THE CURE THEY BRING!

"In Bombay there are big doctors with highest qualifications, M.D. F.R.C.S. etc. I had a talk with some of them and they told me that they did not believe in Homoeopathy. "There is", these doctors informed me, "no science behind it, no scientific proof of its efficacy. We would rather not believe in it." I asked them what exactly they meant by 'scientific proof.' And they said "Look. Here is a human heart. We can just cut and open it and extricate the nerves and veins and show the amount of tissue damage, we have pathology." I simply replied "So you must see in order to believe. Right. Now as I see that you know every part of the body and have explored the innermost recesses of it, kindly help me to see the soul of man. Have you seen the soul or did you at least have a chance to come across the divine spark that I have heard is in every man? No. Yet some of you believe in these things. Did you ever see God in the course of your scientific researches? and No, yet you believe in Him whom you have not seen! And everyone believes in God although none has seen Him and very few have cut and reaped into the human viscera in search of Him. I for one know Homoeopathy and what it does. I am familiar with the small sugar pills hardly costing an anna per dozen and I have seen the cure brought about by these tiny pills." So observed His Excellency Mangaldas Pakwasa, Governor of Bombay, at the Birthday Anniversary of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann under the auspices of the Nagpur Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Association on 10th April, 1955.

MAGAZINE EXCHANGES

1. The Homoeopathic Recorder (America)
2. Homoeopathy (British Homoeopathic Association)
3. The Indian Journal of Homoeopathy (Bombay)
4. The Homoeopathic Outlook (Bombay)
5. The Medical Comrade (Delhi)
6. Homoe Masika (Calicut)
7. Homoeopathy & Comparative Medicine (Travancore)
8. Homoeopathy (Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam).
9. Homoeopathic Sardesh (Delhi)
10. Insdoc List (Delhi)

HOMOEOPATHIC TRAINING

Views of the

All India Homoeopathic Medical Associations

"The position in India today is that we have a large number of sick people with little or no facilities afforded to them by Governments to meet their urgent needs. Obviously a large proportion of these are forced to fall back upon whatever therapeutics is available to them. At best we can look upon them as First Aiders in the broad sense of the term, and we would do wrong to do without them at the present juncture, because we shall be creating a vacuum without being able to fill it immediately.

Homoeopathy is so simple and clear cut as a form of pre-determined pharmacology, that training in it is simpler than in other systems including Ayurveda. For the present, the quickest method of turning out a large body of reasonably well trained internal therapists especially for the rural areas is Homoeopathy.

In order to decide what the teacher should be, we shall have to keep in the front line, a large number of reasonably efficient internal therapists, with just a working knowledge of surgical first aid.

State Control is certainly essential. But the whole situation has to be properly assessed first in order to know how to tackle the vast problem of rural medical relief. Neither stringent rules of registration, nor penalising men, who though unqualified, are, at present, indispensable, seem to be the solution. It seems to us that the Chinese tactics of fostering and encouraging these lay and untrained practitioners to higher endeavour will bring better dividends.

Keeping in view the needs of the transition period, what is necessary is: (1) a Post-Graduate Course to produce teachers and specialists, though the term, "Specialist" has never been discarded as untenable in the field of internal medicine. (2) a three years course to produce the average all round practising Homoeopathic Physician suitable for small towns and larger rural areas. (3) and a 1½ years course exclusively in the tissue remedies, these men being meant to operate in the remote rural and small villages.

(Extracted from the memorandum presented to the Dave Committee by the Association.)

NEWS & VIEWS

In this section will be published reports of activities of Homoeopathic Associations and institutions; and also correspondence on subjects of Homoeopathic interest.

EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE IN DELHI

Homoeopathic treatment found effective A Medical Symposium

A symposium organised by the Delhi branch of the All India Institute of Homoeopathy on "Jaundice in the capital" on the 8th January under the presidency of Dr. Dewan Jai Chand discussed the cause and cure of epidemic jaundice prevalent in Delhi since December last. A number of doctors of all schools participated.

Dr. K. G. Saxena, Honorary Homoeopathic Physician to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Union, claimed that of the 5,000 cases treated by the Homoeopathic system by private practitioners, dispensaries and centres, there had been no case of fatality or failure. He pointed out that neither the Union Health Ministry's figure of 2,000 persons nor the Delhi Medical Association's estimate of 15,000 was correct but that more than 50,000 persons had been infected and treated by the various systems.

The main causes of the outbreak of the present epidemic, he said, were the drinking of polluted and contaminated water which Delhi citizens had to drink for three to four days and the infection of certain poisons into the alimentary canal through food and drink. The other causes were alcoholism, sluggish liver, quinine and malarial effects, extravagant use of sulpha drugs, unhygienic milk and its products and bread. The authorities were finding out the cause of the disease even after a month after its prevalence thinking it to be a new ailment altogether. The allopathic doctors have frankly admitted that they have no specific treatment for the disease and only some rest and vitamins are necessary. The symptoms presented by most of the patients are the same: Loss of appetite, constipation, yellow urine, white or clay colour stools, yellow conjunctive and skin and anaemia.

He appealed to the Government to acknowledge the utility of Homoeopathy and offered the free services of Homoeopaths in all hospitals and dispensaries and to use the Homoeopathic remedies which had been found most effective in controlling the disease.

Dr. Jugal Kishore felt no doubt that it was due to contaminated water-supply and criticised the authorities for not informing the public of it in time. He appealed to the public to take preventive measures viz., avoid taking food and edibles in outside places, kill flies (the carriers) and avoid fatigue and exposure to chill.

Dr. T. B. Dev observed that Government might hand over the cases to Homoeopaths, as they claimed to have treated 5,000 cases without any fatality or failure.

Dr. Dewan Jai Chand in winding-up the proceedings threw out a challenge to Government to give Homoeopathy a chance to control the epidemic and publish the failures.

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Indian Institute of Homoeopaths

(Estd. 1939)

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THE LARGEST HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN SOUTH

INTERNATIONAL HOMOEOPATHIC CONVENTION

The International Homœopathic Convention met this time in the "Muslim Institute Hall", Wellesley Square, Calcutta, on the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1955 under the presidency of Dr. C. V. S. Corea (Ceylon). A large number of delegates from all parts of India and Pakistan and Ceylon had gathered on the occasion.

Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates.

Dr. N. M. Jaisooriya, M.P. in his inaugural address (extracts from which are published elsewhere) pointed out the utility of Homœopathy in solving the problem of rural medical relief in India and pleaded for the need for Government taking early steps to promote it. Dr. D. K. Roy (Calcutta) Chairman, Preparatory Committee, appealed for co-operation among the Homœopaths of the world for the advancement of the science.

Dr. C. V. S. Corea emphasised the need for Homœopaths not swerving from the principles of Dr. Hahnemann and the later Masters like Dr. Kent.

Dr. M. Das, General Secretary, presented the report. Doctors K. L. Daftari (Nagpur), S. K. Padiar (Ernakulam), D. L. Rajabhoj (Nagpur), R. K. Nashine (Raipur), T. D. Raja (Karachi, Pakistan), B. K. Sarkar (Calcutta), S. Raman (Madras), R. R. Thakar (Bombay) and Jagannatu Mahapatra (Orissa) read papers on various subjects touching propagation and practice of Homœopathy.

Shri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hony. Jt. Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association, deplored the distressing disunity he noticed in Homœopathic ranks and appealed for organisation of Homœopathy in India on right lines. He emphasised the need for the establishment of a strong central organisation representing all Homœopathic interests which could speak with an authoritative voice on all matters relating to Homœopathy especially standards of education and practice. It should have the allegiance, he said, of State Associations in existence or to be formed each of which, in turn, should federate district associations.

The resolutions moved by the President were then adopted.

With the concluding address by the President and a vote of thanks proposed by Dr. I. Mukerjee, Managing Secretary, the Convention terminated.

A NEW HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY

Inaugurating the Madurai and Ramnad Districts. Homœopathic Education Society, Dr. C. K. Naidu, President of the Society, explained its main objects as being to popularise Homœopathy by teaching it in regular classes and educating the people by lectures on its merits and countering the interested and irresponsible propaganda that it is not a scientific system.

Dr. C. K. Naidu was elected President, Dr. T. V. Padmanabhan (Chairman), Messrs. K. Vanniarajan and Muruhanandan (Vice-Chairmen), Messrs. A. Edumban and I. T. Gurubatham (Secretaries) and Mr. M. Periaswami (Treasurer).

The Society has affiliated itself with the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association and the affiliation has been approved by the Executive Committee.

