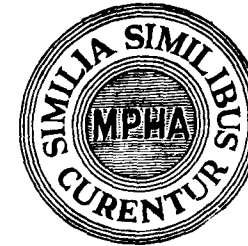


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BY
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September, 1956



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Editorial Notes and Comments

HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARIES

Madras Corporation's move.

The announcement by the Mayor of Madras on the occasion of the inauguration by him of the slum relief work organised by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association that the Corporation would soon be starting Homoeopathic dispensaries in some divisions of the City to start with will be welcomed as a step in the right direction calculated to make available to the citizens the services of a system now well known to effect rapid and effective cures of diseases in a gentle manner by drugs which have no injurious after-effects. The Mayor also hoped to have Homoeopathic Wings to other dispensaries.

We congratulate the Mayor on the wise move.

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The dispensaries will no doubt prove to be effective instruments of service to the people and will incidentally serve to establish the efficacy of Homoeopathy by a popular verdict.

We appeal to the people to take full advantage of the facilities promised. One matter needs, however, to be impressed on the minds of the people. Being accustomed for years to ceaseless drugging and large doses of medicine, they are apt to feel how a few tiny globules will be able to tackle their malady which, to their minds, is bound to appear serious. Homoeopathy was the first application of the theory of atoms and electrons to medicine and Dr. Hahnemann the founder of the system was far ahead of his times when he applied the theory to medicine and he was considered to be, and in fact was, a revolutionary in medicine. But living as we are in an age when the power of atomic energy has been well-proved, it will not be difficult to understand, much less appreciate, the philosophy of Homoeopathy, Dr. Hahnemann emphasised upon the administration of a single dose of the well selected remedy without any repetition for the complete cure of a case. It is in this regard that Homoeopaths owe a duty to the public. They will have to bring home to the people that they should not be carried away by the spectacular methods adopted by the so-called modern-medicine practitioners which have very little relationship to the lasting cure of a disease.

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AYURVEDA AND HOMOEOPATHY

A Comparative Study

(I)

BY

SRI P. RAMA RAO

Advocate, Tanuku, Andhra State.

The system of Homoeopathy is less than two centuries old. Though an exotic plant from Germany, it has taken roots in India. Ayurveda is an indigenous system and has its origin in the prehistoric past of India. Ayurveda is not a system of medicine only but also a science of life as its name indicates. Some interested in comparative medicine ask the question whether there is any real and substantial connection between the two systems. Some practitioners of Homoeopathy are interested in knowing whether a study of Ayurveda will be helpful to them in the diagnosis and cure of patients. I shall try in this and the succeeding articles to examine the two systems in the light of these questions and broadly furnish answers for the same.

Even according to Dr. Samuel Hahnemann the laws of Homoeopathy were known earlier to Hippocrates and others though it was not practised as a regular system in Europe. Did he know anything about Ayurveda? From his published writings as far as I could see, it does not appear that he knew about Ayurveda as such. Some of the ancient Ayurvedic texts have been translated into Arabic and it is difficult to say if Hahnemann being a master of several European languages including Arabic, came into touch with any such translations but he came to know that Homoeopathy was practised by Arabs and Orientals, the latter term being wide enough to include Indians also.

In his article on "Gold" in his 'Materia Medica Pura' Hahnemann says that Orientals 'practised Homoeopathy in an unconscious manner'. But he was not in touch with Sanskrit in which Ayurvedic medical thought was enshrined. If he had read Ayurvedic medical literature, he would have said that Orientals knew Homoeopathy and practised it—consciously. One might suppose that he would have been enraptured at the range and depth of Ayurvedic medical—thought and practice. Apart from that, it is a sign of his independence and impartiality that he condemned medieval European writers for pronouncing against the curative faculties of metals like Gold and praised the Orientals for their

therapeutic use of such metals. But is it enough for us to know that Hahnemann felt that Orientals practised Homoeopathy? Should we not see for ourselves whether Ayurveda and Homoeopathy have any common lines of approach to the problems of medicine.

Let us first take up the question of the nature of disease according to Ayurveda. The subject matter of any system of medicine is life itself i.e., Soul, Mind and Body. While considering medicine, we are not concerned with a disembodied soul or a lifeless body. As the great Charaka Samhita one of the oldest Ayurvedic medical treatises puts it, Atma or the Soul is 'Nirvikara' or free from disease, and 'para' supreme and 'chaithanya' consciousness itself. It is the mind and body that are the Asrayas of disease. Mind and body have three Gunas as Nature itself is 'Gunamayi' imbued with gunas. Gunas are "Prakrithi Sambhava" (born of Prakriti). The Bhagavad Githa says that a person with purely Satwic nature has 'Nirmalathwam' and Anamayam and Prakasam i.e., he is pure and not subject to any disease and brilliant or illuminating. Rajas born of desire and Thamas born of ignorance bring in disease. In the 18th chapter of the Gita, it is said that the Satwic view of life is integral, and undivided, that the Rajasic view of life is separatist and that the Tamasic view is mean and ignorant.

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Ayurveda accepts Indian philosophy as its basis. We are not concerned in this essay with all the details of cosmology. But we have to start at least with the ego on one side and the Prakrithi or nature on the other. Susrutha Samhitha another old treatise of Ayurveda states that the ego or Kshetragna has the three Gunas of Sathwa, Rajas and Thamas. The Rajas and Thamas are responsible for disease. These Gunas not only pervade the individual but all creation. They are in the microcosm as well as in the macrocosm. Earth, water, fire, air and space are the five Bhuthas which are in the human body as well as in the Worlds outside. The connection between the Bhuthas and Gunas is admirably stated by Sushruta. Akas is predominantly Sathwic. Vayu is predominantly Rajasic, Prithivi is predominantly Thamasic, fire is predominantly Sathwic and Rajasic, and Water is predominantly Sathwic and Thamasic. Charaka classifies diseases (for convenience) into Manasic and Sareeric. The manasic diseases are only two in number i.e., Rajasic and Tamasic as already stated above. Sareeric diseases are due to Vatha, Pitha and Sleshma which are called the three Doshas. The three Doshas in their normal condition are called Dhathus. They are only called Doshas, when they deviate from the normal. These three doshas are only a different classification of the Bhuthas in the body. Fire is Pitham, Air is vayu, earth and water are Sleshmam; Akash or space pervades all, it being the field in which the other Bhuthas and the Doshas act and react. For convenience's sake Ayurveda divides diseases into Manasic and Sareeric but both are due to Rajas and Thamas as seen above. It is the mind that thinks and acts through the senses. Just as the mind is the cause of bondage and freedom, it is also the cause of health or disease. The causation of disease is stated as follows in Charaka Samhita. Time, mind and sense objects produce disease when they are less or more than normal or when they are perverted. These are in short the causes for disease of both body and mind. If the doshas are less than the normal it is 'Heenayoga' or 'Ayoga', if the Doshas are more than the normal it is 'Atiyoga', if the Doshas are perverted it is 'Midhya-yoga'. If there is equilibrium it is yoga or samathwam or Dhatu Samyam. One of the definitions of 'Yoga' given in the Bhagavad Githa is 'Samathwam' or balance or equilibrium. Want of equilibrium is disease whether of the mind or the mind acting through the senses towards sense objects. At this stage another classification of disease in Ayurveda is to be considered that which divides diseases into 'Nija' and 'Aganthuka'. 'Aganthuka' diseases are due to accidents like burns, or falls, bruises. Abhichara and Abhisapa etc. Nija diseases are Manasik and Sareeric referred to above. Agan-

thaka diseases are not diseases strictly so called till they assume the Nija form by deranging the mind and through it the sense organs. So when we think of disease as want of balance, accidents etc., have to be excluded. Thus according to Ayurveda health is balance and disease is lack of balance.

Hahnemann intensely believed in God. He was temperamentally averse to speculations. He was concerned primarily with the "Practical Healing Art". Yet he held strong views about health and disease. In an essay entitled 'Homoeopathic Medical Doctrine' first published in 1813 and later incorporated in his *Materia Medica Pura*, Hahnemann says: 'Human life is in no respect regulated by purely physical laws. The material substances of which the human life is composed are regulated by laws peculiar to vitality alone. Here a nameless fundamental power reigns supreme which brings them under the wonderful laws of life alone. It maintains them in the condition of sensibility and activity necessary for the preservation of the living whole a condition almost spiritually dynamic. The condition of the organism and its health depend on the health of the life which animates it. In like manner altered health which we term disease consists in a condition altered originally only in its vital sensibilities and functions irrespective of all chemical and mechanical considerations in short it must consist in a dynamically altered condition, a

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changed mode of being whereby a change in the properties of material component parts of the body is afterwards effected which is a necessary consequence of the morbidly altered condition of the living whole in every individual case. At page 102 of 'Organon' 6th edition he says "disease that does not come within the province of manual surgery considered as it is by the Allopathists as things separate from the living whole, from the organism and its animating vital force and hidden in the interior is an absurdity that could only be imagined by men of materialistic stamp." In his introduction to the organon 6th edition at page 44 he says that "the causes of our maladies cannot be material". In the same page he says that "diseases are dynamic derangements of our spiritual vital principle". Hahnemann describes health as follows at pages 97 and 98 of his 'Organon'. "In the healthy condition of man, the spiritual vital force the dynamic that animates the material body rules with unbounded sway and retains all the parts of the organism in admirable harmonious vital co-operation, as regards both sensations and functions so that the indwelling reason-gifted mind can freely employ this living healthy instrument for the higher purposes of existence. When a person falls ill, it is only the spiritual self-acting force that is primarily deranged".

At page 32 of his introduction to the Organon Hahnemann says "the greatest number of diseases are of dynamic spiritual origin". Here he is excluding external injuries etc., and purely surgical cases from the definition of disease just as Ayurvedic writers exclude Aganthuka diseases from true disease.

So according to Hahnemann also, harmony of the spiritual vital force with the mind and body is health and their disharmony is disease. It is the yoga of the Buddhi etc., as Charaka Samhitha states the lack of which is disease. It is this harmonious vital co-operation between the vital force and the mind and body, this employment by the reason gifted mind of the living instrument for higher purposes of existence that is characterised by Ayurveda and Indian Philosophy as Satwa Guna with, purity, health or freedom from disease and brilliance as its characteristics. Health is not mere physical fitness but an all round spiritual, mental, moral and physical harmony.

Now we see how close Hahnemann's conception of health and disease is to Ayurveda and how they are both basically the same. The language and turns of expression differ but the content is the same. The earliest Ayurvedic treatises were written by men who achieved self-control and realisation. They have gone deeper and consequently have given us

a more systematic and detailed account of the psychological and philosophic basis of health and disease.

Sri P. Srirama Rao is not well-known to the Homoeopathic world though he has been actively in the field of Homoeopathy for nearly 30 years, doing the useful and philanthropic work of treating patients free of charge. The reason is that by temperament he is unostentatious and shuns publicity. Every morning he religiously devotes two hours for the alleviation of human suffering despite his professional work as a leading lawyer. He has made a comparative study of Ayurvedic system of medicine and Homoeopathy. The pamphlet published in America by Dr. B. Battacharyya and 'Tridosha theory of Ayurveda' in which he has compared Ayurvedic system of medicine with the Homoeopathic system which I recently read induced me to approach Sri Srirama Rao to contribute articles on the subject, so that his knowledge and experience may not be lost to us and he very readily agreed to do so.

2. A comparative study of the two systems should be useful and instructive. Research on these lines should follow and must be encouraged. It is hoped that readers of this and other articles of Sri Srirama Rao will make their own contribution to the subject.

P. SATYANARAYANA RAO,
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"BE LOYAL TO HOMOEOPATHY"

BY

DR. C. V. S. COREA (Ceylon)

At a time when there seems to be so much confusion as to what genuine Homoeopathy is and when the large majority of practitioners seem to be engaged in controversy and decrying one another to the detriment of Homoeopathy, I think I could do no better than state what no less a person than the great Dr. J. H. Clarke has to say on the enthusiasm of Homoeopathy. It is regrettable to note the disunity that is prevalent among the large majority of practitioners today. This attitude is the more deplorable because it can be attributed to nothing more than personal and selfish motives. No Homoeopath worthy of the name should consider himself superior to the others. As Homoeopaths it is our bounden duty to help and co-operate with each other to the greater glory of Homoeopathy. Instead of looking at it from a monetary point of view I wonder how many of us realize the true greatness as well as the power of Homoeopathy to bring about miraculous cures when all other systems have failed. Clarke says: "Homoeopathy is a jealous mistress; she will brook no rivals." It has been stated that no person can attain the first rank with any game with a ball and be first rate in any other line of life as well. Whether or not Homoeopathy is to be reckoned as such a game by virtue of its globules, pilules, etc., it is certain that it provides scope for the best energies of everyone of us, and of as many more as are likely to come into our fold, and a life devotion to Homoeopathy will not leave much energy to spare for anything else, and from whatever point of view we regard it, Homoeopathy is a proud mistress of whom we have every reason to be proud. From whatever angle we may regard it, be it as a Philosophy, Science, Art, or all combined, we may well be content to devote our lives to its exposition, elucidation, and advancement.

If anyone wishes to know what is my religion, I reply, "I am a Homoeopath" My Politics? "I am a Homoeopath" My fatherland? "Homoeopathy". With me Homoeopathy is first and second and third, and everything else that is desirable comes after that. This should be the proper attitude for us Homoeopaths to assume. If you are to make anything of Homoeopathy, you must devote your whole life to it, and associate yourselves with others who do the same, in short there is no help for it, you must go the whole hog or none. The only possible line of progress is to think a thing out to the bottom, to reduce it to a point where a 'Yes' or 'No' is all that is required. Is it a fact that 'like cures like' or is it

not? This is the first question to be answered. The answer I emphatically state is "Yes". Let this question of Homoeopathy be settled once for all. It is not a matter of creed; it is a matter of knowledge; it belongs to the everlasting "Yea". I have noted that the genuine Homoeopaths are disparagingly called 'Puritans' by some ignoramuses. A genuine Homoeopath takes Hahnemann's Organon for his Scripture, and prescribes in accordance with its directions, irrespective of the name of the disease, the patient may be suffering from, and cures his patients. My personal belief is that 'the further from Allopathy, the nearer to Grace, and the nearer to Allopathy the further from Grace'. Every Homoeopath should be inspired with one enthusiasm, the enthusiasm of Homoeopathy. The law is one, and we must all aim at one ideal, and the higher we aim, the more likely we are to reach high attainment. It matters not what our grade of Homoeopathic practice may be, so long as we are ever moving onward, forward, and upward, farther away from the region of Allopathic name-fetters and negations. We are contributing to the evolution of our art and the welfare of our race, and as Clarke puts it, 'the force which can alone move us is enthusiasm—the enthusiasm of Homoeopathy'.