MELUR HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Mr. M. S. Ramaswami (member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association) who happened to be in Melur recently visited the Melur Taluq Homœopathic Medical Practitioners and Sympathisers Association and was received by Shri R. S. Rajaraman, the Secretary. He was happy to find it doing good work for the propagation of Homœopathy in the locality. Regular classes are being run every Sunday; and apart from lessons in general principles of Homœopathic Materia Medica in Tamil short lectures on Anatomy and Physiology are also delivered by a qualified doctor from Madura.

A meeting of the Association held on 18th February under the presidency of Dr. Syed Muhammad, resolved on the motion of Sri S. S. Rajaraman to send a mahazar to the Tamil Nadu Political Conference requesting it to recommend to the Madras Government the recognition of Homœopathy as a system of medicine in their medical services as the other systems of medicine. It was also decided to celebrate the anniversary of the association in the third week of March.

BRANCH SOCIETY INAUGURATED

Presiding over the function held on the occasion of the opening of a branch office of the Madurai and Ramnad Districts Homœopathic Medical Education Society at Ponnagaram, Broadway on the 12th February, Sri R. M. Muthu Thevar, M.L.A., commended the objects of the society as

laudable and felt sure that the public would support it if the Homœopaths of the two districts cooperated. He observed that it was the duty of the Madras Government to recognise the system and encourage it and appealed to the allopaths to shed their prejudice against Homœopathy and work along with the Homœopathic practitioners for each system had its own contribution to make.

Dr. C. K. Naidu, President of the Society, unveiling a portrait of Dr. Hahnemann on the occasion expatiated on the life and work of the founder. Mr. Chinnakaruppa Thevar also spoke. Sri A. Edumban, Secretary thanked all those who participated.

A FREE HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY

A Homœopathic free dispensary is being run at Bharath-matha Higher Elementary school, Meenakshi Street, Perambur daily between 8 and 9 p.m. A qualified Homœopathic doctor is in attendance. Residents of the city of Madras in and about the area will do well to utilise the dispensary to get free medical consultation and treatment.

Key note symptoms.—The student should pick out from among the welter of particular symptoms, those which are 'strange, rare and peculiar,' the so called "keynotes" of the remedy and have these at his finger tips as signposts to point out the way to further study. In this connection he should pick out similes from literature (such as the analogy between the precocious *Lycopodium* child and Baul Dombey) and expressive epithets such as 'mince pie friend'—Carbo Veg., the 'human barometer'—Rhus Tox., 'gloomy gus'—Natrium Carb., and the 'false, ragged philosopher'—Sulphur.—(Dr. Elizabeth Wright.)

ENCOURAGEMENT TO HOMOEOPATHY

Ceylon doctor stresses need.



Dr. C. V. S. Corea addressing the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association : Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri, former Chief Justice of India presiding.

Addressing a meeting of Homœopaths organised under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association and held at the Kesari High School, Mylapore, Dr. C. V. S. Corea International Director for Asia of the World Homœopathic Congress observed that Homœopathy was as scientific as any other system. The law of similars on which it was based was a natural law and was the result of experiments carried out in respect of various drugs on healthy human beings and not rats, pigs and rabbits and the system recognised mental conditions as very valuable in treatment and stressed on individualistic approach so far as the patient was concerned. That fact that the system had spread so far without Government aid was proof positive of its inherent strength. He said Ceylon had recognised the system and hoped that Madras would soon follow suit.

Sri M. Patanjali Sastri, former Chief Justice of India, who presided, deplored the attitude of the Madras Government in regard to this cheap, and none the less efficacious system suited eminently to the needs of rural medical relief and hoped that steps would be taken to give institutional training by the establishment of a college and hospital. He also urged for a correct understanding of the system without any prejudice.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, welcoming Dr. Corea said that he had toured extensively in various countries and studied the working of the system and as President of the Homœopathic Association of Ceylon had rendered yeoman service in securing recognition for the system.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

THE TRUE PHYSICIAN

Indolence, love of ease and obstinacy preclude effective service at the altar of truth and only freedom from prejudice and untiring zeal qualify for the most sacred of all human occupations, the practice of the true system of medicine. The physician who enters on his work in this spirit becomes directly assimilated to the Divine Creator of the world whose human creatures he helps to preserve and whose approval renders him thrice bless.

—HAHNEMANN.

CAUTION IN USING CERTAIN REMEDIES

Sulphur, Silicea, Tuberculinum, and Phosphorus are to be used with great caution in tubercular patients. Due to their great power they are apt to cause haemorrhage into the brain or other important organs.

Ferrum and Acetic Acid are dangerous in many cases of advanced phthisis owing to their power of inducing hemorrhage.

Ferrum in old syphilis is apt to render ulcers phagdenic.

—DR. R. MILLER.

Kali Carb is a very dangerous remedy in old gouty cases, but Kali Iod is often very beneficial.

Arsenic is a very dangerous remedy in irritable heart, especially if organic, as it is apt to cause parenchymatous nephritis. Arsenicum should not be given in dysentery unless the exact similimum is present as it is very apt to spoil the case.

Deep acting anti-psoric remedies like Sulphur, Calcarea and Graphites are more likely to do harm than good when given to a person whose syphilis is active.

Mercury and Sulphur seldom do anything but harm in advanced sycosis though often indicated in the stage of discharge.

DR. KENT.

MENTAL SYMPTOMS

One could not conceive of giving Sulphur as a chronic remedy to a woman in whose linen closet the towel napery were tied neatly with rose coloured ribbon. One could not give Phosphorus to a person who was abnormally modest nor Arsenicum to a sloven.

—DR. ELIZABETH WRIGHT.

MIASMATIC TREATMENT

In a case where the miasms are mixed, it may be impossible to cover the totality of the symptoms with one remedy. In such a case observe which miasm is, so to speak, on top and prescribe for the totality of symptoms of that miasm and when these symptoms are cleared off the layer beneath representing perhaps another miasm may be prescribed for again by a single remedy.

—DR. ELIZABETH WRIGHT.

ORGAN REMEDIES

Whatever else Cantharis may be, it is first and foremost a kidney medicine; whatever else Digitalis may be, it is primarily a heart medicine; and let Belladonna be what it may, it is before all things an artery medicine and just in this sense Ceanothus is a spleen medicine. In the same limited sense Chelidonium and Natrum Sulphur may be called essential liver remedies in view of the elective affinity of these drugs to these vital organs in the provings.

—BURNETT.

CHRONIC DISEASE

A true chronic disease may be ameliorated for a time by diet, hygiene etc., and these aids to cure should never be omitted but the vitiation of life force in true chronic disease is too intense to permit of healing by these methods alone. They are usually not sufficient. Some one or more vital functions of the body are acting wrongly and if the evil is not merely superficial, it requires a proper and deep acting stimulus to correct the wrong acting function.

FRAZER MACKENZIE.

DRUG RELATIONSHIPS AND DURATION OF ACTION

(Continued)

AGARICUS m.	Follows well : Bell, Calc, Merc, Opi, Puls, Rhus, Sil. Followed well by : Bell, Cal, Cup, Mer, Opi, Puls, Rhus, Sil. Antidoted by : Cal, Cam, Charcoal, Coff, Fat or oil, Puls, Rhus, wine. Action : 40 days.
AGNUS c.	Followed well by : Ars, Bry, Ign, Lyco, Puls, Selen, Sul. Antidoted by : Cam, Nat. m, solutions of table salt.
ALLIUM cepa.	Complementary : Phos, Puls, Sars, Thuja. Followed well by : Cal and Sil. Incompatible : Aloes, Scilla, Alli. Sat. Antidotes : Caladium. Antidoted by : Arn, Cham, Coff., Nux, V, Thuja, Verat.
ALLIUM SAT.	Complementary : Ars, Lyc. Incompatible : Aloes, Scilla, All. Cepa. Antidoted by : Lyc. Action : 1 day.
ALOES SOCOTRINA.	Incompatible : All Cep. Antidoted by : Cam, Lyc, Nux V, Sul, Alumen, Mustard. Action : 30-40 days.
ALUMEN	Antidotes lead poisoning and calomel and other mercurials. Antidoted by : Aloe, cham, Ipec, Nux, Sul. Long acting.
ALUMIND	Complementary : Bry, Ferrum, Arg, met. Follows well : Arg, Bry, Lach. Antidotes : Bry, Cham, Lach, Led. Antidoted by : Bry, Cam, Cham, Ipec, Puls. Action : 40 to 60 days.