In the clash of conflicting creeds, the enthusiasm of Homoeopathy should be put forward as an all-sufficient motive power to inspire the efforts of every good man. In all Homoeopaths the spring of all our efforts against human ills, the force which carries us onwards, towards the perfecting of our art, is the enthusiasm of Homoeopathy. It was this which inspired Hahnemann when once he had grasped the idea, to undertake those mighty labours, the magnitude of which even his followers but imperfectly recognize. It was this which upheld him through all the persecutions with which his professional brethren greeted his great discovery. The enthusiasm of Homoeopathy has had its martyrs, as well as its heroes; and who shall say that its martyrs, have not suffered in a manner

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worthy of their pains. Enthusiasm knows no laws of human-making but only the laws of nature herself.

There was a time when a Homoeopath cured a patient, he did not worship the man who cured him, but was at once on fire with enthusiasm for the *system* which had cured him. The gratitude to the doctor no doubt there was, but the greater glory was the glory of Homoeopathy. It seems to me that nowadays things are somewhat reversed. I should like to point out that the only Homoeopathy that cures and works wonders is the Homoeopathy of the Organon, the *Materia Medica*, and the Chronic Diseases. We are no longer slaves of authority, we can go direct to Nature and interrogate her ourselves. There is no high priest of Medical Science, there is no Church, there is no Academy which we are bound to ask to do the interpreting for us. Hahnemann has abolished all that ceremony and has given liberty to the Medical world. The 'helots' of Medical Science prefer these chains to the alternative of having to do the thinking themselves; and herein lies the strength of the Academies in their efforts to strangle Homoeopathy. They may spare themselves the trouble. Homoeopaths are sometimes aghast when they contemplate the numbers of the opposition, they forget that in such things numbers do not count, and where the numbers are opposing a law and the few have the law on their side the few are the strong and the many are the weak, no matter how large their majority may be.

When there was but one Homoeopath in existence Hahnemann himself, even then Homoeopathy was stronger than the entire world of Medical obscurantism arrayed against it. Why then should Homoeopaths of the present day with thousands of duly qualified adherents, and millions of lay-supporters harbour any doubt as to our ultimate victory.

We may not all be Kents, but we must all be touched with the fire of the Enthusiasm of Homoeopathy, if we are worthily to fill the position of trust we have accepted, in joining its ranks. The more complete our Devotion, the more fiery our Zeal, the greatest is the glory we render to our system, our Leader, and our Benefactor, The Immortal Hahnemann.

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THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMOEOPATHY

BY

DR. M. SESHADRY

Homoeopathy is loosely practiced by many in ignorance of the principles enunciated in the Organon of Medicine. I am proud of being a Homoeopath following strictly the Organon of Medicine to the very letter.

According to Section 3 of the Organon of Medicine "if the Physician clearly perceives what is to be cured in diseases, that is to say, in every individual case of disease (knowledge of disease, indication) what is curative in medicines—Knowledge of medicinal powers—to adopt it as well in respect to the suitability of the medicine—the choice of the remedy, the medicine indicated—as also in respect to the quantity of it required—Proper dose and the proper period for repeating the dose, it finally he knows the obstacles to recovery in each case and is aware how to remove them then he understands how to treat judiciously and rationally and he is a true practitioner of the healing art."

Useful to the Physician in assisting him to cure are:—

In acute diseases—the probable exciting cause.

In Chronic case—In order to find out the fundamental cause the following most significant points are to be taken into consideration.

- (a) Ascertainable physical constitution of the patient.
- (b) Moral and intellectual character.
- (c) His occupation.
- (d) Mode of Living and habits (e) Social and domestic relations and (f) Age and sexual functions.

Section 104 of the Organon of Medicine states that in every case of disease the totality of the symptoms are to be found which when done, the most difficult part of the task is accomplished. Then it is for us to find out the more striking, singular, uncommon, and peculiar characteristic symptoms out of it.

Before eliciting the symptoms from the patient as Dr. Farrington M.D., says, the objective and subjective symptoms are to be found.

Objective are those which can be directly perceived by our senses, by thorough clinical examination.

Subjective are those which the prover himself experiences and which he has to express to you in certain language.

In your examination of the patient the aggravation, amelioration of any pain or dissipation under any circumstances would also be elicited and recorded. This is called in our term the Modalities—which is very very important. Sometimes and invariably this information alone will show the drug indicated.

Now comes the task of finding out the choice of the remedy.

You can find twenty drugs precisely with the same symptoms. Drugs impinge in their resemblances and separate in their differences (i.e.) comparison of drugs.

By applying the modalities present in each case in conjunction with the symptoms, the drugs that are not indicated can be eliminated. Now with the remaining drugs if you judge the constitution of the patient, a few will be out of the list, and also if the temperament is to be studied and taken into consideration the only single remedy will be found corresponding to the totality of the symptoms present. This is a circuitous path and in most cases the characteristic symptoms present in the case will give a clue to the drug indicated which has those characteristic symptoms.

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In acute cases and in the chronic cases mostly resembling acutely chronic, if you find the exciting cause and then analyse the therapeutics of the drug which indicates the exciting cause, in principle and practice, that drug alone is the remedy. Or in other words, as laid down in Sections 105 and 106 of the Organon of Medicine, a thorough knowledge of the instrument intended for the cure of the natural disease (i.e.,) the pathogenic effects of several medicines must be known. When once you remove the exciting cause, the disease is said to be wholly eradicated.

To successfully comply with the above mode of selecting the remedy you should have an intensive study of the *Materia Medica* and should remember at least the most characteristic symptoms of each drug. If you take stock of the medicines in the *Materia Medica* alphabetically, there will not be more than a few polycrest medicines in it, and it is necessary that you should have a correct picture of the therapeutic action of each polycrest remedy under different heads as detailed in the *Materia Medica* from its head symptoms to the modalities.

In this connection, it is necessary that I should lay a special emphasis on the method of studying the *Materia Medica* and the mode of applying same in the practical field as advocated by experienced Western practitioners and whose case records we often see. Though various methods are in vogue, the method of picking out characteristics and also how to work from generals to particulars should be studied.

In purely chronic cases, when you have taken into writing the significant points and the history, one should classify it in one of the groups, Psoric, Syphilitic and Sycotic. According to the group find out the relative anti-remedy and from the present nature and degree of the chronic symptoms select the appropriate remedy tolerably a very high potency not less than the 200th according to the chronicity of the case. After a fortnight re-take the case in its modified symptoms and correctly prescribe the proper dose and the remedy.

In this connection, it will not be out of place if I should tell my brethren, the nature of the acute and chronic cases we get in our daily practice.

We get cases of all sorts from children to old people having fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, skin eruptions, and other specific ailments either at the beginning stage or at a stage after being treated by the Allopaths for some time.

If it is a case of fever, you should know the three stages of fever, cold, heat and sweat and the period of pyrexia and apyrexia, thirst and you should gather information from these

points and also find out whether there are associated symptoms present. From all these facts you will also be able to judge the nature of the fever and from the symptoms present select the suitable remedy.

If it be a case of acute diarrhoea, find out the exciting cause as diarrhoeas may result through manifold causes. Also study the nature of the tongue in conjunction with the exciting causes and associated symptoms. In Dr. Johnson's therapeutics he has outlined very clearly the various causes of the diarrhoea. This will help you to select the suitable remedy.

Then in regard to the dysentery, it is always a neglected diarrhoea at this stage or it may be a chronic one. For diarrhoea and dysentery, find out the nature of stools, pain and tenesums thirst and the nature of the tongue with the associated symptoms and apply your therapeutics and find out the remedy. Mostly from one or two characteristic symptoms present in each case the remedy can be singled out in a moment.

For chronic type of dysentery or diarrhoea, get the patient examined in the usual way and try to find out the Anti-psoric remedy.

In most of the skin eruptions from the nature of the case will know what one is suffering from and elicit information in relation to the application of modalities and in eczema cases ascertain also whether the affection is seasonal or otherwise then we will know the remedy easily by comparing the relationship of the drugs with any Repertory in hand.

There are, of course, specific affections e.g., of epidemic nature and in this case apply individually the merits of the



case and find out the remedy. There can be no specific for any case in homoeopathy.

In cases of children, from their birth to a certain stage, we know the possible afflictions they suffer from mostly vomiting of curds, and milk, dentition period, fever etc., and we have a set of children remedies and viewing the constitution of the child, select the remedy.

Regarding the potency of medicine to be employed in acute cases, you may safely administer the 30th potency or the lowest X potencies in certain cases. In my experience over these 12 years of practice I have seldom used the X potency and I have used only the 30th potency for all acute complaints as advocated and recommended by Dr. William Boericke, M.D., in his *Materia Medica*. This 30th Potency has proved very effective in all cases, and I had also repeated it without any fear of aggravation.

In chronic complaints, I take the history and then I generally start with the 200th potency and gradually go higher.

There is a lot of divergence of opinion on this potency subject and you cannot follow any author safely. Each author had his own way and Dr. Kent, Dr. Boericke, Dr. Nash and Dr. Younman and the present day American Doctors who practice now and whose records are now read in the *Homoeopathic Recorder* follow the very highest potency in 10M. CM, DM. Perhaps the cases cited and quoted by them in the journals are such wherein they have specially used such a kind of potency. Dr. Younman who had a sweeping practice at Calcutta never used any potency higher than 200th and strangely all the cases were cured by him in single dose of 200th potency followed by placebo for 15 days; and if it was necessary one dose of 1M was used. There was practically no drugging, no repetition, and he allowed the 1st dose of medicine to do its

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work in the system utmost. Dr. Nash almost followed in all acute complaints the 200th potency.

The selection of the potency is a delicate matter and this should be left entirely to the discretion of the Physician.

We should not forget the fact that all the medicines were proved in Western countries and other places with provers whose mode of living, occupation, and idiosyncracies differed. And to follow a proving done there and to adapt the principles embodied in the *Materia Medica* and we ourselves trying to prove them more or less with our people in India whose mode of living, occupation and idiosyncracies very much differ is really fantastic. It is also necessary to remember the susceptibility of our patients because for a certain set of symptoms when the same medicine is indicated, one responds quickly and the response is in the first dose with much aggravation whereas the other sluggishly responds, say, after a few such doses are repeated. I have seen many such instances in my wide practice.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann has clearly laid down the principles of repetition of medicines in paras. 275/6, and 280 of the *Organon of Medicine* and one cannot act adversely to the principles enunciated therein.

I shall in my next article cite many interesting cases cured by me in my 12 years of practice for the information of my brethren.

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HOMOEOPATHIC POSOLOGY—(Contd.)

BY

DR. SHANKER RAO, P. KOPPIKAR

We have seen in the previous articles that the great Homoeopaths of the English school, Drs. Burnett, Cooper and Clarke cured incurable cases with very low potencies and even crude tinctures, repeated daily for months on end.

When gross pathological changes have taken place, or some healing pathology is happening (as in tuberculosis), it is safer and more effective to use a low potency of the indicated remedy. High potencies bring on extremely severe curative reactions which the patient cannot stand.

Dr. James Tyler Kent, the foremost teacher of our Materia Medica and Philosophy, has given a strong warning on this question. He says: "It may be well to be careful and not to give Silica or Sulphur or Hepar, too often, or too high, in patients that have encysted tubercle in the lungs.....you should at least proceed cautiously in using them. After you have seen a great many cases, you will find you have killed some of them. If our medicines were not powerful enough to kill folks, they would not be powerful enough to cure sick folk. It is well for you to realize that you are dealing with razors when dealing with high potencies. I would rather be in a room with a dozen Negroes slashing with razors, than in the hands of an ignorant prescriber of high potencies. They are means of tremendous harm, as well as tremendous good."

Again, in the lecture on Kali carb. Dr. Kent says, "I want to warn you in one respect concerning Kali carb. It is a very dangerous medicine in gout....These gouty patients are often incurable, and, to undertake to cure them would be a dreadful calamity, because the aggravations would last so long. If you give Kali carb. to one of these patients in a high potency it will make your patient worse, and the aggravation will be serious and prolonged; but the 30th may be of good service."

In joint affections, where pus is forming there is great danger of its being tubercular. We should give absolute rest to the joint, and give the remedy in a low potency. Here are three cases of this type of trouble:

Case No. 13. A young girl had been three months with her leg in a splint for inflammation of the knee and a doughy swelling of the entire limb. Dr. Francois Cartier, who saw

the girl came to the conclusion that there was pus in the joint. He gave *Myristica sebifera* 3, five drops at a time, three times a day, for three months. Five months later, the swelling inflammation were all gone; walking gave no pain; but the joint was ankylosed (fixed).

Case No. 14. An old man, 87, was seized with sudden arthritis of the shoulder, with intense fever. Allopaths first diagnosed it as osteomyelitis, but later a surgeon was called in, who pronounced it to be arthritis purulent from the onset. After he had passed through the hands of eminent old school authorities in Paris, who said nothing could be done, he consulted Dr. Cartier. The Doctor found the shoulder joint quite full of pus, and a particularly painful spot on the scapula, at a point where the bone was said by one authority to be attacked. *Myristica sebifera* 3, five drops three times a day, was given. In ten days there was no longer suppuration, the size of the joint had become normal, and the tender spot was gone. (See Dictionary of Materia Medica for more details.)

Case No. 15. "A boy eight years of age had several (four or five) abscesses in and around the knee joint. The ulceration had also attacked the tibia, which was half eaten off, so that the ragged necrosed bone protruded through the surface plainly in sight. The little fellow was greatly emaciated, and had no appetite, and was pale as a corpse. I told the mother that I thought this was a case for the surgeon, but I would try to get him in a better condition for the operation. I remembered reading years before of the cures of abscesses by *Calcarea hypo-phosphorica*, made by Dr. Searles of Albany, and empirically concluded to try it.

"I put him on the first trituration, a grain a day. Called in a week and found a great change for the better. The mother exclaimed as I came in, 'Ah, Doctor, the boy is eating us out of house and home'. Under the continued use of the remedy he made a complete and rapid recovery, except that the tibia was a little bent."—Dr. E. B. Nash in his *Leaders in Therapeutics*.

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NEWS AND NOTES

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

SLUM MEDICAL RELIEF IN MADRAS

Madras Mayor inaugurates.

Inaugurating the slum relief work organised by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association at the Kesari High School, Mylapore, on Sunday the 16th instant Sri V. R. Ramanatha Iyer, Mayor of Madras, observed that Homoeopathy being a cheap and none-the-less efficacious system of medicine afforded the best instrument of service for rural medical relief.

He observed that even the fringe of the problem of rural medical relief cannot be said to have been touched. There are even today hundreds and hundreds of villages which had no doctor for miles around to cater to their emergent medical relief. The ideal should be to provide each village with a doctor. Then and then alone could the problem be said to have been tackled to any satisfactory extent. There was a tendency on the part of doctors to concentrate on cities. That was because the love of money was more and the love of service was less. Medical service should be undertaken with a spirit of service. He was glad to know that hundreds of Homoeopaths were rendering effective service as a labour of love. Homoeopathy was quite suited to Indian conditions and he had knowledge of marvellous cures effected by it. He congratulated Mr. N. Venkatarama Iyer, and the Association on the slum relief work undertaken. He assured the Association that the Corporation would give all facilities to implement the noble mission. He then announced amidst cheers that the Corporation would soon start Homoeopathic dispensaries in some divisions to start with and extend them to others later. He was also considering the starting of Homoeopathic wings to the existing dispensaries. He hoped that the public would take advantage of the facilities. He also appealed to the

people to cultivate the "civic conscience" which was unfortunately lacking. In western countries, the cooperation of the public in making their cities clean and healthy was remarkable.

He also complimented the Association on the training it was giving by personal courses and then distributed the certificates to the students who had undergone a course there. In doing so, he appealed to them not to make the mistake of mixing Homoeopathy, with other systems of treatment as was being unfortunately done elsewhere.

Sri N. Venkatarama Iyer, Honorary General Secretary of the Association, welcoming the Mayor and others pointed out that the Association was functioning as the central association of South India co-ordinating the activities of as many as fifteen associations affiliated to it. It was running a free dispensary at Mylapore. It had launched on the scheme of slum relief with a view to bring home to the people in their own areas the benefits of Homoeopathic treatment. For the present teams had been organised under the leadership of

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THE LARGEST HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH

Messrs. K. L. Narasimhamurthi, M. S. Ramasami Iyer and Dr. M. N. Veeraraghavan in Kodambakkam, Triplicane and Saidapet areas respectively. The Mylapore team will be headed by one of the Secretaries. The teams will visit the allotted places on Sundays between 8 and 10 a.m. and render treatment to those in need. He appealed for public cooperation in making the scheme a success.

The Homoeopathic College which was started at Madras some years ago by the late Justice Somayya, Dr. N. M. Chowdri and others and which functioned with Col. K. V. Ramana Rao, I.M.S., as Principal had unfortunately to close down some years ago owing to want of Government recognition. Now, that the Union Government has expressed its policy to regulate the study and practice of Homoeopathy and has provided for some funds, though meagre, in the second Five Year Plan for Homoeopathy, it was their idea now to re-start the College. The All Karnataka Association at Bangalore has also promised to collaborate. By their joint efforts, he hoped the College would become a reality soon. He was sure that sooner or later, sooner than later, Homoeopathy will take its rightful place in the medical systems officially available for service to the people. The Association had run a one year course in Homoeopathy and the students who had undergone that course were receiving the certificates from the Mayor that day. Now a two-year course based on the syllabus prescribed by the Union Government for a degree course and on the lines of the two year course approved by the Madhya Bharat Government as enough was being run since last October. He appealed to the Madras Government to adopt legislation similar to that adopted by the Andhra Government and to start a training College in Madras.

He thanked Mr. Ramanatha Iyer, Mayor, for the keen interest he was taking in the system.

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CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HOMOEOPATHY

The Union Government have constituted an Advisory Committee on Homoeopathic Medicine with the same personnel as constituted the Ad Hoc Committee.

The Committee will meet once in three months. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on the 8th September, 1956. It was addressed by the Union Health Minister Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur and later presided over by the Director General of Medical Services.

Representatives of Homoeopathic Institutions were invited to appear before the Committee.

The committee allocated some funds for research in Homoeopathy and approved of the syllabus for the Degree Course in Homoeopathy with some amendments and it was decided to set up a Pharmacopia Committee shortly.

REVIEWS

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BY
DR. K. C. BHANJA—TAMIL TRANSLATION
DR. V. S. SUBRAMANIAN

Dr. V. S. Subramanian, Director, The Homoeopathy House, Madras-28, has placed the Homoeopaths of Tamil Nad under a deep debt of gratitude to him by publishing true translation in two volumes of the valuable work of Dr. K. C. Banja viz: The master Key to Homoeopathic Materia Medica. The translation is done with great care and in easy, flowing Tamil and preserves the spirit of the original. The books are bound to be of great use to those who desire to learn this science through the medium of Tamil.

The books which are priced at Rs. 7-8-0 per volume are available at the Homoeopathy House, Madras-28.

ERRATA

The Price of the Book "Living for Health and Happiness" by Sri R. M. Somasundaram reviewed in our August issue is only Rs. 2/4. Not Rs. 24/- as stated. We regret the error.
—(Ed. M.H.J.)

DRUG RELATIONSHIP AND DURATION OF ACTION

(Continued)

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Followed well by : Arn, Ars,
Bry, Hep.s., Nit. a, Phos
Rhus T.
Compatible : Arn, Ars, Bry,
Nit.a, Phos. Rhus T.
Antidoted by : Arn.

CAMPHORA

.. Complementary : Canth.
Followed well by : Ant.t., Ars.
Bell, Cocc, Nux V., Ver.
Incompatbile : Calen.
Antidotes : Amm. C., Canth,
Cham. Cup, Led, Lyc, Mag.
m.
Antidoted by : Canth., Dulc,
Nit.a., Opi, Phos.
Action : 1 day.

CANNABIS SAT

Followed well by : Bell, Hyos,
Lyc, Nux V., Opi, Pul, Rhus
T
Incompatible : Cam.
Antidoted by : Cam.
Action 1 to 10 days.

• CANTHARIS

.. Complementary : Cam.
Followed well by : Bell., Kal
Bi., Merc, Phos, Pul, Sep,
Sul.
Incompatible : Coff. Cam.
Antidotes : Alchol, Vinegar.
Antidoted by : Aco, Apis,
Rhus T, Pul, Symph.

CAPSICUM

.. Followed well by : Bell, Lyc,
Puls, Sil.
Antidotes : effects of Alchol,
Bis, Coff, Merc, Opi, Quinine.
Antidoted by : Cam, Chi, Sul.
a.
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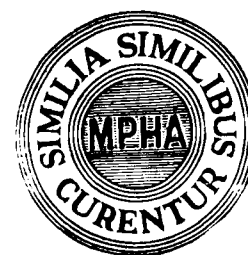
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October, 1956



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Editorial Notes and Comments

THE ORISSA HOMOEOPATHIC BILL

We congratulate the Government of Orissa on having recognised Homoeopathy and adopted legislation to provide for the regulation of Homoeopathic practice and training by a State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine.

Homoeopathy has taken rapid strides so far in India without any State support. It is only recently that many State Governments have come forward to recognise it. Its spread without State support only exhibits the innate strength of the system and its efficacy. While the miraculous cures effected by selfless laymen like the late T. S. Iyer, Dr. S. R. U. Savour, to mention only a few, much to the dismay in some cases of practitioners of other systems, have given a fillip to the spread of Homoeopathy, the handling of it by men totally untrained or trained by unsatisfactory methods has emphasised the need for regulating the study and practice of it.

It is a matter for regret that while the State governments of Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi,

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Andhra and Travancore-Cochin have recognised the system and adopted similar legislation, Madras alone should lag behind.

We appeal to the Madras State Government to realise the value of this cheap, scientific and efficacious system well suited to bring medical relief to the masses of our country and fall in line with the other States and lose no time in introducing legislation as in Andhra.

A RETROGRADE MOVE

Paguneri is a small station in Sivaganga Taluq in Ramanathapuram District. A Homoeopathic dispensary was being run by the Local Board for the past twenty-five years till a short time before. Successive District Medical Officers have made good reports about it. The dispensary had been rendering good service to the people of the locality. Dr. C. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar who was managing it well, attained the age of superannuation recently. It was then reported that the authorities were contemplating closing the dispensary on the ground that no one was available to succeed him. The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association appealed to the authorities not to close it on the ground alleged and offered the services of a qualified doctor if necessary and if the services of the existing incumbent could not be extended. Now comes the report that the dispensary has been converted into an allopathic one. While there is a cry for more Homoeopathic dispensaries and State Governments are recognising the system and taking steps to start training institutions, it is not possible to understand the retrograde move on the part of the local board at Ramanathapuram. The Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association has again at its meeting held on 16th October offered the services of a Homoeopath to run the dispensary and appealed for the restoration of the Homoeopathic dispensary. We hope the appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

Coimbatore was one of the few districts in South India which had no organisation at the district level in Homoeopathy. Thanks to the enthusiastic efforts of Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, the Hony. General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Association, during his visit to Coimbatore on the 26th of September, such an institution has now become a reality. Better late than never! An influential Committee has been formed to draft the rules and enrol members. We hope that the Homoeopaths of the district will strive to build up the Association into a strong and representative one. We wish it all success.

LOSSES IN HOMOEOPATHIC RANKS

Dr. Rajendra Kumar Bhatnagar

The death of Dr. Rajendra Kumar Bhatnagar on 11th August, 1956 at Delhi at the age of sixty removes from the Homoeopathic ranks a conscientious and sincere worker in the cause of Homoeopathy. Even during his college career he engaged himself in social and humanitarian work. As a volunteer he went from village to village distributing medicines and clothes to the needy in the influenz epidemic of 1918. He became interested in Homoeopathy when, after trying all sources, he got his son cured of fracture of right wrist without operation by a Homoeopathic drug which he himself pitched upon after an elaborate study. From then he embarked upon serious study and started regular practice. He put his son also in Homoeopathy and sent him to Calcutta and Europe to study Homoeopathy. He was a believer in "simple living and high thinking." In his death, Homoeopathy has lost a great champion and worker.

Dr. J. C. David

We regret to record the death of Dr. J. C. David, the President of the North Arcot District Homoeopathic Association at Vellore, some time ago. He was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of Homoeopathy and did a lot to promote the Association of which he was the head.

Sri R. D. Sharma

Sri R. D. Sharma an eminent Homoeopath of Jamshedpur and Vice-President of the District Council of Homoeopaths, Jamshedpur, passed away on Tuesday, the 21st August, 1956. His death is a distinct loss to Homoeopathy.

Sri K. Ganzon

The death of Sri K. Ganzon one of the students of the two-year course run by the Madras Presidency Association recently is an equally distinct loss. A business-man past middle age and himself suffering from a number of chronic complaints, he got disgusted with the modern-medicine treatment and decided to learn Homoeopathy for himself and joined our course and was a very enthusiastic student. But his illness which got the better of his spirit confined him to bed after a few months of study and he died after prolonged treatment in the hospital.

May the souls of all these departed Homoeopaths rest in peace!

DIARRHOEA

BY

SRI K. L. NARASIMHAMURTI

Diarrhoea is an indication of disturbance of the gastrointestinal canal, especially of the small intestines. Infants and young children have generally looseness of bowels.

In newly born babies looseness of bowels which occurs from the first digestion of the mother's milk, this frequently acting as a laxative, does not itself need attention. (Fisher). Healthy infants, while sucklings, usually have from three to six evacuations from the bowels in twenty-four hours; and when the discharges become more frequent than this, and are changed in character, becoming green and watery, yellow, brown, white and frothy or watery, or mixed with mucus and blood, and the child gives evidence of suffering, it becomes necessary to interfere by administering medicines. (Hering).

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(4) The frequent use of purgative medicines or any other irritable substance. In such a case, the action is very irregular and hurried, in an attempt to rid the body of poisonous purgatives—which, when accomplished, leaves the intestines, of course, very weak and relaxed. If the purgative was no poison, it would not purge at all, for only those things will purge, which the body cannot bear and therefore ejects. When the body has no power to reject them, they show their whole force as a poison. (Hering). Jalap (prepared from the root of *Ipomaea Jalapa* of Mexico), Calomel (mild chloride of mercury, a purgative), and Rhubarb are injurious. (5) An emotional disturbance, such as fright, agitation, etc. (6) Diarrhoea of teething children. Do not interfere with it immediately. At the commencement of Diarrhoea, all acids, coffee, tea, and everything salt should be avoided; fruit, fresh or dried, eggs, etc. are injurious. (7) Diarrhoea may be an attendant symptom of some other complaint.

Diarrhoea in Pregnancy. (Dr. Guernsey):—Diarrhoea may be developed during pregnancy, like constipation or haemorrhoids, from some constitutional dyscrasia, which is called into action by the profoundly vital function of gestation. Or it may be developed in consequence of some imprudence of diet or by taking cold. It should be borne in mind that a diarrhoea long continued may bring about abortion or premature labour. Sometimes the diarrhoea which makes its appearance in pregnancy, is but the insidious forerunner of phthisis pulmonalis, otherwise held in abeyance by the influence which the state of pregnancy exerts upon the entire economy of the female system. *It should be treated at once.* The remedy should always be made to correspond to the totality of the symptoms. Such a lady (1) should carefully abstain from every unsuitable article of food, (2) should take care that her whole body is amply protected from the cold and damp, but especially her feet and abdomen, and (3) should take perfect rest during the period. (Guernsey).

TREATMENT—TISSUE REMEDIES

Ferrum Phos:—Evacuations of undigested food. Ferrum Phos diarrhoea is caused from a relaxed state of the villi and on account of this relaxed condition, the usual amount of moisture is not absorbed. Diarrhoea caused by a chill. Diarrhoeas, with watery frequent stools fever and thirst.

Kali Mur:—Evacuations, bloody, bloody-mucous. Diarrhoea, with light coloured pale-yellow, or clay-coloured stools, denoting a deficiency of bile. White or slimy stools in diarrhoea after eating rich, fatty food. White coated tongue.

Natrum Phos:—Diarrhoea caused by excessive acid. Sour-smelling and green stools. Diarrhoea of *Teething* children with these symptoms. Diarrhoea with *Worms*; summer diarrhoea, with lack of digestive power or from eating unripe fruit. (Carey). "Evacuations, purulent, bloody purulent; Natrum Phos, eventually *Silicea*". (Schussler).

Calcarea Phos:—Diarrhoea of *Teething* children, due to non-assimilation of food. Diarrhoea of rachetic children. Stools are *hot, watery, offensive, profuse* and spluttering; sometimes green and undigested. Dr. Carey writes, "*Calc. Phos, Ferrum Phos, and Natrum Phos* cover nearly all the symptoms in diarrhoea of infants and larger children, which are generally, caused from non-assimilation of food, or from becoming chilled."