AMBRA g.	Followed well by : Lyc, Puls, Sep, Sul. Antidotes : Nux V., Staphi. Antidoted by : Cam, Coff, Uux, Puls, Staph. Action : 40 days.
AMMONIUM carb.	Followed well by : Bell, Bry, Cal, Lyc, Phos, Puls, Rhus, Sep, Sul. Incompatible : Lach. Antidotes : Bro, Charcoal fumes, Rhus, stings of insects. Antidoted by : vegetable acids, Arn, Cam, Hep, Lachesis. Action : 40 days.
AMMON mur.	Followed well by : Ant. c., Coff, Hot bath, Merc, Nux V, Pho, Puls, Rhus. Antidoted by : Cam, Coffea, Hep, Nux V. Action : 20 to 30 days.
AMY. Nit.	Antidotes : Staphy. Antidotes by : Cac (cardiac constriction).
ANACARDIUM	Follows well : Lyco, Plat, sul. Followed well by : Lyc, plat, puls. Antidotes : Rhus. Action : 30 to 40 days.
ANTHRACINUM	Follows well : Ars, Rhus. Followed well by : Aur. m., sil. Antidoted by : Apis, Ars, Cam, Colo, Kreos, Lach, Puls, Rhus, Sil, Sul.
ANTIMONIUM c.	Complementary : Scilla. Follows well : Ipec, Puls. Followed well by : Calc, Lach, Merc, Puls, Sep, Sul. Antidotes : Plum, Plat, Sep, stings of insects. Antidoted by : Cal, Hep. s, Mer. Action : 40 days.
ANTIMONIUM T.	Follows well : Puls, Sil, Terra. variolinum Followed well by : Bar. c, Cam, Cin, Ipec, Puls, Sep, Sul, Ter. Compatible : Phos. Antidotes : Bar. c, Bry, Iod, Sep, Vacc, Var. Action : 20 to 30 days.

(To be continued)



Photo taken on the occasion of the reception given by the members of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association to Dr. C. V. S. Corea (Ceylon) Director for Asia of the World Homoeopathic Congress on 19th February, 1956.

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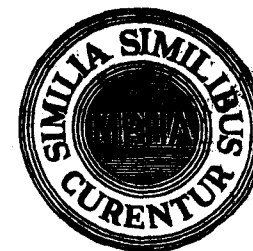
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BY
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March, 1956

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Homoeopathy is the only rational system of medicine based on natural laws; and it takes note of the patient as a whole and effects cure of diseases in a rapid, gentle and perfect manner.

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Editorial Notes & Comments :

HOMOEOPATHIC ORGANISATION

MOVE AT THE ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE

The realisation of the need for a strong central organisation for Homoeopaths in India which would act as their authoritative spokesman and also as an effective instrument for propaganda was a significant feature of the deliberations of the two-day session of the 12th All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference at Rajahmundry last month, a summary of the proceedings of which appears elsewhere.

One of the important resolutions adopted was an appeal to the Homoeopaths in India to come under the banner of a central organisation and a *liaison* body was appointed to explore the possibilities of achieving it.

The Conference would ever remain memorable if the *liaison* body would bring together the existing organisations and evolve a central organisation for Homoeopaths in India.

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Homoeopathy in India today is in the melting pot and seriously suffers from the lack of efficient propaganda and effective organisation. There are many organisations in different parts of India which call themselves All-India ones; but their claims to an All-India or representative character are extremely poor. They are organisations built from the top; and it is easy to visualize their strength. A real All-India organisation should be built on the solid foundation of the willing co-operation of all state bodies, which, could claim, in their turn, the allegiance of district associations. Built in this way alone, could any central body have necessary strength and have an All-India character; and then alone will its voice have authority and its representations weight. In building up such a body, the present so-called All-India bodies should voluntarily shed their individuality for the common cause and shake off their sense of superiority or prestige and agree to a central organisation broad-based in its constitution and representative of all interests. A central body so formed would be able to set standards for education and registration and also professional standards and compel their acceptance.

In this endeavour, the Madras Presidency Association has a notable contribution to make. It is already well on the way of consolidating all the organisations in South India. A number of associations in the Madras State and outside have already affiliated. The only district organisations in the Madras State that have still to affiliate are the Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and South Arcot District Associations. If the Andhra Provincial Association and the Travancore-Cochin Federation should come in, we will be able to present a complete picture of consolidation in South India and set the model for Northern India. We appeal for the co-operation of these Associations.

The *liaison* body formed at Rajahmundry should do effective work in the year ahead, if it should build up a central body representative of all interests. Homoeopaths and Homoeopathic Organisations owe a duty to themselves to put the common cause above their own and by their willing co-operation render possible the achievement of a well-knit central organisation. Will they?

CEYLON HOMOEOPATHIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

The report of the Committee of Enquiry on Homoeopathy in Ceylon headed by Dr. P. N. Banerjee is a valuable contribution in favour of the recognition of the system as one calculated to subserve the medical interests of the country

and will be welcomed by the entire Homoeopathic world. After an elaborate enquiry and a careful consideration of the materials before it, the Committee has recommended the recognition of the system by the State in Ceylon and the immediate establishment of a Homoeopathic Medical Council. As regards registration of practitioners, its recommendations are these: only those sufficiently conversant with the principles of the system and have had considerable experience of its practice should be registered; the other practitioners may be considered for "listing" and when listed allowed to practise for five years but not share the privileges of the registered Homoeopathic Medical practitioners; "Listed" practitioners after five years from the date of compilation of the list should be debarred from continuing or commencing practice without registration; and registered Homoeopathic practitioners should have the same privileges as other registered medical practitioners. The Council is to have over-all control of Homoeopathic pharmacies, pharmaceutical concerns etc. As regards the training of future practitioners, a College and hospital are recommended to be established with two courses of training viz., (a) a regular four-year-course for students and (b) a

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refresher course of one year for "listed" practitioners who will be registered only on passing an examination.

These are wholesome recommendations calculated to establish Homoeopathy truly and well in the state of Ceylon.

The Committee state that the position in regard to Homoeopathy in Ceylon is not different from that in India. The position in India is different in this respect that some states Government have already recognised the system and established Boards. We hope, however, that while in India where almost similar recommendations made by a similar committee appointed by the Government of India in 1949 have been practically in "cold storage", the Ceylon Government would hasten to implement the recommendations of their Committee.

A CENTRAL HOMOEOPATHIC LIBRARY

It is the endeavour of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association to build up a Central library on Homoeopathy, which will be useful as a reference one for all associations and Homoeopaths in India. Those who have books on Homoeopathy but find no use for them themselves are requested to donate them for this public cause and put them to the best possible use they could find for them. Publishers of Homoeopathic books and authors are requested to help by sending a copy of their publication to the library. They will be reviewed in these columns and lodged in the library. Others could help by donations which will also be thankfully received and acknowledged.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Dr. Calpak Ramdoss, one of the old members of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and of Dr. K. Venkata Rao of the Research Laboratory. Though the latter was an allopath, he believed in Homoeopathy as a scientific system and useful where even allopathy had failed in several cases.

We convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved families. May their souls rest in peace.

JAUNDICE

BY

DR. SHANKER RAO P. KOPPIKAR

Jaundice is a condition, where the whites of the eyes, skin, and other tissues in the body are coloured by the yellow or greenish pigment of bile. The urine is coloured highly yellow, getting deeper as the condition advances and being the first to clear as improvement sets in. Extreme cases of bile in the blood are called Cholaemia. In these, there may be stupor, convulsions, coma or even death.

Bile is a secretion of the liver. It is composed of two substances—bile pigments and the bile salts. The pigments are derived from the haemoglobin of degenerating red-blood corpuscles. The bile salts are very valuable for the digestion of fats and even proteins, which are usually inseparable from fats without the peculiar detergent action of bile salts.

Bile pigments may be found in the blood and other tissues in jaundice due to the following causes: (1) In extreme destruction of R. B. C. in severe malaria, yellow fever and jaundice of the new born babies. This may be called hemolytic jaundice (2) the liver itself being unable to secrete bile—as in cancer, cirrhosis, hepatitis and some poisonings (3) Due to blocking of the outward flow of bile after secretion. This is called obstructive Jaundice and is usually due to catarrh of the bile ducts or gall-bladder or due to biliary stones.

A very valuable blood test—called Vandenberg test—gives a clue as to whether the jaundice is obstructive or non-obstructive. Urine should always be tested, both for pigments by the nitric acid test and for salts by simply sprinkling sulphur dust on the urine in a test tube when, due to reduction of surface tension by the bile salt, the particles of sulphur sink straightaway. Stools are usually white or clay coloured or gray in obstructive jaundice while they may be yellow in the first two varieties.

The course of a case of jaundice will naturally depend upon the cause and proper diet and treatment. Diet should consist mainly of glucose, sugar, starches and easily digestible proteins and vegetable, which contain plenty of water like ash gourd, white gourd, ribbed gourd, chow-chow, tender snake gourd. Fats should be strictly forbidden, nothing fried given. Buttermilk after butter is removed is preferable to milk.