My experience tells me that these are very useful in the circumstances, stated above.

Kali Phos:—Diarrhoea caused by fright and other emotional upsets. For nervous patients "Evacuations of carrion-like fetor". Schussler. Diarrhoea with evacuation like rice water.

Magnesia Phos:—"Watery diarrhoea with colic before every evacuation. *Natrum Sulph* is for evacuations, watery-bilious. *Natrum Mur* is for evacuations watery, mucous." Schussler.

For Diarrhoea after *Vaccination*. Infantile Diarrhoea; with much perspiration on the head, give *Silicea*.

Diet:—Liquid diet and rest in bed.

HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT

1. *Ipecac*:—Stools as if fermented, or as green as grass with colic and nausea. Slimy stools with more or less blood. "Fermented stools, particularly indicated at the period of weaning, when food disagrees." Guernsey.

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2. *China*:—Painless stool, immediately after eating or nursing. Very copious stool. Stools, watery, yellow, undigested, frothy, involuntary, putrid. Aggravation after a meal and at night. Diarrhoea in hot weather, occurring early in the morning. Diarrhoea from eating unripe fruit.

Diarrhoea after severe acute diseases and after loss of fluids. Desire to drink frequently, but little at a time. Distention of the abdomen. Fermentation in the bowels. Tympanitis (=gaseous distention of the abdomen). Emission of large quantities of flatus, sometimes smelling badly. Great weakness. Profuse night sweats. Rapid exhaustion and emaciation. Sometimes *black* stool. Chronic diarrhoea of aged persons.

3. *Sulphur*:—Diarrhoea some hours after midnight or driving out of bed early in the morning, as if the bowels were too weak to retain their contents. Yellow, pappy stools. Attended by great urgency, though the urging is often ineffectual. Piles is a good indication for sulphur. Rectal soreness. Itching and soreness at the anus. Cramps in the soles of the feet. *Sulphur dissolved in water, a dose every two hours*, until relief is experienced. You know the rule that doses of medicine should not be repeated after the patient has begun to improve, nor so long as improvement continues to progress. This rule is for all remedies, in all diseases.

4. *Veratrum Album*:—(1) Profuse watery stool, forcibly evacuated. (2) Pain in the abdomen before stool. (3) great prostration following stool. (4) Cold sweat on the forehead, blueness of the face and hands. (5) cramps in feet and legs. The stools are watery; and they are rice water discharges. Vomiting. Great thirst for very cold water in large draughts. Acts better in 200th potency, one dose every 15 minutes.

5. *Arsenicum Album*:—Stools are frequent and in small quantities, liquid, dark colour, offensive odour. Sharp pain very low in the abdomen, Burning in rectum. Great prostration. Great thirst, drinking little at a time. Very restless in body and anxious in mind. Worse at night and after eating or drinking. Diarrhoea may be a result of eating spoiled food, cold food, ice water or ice cream.

6. *Phosphoric acid*:—Evacuations, light coloured, liquid, copious, painless. Tongue covered with gluey mucus; cramps in the arms; and a general sense of weakness.

7. *Croton Tig*:—Sudden and very copious evacuationst consisting of a large quantity of yellow watery stool, pouring out like water from a hydrant. Nausea and vomiting. The patient drinks after every evacuation.

8. *Aloes*:—A feeling of uneasiness, weakness, and uncertainty about the rectum. There is a constant feeling that the stool would escape. The patient dare not pass flatus for fear of escape of faeces. There is the weakness of Sphincter-ani. The *Aloes* patient will pass stool while urinating. Haemorrhoids are swollen and sore. Lumpy, watery stool. The intense gripping across the lower part of the abdomen before, and during stool. Extreme prostration and perspiration.

9. *Podophyllum*:—Early morning diarrhoea. Painless. Occur at any time between 3 a.m. and 9 a.m. and a natural stool is apt to follow during the course of the day. The rectum prolapsus before the faeces are evacuated. Often undigested stools. Weakness in the rectum following stool.

10. *Pulsatilla*:—The stools in diarrhoea constantly change in colour. They are green, yellow, white, watery or slimy. No two stools are alike.

11. *Bryonia*:—Diarrhoea aggravated in mornings on beginning to move. Stools followed by burning in the anus. Diarrhoea accompanied by confusion in the head. Diarrhoea from hot weather.

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12. *Calcarea Carb*:—Sour, undigested stools. It is one of our best remedies for *Chronic diarrhoea*. Diarrhoeas occurring during dentition in infants with open fontanelles. It is more suited to fat children. Dr. Dunham cured cases of chronic diarrhoea with *Calcarea Carb* 200. Tubercular diarrhoea.

13. *Tuberculinum* 200:—Diarrhoea in children running for weeks. Extreme wasting. Exhaustion. Early morning, sudden diarrhoea. Stools dark brown, offensive, discharged with much force. There should be a family history of tuberculosis. This remedy should not be given without a most careful examination of the heart. Cowperthwaite writes, "Probably the germs of Tuberculosis are not inherited."

14. *Dulcamara*:—Desire for stool in evening, with smelling stool, which relieves but weakness. Alternately gripping in lower abdomen, followed by large, thin, sour-yellow and greenish diarrhoea. Cutting colic before every evacuation, as after taking cold. Diarrhoea and dysentery from damp cold weather.

15. *Rheum*:—It is Hahnemann's preparation from Rhubarb-root. Sourness of stools and sourness of the whole body. Gripping colic often followed by tenesmus is the characteristic of this drug. Chilliness during stool and continuance of colic after the stool are also characteristic.

16. *Mercurius*:—Ineffectual urging to stool every moment, with tenesmus in the rectum. Prolapsus-ani. Burning pain in the anus with soft stool. Weakness after stool. Gripping in abdomen with constant desire for stool. Colic, burning, cutting, and tenesmus before, during and after stool. Green mucus. Bloody. Slimy.

There are other remedies such as *Nux Vom*, *Rhus Tox*, *Camphora* etc.

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TONSILLITIS

BY

DR. R. RAMASWAMY, B.SC. (AG.), (Madras)

Excepting the medical profession, very few know of the existence of these two small oblong shaped glands on either side of the fauces or of the functions they perform in the human organisation. These glands in their natural state are inoffensive and harmless. They are considered to be ductless glands of internal secretion; they are organs of a sympathetic nature that give rise to anti-bodies protective against general infection.

Those that have suffered from Tonsillitis or those who have the misfortune of having children prone to this disease know to their cost how troublesome and painful these glands become. Generally children of the age between 7 and 15 are attacked but even adults are not exempt from attacks.

Acute Tonsillitis:—Apart from its occurrence in the course of one of the infective fevers, it may result from cold or be rheumatic in nature or most commonly due to infection by some micro organism. In the latter case a pre-disposing cause is often a condition of lowered vitality resulting from fatigue, due to overwork, worry etc. The attack starts with a chill and fever. There are two varieties of acute tonsillitis.

(a) The disease is superficial either giving rise to mere redness or with general enlargement of the organs giving suppurative exudation of yellowish white colour. This exudate is usually in tiny patches but the patches may meet and cover the entire tonsil. The temperature is high, the glands in the neck are often enlarged and the patient very ill. This is called follicular tonsillitis and affects both sides.

(b) The inflammation is more intense in the tonsils, and it suppurates forming an abscess inside accompanied with much swelling, usually much more on one side than the other. This is called quinsy and cure takes place when the abscess bursts or is opened. Acute tonsillitis may be a serious disease and is often accompanied by high fever, pain in points and other severe symptoms as soreness of throat and painful deglutition which attract attention to the tonsils. The exudate over the tonsils may be so great as to resemble the membrane of Diphtheria and some cases commonly be diagnosed by a bacteriological examination.

Chronic tonsillitis is common especially in children often accompanied by adenoids. In this the tonsils are large and pale in colour. There is frequent reoccurrence of sore throat. During such attacks of sore throat, the tonsils are

large and red and the condition resembles one of acute tonsillitis. After the acute inflammation has subsided the tonsils remain large and are liable to exacerbations of the acute attack. When very large the tonsils may meet in the middle line and so cause obstruction to breathing and swallowing. Sometimes the enlargement of the tonsils is tuberculous in origin and the glands in the neck can be felt to be enlarged as well.

In any form of acute tonsillitis relief may be obtained by hot fomentations to the neck or gargling frequently with warm water. If the swelling of the tonsils be so great as to threaten suffocation, relief may be had by cold applications of ice externally and ice to suck.

Our remedies will work wonders in acute cases and cure 90% of the chronic cases if treated early. The systematic removal of tonsils as a routine business, cannot be too strongly condemned, for in most cases the general health of the child does not improve after the operation. Surgical removal should be thought of in exceptional cases and only as a last resort.

(To be continued)

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TUBERCULINUM

BY

SRI S. SUNDARAM, B.E., A.M.I.E.

Tuberculinum is a deep acting constitutional Homoeopathic remedy. It is deep acting because it is a product of disease from a deep seated constitutional condition. It affects constitutions more deeply than most remedies. But unfortunately it is not a fully proved remedy and we are obliged to depend entirely on clinical indications in the use of this remedy.

Hence, it is hoped that the clinical cases cited below will be of interest in better understanding this remedy.

Inherited Tuberculosis

According to modern scientific investigators, Tuberculosis is not inherited. Probably the germs of tuberculosis are not inherited but it is the experience of many eminent Homoeopathic physicians like Burnett, Kent, Cowperthwaite and others that the Tubercular diathesis (i.e., the constitutional predisposition to disease) is generally inherited. Such patients of tubercular parents, very often have a feeble vitality and are less able to resist the encroachment of disease germs, especially of tuberculosis than those born of healthy parents. Burnett prescribed this remedy successfully to patients having a family history of Tuberculosis. Kent recommends that "If Tuberculinum Bovinum be given in 10m, 50m, and cm potencies, two doses of each potency at long intervals, all young people who have inherited tuberculosis may be immuned from their inheritance and their resiliency will be restored."

Case No. 1.—My cook, a young man aged 22, who was very robust and strong, was found to be given to dropping vessels and other articles from his hands. On questioning it was ascertained that he was suffering from a frequent nervous trembling of the whole body. Gelsemium was tried without effect. It was very difficult to prescribe as he had no other symptom and was quite healthy otherwise. One day he casually mentioned that his father had died of Tuberculosis. Immediately I gave him a dose of Tuberculinum 1m. It had good reaction; he started sneezing 30 to 40 times a day for 3 days. A week later the trembling of the hands showed improvement. With a few more doses of 1 m and 10m at long intervals, he got over the trouble completely.

This is obviously a case of inherited Tuberculosis and no other remedy could have cured him.

Case No. 2.—A cousin of mine died of Tuberculosis. His family consisting of his wife, a son and a daughter were living with us for a few years. The boy, when he was about 16, complained of nervous shocks running through the body occasionally. In addition he suffered from a blocked nose from which he had relief on going out in the open air, especially when riding fast on his bicycle. I put him on Tuberculinum 1m which gave relief but the cure was slow. But I persisted with the same remedy in 10m and cm. potencies at intervals of 3 to 6 months. Now, after a patient and continuous treatment over a period of five years he is completely free from trouble and is employed in the I.A.F.

Case No. 3.—This case is very interesting and instructive. The patient is the daughter referred to under Case No. 2. She was quite hale and healthy and did not require any treatment. She was married in her 19th year and left for her husband's house at Bombay. She had her first child the next year. The child was born prematurely in the seventh month and died three months later of cholera infantum. Her second child lived only for a year. It died of severe diarrhoea after treatment in hospital at Bombay. The third child also died similarly of diarrhoea after its eyesight was affected by continuous diarrhoea. The fourth child also suffered from diarrhoea. At this stage, the mother got symptoms of asthma. It is to be noted that she had no ailments all these years. It struck me that the cause of the death of the children was inherited Tubercular diathesis. The miasm had been latent in her but had affected the children.

The mother and children were not under my treatment from the time she left for Bombay. The children had



received mostly allopathic treatment for the diarrhoea. Now, I thought, I must step in and I sent Tuberculinum 1m to the mother and the child. The medicine gave them both prompt relief. They have been receiving the same medicine in higher potencies and continue to profit from it.

This case has provided an interesting experience. When I prescribed Tuberculinum to the boy referred to under Case 2, I had half a mind to administer the same remedy to the girl also to counteract the Tubercular miasm which might have been inherited by her too. But I thought, it should not be prescribed in a routine manner when no disease symptoms were present. Now I have come to the conclusion that it is safer to administer to children of Tubercular patients, this remedy as early as possible in their lives, because this miasm is bound to manifest itself sooner or later and is liable to be passed on to their progeny in turn.

Tuberculinum in enlarged Tonsils

It is my experience that the administration of Tuberculinum is necessary either as an intercurrent or principal remedy in all cases of enlarged tonsils.

Case No. 4.—I have a case of a boy aged 6 with greatly enlarged tonsils. He had been under Homoeopathic treatment for over a year at Bangalore. When he came under my treatment, he was having in addition to enlarged tonsils, a dry cough producing a metallic sound and was also grinding his teeth during sleep. Tuberculinum 1m had an immediate effect in reducing the cough and the teeth grinding. In three months the boy put on a healthy look, his appetite improved and the tonsils reduced in size. The boy is still receiving the same remedy at infrequent intervals. It may be mentioned here that there was no history of Tuberculosis in his family.

Case No. 5. A girl aged 18 came under my treatment for eruptions on the feet. Graphites was found to be her constitutional remedy and she was cured of the complaint. Then she complained of "loss of voice". She had a history of enlarged tonsils which had been surgically removed when she was aged 10. Subsequently she used to suffer from "loss of voice" off and on. After unsuccessfully trying a few remedies, I decided to give Tuberculinum. It had a marvellous effect and restored her voice. In this case also there was no history of Tuberculosis in the family. The remedy was given on the basis of enlarged tonsils only.

Case No. 6.—A boy aged 8 was suffering from asthma and tonsillitis. Baryta carb acted very well but the tonsils did not reduce in size. After the administration of Tuber-

culinum the tonsils reduced in size and the boy's health improved.

Tuberculinum as an antidote to the bad effects of B.C.G.

This will be of topical interest as we hear of several people who have been adversely affected by B.C.G. inoculation.

Case No. 7.—In December 1954 my niece aged 5 came to Madras from Coimbatore for the holidays. I found her weak; she was having severe cough at night and a daily fever in the evenings continuing upto midnight. She had no relish for food. I had known her constitution previously and so I gave Bryonia but it had no effect. Then I tried other remedies for 3 or 4 days without effect and I was getting worried over the case. Then her mother told me casually that the girl had been inoculated with B.C.G. at her school a month ago. It struck me that Homoeopathic Tuberculinum may be an antidote to B.C.G. and I gave her Tuberculinum 1m. It had some effect; I followed it with 10m potency which had very good effect and in a week the child was completely free from trouble.