Rest is essential—in bed for almost all varieties, but especially for the first two types.

HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT

Homoeopathy has wonderful remedies for jaundice, though we must always take note of *all other* accompanying symptoms to base our prescriptions.

First, we shall take up the treatment of jaundice of the second variety, especially with reference to the recent epidemic of Infective Jaundice, reported in Delhi and other cities. This is supposed to be caused by a *virus*.

Aconite: Sudden onset of fever, with acute stitches in the liver. Dark urine, clay coloured stools. The mental symptoms of great fear and anxiety should be the pointers to the use of his great remedy. Useful in 6th to 200th potency—repeated often, it will cut short the whole attack within a day.

Arsenicum Alb: A patient comes down with chills and fever and after the usual mixtures etc., becomes more ill. He is extremely weak and exhausted, with restlessness and fear of death. There is great thirst for frequent sips of water as there is vomiting of larger quantity if taken at a time. Constant chilliness, alternatively with burning, pulse thready and weak. There is not only jaundice, there is also perhaps albuminuria. Arsenic 30—3 to 4 doses a day for 2 or 3 days will make the patient perspire and the jaundice and other complaints will get better. On the 4th or 5th day, it is better to give one dose of sulphur 30 to hasten the recovery.

Bryonia: One of the treatments sometimes resorted to in allopathy is Calomel. This, instead of helping, makes the patient more toxic. Bryonia is the best antidote for Calomel. There is stitching pain the liver region and under the right scapula, which is worse by the least movement, better by lying quietly on the painful side. There is severe constipation—dry hard burnt stools, thick white coating on the tongue; nausea; giddiness on the slightest motion or sitting up. The bryonia patient usually does not like to be disturbed, gets irritable and likes to lie down *very quiet*.

Dose: 30th, 3 to 4 doses a day.

China: The patient is extremely weak, almost faints on slightest exertion, anaemic to a great degree. There is chilliness, fever is high, sweating off and on, lips are pale, tongue is yellow-coated, bitter taste—everything tastes bitter except water. Abdomen is bloated and tender, liver sore and large. Stools are whitish or yellow, watery exhausting. There is apathy and indifference. In China cases, in spite of rise in temperature, the pulse may be slow. (bile in the blood has a tendency to slow the heart).

Digitalis: In one family, two brothers and their young niece got fever and jaundice. The elder brother was very

seriously down. Bryonia which seemed indicated failed to help. Then, one day the pulse was noted to be slow and *intermittent*. A study of Digitalis in the Materia Medica gave the following additional indications: Empty retching, with clean tongue, stool almost white, urine scanty dark and painful all in connection with jaundice. Digitalis 200—two doses on same day cured the boy in 3 days. Now, his younger brother who was fairly improving on Bryonia got worse and had the same symptoms as his elder brother. Digitalis 30, 3 doses cured in 4 or 5 days. Then the niece aged about 6 years also got the same *slow* pulse. Digitalis 30 did not help. She became weaker stools instead of chalky hard (as in Digit) were white and loose, almost faint on rising from bed (acon, china, digit) whole abdomen tender (not only liver as in Digitalis). China seemed best indicated and this was proved by the prompt recovery of the girl after only 3 doses of China 30.

In Digitalis, the patient is often better from profuse, watery diarrhoea—(Opposite of China).

Chelidonium: It is a great liver remedy, discovered for Homoeopathy by Dr. Burnett, who has innumerable cures to his credit. The characteristic: "spasmodic pain in the liver region extending to the lower angle of the right scapula—or right shoulder" has been a guiding symptom. It has alternate diarrhoea and constipation; disgust for food with a desire for food, with a desire for very hot drinks and irregular pulse (almost like Digit). 6th and 30th are the potencies I have used, repeated 3 to 4 times a day.

Crotal Hor: This powerful snakevenom is actually a great remedy for the first or hemolytic variety of jaundice—malignant jaundice, with bleeding from all mucus outlets, stitches in liver, worse by pressure; urine bloody; confused speech; rapid pulse. Crot. Hor has been one of the most valuable remedies for the infective jaundice this year.

Dose: 30th to 200th, *not* repeated frequently.

Merc. Sol: Liver inflammation—and threatening liver abscess with rigors and *sweating*, no relief but worse from sweating; sweat stains linen yellow; tongue shows imprints of teeth; salivation with thirst; a sort of trembling found all over. Incidentally Merc Sol and Aconite are the two remedies most valuable for jaundice of the new born babies.

Phosphorus: This remedy can be of use in jaundice of all types especially in acute yellow atrophy of liver; fatty liver; and other malignant jaundice; also complicating pneumonia. Over and above the usual symptoms of jaundice, fever etc., there is a feeling of *goneness*; weakness in stomach, thirst for ice cold things; tendency for bleeding;

constant chilliness even in a warm room. Vomiting of cold drinks after they get warm in stomach may sometimes be a guiding symptom.

Kali muriaticum: 6X 12X. This Schussler remedy is a well proven *anti-infective* and *anti-virus* remedy. It can be used as a prophylactic and given to people near a patient 3 doses a day for a week or so (2 tablets to 4 per dose). Its symptoms in jaundice are white-coated tongue, loss of appetite and whitish stools.

If there be fever, alternate with *Ferrum Phos* 6X giving doses once in three to four hours.

Natrum Sulph: Another gem of the Schussler remedies. It is the greatest liver remedy of the tissue salts. Liver, tender enlarged, worse by lying on right side (opposite of *Bryonia* and similar to *Merc. Sol.*) yellow greenish vomiting of bile; bilious, greenish, profuse, noisy stools with relief after stool (*Dig.*) Jaundice with malarial type of fevers. Patient gloomy and sad.

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An Allopath's Views

on

Attitude of Allopaths to Homoeopathy.

Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya, M.D., M.P., himself an allopath, presiding over the 12th session of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference pleaded for a right approach to treatment as follows :

The efficacy of Homoeopathy as a system of medical treatment can and should be judged only by the practical test and not based on opinions of those who are neither prepared to examine things for themselves, nor even keep an open mind to study impartially the results that are being obtained every day everywhere even by the humblest and least trained practitioners of Homoeopathy. For the last 120 years many and persistent attempts have been made to kill Homoeopathy. Even today attempts are being made. But as Otto Lesser points out in his "Critique of Homoeopathy", "all attempts at killing Homoeopathy have failed and are bound to fail; there is only one way of dealing definitely with Homoeopathy; complete assimilation of its doctrine and application by an advancing Medicine. Then the name Homoeopathy may gladly be dispensed with".

This may seem a preposterous suggestion to ignorant allopaths who know nothing of recent trends in their own allopathic medical thinking. I will refer only to Anthony Fiedler's book named appropriately "Whither Medicine?"* From Dogma to Science. Now Fiedler is not a Homoeopath but a Professor of Medicine at Edinborough.

And what does Fiedler have to say? In short, he challenges the orthodox schemes of medical theory and practice. He contests the notion of "CAUSE" which is the keystone of Allopathic practice, in relation to disease. He explodes bacterial causality; he criticises the present scheme of medicine and he explodes biology and physiology on which most Allopathic action is based as totally wrong. For instance his conclusion is, I quote :

"(1) that the biological notion of health and disease based on an arbitrary selection by the biologist of certain data as healthy or diseased should be abandoned and replaced by a new notion based on *subjective feeling of the individual concerned* and (2) that the experimental method should be adopted in medicine thereby necessitating a different classification of clinical material".

* Fiedler : Whither Medicine? Thomas Nelson and Sons—1946.

Now, friends, this sounds highly peculiar. The allopath in India and most allopaths elsewhere have never heard of such conclusions. No professors of physiology and biology have heard of this in general. Certainly, our professors and clinical teachers at Indian Universities have never heard of this, nor the fact that biologists themselves like Woodger* and Bertalanffy† have, time and again, protested that biology as yet has been unable to evolve any clear laws and that medicine has no right to apply their findings to disease without due caution. Now what does Fiedler say about that? He says: "As already stated, medicine (Allopathic) is a body of knowledge which is almost purely theoretical. As a result of the limitless trust that medicine has put in biology, we labour in the first place to make a diagnosis, i.e. to discover anatomical or physiological condition; but having achieved that, we are unable to proceed further since nothing certain can be deduced therefrom".

Now where does the basis of allopathy stand after its very foundations have been destroyed? I request you to note what Fiedler said in the beginning. He said that the study of disease should be based on the study of the subjective feelings of the individual concerned. Secondly, that experimental methods should be adopted necessitating a different classification of clinical material. Just think over these two postulates and what conclusions can we draw? Only this, that there is only one system of positive therapeutics which conforms to these two demands in its fullest and completest form and that system is known as HOMOEOPATHY.

I say that as an allopath. I am both angry and ashamed. Angry because our own allopaths in India do not study their own trends in allopathic thinking, ashamed as an allopath that because of their own ignorance of vital facts concerning the present dilemma their own science is in, they continue to be arrogant, especially in India. It is in the arrogance of ignorance that the allopaths, at the recent All-India Medical Conference at Jaipur, demanded the suppression of all other systems of medicine, claiming that their own allopathy is the only scientific system of medicine. Now tell me, have I not, as an allopath, reason to be ashamed and angry at their behaviour? The true scientist is a humble and patient searcher after the truths of life and its manifestations. There can be no dogmatism because dogmas are no longer subject to scientific assessment or even investigation.

* Woodger : Biological Principles, Kegan and Paul Trench—1929.

† Bertalanffy : Theoretische Biologie, 1932.

I beg to ask you, friends, by what system of positive therapy have these very fundamentals been taught, practiced and propagated for the past 120 years, but that system taught by Hahnemann in his "Nature of Chronic Diseases" and the Organon, known as HOMOEOPATHY.

As will be evident, only now have the Allopaths become conscious that there is a defect somewhere. They still do not know what that clear cut method will be. They are seeking a way out which must inescapably lead them—in internal therapeutics at any rate, to nothing but Homoeopathy or something close to it. Where are the allopaths to begin? What will they understand under the term "Totality" when their very basis of physiology cannot give the answer? Thus Fiedler points out that: "One would imagine that since physiology is mainly concerned with the study of function, its best definition would be found in books, on that subject." All attempts, however, to find it there are in vain. Where are they to learn the meaning of "totality of the patient," when their whole approach towards him is still, and will continue to be, the search for isolated causes or causality, because their therapy is based on that? By what stretch of imagination can they conceive of the totality of the individual patient when their pharmacology, as compared to ours, as Lesser points out, stresses isolated and scattered facts as they emerge from laboratory research; while ours, the Homoeopathic Pharmacopœia, always seeks a coherent picture of drugs in action on man himself, and collects and integrates all available knowledge with this end in view.* The misery and boredom of official pharmacology derives from its precarious suspension between physiology and therapeutics. Such singled out properties, which, moreover, constantly overlap, hinder the appraisal, on its own merits, of the drug as an entity seen in interaction with the totality of living processes. Quite the contrary with Homoeopathic materia medica. Each drug gives an almost complete and living picture of the individual manifesting a diseased state. We Homoeopaths do not examine a patient to give his manifestations the label or name of a disease, which is quite undependable in our experience, but to find the appropriate drug giving the picture of the patient's diseased state.

In short, if the allopaths desire to fulfil the postulates laid down by the Medical Curriculum Committee, I see no way out for them but to accept the clear cut and well proved teachings of Hahnemann, known as Homoeopathy. They may call it by any other name they like. It makes no difference.

* Otto Lesser : Grundlagen der Heilkunde, Hippokrates-Verlag Berlin, 1927.

But why should anyone need be ashamed of the name Homoeopathy? I ask, why should any one be when from the most unexpected quarter, we have been getting, in recent times, the most astounding corroboration of the dynamic action of Homoeopathic drugs? You will be surprised if I tell you that it is modern research in Physics that is the best proof of the dynamic action of Homoeopathic drugs. Briefly, let me mention the departments of Physics of the Universities of California, Maryland, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore, Harvard, Utah, Nebraska and, finally, the University of Yale, in addition to the work of Boyd at Glasgow in Scotland. Add to that the work of Morton Whitby of St. Margaret Hospital at London. And now comes the surprising fact. The largest contribution has been made by S. S. Knight of the United States Steel Corporation and Holmes of the Bell Telephone Laboratory. This is a far cry from the musty and mostly inefficient pharmacological departments of our universities. And what does the work of these Physics laboratories show? That every animate and inanimate object has a particular vibration measurable as electrical discharges. Till now we did not have delicate enough instruments to measure micro-voltage. Thus, as an example, the ordinary electric light is about 60 cycles per second. The new instruments measure 80 million cycles per second and in the healthy person, it is that figure. When a person is diseased the cycles increase and, as Hampton of the Bells Telephone Laboratories, stated "it may go into billions and billions and more billions after that". The average curve for the healthy human being is 80 million cycles or 3.66 metres wave length. Now work has shown that drugs show several wave lengths and cycles and the greater the dilution the higher the range of the cycles going into billions and billions of cycles just as the sick human being. What is more, this machine can be made to produce energy equivalent to a potentised Homoeopathic remedy and cures the patient just as effectively as the drug does. In 1937 Geshe* has stated that if we can succeed in bringing an energy equivalent to the energy or vibration of the diseased person, but in the opposite direction, we shall succeed in neutralising this disease. To-day that has been proved by the physicists by their machines. Let me sum up this important finding. The individual with his disease is equivalent to a certain vibrations measurable in cycles or micro-volts today. The appropriate homoeopathic drug in the appropriate dilution is equivalent in vibration to the diseased individual. If this latter energy is brought in the opposite direction to the vibrations of the sick individual the disease is neutralised and the individual cured.

* Geshe : Stutgarter Vorlaesungen, 1939,

In short, the medicinal energy or vibration must act at 180 degrees, i.e., in the opposite direction; and this is exactly what homoeopathic treatment does. In practice the sick individual expresses his vibrations by the totality of his symptoms which only the Homoeopath through experience and the teachings of Hahnemann knows how to correctly evaluate. His potentised drug which gives him the picture of the diseased individual in his totality gives the equivalent of the individual's vibrations and therefore cures him of his disease. Now this recent work is definite and there can be no dispute about it except from ignoramuses no matter how high their status. When those machines will become available to hospitals and institutions, it will spell the death knell of allopathic internal therapeutics because it will represent the most accurate assessment of the sick individual. But there is the human factor of acumen which can never be dispensed with—the clinical knowledge of the physician and to-day, in Homoeopathy, the closest accuracy that the physician has is symptomatology as evolved by Hahnemann and known as Homoeopathic gradation of symptoms to find the correct drug, the kind of clinical assessment Fiedler has been aiming at.

With one blow, therefore, modern physics has not only substantiated the basic philosophy of homoeopathic approach but also set at rest all doubts of the mysterious action of homoeopathic dilutions. What more can we desire? Until the prediction of the Baruch Committee that after the investigations by 400 of America's foremost scientists, the administration of drugs will in a few years become obsolete when these machines will replace them, there is, in my view, only one valid system of internal treatment and that is called Homoeopathy.

I come now to the second part of my address. In the first part I have, to the best of my knowledge and ability, demolished any pretence of allopathic internal therapeutics being a scientific method. It stands to reason that either my facts and my conclusions should be challenged by the allopaths and, still more, they should be proved wrong. I openly invite them to do so anywhere and in any debate before the whole people of this country. I have been careful enough to quote from their own works, investigations and findings. Let them prove that their own findings are wrong. Scientists and academicians may argue among themselves till the cows come home, but what about the people of India in the meanwhile? Obviously, if the Governments in our country believe in logic, logic itself must drive them to the conclusion that Homoeopathic therapy should be the system of choice here in India. But till today that is not the case. On the contrary, the

Governments have done their best or worst to see that neither Homoeopathy nor Ayurveda, which has great kinship with Homoeopathy, should survive and, with the aid of the Indian Medical Council and the allopathic bodies they should be gently killed. But if my preceding thesis about the scientificity of Homoeopathy is not disproved, and I believe it cannot be, then the only logical step that the Governments can take is to accept Homoeopathy as the system of choice for internal therapy in India. But what do we see? It has done nothing with regard to standardising the methods of teaching Homoeopathy. It has not started a single college or institution for Homoeopathy and then complains that there are no trained men. What is more, it has the intention of delaying by every devious means, at its command, the establishment of Homoeopathy in India. It is the height of stupidity to consult allopaths as to how Homoeopathy should be taught in India when those gentlemen, I regret to say, know so little about their own modern medicine and next to nothing of Homoeopathy. Obviously, allopathic gentlemen, whose anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, posology and clinical evaluations have been condemned as wrong by their own scientists, can have very little reason to claim that they are qualified to dictate what shall be good or necessary for a new medicine which is beyond their knowledge at present. In short, the Government is wasting its time, our time and the people's money gadding about with Inquiry Committees which cannot assess the problem rightly.