Case No. 8.—My brother aged 26 was subjected to T.B. test preliminary to B.C.G. inoculation. He was found positive and was not given B.C.G. Yet, on account of the preliminary injection, he developed severe cough which did not allow him to sleep for a fortnight. On his writing to me, I sent him Tuberculinum 10m which cured him promptly.

Tuberculinum in Ringworms

In two cases of chronic ringworms, complete cure was obtained only after the administration of Tuberculinum. The constitutional remedies suitable to the patients which were given to them first were able to bring about improvement but not complete cure.

TIT-BITS OF THERAPEUTICS

BY

DR. S. RAMAN (Madras)

Case No. 1

Ignatia 30 and Uranium 30 given mornings and night for some time (say a week or fortnight), to be watched reduces sugar in urine and cures diabetes based on a neurotic type of constitution. In my hand such a case was cured, and the patient remains free of sugar since 11 years. Here the sugar appeared in urine, with thirst after intense mental worry and anxiety for a few days. I think Ignatia corrects the neurosis, and the Uranium Nitricum corrects disordered carbo hydrate metabolism, based on the neurosis. However, the drugs are to be stopped when the urine becomes free of sugar and the blood sugar reaches the normal.

Case No. 2

An obese lady Mrs. V. K., a cameraman, who had suffered from pleurisy, and suspected T.B. years back, came for treatment of diabetes and dyspnoea on exertion, with pains in sides on exertion. The pains are of a shooting nature, digestion not good. Lungs sensitive to cold. Patient warm blooded. Better by cold open air, blonde mild and gentle—but slightly irritable also. Thirst frequent for cold water. Pain in hypogastrium from right ovary to left side. Pains referred to the region where she had consolidation during pleurisy and fever.

Patient admitted for treatment on 17-5-1953, and temp. noted in the evening showed 100°. Dyspnoea on ascending. Menses scanty and delayed. Flatulent dyspepsia, with tasteless eructations and flatus. Pains referred random at precordial region (gas troubles!).

On the general constitutional symptoms and feminine nature and menses troubles PULS 30 seven doses for seven days given one powder at night, bedtime dry on tongue. Had painful menses also with scanty discharge.

22-5-53 No pains felt in precordial region or sides no temperature, thirst not much, pain in hypogastrium nil, urine tested sugar present 2%, blood tested, Haemoglobin 70% (normal 90%) still desires small quantities of water, feels weak. Ars 30—seven powders for seven days—one powder dry in mornings, two hours after food.

31-5-55. Has still slight right side pain in chest in the hypochondriacal region worse by deep breathing, has gas

troubles, pain in ovary right appeared once bearing in mind the unresolved patch on the right side in the lung (seen in X-ray) and for Diabetes, and a feeling of hollowness in stomach Phos 10 M. one dose to be taken at night. Then follow Puls 30 one powder a day to promote and regulate menses for seven days.

3-6-53. Symptoms lightly better, Phos 10 M. 5 doses for 5 days one powder a day.

15-6-53. All symptoms better no sugar in urine except thirst for cold water. Medicines discontinued.

26-4-54. Set back of symptoms. Phos 10 M. repeated for seven days one powder a day at bedtime.

8-5-54. Complains yellow leucorrhoea thirst for cold water, headache from 5-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. and better after taking food. Lyc 10 M. three powders for three days.

16-5-54. All symptoms better except frequent thirst. Urine tested, sugar present. Leucorrhoea, yellow mucus. Puls. C.M. Three doses for three days.

1-8-54. Patient absent for a long time due to her going to her native place Kolhapur. Came and tested urine: no sugar. All symptoms better.

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SUNDAY HOLIDAY

Patient discharged and advised to consume more vegetables and less of starch and rice. Asked to avoid too much sweets.

N.B.—*Pulsatilla* in Diabetes is a new experience, and this is to be noted as it is not mentioned in well known repertories. Probably here it suited the genus of the constitution.

In my hands *Lycopodium*, *Phosphorous*, *Arsenic*, *Ignatia*, *Uranium Nitricum*, and *Sulphur* have helped many patients. Of course *Phos Acid* has also helped but rarely. In a case of Tubercular Diabetes with renal involvement, and emaciation with thirst, and wasting, *Acetic Acid* helped a good deal to keep the patient comfortable. Another case of Diabetes with Rheumatism, was impressed much by *Lactic Acid 200* frequently repeated. But the patient has taken overdoses of insulin for a long time and so is refractory to any permanent results. Too much insulin saturation interferes with the pancreatic substance, and such cases are very refractory, and hectic in their improvement under Homoeopathic Medication. However they are very much improved in their urine and blood condition, though a permanent cure is out of question, as the defect becomes more organic.

Malaria

Gelsemium 6x-30 during the shivering stage followed by *Ars 30* repeated a few doses, is a good routine treatment in acute attacks of Malaria.

Gelsemium acts as a prophylactic also, as a precautionary measure when entering any malarial region. *Malaria Officinalis* is also another of our drugs, especially in cases involving a sort of rheumatic type.

Crude China Bark with camphor monobromide is a good combination for acute attacks of Malaria, of a chronic type.

All malarial cachexias could be helped by *Fer Mur 3x* and *China 3x* for protecting the Liver and Spleen, and prevent the deadly anaemic conditions. Two doses a day one hour before or after food would be the routine, till the patient improves in appetite, colour and general condition.

In chronic Malaria, *Ars* very high could be repeated at suitable intervals, and *gelsemium* during intervals for weakness and debility. *Natrum Mur* is also a competitor with *Ars* especially in Chronic Ague with the intense chilliness felt to the bones, with headache or congestion to head. A course of *Arsenic* either improves or modifies the type to better prescription.

Debility of all Types

Carbo Vegetabilis 6x and *Ferrum Met 6x* are good. *Carbo Vegetabilis* is a good promoter of circulation, and a stimulative element, whereas both Carbon and Iron are good oxygen carriers, to supply the blood with more oxygen very necessary in all rundown conditions and wherever more oxygen is required, or the system suffers from deficiency of oxygen.

THE FORCE OF THE HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDY

The power of disturbing the functional integrity of the organism clearly shows *Clematis* medicinally to be the embodiment of a malign and obstructive force, interfering with the flow of orderly life from nerve centres to circumference, from more vital organs to the outskirts of the body. By means of the operation of our law for the selection of a remedy, we make use of these very disturbing obstructive possibilities of the drug and convert them to perform useful service for the restoration of health whenever the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae* is found to work just along such lines. We bring in our medicine, capable of working harmoniously with these efforts of nature and aid therefore the vital reaction of the suffering body and the remedy in this way tends to restore health. The conversion of a malignant or hurtful force to begin and useful service is expressed by *Mephistopheles* and constantly illustrated by the practice of homoeopathy. "I am the force that ever seeks to do the wrong and is forced to do the right".
M. M. BOERICKE, M.D.

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CASE REPORTS

BY

DR. S. RAMAN (Madras)

Case No. 1

Child aged 3 years, male, dirty and sluggish facies, slightly peevish and whining, saliva dripping through corners of mouth, of an albuminous nature, with nasal dripping of constant nature of mucus hanging below the nostrils, of an acrid type making the upper lip raw and red. With the above, both mastoids swollen and hard (exostosis) painless. Came for treatment of the salivation, mastoid exostosis noted. No other modalities available. SULPH-200 for five days five powders, one powder a day each morning 2 hours before or after food. Asked to report one week after. No impression, child same as before. SULPH given on the suspicion of Psora and to dry up the Discharges. Merc Sol 200, 5 powders to be given one powder a day for another 5 days to follow. Asked to come after a fortnight after finishing the powders. Gentle external warmth over the part smeared with coconut oil advised alongside.

Child presented after a month: cured for salivation, acrid mucus from nose, bright and active, takes interest in things, exostosis gone, mastoid normal.

No further medicine. Child improved in all respects. No return of symptoms.

N.B.—Merc Sol is a very useful remedy for acrid discharges causing inflammation, and lymphatic troubles, and glandular and bony swellings. Specially on a Syphilitic taint. Dirty dull sluggish facies, with lassitude and depression.

Case No. 2

Two children, brothers of age 8 and 6 years, males of a dirty drowsy and dull facies, with eruptions of a pustular type, some broken and raw and crusty. Pustules of a distinct pock type with centre umbilication or dotted black. Distinct symptoms yawning always dull drowsy, skin dry and rough. Bowels free. Not active mentally. Had been vaccinated a year back. Cold blooded and sensitive to Cold, does not like cold baths. Pustules off and on coming. Typical Vaccinosis.

Variolinum 200, 3 doses for three days one dose a day to be given in morning on empty stomach; then Hepar Sulphur 1m three doses for three days to be repeated as before. Children not turned up for a month. I visited them to satisfy my curiosity and found the children playing, active,

free of eruptions, yawning, drowsiness and dullness. Go to school and take interest in things.

Note: Hepar Sulph.—Cold-blooded, rough skin, eruptions moist itching and suppurative, non-healing.

Variolinum :—Mental symptoms, Vaccinosis, lassitude and indifference, pocklike nature of the eruptions.

N.B.—Variolinum is to be given for Vaccinosis, and Vaccinum for Prophylaxis against small-pox. Malandrium also can be considered, but it is deep acting and may produce constitutional symptoms of a long, unpleasant nature. In one child Malandrium brought the dormant scrofulous dyscrasia, in the form of glands.

Case No. 3

Boy aged 12 years, casually examined when visited the house of an eminent personality to attend another case in Mylapore. Found his forefinger crushed with horny nails split up and irregular. Asked to show tongue, found it coated milky white in spite of washing, in the morning. Cauliflower growths like jagged horny small warts on body. Can't be taken to be neat and clean boy. Has consulted skin specialists already but to no purpose. (Dirty black pigmented Skin with eruption Ant Crud.)

Antimonium Crud-30 one powder given dry on tongue on empty stomach, and to report after a fortnight. This is a case of splendid success for the single dose. Within a month all warts fell off, the crushed deformed split nails fell off, replaced by a new one, tongue clear.

Case No. 4

Buboes. Mr. S. _____ of Saidapet, recently came with swollen buboes on the left groin, as a subsequent complication of ulcers on the prepuce (chancres like) suppressed by Achromycin Ointment. Later given Pencillin injections but no improvement. Glands hard swollen, painful and hot, of linear type, painful on walking or exertion.

Such cases are typical of Syphilitic or Gonorrhoeal infection, and it is a routine to test the blood for Spirochatae, or Gonorrhoeal infection. But in this case the patient has no questionable history behind and assures of a good conduct. But the infection may be indirect. Anyhow symptoms were clear so tests not made. Patient had slight temperature also.

Merc Sol 30, three doses a day for three days improved the case, the swelling arrested, and inflammatory progress stopped. Pain less. But swelling was there, and hard

Patient could walk, without pain. Merc Sol 200 given three doses a day for three days and asked to come after a week. Swellings less, but still persist. Sulphur 30 and Merc Sol 30 to be alternated every three hours nine doses. Patient came with a distinct improvement with very slight swelling and no pain. Merc Sol 10m one dose to be taken at bedtime the following night. To come after 15 days. Patient turned up after 15 days. No glands or swelling, completely cured.

Again Merc Sol is useful in Adenitis, and Lymph Glands. This case clearly shows how, even in the absence of any tests pathological, if symptoms agree, we can still do good work. Here there was no characteristic keynote symptom to guide but the pathogenetic aspect of the drug helped. So in the absence of keynote or crying symptoms the pathogenic effects must be our guide for prescription.

WHY DO WE POTENTIZE OUR REMEDIES ?

1. We potentize for the purpose of awakening life in the crude material.
2. To develop this awakened or dynamic force of the remedy and place it upon the plane of the dynamic force of the body.
3. In order to effect a cure in the most harmless way possible by eliminating all poisonous or drug effects consequent upon the administration of a remedy in the crude form.
4. In order to secure the minimum dose ; for it is evident that the vital force, being deranged by an inconceivably small amount of the morbid agent, is consequently affected by an inconceivably small amount of the remedial substance.—E. EARL FREEMAN, M.D.

NEW ERA HOMOEOPHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)

BOMBAY-28

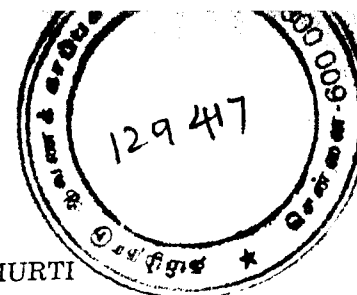
GERMAN HOMOEOPHARMACY INJECTIONS

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CASE NOTES

BY

Sri K. L. NARASIMHAMURTI



(1) One of my daughters delivered twins at about 7-30 p.m. Profuse hæmorrhage of red blood started; the mid-wife tried her best to stop it; but she could not. When she was afraid of it, she asked me to bring a lady doctor at once. I went into the room and saw the blood, on the floor of the room. I ascertained from my daughter whether she had nausea, which is the chief characteristic of *Ipecac*. As there was nausea and as the blood appeared to me as bright red blood, I gave her *Ipecac* 200—two globules of number 10 size as a dose. In about a quarter of an hour, there was relief. Gradually the hæmorrhage was controlled.

Ipecac is a good remedy to control hæmorrhage from any organ of the body, provided the blood is red. *Ipecac* has the shortest action and it works very quickly in all diseases, for which it is the remedy.

(2) An unmarried girl, aged 20 years, whose father was the retired headmaster of a school, had Tuberculosis. She was treated by some doctors and some of them pronounced that it was a hopeless case.

She was greatly emaciated; she started vomiting and purging. As her father was no more, the mother brought her to my house and explained to me about the whole case. There was trouble about the menses. There was family history of Tuberculosis.

I gave her *Tuberculinum* 1000—one small globule of number 10 size dissolved in water. In a few days, vomiting and diarrhoea stopped. Gradually there were signs of some relief to the patient. So no medicine was given.

NEW ERA HOMOEOPHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)

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32
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CASE NOTES

BY
TIRUMALAI

A case that had much to teach in my first years.

It was in my early years of attraction to Homoeopathy that I once agreed to help though with diffidence a casual friend of mine, a fairly busy allopathic Medical Practitioner who was keen to see if Homoeopathy could do something to give a little relief to his own urinary trouble that was fast threatening to prostrate him. He had already taken what he could from his own prescriptions and that of his other doctor friends and teachers and over a year had elapsed without any preceptible improvement. The case in brief was as follows:

Patient:—A tall thinly built man in the thirties, dark with prominent eyes and teeth, profuse thick hair, intelligent, well mannered, a hard worker. *Complaint:* A dull aching pain in the hips and in the lower abdomen and in the back above the kidney area; < pressure, < rest > Movement > when not thinking of it. The urine though normal in quantity was cloudy and loaded with oxalates and was smelling foul and garlicky. There was burning and discomfort during and after urination. He was keen to study the drugs that could immediately give him some relief. A repertorial study using Boericke and Boenninghausen was made and a few remedies were picked up for further study.

calc.c., cup ars., kali sulph Lyco., Merc Sol., Nux Vom., Nitr.ac., Nitromuriatic acid., Puls., Senna, Solidago., Sulphur, Thuja.

It was decided he should first try Nitromuriatic acid. Unfortunately no potency of the drug was available and an experiment was made by preparing Nitro muriatic acid from the pure acids Nitric and Hydrochloric and making potencies by dilution with pure distilled water. The third centesimal was administered in two drop doses in an ounce of water thrice a day; within three to four days, powerful aggravations set in with indigestion. Heaviness after any food with colic and cutting pains in the abdomen, and heavy flatulence. The urinary discomfort also increased with more cloudiness and increased white deposits. The prescription was discontinued for a week with steady decrease in the intensity of the aggravations. The third centesimal was again taken as before with the same aggravations and had to be discontinued again after a few days. The potency was then stepped up by diluting the pure Nitromuriatic to the fourteenth centesimal

and then administered, one drop daily at bed-time. The aggravations were not so severe but still were showing signs of increase after a week and further doses were stopped. Two weeks more without medicine showed a steady rise of oxalates after the first few days of discontinuing the Nitromuriatic acid. Two months later, the picture stood where we started.

I then suggested a fuller case taking and a more Homoeopathic approach. A two hours chat brought out a host of symptom pictures. To mention the final few that were considered as individualising the patient, apart from the immediate urinary symptoms:

1. Frequent pessimistic thoughts and low spirits. Even dreams of serious sicknesses and collapse.
2. Aggravation of mental depression, when thinking of symptoms.
3. Afraid of heights, depths, < Looking at revolving objects, or bright glistening objects < downward motion.
4. Most discomforts worse between 4 p.m. and 8 or 9 p.m. Generally drowsy and sleepy in the afternoons.
5. Cannot stand Fats or Fatty foods.
6. Black pimply warty eruptions on face and body; A few black discoloured skin patches; Cyst-like nodules under the skin one or two in the neck and one in the right upper arm.
7. Frequent colds, the end of each with foul discharges.
8. Foul sweat with body odour.
9. Mercurial salts like calomel aggravate stomach and urinary complaints.
10. Varicose veins, and congestion in the calf muscles.
11. Many projections in the prominent Bones painful to pressure.
12. Suspected Septic Infection from bite of some poisonous insect in early years.
Had had one attack of Typhoid and a few attacks of Malarial Fever between 20 and 25 years.
13. Always chilly, Lacking warmth, Extremities cold.
Generally has to be moving about in his profession and likes to do so.

Repertorisation was made covering the above symptoms using Boericke and Boenninghausen only the highest six drugs chosen for study being *Sulph*, *Psor*, *Calc*, *Carbo Veg*, *Nitric Acid*, *Ars*. In view of the allopathic pre-treatments, the catarrhal foul discharges from nose, skin, kidneys, the chill

26-2-1955 Again slight attack, now moves about in the house.
R. Sul. 200.

8-4-1955 Pain very rarely, is going out for a change.
R. S. L.

3-5-1955 No pain. R. S. L.

24-6-1955 Occasional discomfort. R. Sul. 200.

The patient who was confined to bed is now free from pain, her constipation is better, piles are not worrying her and she is a new woman.

She has had no medicine since 24-6-1955, and Angina is a thing of the past.

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THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

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The following represent the Associations noted against their names on the Executive Committee.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (1) Dr. A. Diraviyam Pillai .. | The Tirunelveli District Homoeopathic Association. |
| (2) Dr. E. P. M. Swamy .. | The Salem District Homoeopathic Association. |
| (3) Dr. C. K. Naidu .. | The Madurai and Ramana-thapuram District Homoeopathic Education Society. |
| (4) Dr. T. M. Muniswami Nattar .. | The North Arcot District Homoeopathic Association, Vellore. |
| (5) Dr. D. S. Rayer .. | The Erode Homoeopathic Medical Association. |
| (6) Dr. P. R. Natarajan .. | The Tanjore District Homoeopathic Association, Tanjore. |
| (7) Dr. K. Nagaratnam .. | The Kolar District Homoeopathic Association, Robertsonpet. |
| (8) S. S. Rajaraman .. | The Melur Talluk Homoeopathic Practitioners and Sympathisers Association, Melur, Madurai District. |

The other affiliated associations viz., The Anantapur District Homoeopathic Association, Anantapur. The Malabar District Homoeopathic Association, Kozhikode, The South Indian Homoeopathic Association, Madura, The Prodattur Homoeopathic Association, Prodattur, The Homoeopathic Welfare Association, Vajrarakur and the Tirupattur Homoeopathic Association, are requested to nominate their representatives, at once and report.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Hony. General Secretary.

NEWS & NOTES

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

SLUM RELIEF WORK IN MADRAS

Dr. K. V. Swami, Deputy Mayor of Madras, inaugurated the slum relief campaign organised by the Madras Presidency Association in the Kodambakkam area on Sunday the 30th September, under the auspices of the Kodambakkam Welfare Association.

Dr. Swami complimented the Association and its band of workers on their missionary zeal in the cause of public health and hoped that the Madras Corporation would assist in the spread of this system of medicine also. He appealed to the people to take advantage of the free treatment offered. He advised them not to change treatment if they wanted a permanent cure.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, said that Homoeopathy was the first application of the theory of atoms and electrons to medicine. He was sure that this campaign would popularise the system.

Sri K. L. Narasimhamurthi the leader of the Kodambakkam party said that the team would be at Kodambakkam between 8 and 10 a.m. on every Sunday and all the patients who came to them will be treated.

Sri K. P. Balasubramaniam, Secretary of the Kodambakkam Welfare Association, earlier welcomed the Deputy Mayor and the others.

THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION, VELLORE

The Association has been registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860). The Annual General Body Meeting held on 7-10-56 elected the following office, bearers for 1956-57. President: Rao Bahadur C. Doraiswamiah, B.A., B.L.; Vice-Presidents: Sri R. P. Dhanvel and Pandit V. P. Sivaram; Secretary: Dr. T. Rajaram Prasad; Assistant Secretary: Dr. V. M. Purushotham; Treasurer: Dr. T. M. Muniswami Nattar; and members of the Executive Com-

mittee: Dr. Loganathan, Dr. V. P. Subramanyan, Dr. Dhana-magymmal, Dr. M. Thulasi Naidu, Dr. V. M. Parasuraman and Sri R. Meghanadhan.

DISTRICT HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE AT PURI

Presiding over the 25th Session of the Puri Homoeopathic Conference on Sunday the 19th August at Puri, Dr. D. Chaudhury, M.A., M.D., President of the All-Orissa Homoeopathic Medical Association, exhorted Homoeopaths to sink their differences and rise as one man to popularise Homoeopathy.

The Hon'ble Satyapriya Mohanty, Minister of Health, Home and Law, Orissa, inaugurating the conference, observed that Homoeopathy had a distinct place in the medical organisation of the country and assured the audience that legislation would be introduced in the next session for the state control of Homoeopathic practice and education.

[We are glad that the Hon'ble Minister has since carried out his assurance; and the Orissa Homoeopathic Bill has since been adopted—
Ed. M. H. J.]

SCHUSSLER'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The East Godavari District Homoeopathic Association, Rajahmundry, celebrated the 135th birthday of Dr. Wilhelm Schussler, Founder of the Bio-chemic system of medicine, at Chintaluri Homoeo Hospital, Rajahmundry. Dr. M. Krishnamurthi presided.

A number of speakers including Dr. P. Deekshathulu, President of the Association, Dr. V. V. Ramanasarma, Dr. C. Janakiramayya, Dr. P. Janardhana Rao, Dr. S. Appa Rao, Dr. M. Ramakrishna Rao, Dr. T. Venkataratnam and Dr. Ch. Hanumantha Rao spoke about the life of Dr. Schussler, the efficacy of the bio-chemic system and the necessity of every family knowing about it and using it.

Dr. M. Ramakrishna Rao, General Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

NEW ERA HOMEO PHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)
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For cuts, bleeding, piles, etc.



Photo taken on the occasion of the 'At Home' given by the Kolar District Homoeopathic Association to Sri P. Satyanarayana Rao (President) and Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar (Secretary) of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

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Published by

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Col. K. V. RAMANA RAO, I.M.S. (Retd.).

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Membership is open to laymen and women and also medical practitioners. The yearly subscription is only Rs. 10 - and the entrance fee is Re. 1 -. The affiliation fee for associations is Rs. 10 - per annum. Every member will get the journal free.

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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION
November, 1956



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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This does not apply to members of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, who are entitled to a copy of the journal free. Members of the Association are requested to remit, if in arrears, Rs. 10 - the annual subscription for the Association year (1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957) at once.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Hony. General Secretary

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NOVEMBER 1956

No. 11

Editorial Notes and Comments

COMMITTEE ON PHARMACOEPIA

The reported proposal of the Union Government to constitute a Committee on Pharmacoe pia for Homoeopathy will be welcomed as a right step in the promotion of Homoeopathy.

Hahnemann was a great chemist, one of the greatest of his time. Greatly struck by the fact that quinine in the form of bark used against fevers produced all the symptoms of fever in the healthy if taken in large quantities, he started experimenting on himself with large doses of quinine and many other drugs and then proceeded to experiment drugs on others who did not know what drugs were given and asked them to note down the symptoms produced. Thus by a process of careful recording of the results of the administration of various drugs in different potencies on healthy human beings, the Homoeopathic Pharmacoe pia was built up.

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lary etc. Extreme weakness and dry suffocating cough. Sensation of a plug in pharynx. Post nasal catarrh with frequent epistaxis. Coryza with great swelling of upper lip.

Baryta Muriatica :—The muriate is indicated in indurated glands especially when these glands seem to form chains and become very hard. When there are circulatory troubles with hypertrophy of tonsils, in aneurism (especially abdominal) and atheromatous conditions in general.

The muriate has Tinea capitis extending to the sides of the head and posterior portion of the head. The head is often covered with a thick fetid scurf, offensive and inclined to discharge of pus. There may be a marked scrofulous ophthalmia with much inflamed eyes, dilated pupils and great sensitiveness to light.

It has a reputation as a curative in paralysis following Diphtheria or Influenza. For children who go round with their mouth open and talk through the nose.

Belladonna :—Very useful in the acute stage. Great dryness of the throat and fauces. Congestive pain in tonsils, worse on right side with difficult deglutition of liquids. Spasms of the throat. Constant urging and desire to swallow. Seems as if he would choke, if he did not swallow.

Rough barking cough; tickling in larynx and trachea with a hard cough worse at night; loss of voice. Breathing laboured, unequal; Stitches in chest when coughing, talking or taking a deep breath. Hot head and cold extremities.

Calcarea Carbonica :—One of the constitutional remedies. Leuco-phlegmatic children who catch cold easily with a tendency to obesity. The fat, fair flabby child. Late in walking. Increased local and general perspiration. Longing



for eggs and indigestible things like chalk, coal, paper etc. They may have difficulty in digesting food and suffer from attacks of sour diarrhoea. Do not tolerate meat or milk.

Sub-maxillary lands swollen, painful on swallowing. Swelling of tonsils with elongation of uvula; uvula dark red and covered with blisters. Otitis and chronic otorrhoea. Polypus of the nose which bleeds easily. Deafness; perversions of hearing.

Calcarea Iodide :—Has an affinity for tonsils and thyroid gland. Hypertrophy of thyroid during the prepubertal phase. Adenoids with constant catarrh and pain at root of nose. Polypi of the ear and nose bleeding easily. Enlarged tonsils filled with little crypts.

Calcarea Phos :—Similar to calcarea carb. Anemic, irritable children who have cold extremities and perspire easily. Chronic cases with inflammation of middle ear. Throat pains more when swallowing saliva than food. Subject to dental caries.

Conium :—Chronic cases. Tonsils hard and indurated without any tendency to suppuration. Itching in throat with irritation to hacking cough.

Hepar Sulph :—Extremely hypersensitive. Unable to bear pain. Lymphatic constitution, unhealthy skin; every little injury causes suppuration. Chronic cases with hardness of hearing due to hypertrophy of the tonsils with fetid otorrhoea. Hepar is the best antidote for abuse of mercury, Iodine, and Cod liver oil.

Ignatia :—Highly thought of in follicular tonsillitis. Feeling of a lump that cannot be swallowed. Sore throat, stitches when not swallowing; better eating something solid, pain between acts of swallowing. Large tonsils with small flat ulcers. Phlegm in crypts. Tonsils look like a pepper box.

Iodium :—Ravenous appetite with loss of weight. Great debility on least effort with profuse perspiration. Hypertrophy of the thyroid gland. Very frequent sneezing; dry coryza, sinusitis, loss of smell, deafness due to obstruction of eustachian tube.

Lachesis :—Swelling of sub-maxillary and salivary glands. Throat swollen, dark purplish appearance of tonsils; unhealthy pus from tonsils. Extreme sensitiveness to slightest touch externally which causes a feeling of suffocation. Dryness of throat at night on waking without thirst. Swallowing difficult, more of liquid than of solids; Fluids regurgitate through nose. Left side worse than right side.

Lycopodium :—Throat feels contracted. Too tight feeling on swallowing. Food and drink may regurgitate through

nose. Dryness, constricted feeling in pharynx with difficult swallowing of liquids. Swelling and elongation of uvula. Large tonsils studded with indurated ulcers. Hawking of mucus; thick, yellow, offensive, easily expectorated, worse right side.

Merc. Iodatus flavus:—Right side worse. Tongue coated thickly. Foul breath. Continuous need for swallowing which is painful. Tongue bears imprint of teeth. Plug sensation in throat.

Merc. Iodatus Ruber:—Stiffness of muscles of throat and neck. Nose and throat of dark red colour. Pain on swallowing. Obstruction of eustachian tube with cracking noise in both ears and painful swallowing worse left side.

Merc. Solubilis:—Parotitis; swelling of sub-maxillary glands; of lymphatic glands; swelling and elongation of uvula. Tonsils swollen, often on the verge of suppuration. Burning in throat as from hot vapour ascending. Sensation of something sticking in throat. Obligated to swallow constantly because the mouth is always full of saliva. offensive breath.