We can only judge by results, and whether B. C. G. inoculations are more important than curing epidemic jaundice as recently in Delhi, has to be decided. No Homoeopath is worried by the grandiloquent name, "Infectious Jaundice", because during the war we have

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seen several cases and have cured them without all this *tamasha*. Any, even third-class Homoeopath should be ashamed of himself if he cannot cure a case of jaundice, even malignant jaundice, and whether it is more important that our Indian laboratories should chase the virus bug of jaundice or look for a cure is a matter to consider. Some big guy from America of the United States Bureau of Health has recently stated in an interview that they have no treatment for Infectious Jaundice. Yet I know of one single amateur Homoeopath that has put right all 54 cases referred to him and the Health Officer of Delhi will bear it out. The allopaths are still looking for Gamma globulin and convalescent serum as methods of cures. I wish them luck. But we Homoeopaths, being unscientific, are quite satisfied with simple drugs like Nux Vomica, Natrium Sulf and in malignant jaundice, Crotalus Horridus, apart from dozens of other drugs which we can always call up. And yet they talk of scientific medicine and casuality. A hundred years ago, when Cholera was devastating Italy, Hahnemann, sitting in distant Germany, sought out the correct drugs for the treatment of Cholera without ever having seen a single case himself and those very drugs have become the sheet anchor of effective treatment ever since for every homoeopath, namely purely on symptomatology. We do not waste time chasing virus bugs, we spend that time fathoming symptoms to be found in the drugs we already know, and we, as homoeopaths, shall continue doing so in the future also.

It is quite clear, from their own confessions, that the allopaths have no cure to offer till they find the elusive virus bug of Infectious Hepatitis, but did they ask for help from any other system? No. But how is it in China? The recent report from official Chinese sources is that the indigenous Chinese Medicine has a cure for the Japanese B Encephalitis and it reports that the Chinese allopaths worked together with the indigenous practitioners to test out in hospitals the efficacy of the indigenous preparation and found it highly effective. Can you imagine that in India, with its pretensions to a Socialist structure of Society? No. The reports from China are that indigenous practitioners are eligible to become members of the allopathic Chinese Medical Associations and that frequent discussions take place among them.

I have always been impressing on the Homoeopaths in India that we should expect no response from the present Central Government as far as Homoeopathy is concerned. I believe and have always maintained that we should make no attempt to approach it for favours. I say so even now. There-

fore I do not intend to waste any time on giving them elaborate schemes. When they feel the desire for it we shall be willing to give it to them, provided we are convinced of their bona-fide intentions to do something about it. I have never been a courtier at any time in my life. I refuse to be one so late in my life. We are prepared to co-operate, but not to beg for favours. If they feel that Homoeopathy will be useful to the people, they can call us and we shall show them how to go about it. At present I can only tell the Government that they can either take our help or leave it. We shall go ahead organising ourselves and convince the people that Homoeopathy can serve them. Homoeopathy stands or falls by the way we serve those that need it. Homoeopathy will fail if the practitioners of Homoeopathy abandon their crusading spirit, if they give up the struggle to make it acceptable to the people. If the *Praja* are the true rulers of this country, they will accept or reject us. Evil advisers may try to keep us away from the people. But how long? If we can do things better for them than others, cheaper, more effective, then no matter, even if we retire to the forests, the people will make a beaten track to find us. We have got a serious responsibility

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on our shoulders which we cannot shirk. The test of our character will be its fulfilment. There are many men that can bear adversity with fortitude and admirable courage. But the real test is when they come to power. Homoeopathy is something so great and precious that we shall be dishonouring it if we do not serve it with that missionary zeal all our lives, even if we should ever come to power. The great days of Ayurveda were only during the Bhuddist epoch. That was because the Bhuddists lived all their lives the lives of missionaries. After nearly 2,000 years of darkness, Buddhism is staging a come back, with its simplicity, its sense of service to the poor, its classless outlook, its serene peacefulness. Down at Nagarjunakonda only recently I saw the remnants of hospitals the Bhudhists had built, and there are still evidences of how well they were conducted and with what devotion and purity of thought. Will it come about that we shall again go back to the simplicity of action through the medium of Homoeopathy and be able to serve the poor who today, are not being served because the cost is so high, the methods so complex, and those who should minister to the sick unapproachable to the poor?

Let it not be said of us that the poor could not approach us, could not afford our treatment, did not profit from our treatment, did not appreciate our treatment. The future of Science, as Leibniz said, lies in its simplification; the future of Homoeopathy lies in its availability to the poor and needy; for the vast mass of the people of India are poor and shall remain poor for a long time to come. Let us win them on to our side rather than Governments, for no Government can remain for long that cannot meet or solve the needs of the poor. Like the Apostles and Saints of old the Homoeopaths heal particularly those "abandoned by men."

J. ELLIS BARKER

"SAVE HOMOEOPATHY FROM THE ECLECTICS"

Extracts from the Presidential Address of Dr. C. V. S. Corea (Ceylon)
at the International Homoeopathic Convention Calcutta (Dec. 1955)

"I have spent many hours, days and weeks, nay, months on meditation as to how it has come about that this great truth of the Homoeopathic Law has been suppressed in this enlightened century of ours and after reviewing the situation from practically every possible angle I have come to the conclusion that the recession of Homoeopathy in the world today is definitely and without the slightest doubt due entirely to the ignoble and fallacious definition given by some Eclectic bodies both to Homoeopathy and the Homoeopathic physician. Those of you who have gone deeply into the study of the history of Homoeopathy would know that the purely Homoeopathic Hospitals, Medical Colleges, and other Institutions, which were doing splendid work and flourishing at the time of the stalwarts of Homoeopathy like the great Kent, on whom the mantle of Hahnemann has fallen more than on anyone else, have been completely wiped out as a result of Eclectics creeping in and forming an over-whelming majority in those bodies that were responsible for the Government, maintenance and continuance of those institutions. When the Eclectic body known as the American Institute of Homoeopathy, defined Homoeopathy as an addition or a mere appendage to Allopathy, it sounded the death-knell of Homoeopathy, and it was certainly for no idle purpose nor for any caprice, that the great Kent, along with the oldest and most respected members who were all genuine Homoeopaths, left the American Institute, and formed a separate Association, known as the International Hahnemannian Association. In an address to this new Institution, Kent says, "Was not this Association formed solely for the purpose, as expressed, of perpetuating and developing true Homoeopathy?" "Was it not felt at the time of its Organization that the hour had come for true men to arouse themselves, and work for the Science they loved? Had they not heard all the principles which Hahnemann had taught, and which the experience of many had proved to be true, vilified and abused, had not in short all true Homoeopathy been driven from the Institute? The Homoeopathic School, then as now was divided into two parties the one representing Eclectic methods and practice, the other the principles and practice of Hahnemann, of Gross of Boenninghausen, of Hering. The time had come when all practitioners had to decide which of the parties they should join, and let it be to the eternal glory of these men, that they chose rather to be right than to be with the majority. In the history of the

American Institute we may read a warning for us. In its first years the Institute was composed of able and true men; and its purpose was for truth and usefulness. But little by little Eclectics were allowed to creep into its membership, and lo and behold! the whole body is Eclectic. It is not great numbers that we want, but men of truth and purpose. Personal interests and ambitions have no place here but only what is truth." It is a matter of great regret that even this International Hahnemannian Association has turned Eclectic, after the great Kent, and its illustrious founders, so that today there is hardly any Institution in the U.S.A. or Europe where true Homoeopathy is taught in the way it should be, and practiced in accordance with the teachings of its Founder, the Immortal Hahnemann, as found in the Homoeopathic Bible—the Organon and the Chronic Diseases. Indeed, has it been said by masters, since its writing that new truths come out of it, after every reading, to suit the varying degrees of advancement in the progress of each faithful observer, no difference how old or how wise. The masters of these living doctrines and the *Materia Medica* have been constant readers of this great work. Not one of the prescribers have ever claimed a discovery not fully set forth in this work, but all in their greatest accomplishments have said that they based their successes upon the Organon. It is the first book for the student to read, and the last for the old and busiest physician to ponder over. When Lippe, Wells, and scores of others advocated a continuous reading of this book during their long careers, should we not similarly look upon it with a feeling of profound respect? Hahnemann formulated the principles of Homoeopathic therapeutics. He so arranged the rules of practice in the Organon and Chronic Diseases that the system of Homoeopathic therapeutics, may be considered complete. Hahnemann's teaching has never been improved upon.

Kent says, "The Eclectics claim to teach the most scientific of all because they select the good from all schools of medicine. Who has guided them to this great wisdom? Do they pretend to have a law or a philosophy to enable them to select the wheat from the chaff? No, such a thing does not belong to their pretensions. They even claim the greatest empiricism to be the highest order of science. The greater, the chaos and confusion the greater the science."