Phytolaca Decandra:—Tonsils swollen and darkened in colour. Pain in tip of tongue. Throat feels constricted and hot; Shooting pain in ears on swallowing. Uvula large and

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transparent. White, yellowish, thick, tenacious, membranous mucus in tonsils difficult to dislodge; Aggravation from hot drinks in all throat troubles. Back-ache, headache, vertigo etc., are concomitant with throat ailments. Worse right side.

Sepia:—Indifferent towards everything. Apathetic. Dry cough, nostrils sore, swollen, ulcerated, discharging large green plugs; Pain in back of throat on swallowing food and drink. Pain in region of tonsil as if neck cloth were too tight. Swelling of cervical lands. Sensation of plug in throat. Much mucus in throat; hawking of mucus in morning.

Silicea:—Sore throat as if swallowing over a lump. Tonsils swollen. Each effort to swallow distorts face. Food goes wrong way on swallowing. Hawking of balls of greenish yellow offensive mucus; of salty mucus. Worse left side. Tonsillitis threatening suppuration; after suppuration when it does not heal.

Sulphur:—Useful as an intercurrent in chronic cases. Psoric constitutions. Diseases of the throat with or alternating with skin troubles. May be prescribed as an antidote for abuse of metallic drugs, and quinine. Useful in children who do not tolerate milk and suffer from dyspeptic conditions due to liver conditions.

Thuja:—Sycotic constitutional remedy. Dry skin with dark spots. Warts may be present. Throat dry and cough. Swelling of tonsils and pain inducing frequent swallowing. Uvula appears to be longer in afternoon. Burning in throat forcing him to hawk.

Cinchona:—Will be of use in controlling haemorrhage after operation.

NEW ERA HOMOEOPHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)
BOMBAY-28

Tonic Powder

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HOMOEOPATHY

BY

SRI T. RAMASWAMI CHETTY, M.A. (TIRUCHIRAPALLI)

Much of the Science of Medicine as it is conceived and taught by the Dominant School is a mere assembly of disjointed facts and figures. Armed with modern instruments of precision and magnification, many interesting and wonderful phenomena have been brought to light and the continuance of the search will no doubt lead them deeper and deeper into the microcosm of tissues and their physical and chemical constitutions but any amount of such factual knowledge has not helped them so far in formulating a rational law and system of therapeutics; and the thoughtful amongst them admit that many of their cures are not perfect nor permanent.

Homoeopathy believes that life is infinitely more complicated and beyond these physical discoveries and will remain so at least for several more centuries to come.

Homoeopathy approaches the science of Human illness and its cure from a totally and fundamentally different angle. Its approach is the most direct. It first answers the query "What is Disease", "What is Health", "What should be the Aim of Medicine." Dr. Hahnemann answers these questions with rare precision and exactness and then sets about the exposition of its philosophy.

Homoeopathy postulates an ever existing vital Force in all living beings. Homoeopathy believes that the sum total of man's symptoms both past and present constitutes his disease, that in illness the entire vital energy is derailed and dissipated in lower planes of bodily and mental symptoms, both in primary and secondary forms, and that once this dissipation is prevented, the body stores up sufficient vital energy to set about and mend the damage, extirpate the intruders by inanition of their fodder and restore the entire disordered economy to its former state of health and well being.

Homoeopathy conducts all its drug experiments on healthy human beings—not on lower animals. It is not afraid of poisons and it is the only system which teaches the way to experiment and handle poisons for human welfare and benefit. The question of over dose and toxicity does not arise in Homoeopathy.

Homoeopathy has discovered a method of forging perfectly inert and simple substances like salt, sand and milk and such others into very powerful therapeutic agents.

Homoeopathic medicines reach the core of the inner most tissue of the living being. It can reach organs and tissues

far beyond the reach of most modern surgical instruments. It reaches the very plane of human thought, its will and understanding.

Homoeopathic medicines act with lightning speed and the action often commences as soon as the tiny pilule touches any part of the living mucous surface.

Homoeopathic doctors are always ready to face any and every form of disease. They never care for the name of the disease or for the bacterial report. Because of its sound consistent and simple philosophy, Homoeopathy is never at a loss for a remedy for any diseased state.

In Homoeopathy, there is no specialisation as such of diseases of any particular part of the human anatomy. Homoeopathy considers that when a man is ill his whole being is ill and that the internal illness is likely to be reflected in any of the organs.

Homoeopathy has a system of prophylaxis, second to none in the point of security it offers. In mental and maternity cases too, its success is unsurpassed and unrivalled and quite fit for routine treatment. Its drugs are easy to administer and pleasant as well as cheap.

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Even in extreme cases where palliation is the only course open, particularly of pain and suffering, Homoeopathy claims better success than other systems.

Homoeopathy has a unique theory for chronic diseases, and the mode of their treatment. In fact, its strongest forte is in this field.

It believes that the medicines of the dominant school merely suppress the outward appearance and bacteria of the venereals etc. That these suppressed forms of disease when the bacteria can no longer be detected by any Wassermann, and other tests are the most insidious and these later lead to chronic diseases. It has been demonstrated that these taints are often transmitted from generation to generation, causing chronic diseases in the descendants. Homoeopathy affirms that the only mode of removal of these taints from the systems is through the prolonged action of the potentised medicines selected according to the principles of the system.

Homoeopathy aims at the perfection of man's body. In spite of the intricate and rather difficult task of selection of its remedial agents and in spite of the rather slow rate of curative action particularly in old chronic diseases, it is much sought after and patronised by the highest of the intelligensia, the big magnates and the Royalty in the West and in America. They willingly undergo the discipline imposed by Homoeopathy.

The cost of Homoeopathic medicine is negligible and on this account alone it is far superior to others. For instance, in typhoid the chloromycin treatment will cost not less than Rs. 120 per case, whereas under Homoeopathy the cost of medicines is negligible.

Homoeopathy aims at restoring health to the sick in a prompt mild and permanent manner. Under it the totality of the being recovers normalcy both in mental and physical planes. It makes a man live in perfect harmony with his surroundings. Under its influence, the miserly mind broadens into kindness and generosity. The crook and the maniac are reclaimed into society. The morbid passions and sensations come under control and hence there is automatic birth control also in a way.

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MUMPS—Parotitis

BY

SRI K. L. NARASIMHAMURTHI (MADRAS)

There are *three pairs* of Salivary Glands opening into the mouth, three on each side. They are called the *Parotid*, the *Submaxillary* and the *Sublingual* glands. The *parotid glands* lie, one on each side in front of and below the ear. It is the largest of the three. The *Submaxillary* glands lie between the lower jaw and floor of the mouth one on each side. The *Sublingual* glands lie in front of the *Submaxillary* glands (beneath the fore part of the tongue). There are ducts (tubes to convey saliva) from all these glands into the mouth.

Mumps is the inflammation and swelling of the parotid gland. This acute inflammation of the parotid gland differs from an ordinary glandular swelling in being epidemic and contagious, and in not tending to suppuration. The disease appears in the form of an external swelling, which occupies the gland of one side, and, as the inflammation declines in the one first affected, it commences to develop itself in the other in many cases, but not in all. Sometimes the swelling extends over the whole neck, so that the patient can scarcely chew or swallow, and increases for three or four days. There may be much pain. Sometimes the trouble extends to submaxillary gland and even to sublingual gland.

Mumps is an infectious acute disease of childhood and it is much common in children up to the age of ten years. It is quite common in youths and adults (old people may not get it). Nurses attending children with mumps are frequently attacked by it. Persons who are susceptible and who are exposed to the breath and buccal excretions of parotitis children get it. Micro-organism—*Bacillus parotidis*—is responsible for this disease. The incubation period is *two or three* weeks. When it attacks one child in a family or a school, several others are sure to be attacked. It is undoubtedly contagious. It rarely attacks for a second time.

"It is well to segregate the mumpy child from the time the symptoms first appear until the acute stage has subsided, this being the stage of greatest activity of the inflammatory principle. After the fever has subsided and the swelling begins to go down, the sick child may have its liberty with its play-fellows." Fisher.

The disease is characterized by (1) chill and fever up to 103° of 104° or more—sometimes the diseases sets in with slight fever or no fever, (2) Headache, (3) Difficulty of

swallowing and (4) its peculiar significant symptom, enlargement of the *Parotid gland*. The swelling reaches its height on the fourth day. Then the temperature is reduced and the disease subsides by the sixth or the eighth day, unless the gland on the opposite side takes on the disease, in which case there is another week's trouble. In cases where both the parotids are involved simultaneously, the fever is most pronounced, the pain is much greater and the swelling is also much.

Mumps is not dangerous unless the disease subsides quickly on the 5th day or so and shows itself upon the testicles in the case of males and upon the breasts in the case of females. Such a thing happens from exposure to severe cold weather or some other cause. Pain in the bowels or other symptoms may arise. Another dangerous transfer of this disease, but particularly rare, is from the testicles to the brain.

Mumps occurs very often in connection with whooping-cough, measles, scarlet fever and Diphtheria. Inflammation of Parotid gland arises during the course of protracted diseases, as pneumonia, Typhoid fever and general septic states. In real severe cases of orchitis, the pain may be so intense as to cause vomiting and acute, abdominal cramping. In rare instance metastatic inflammation of ovaries may occur. In case parotid suppuration results, the ears may become involved in the process; partial or even complete deafness is traceable to mumps. Fatal cases of the disease are recorded from gangrene of the parotids. Sometimes there may be erysipelatous inflammation with fever.

Diet:—Liquid diet especially during the height of the disease. Keep the mouth clean. Complete rest in bed. The affected parts may be fomented with warm water, if the patient likes it. Extreme heat and extreme cold are very bad for the patient. There should be no external application, with the exception of tying a cotton cloth around the neck. Silk and woollen ones should not be used. All stimulating foods and drinks should be avoided.

Treatment:—(1) *Mercurius* is the principal remedy for mumps. It has a specific action on the salivary glands. There is slight fever. It may be employed in all stages of the disease. The special symptoms are: tenderness, salivation, offensive breath and threatening suppuration. Dr. Jhar writes in his "Forty years' practice", "If I am called on at the outset, and the disease is not symptomatic, the swelling looks pale and there is no fever I always commence the treatment with *Mercurius* 30, and in most cases complete it with this remedy alone, dissolving two globules in half a goblet of water, a teaspoonful every three hours". It is better to follow Jhar's

method. A few drops may prevent further trouble. *Merc. sol* or *mercurius vivus* 30 may be used. If there is severe pain, *mercurius Corrosivus* 30 may be used. Dr. Dewey says that *mercurius* is useful in later stages. The dose is always one globule of the No. 10 size. *Mercurius* is prophylactic and it has been tried.

(2) *Belladonna*:—Dr. Dewey writes, in his Practical Homoeopathic Therapeutics, "*Belladonna* is unquestionably the most important remedy corresponding to vascular engorgement (=congestion in blood vessels, etc.), fever and nervous irritability so common in this disease. The glands are swollen and red and sensitive to pressure, worse on the right side. The pains are flying and lancinating and extend to the ear. It is also useful when swelling suddenly subsides and is followed by throbbing headache and delirium." That is, when the disease affects the brain, which may be known by the swelling suddenly disappearing and unconsciousness and delirium following, *Belladonna* works well. Dr. Hartlaub writes that Bell, may be given for mumps after scarlet fever (=an epidemic, an eruption of the skin with fever and scarlet eruptions—a contagious disease).

(3) *Pulsatilla*:—When the testicles are affected during the course of this disease. Dr. Hering recommends *Pulsatilla*, and after several days of *Mercurius* or sulphur. Dr. Dewey writes, "*Puls* is especially useful in orchitic and mammary complications. The tongue is thickly coated, the mouth is dry and the pain is worse in evenings and after lying down. For Metastasis (a change in the seat of the disease) to the ovaries, *puls* may be the remedy.

(4) *Rhus Tox*:—When the swelling is dark-red and the left side is affected, *Rhus Tox* is the remedy. Even if there is a tendency to Erysipelatous inflammation and typhoid conditions, with aching pains in the limbs, restlessness, symptoms worse at night, *Rhus Tox* is the remedy.

(5) *Lachesis*:—It is also for left sided mumps, with purplish swellings and aggravation after sleep.

(6) *Lyco*:—Right side, also when stomach is affected.

• (7) *Bryonia*:—Is sometimes useful when the swelling suddenly disappears and alarming brain symptoms occur.

(8) *Carbo Veg*:—When the patient has a slow fever, the swelling becomes harder and will not go away; or when striking in, it affects the stomach; and also when *mercurius* given in the commencement of the disease has failed to give relief, or if the patient has previously taken much *Calomel*. Should *carbo veg* be insufficient, it may be followed by *cocculus*. (Hering)

(9) *Arsenicum Alb* :—When the swelling appears after malarial fever, or after suppression of scald head. Farrington writes, "Arsenicum is also useful, when during the course of scarlatina, the parotid glands swell and suppurate, after the failure of Rhu Tox. Abrotanum is one of the remedies, which is applicable in the metastasis of mumps to the testicle or mammary gland, and should be studied along with. *Pulsatilla*, *Carbo vegetabilis* and perhaps *Arsenicum*."

(10) *Jaborandi* :—Cowperthwaite writes, it was successfully used in mumps, especially with metastasis (transfer of disease from its original seat) to the testicles. It is also called 'pilocarpine'. It is considered a specific and prophylactic for mumps." Sri T. S. Iyer. For other drugs please read text books.

Dr. Carey writes, "*Kali Mur* is the principal remedy for the exudation or glandular swelling. Alternated with *Ferrum Phos*, it will, in most cases, prove sufficient. *Ferrum Phos* is for fever in the first stage of the disease. *Natrum Mur*—Mumps with excessive secretion of Saliva or with swelling of the testicles, alternate with *Kali Mur*." *Kali Mur* is prophylactic.

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PRECAUTIONS IN TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES

BY

DR. DIWAN JAI CHAND (DELHI)

There is a proverb than which there is nothing more true in the world—"What we sow, that we shall reap." If we sow mistakes, we shall reap failures. And failures cause disappointment and disheartenment, and consequently loss of faith. It, therefore, behoves every aspirant for homoeopathic practice to so master the principles of the homoeopathic science and art of healing the sick as to avoid failure. Says Hahnemann, "When we have to deal with an art whose end is the saving of human life, any neglect to make ourselves thoroughly masters of it, becomes a crime." The success and efficacy of Homoeopathy in the cure of chronic invalids depend upon the practitioner's knowledge of the science, and his faithfulness to certain rules in the art of its application in treatment.