"The Homoeopathic physician is one who prescribes the single remedy in the minimum dose in potentized form selected according to the Law of Similars." The fallacious definition of a Homoeopathic physician as given by the American Institute of Homoeopathy reads "A Homoeopathic physician

is one who adds to his knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of Homoeopathic Therapeutics and observes the law of Similars." This ridiculous definition has done more damage to Homoeopathy than anything that the Allopaths and other opponents of Homoeopathy have been able to do. Kent says, "The astonishing part of this formula is that it frames into the definition just the part that prevents every man from becoming a Homoeopathic Physician." It cannot refer to the basic Sciences of Anatomy, Physiology etc., as they are a part of a doctor's rights and possessions, and there is nothing to add to these.

He also says, "Was not the adoption of this definition for the sole purpose of giving standing to men whose requirements were a knowledge of fads and traditional absurdities and ignorance of Hahnemann's Organon and the Pure Materia Medica? It is a question that must come to the mind of every thinking Homoeopathic physician. It has been often asked why Homoeopathy grows so slowly. Is it not apparent that the reason is to be found in the sentiment that caused the adoption of this definition of the Homoeopathic physician which so misrepresents the true followers of Homoeopathy. Yet the American Institute of Homoeopathy definition permits the fraudulent misrepresentation to pose as a genuine Homoeopathic physician. You will now see the great importance that must be attached to the correct definition of Homoeopathy and a Homoeopathic physician. It is on this definition that hangs the future of Homoeopathy."

The above clarion call of Dr. Corea has come timely, in view of the proposal put forward by the President of the American Institute of Homoeopathy to amalgamate the Institute with the International Hahnemannian Association. (See the Editorial Note in the December 1955 issue of the Homoeopathic Recorder). Needless for us to say that the proposed amalgamation is not in the interests of the advancement of true Homoeopathy in America.—EDITOR.

CLINICAL VERIFICATIONS

BY

DR. SHANKAR RAO P. KOPPIKAR

1. Mrs. J. aged 20, in the seventh month of her first pregnancy slipped when carrying a pot of water and there was pain in the left groin. The pain went on increasing in spite of treatment by some doctor until, when I saw her, she was in agony, extremely restless, having thirst for water at frequent intervals and especially suffering in the nights. Arsenicum covered all her other symptoms. One dose of 30 stopped all pain at once. I had just then been reading in Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura* that an immediate relief was a sure sign that the remedy was antipathic. So, though the patient and her relatives were happy, I was searching for the Homoeopathic remedy. In one repertory I found from a stray point mentioned *Amm. mur.* In Guiding Symptoms under *Amm. mur.* was the following "Pain as from sprain in the left groin, during pregnancy". As expected the patient came back the next day complaining of the recrudescence of pain in full force. *Amm. mur.* 6 four doses were given. The first dose made her worse. So, the other three doses were not given and she got over the aggravation and every bit of complaint was gone by evening. No relapse.

The wonder is how such a point like 'during pregnancy' was noted in the *Materia Medica*. Was it a proving on a pregnant lady or a clinically cured symptom?

2. A girl aged 2 after mild measles got pneumonia. It was badly neglected and when I saw the child at about 8 p.m. she was almost unconscious, gasping respiration rate 80, pulse not easily countable a constant, shallow, painful cough and with every slightly forceful cough some semi-solid faecal matter was oozing from the anus. This was indeed a rare peculiar symptom. I did not know the remedy then. I gave two blank powders to be given every half an hour and asked them to report in an hour. And I found that Phosphorous was indicated in Kent's Repertory and Guiding Symptoms. This was given dissolved in 4 oz. of water, a teaspoonful every two hours if awake or semi-conscious. After two doses the child slept and by morning the pneumonia had cleared, respiration almost normal, temperature normal.

3. Why does a child cry just before and during a cough? Perhaps the cough is extremely painful and the child is afraid. Well, I read this interesting symptom in *Arnica* but did not have any use for this for nearly two years. Then I had a case of a child with an extremely severe whooping

cough. Apart from the usual symptoms, the mother said that she knew when a cough was coming, because the child would cry then. This was a good chance to see if arnica had any influence on whooping cough. Arnica 200, two doses at intervals of 3 hours and then placebo cured the case in two days. This was one of my best cures of whooping cough. Even Drosera had not done such efficient work, even while indicated. Since then, by actually watching for this symptom I have been lucky to find it in several cases of coughs and whooping coughs; and never has arnica let me down.

4. A lady in the eighth month of pregnancy had some slight fever and other troubles (not even noticed by herself) for about 2 or 3 days. On the third day morning she suddenly found the foetus had stopped moving inside the uterus. She herself could not say whether she had noticed its movements on the previous evening. Anyway that evening she came to consult me. We could not locate the foetal heart sound inspite of careful examination. What to do? Though we assumed that everything would be alright, we were worried. The smaller books of *Materia Medica* and *Guersnye's obstetrics* did not mention that symptom. *Knerr's Repertory* which is an index of Guiding Symptoms mentioned *Sepia*. *Sepia 1000*, one dose was given and she was asked to report the next morning. She told us the next morning that one hour after she reached home she felt a violent movement for a minute and then somehow felt that everything was normal-Indeed it was so on examination. When mentioning about this to Dr. Ganapathy of Coimbatore he told me that the symptom is also found in *Caulophyllum*. I have used *Sepia 1000* on two more occasions—very successfully—and had no need to try *Caulophyllum*.

5. The potency question is an open one. Which is better, low or high? Perhaps lower (6 to 30) are better for acute troubles.

The boy of our milkman aged three was having diarrhoea 7 to 10 times a day and had become quite weak. Careful study with *Bell's Diarrhoea* induced me to try *China* which being very clearly indicated was given in 200th potency one dose at 7 a.m. No stool after that. By evening the abdomen was bloated, child gasping, hands and feet cold, even urine not passed after midday. Glycerine and warm water enema proved useless, as also *Carbo. Veg. 30*. I kept them in my house and gave *arsenicum 30* (antidote to *China*). At about 8-30 p.m. after 15 minutes he passed urine and after another 15 minutes one broad stool and was restful. That day again the diarrhoea was continuing. *China 6* daily three doses cured in 3 days. This shows that though the drug was right, the potency was wrong.

CASE REPORTS

BY

SRI R. NATARAJAN, M.A.

Case No. 1

X, a friend of mine, a chain smoker, at the insistance of his wife resolved to get aid of the evil habit. He stopped smoking on 31-12-1955.

He had no sleep; appetite became vey dull; complained of back-ache; and came to me for treatment on 9-1-1956. The following symptoms were available: (a) *Mind Symptom*: Anxiety with irritability. (b) *Physical Symptom*: Back-ache. (c) *Sensation*: Over sensitive; Essily excited. (d) *Modality*: Aggravation by motion; Amelioration by rest. (e) *General*: Bad effects of both coffee and smoking; Suffering from want of exercise; Constipation.

Nux Vomica 30 was given on 9-1-'56 to be taken at bed time. There was improvement. Again on 16-1-'56 another dose of the same potency. He came back to his normal health on 18-1-'56.

Case No. 2

My dhobhi's wife got fever at 4 p.m. sharp every day. The fever would continue right upto midnight. There was unbearable pain on the right side of her neck. Everything tasted sour and bitter. And I noticed the following symptoms: (a) *Mind Symptoms*: Very keen individual; Very sensitive. (b) *Physical Symptoms*: Physically very weak; Upper part of the body emaciated; Pale and unhealthy. (c) *Location*: pain on the right-side of neck. (d) *Sensation*: Aching-pressure. (e) *Modality*: Aggravation at 4 p.m.; Amelioration by warm drinks.

I gave her *Lyc. 30* on the first day when she came to me for treatment. The next day the fever did not come.. However the pain continued. Another dose of *Lyc.* was given in the same potency after three days of the first dose. On the seventh day she became alright. After cure she told me that she had only the pain first and then she used to get fever. When I gave her the first dose of medicine the fever disappeared. In the second dose the pain also vanished. This illustrates the Homoeopathic Law of Cure, namely, that the real cure is said to take place in the reverse order of the appearance of the symptoms originally.

MAGAZINE EXCHANGES

1. The Homoeopathic Recorder (America)
2. Homoeopathy (British Homoeopathic Association)
3. The Indian Journal of Homoeopathy (Bombay)
4. The Homoeopathic Outlook (Bombay)
5. The Medical Comrade (Delhi)
6. Homoeo Masika (Kozikode)
7. Homoeopathy & Comparative Medicine (Travancore)
8. Homoeopathy (Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam, English and Tamil).
9. Homoeopathic Sandesh (Delhi)
10. Insdoc List (Delhi)
11. The Homoeopathic Magazine (Lahore)
12. Health & Welfare (Calcutta)
13. Mysore Information Bulletin
14. Homoeopathic Vikas, Hindi (Lahore).

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NEWS & VIEWS

In this section will be published reports of activities of Homoeopathic Associations and institutions ; and also correspondence on subjects of Homoeopathic interest.

THE 12th ALL-INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONFERENCE, RAJAHMUNDRY

A representative gathering of distinguished Homoeopaths and delegates from all parts of India assembled at Rajahmundry at the 12th session of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference on the 21st and 22nd February. Those present included Sri M. Patanjali Sastri, former Chief Justice of India, Dr. Yudhvir Singh, Health Minister, Delhi State, Dr. C. V. S. Corea of Ceylon, Dr. A. B. Dutt, Dr. R. K. Sinha and Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar of Madras.

In his welcome address the Chairman of the Reception Committee pleaded for a correct understanding of the great and noble system of Homoeopathy.

Dr. Yudhvir Singh requested Hon'ble Sri Jagjivan Ram to inaugurate the conference.

The Hon'ble Sri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Communications inaugurating the conference gave his experiences of the cures effected by Homoeopathy and felt that it had a great and useful role to play in the India of the future as a system suited to serve the medical needs of the masses, being cheap and at the same time efficacious.

Sri M. Patanjali Sastri, former Chief Justice of India, then unveiled a portrait of the late B. Somayya. He recalled the great services of Somayya in the cause of propagation of Homoeopathy especially in South India and observed that he was the founder of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and was not a little responsible for its growth on sound lines and was actively connected with it till his death.

Messages had been received wishing the Conference success from H.E. Sri Chandulal Trivedi, Governor of Andhra, H.E. Sri B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Hon'ble Sri Govinda Vallabh Pant, Union Home Minister, Hon'ble Kandubhai K. Desai, Union Minister for Labour, Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Union Minister for Production, Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Minister for Health, Hon'ble Sri S. R. Das, Chief Justice of the Supreme

Court, Hon'ble Sir Kala Venkata Rao, and Hon'ble Sri Sanjivayya, Ministers of the Andhra State and also from various Homoeopathic Associations and Homoeopaths.

Dr. N. M. Jai Soorya, M.D.M.P. in a powerful presidential address (extracts from which are published elsewhere) felt "angry and ashamed" at the attitude his brother allopaths took towards homoeopathy which doubtless furnished the only correct approach to internal therapeutics viz., "the individualistic approach" which has been recognised by the protagonists of modern medicine themselves.

The portrait of Dr. Hahnemann was unveiled by Dr. C. V. S. Corea of Ceylon and a number of portraits of those who had rendered signal service to Homoeopathy in Andhra were unveiled by others.

Dr. A. B. Dutt opened an exhibition of Homoeopathic firms.

A Scientific Exhibition was opened by Dr. G. V. Subba Rao and interesting papers were then read and discussed.

The resolutions adopted considered the provision of made for Homoeopathy in the Second Five Year Plan inadequate pleaded for the retention of "laymen practitioners" who had done yeoman service for the propagation of the system and kept it unsullied and urged for a three year degree course and also a 1½ year diploma course to create a large number of practitioners to meet the needs of rural medical service. By another resolution all the Homoeopathic Associations were urged to come under the banner of a common central organisation and a liaison body was appointed to devise ways and means of achieving it.

After the concluding speech of the President in which he exhorted Homoeopaths throughout the country not to forget that they could achieve nothing without unity and a vote of thanks by Dr. P. S. Krishnamurthi the business session concluded.

ANNIVERSARY OF MELUR ASSOCIATION

The fourth anniversary of the Melur Taluq Homoeopathic Practitioners and Sympathisers' Association will be celebrated on the 31st March under the presidency of Sri S. Chinna-karuppa Thevar, M.L.A., Mr. N. S. Venkatachalla Ayyar, and Drs. Vanniaraj and Palanivel will deliver addresses. The portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Hahnemann will be unveiled by Sri Sini Chettiar and Dr. K. A. M. Meyyar respectively.

GAYA, DISTRICT HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

The 24th session of the Gaya District Homoeopathic Conference was held under the presidency of Dr. J. N. Jha, M.L.A. on the 3rd March 1956 at Jawahar Town Hall. Mr. Keshav Prasad, M.L.A., Member, Bihar State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine inaugurated the session. Dr. R. N. Dutta was elected President and Dr. Nandu Prasad and Mathura Prasad Secretaries of the Gaya District Homoeopathic Medical Association.

RAMNAD DISTRICT ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY

Branch Society inaugurated

Presiding over the Fourth Anniversary of the Ramnad District Homoeopathic Association and inaugurating a branch of the Madura and Ramnad Districts Homoeopathic Education Society at Virudunagar on the 11th March, Sri A. Rajanayagam, M.A., L.T., Professor of Psychology, Senthilkumar Nadar College, pointed out the intimate relationship between psychology and Homoeopathy and observed that the Homoeopathic system based on a natural law was absolutely scientific.

Sri S. S. Rajaraman, Secretary of the Melur Homoeopathic Practitioners and Sympathisers Association appealed to the Homoeopaths to join the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and to subscribe for the journal which was doing great service for the cause of Homoeopathy and also wished that every association conducted a two-year course similar to the one conducted by the Presidency Association and give training in Homoeopathy.

Dr. C. K. Naidu, president of the parent body, exhorted the public of the districts to support the society which was attempting to popularise the system. Dr. S. A. Alexander unveiled the portrait of Dr. Hahnemann and the other speakers were Dr. B. G. Duraiswami Raja and J. B. Manohararaj.

ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED

The Malabar District Homoeopathic Association and the Association of the Salem District Homoeopathic Practitioners, Tiruchengodu, have affiliated themselves with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and their affiliation has been approved at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 17th instant.

**DRUG RELATIONSHIPS
AND
DURATION OF ACTION**
(Continued)

APIS	Complementary : Nat. M. Arn. Ars, Graph, Iod, Kali Bi, Lyco, Follows well. Phos, Puls, Stram, Sul. Incompatible : Rhus & Phos. Antidotes : Chi, Dig, Iod, Nat, ph, Vac. Antidoted by : Ipec, Lach, Iod, Nat. m.
ARG. met.	Follows well : Alu, Plat. Followed well by : Calc, Puls, Sep. Antidoted by : Merc, puls. Action : 30 days.
ARG. n.	Follows well : Bry, Caus, Spi, Spo, Ver. Followed well by : Calc, Kali C, Lyc, Merc, Puls, Sep, Sil. Incompatible : Coff. Antidotes : Opium, effects of tobacco. Antidoted by : Ars, Iod, Merc, Milk, Nat. m. Action : 30 days.
ARNICA	Complementary : Aco, Ipec, Ver. Follows well : Aco, Apis, Ipec. Ver. Followed well by : Aco, Ars, Bell, Bry, Cac, Calc, Cham, Chi, Con, Hep, Iod, Ipec, Nux V, Phos, Puls, Rhus, Sul. Antidotes : Amm. c., Chi. s., Civ v. Ferr., Ign, Ipec. Coff. Antidoted by : Aco, Ars, Cam, Chi, Cic. v., Ferr, Ign, Ipec, Coff. Action : 6 to 10 days.
ARSENICUM a.	Complementary : All. sat., China, Nat, sul., Phos, Thuja. Follows well : Aco, Agar, Arn, Bell, Cham, Chi, Ipec, Lach, Ver. Followed well by : Apis, Bell, Cac, Cham, Chel, Cic, Ferr, Hepar s., Iod., Ipec, Kali b. Lyc. Merc. Nux V, Rhus. Antidotes : Agar, Arn, Chi, Ch. s., Fer- rum, Hepar s., Hypericum, Iod, Ipec, Kal b., Lache, Mag. c. Mag. m, Nat. m., Nux V, Pho, Plum, Tabacum, Ver.

(To be continued)

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A monthly devoted to the propagation of and research in
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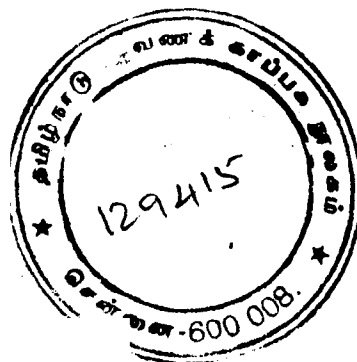
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their addresses. A charge of 2 annas per word subject
to a minimum of Rs. 2 will be made for an insertion.
Those who want to avail of this may send particulars to
the Secretary for publication.



The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association seeks to encourage the use of Homoeopathy by extending knowledge of the method of treatment and improving facilities for getting it. It also aims at coordinating the activities of District and other Associations in South India.

Membership is open to laymen and women and also medical practitioners. The yearly subscription is only Rs. 10/- for residential I Class members and Rs. 5/- for residential II Class members and non-residential members and the entrance fee is Re. 1/-. The affiliation fee for associations is Rs. 5/- per annum.

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