I shall now deal at some length with the main causes of failure in the cure of chronic diseases which constitute the great majority in the realm of sickness and ill-health.

Hahnemann in his monumental work, the "Chronic Diseases" (English translation of the second enlarged German edition published by C. Ringer & Co. of Calcutta) on p. 121 and following page, has specially laid down "Three Precautions", and recommended them in the most urgent manner to his followers and disciples, designating the neglect of them as the greatest errors that Homoeopathic physician could be guilty of. These three cautions are :

1. The large dose.
2. The improper selection of a remedy.
3. Hastiness in not allowing each dose sufficient time to develop and exhaust its action.

It must be acknowledged that these three precautions, especially the first and third, constitute the difference and contradiction of the practice of the present day with the original doctrine revealed to, and elaborated by, Hahnemann. I shall take them seriatim.

1. Dose : Homoeopaths should never forget the fact of the manner in which Hahnemann gradually arrived at the introduction of the small doses in practice, from repeated trials, observation and experience. If they carefully follow the "Organon", from the first to the fifth edition, they will realise that it is experience only which led the carefully-observing author of that immortal text-book, step by step, to

the minuteness of doses. They will find what he had to say on the subject in aphorisms 275 and 288 of the fifth edition. In his "Chronic diseases," after speaking of the homoeopathic aggravation, Hahnemann says, "If the original symptoms of the disease continue with the same intensity in the succeeding days as in the beginning, or if this intensity increases, it is a certain sign that although the antipsoric remedy may be homoeopathic, yet the dose was too large, and it is to be feared that no cure will follow. The remedy by the magnitude of the dose is able to produce an effect in some respects similar, but in consideration that the medicine by its too powerful action develops by its similarity not only effects extinguishing the disease, but also an unsimilar chronic disease in place of the natural disease, establishing a more painful and severe disease without curing the former. This pernicious effect of too large a dose may be observed already in the first sixteen, eighteen, or twenty days of the action of the remedy administered in too large a dose. In such case it becomes necessary either to give an antidote or, if the antidote should not be known, to administer a very small dose of such antipsoric as corresponds most homoeopathically to the symptoms, both to the artificial and natural disease. If one antipsoric should not be sufficient, another one, of course, should be given after being selected with the same care." To confirm this rule and as a proof that it has been drawn from experience, the acute observer as Hahnemann was, adds in a note: "The accident above alluded to, which is very much in the way of a cure and cannot be sufficiently guarded against, I have witnessed in my own practice at the time when I was not fully acquainted with the power and strength of the action of the remedy. I administered Lycopodium and Silicea in the billionth potency, in doses of four and six small pellets." How little an excessive dose is capable of displaying its full curative powers, may be seen from the following remarks of the author of Homoeopathy: "the excessive action of the otherwise homoeopathic remedial agent having been subdued by the proper antidote or by antipsoric remedies, the same agent may be exhibited again if homoeopathically indicated, but of a much higher potency and in a more minute dose. But this agent would have no effect if a first powerful dose of it had accomplished in the beginning all the good that the agent was capable of. Finally Hahnemann observes: "Nothing is lost by giving even smaller doses than those which I have indicated. The dose can scarcely be too much reduced, provided the effects of the remedy are not disturbed by improper food or any other counteracting influences. The remedial agent will act even in its smallest quantity, provided, always, that it corresponds perfectly with all the symptoms of the disease,

interfered with by dietetic transgression. Giving the smallest dose is this, that it is neutralize its effects should the medicine be with the necessary exactitude. This suitable antipsoric may be exhibited."

It to be carefully considered, together with which Hahnemann has expressed in the "Chronic Diseases." "What would they have done at first followed my indications, and doses? The worst which could have been that the doses would prove impossible that they should do any harm. Giving small doses, they employed, from their own poor knowledge, too large a dose, thus endangering the lives of patients, living at truth by that circuitous route before them with trembling hesitation, had just reached with success. Nevertheless much mischief, and having squandered their time, they were obliged, when attacking a disease, to resort to the only true

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method which I had demonstrated to them without reserve, candidly and openly, a long while ago." It is worthy of note that Hahnemann never deviated from this practice of small doses even in the last years of his practice; in fact he steadily diminished the dose progressively until the last moment of his life.

The use of the small dose was not a fanciful idea of Hahnemann's; it was the outcome of practical research. Like Faraday who once said "Without experiment I am nothing," Hahnemann too appealed to experiment to wrest from Nature her secret.

Incidentally we may mention that Warren Crowe has, while working with vaccines, repeated Hahnemann's observations on the value of smaller and smaller doses; in his earlier works, he advised the use of doses containing millions of bacteria—later on, he recommended the employment of such minute doses as a hundred bacteria.

Hahnemann's work on micro-doses has been further confirmed by workers in the State Laboratories in Leningrad (Russia). There Dr. Persson has shown that mercury in potencies of 115 dilution, that is to say 10 to the power of 115 had the power of activating the enzyme amylase. Persson repeated these experiments with many homoeopathic remedies on various ferments, and found that many remedies had the power of activating various enzymes in dilutions upto 10-60. This classical research demonstrates that various drugs in dilutions, which we might term ultra-atomic, have the power of influencing the activity of the various enzyme or ferments, which constitute the basis of practically every vital process in the living cell.

2. THE IMPROPER SELECTION OF A REMEDY. Hahnemann says in his 'Chronic Diseases', "The second fault, the improper administration of a drug is generally owing to carelessness, laziness and levity. Many homoeopathic physicians, alas! remain guilty of these trespasses to the end of their lives; they understand nothing of the homoeopathic doctrine. The first duty of the homoeopathic physician who appreciates the dignity of his character and the value of human life, is, to enquire into the whole condition of the patient, the cause of the disease as far as the patient remembers it, his mode of life, the nature of his mind, the tone and character of his sentiments, his physical constitution, and especially the symptoms of the disease. This enquiry is made according to the rule laid down in the 'Organon'. This being done, the physician then tries to discover the true homoeopathic remedy. He may avail himself of the existing Repertories with a view of becoming approximately acquainted with the true remedy.

But in-as-much as those Repertories only contain general indications, it is necessary that the remedies which the physician finds indicated in those works, should be afterwards carefully studied out in the *Materia Medica*. A physician who is not willing to take this trouble, but who contents himself with the general indications furnished by the Repertories, and who by means of the general indications, dispatches one patient after another, deserves not the name of a true Homoeopathician. He is a mere quack, changing his remedies every moment, until the poor patient loses his temper, and is obliged to leave this homicidal dabbler. It is by such levity as this that true homoeopathy is injured. This ignominious propensity for laziness, in the most important of all professions, determines these pseudo-Homoeopathicians to choose their remedies *ab usu in morbis*, by the directions which are found recorded at the head of each medicine. This proceeding is entirely wrong, and smells strongly of Allopathy. Those general indications which are found at the head of each medicine in the different Repertories, only refer to special symptoms, and most of them have no other object except to inform the homoeopathic physician that certain medicines, the virtues of which have been tried upon the healthy organism, have been found curative in the diseases named in the Repertories. Alas! there are even authors who advise this kind of empiricism."

In the light of these warnings against incorrectness, levity, and laziness in the selection of a drug, it is perfectly just that the homoeopaths who commit those sins, should be despised and disgraced, as men faithless to their art and high trust. But it would be unjust and uncharitable to impute to the will, delinquencies which are, to a certain extent, occasioned by a want of means; we are convinced that the imperfect development of our *Materia Medica* bears a considerable portion of the fault which one may be inclined to charge upon practitioners of homoeopathy.

Without expatiating upon the uselessness of most of our modern provings, fragmentary lists of symptoms, or the hypotheses with which some of the treatises on the *modus operandi* of single remedies abound, we beg leave to offer a few suggestions regarding the arrangement of the *Materia Medica Pura*.

Almost every beginner in Homoeopathic practice commits the mistake of imagining that the Homoeopathic *Materia Medica* contains the symptoms of every disease. The illusion disappears after the differences of two or more remedies have been found out by a careful comparison of their symptoms. These differences are observed so much more accurately, when the remedies are to be applied; it is then that we perceive the

incompleteness and uselessness of the present systems of pathology, which at best indicate in a very poor fashion the general character of the disease but never point out the varieties and shades, according to which the Homoeopathic remedy can alone be selected and administered with success. A number of homoeopathic agents may bear upon a disease, but only one remedy be truly homoeopathic to the disease, and correspond not only to the principal symptoms but to all the secondary circumstances and phenomena.

In comparing the known pathogenetic symptoms of drugs, we discover very soon a considerable quantity of differences, but they are not at all of them equally useful. We should contrast the totality of the symptoms of various drugs, and study the genius of a drug from its symptoms. This is rather a difficult task, requiring great talent and perseverance, but in that manner alone, we can supply the deficiency due to the drugs not having always been proved with reference to peculiar conditions or for the sake of comparing their symptoms with the established analogous symptoms of other drugs.

The aggravations and ameliorations of the symptoms, according to *time, condition and position*, are still more correct than the difference of the sensations and external phenomena. Many or perhaps even all the drugs exhibit, when tried, all their symptoms, corresponding, in a greater or less degree, to all the ordinary symptoms of pain with which we are acquainted, but still if we were limited to the literal expression of those symptoms, we should frequently be at a loss to find the true Homoeopathic agent. In such cases, the characteristic peculiarities of the drug will lead us to determine the Homoeopathy in the case. If it be, therefore, of the greatest importance, to consider with the greatest care the conditions under which an aggravation and amelioration by the drug may take place—indeed no record of symptoms can be considered complete and sufficient to the proper selection of a drug, without those considerations being indicated with great precision—we have, on the other hand, frequently to supply those conditions, when they are not expressed, by means of the knowledge which we have gathered of the curative genius of the drug from the totality of its symptoms.

In completing and determining with more care the symptoms which the drug has yielded in “proving” it, three points are to be specially observed.

(a) Certain drugs do not manifest all their symptoms at the same time, but some symptoms at one time, some at another. For example, the head and chest symptoms of *Ammon. mur.* have their aggravation in the morning, the abdominal symptoms in the afternoon, and the symptoms of

the limbs, skin, together with the feverish symptoms in the evening.

(b) When a drug produces opposite symptoms, we have to consider, with great care, which of the two ought to be considered an aggravation. *Nux vomica* for instance, has most of its aggravations in the open air. That form of coryza which is characteristic of *Nux*, frequently becomes a violent fluent coryza in a room, and, in the open air, is immediately changed to a dry coryza which is not very troublesome; dry coryza, and a suppression of the secretions in general, belong to the principal primary symptoms of this valuable drug; fluent coryza, of itself, ought therefore to be considered as an amelioration of the symptoms.

(c) When several remedies compete in a case, we should carefully investigate the special parts, not only the general parts of the body but even every subdivision, organ, etc. (including the special function of the mind), upon which every drug seems to have a special action.

It is in this and no other way that the “*Materia Medica Pura*” and “*Chronic Diseases*” ought to be read and studied, and not till the beginner in Homoeopathic practice shall have diligently gone through that preparation, will he be able to prescribe promptly, safely and Homoeopathically without being obliged to spell the symptoms into a group, as the child does its letters. He will then be able to discover the differences and characteristic peculiarities of the antipsorics which seem to be so much like each other, precisely because they correspond to a vast number of diseases of a similar origin, and will not be obliged to choose a new remedy all the time, whereas it is so essential to let the antipsorics act a long while. He will then not be obliged to busy himself in hypotheses or to consult such works as are full of sounding names for which the remedies are recommended, one remedy for a score of names, or finally, to experiment upon patients.

3. *The too Hasty Repetition of the Dose*:—Hahnemann enjoins on his followers “to let every Homoeopathically selected drug act, until it shall have accomplished all it can.” He writes further that “...in the treatment of chronic diseases ...haste is highly indiscreet. Superficial observers are very apt to suppose that a remedy, after having favourably acted for eight or ten days, can act no more; this delusion is strengthened by the supposition that the morbid symptoms had shown themselves again on such or such a day, if the dose had not been renewed.

“If the medicine which the patient has been ordered to take, produces a good effect in the first eight or ten days, this is a sure sign that medicine is strictly Homoeopathic. If, under

these circumstances, an aggravation should occur, the patient need not feel uneasy about it; the desired result will be ultimately obtained, though it may take twenty-four or thirty days. It takes forty or even fifty days before the medicine has completed its action. To give another remedy before the lapse of this period, would be the height of folly. Let no physician suppose that, as soon as the time fixed for the duration of the action of the remedy shall have elapsed, *another remedy must at once be administered with a view of hastening the cure.* This is contrary to experience. The surest and safest way of hastening the cure, is to let the medicine act *as long as the improvement of the patient continues*, were it even far beyond the period which is set down as the probable period of the duration of that action. He who observes this rule with the greatest care, will be the most successful Homoeopathic practitioner. A new remedy should only be given when the other symptoms which had disappeared for a time, begin to appear again, and show a tendency to remain or to increase in intensity. Experience is the only arbiter in these matters, and, in my own long and extensive practice, it has already decided beyond the shadow of a doubt.

"Generally speaking, antipsoric remedies act the longer in chronic diseases, the more inveterate these diseases are, and *vice versa*, etc." Hahnemann continues in a note:

"It will be difficult to induce physicians to avoid the mistakes which have been censured in these paragraphs. My doctrine in regard to the magnitude and the repetition of the doses will be doubted for years, even by the greater number of Homoeopathic physicians. Their excuse will be, that it is quite difficult enough to believe that the minute Homoeopathic doses have all the power to act upon the disease, but that it is incredible that such small doses should be able to influence an inveterate chronic disease even for two or three, much less for forty or fifty days; *vea*, that, after so long a space of time, important results should be obtained from those imperceptible doses. My proposition, however, is not one of those which needs to be comprehended nor one which ought to be blindly believed. No one is bound either to comprehend or believe that proposition; I do not comprehend it, but the facts speak for themselves. The truth of my proposition is demonstrated by experience, in which I have more faith than in my intelligence. Who will undertake to weigh the powers that nature conceals in her depths? Who will doubt of their existence? Whoever thought that the medicinal virtues of drugs could be developed in an infinite series of degrees by means of triturating and shaking the raw materials? Does the physician risk anything by imitating a method

which I have adopted from long experience and observation? *Unless the physician imitates my method* he cannot expect to solve the highest problem of medical science, that of *curing those important chronic diseases* which have indeed remained uncured up to the time I discovered their true character and proper treatment. This is all that I have to say on the subject. I have fulfilled a duty by communicating to the world the great truths which I have discovered. The world was sadly in need of them. If physicians do not carefully practise what I teach, let them not boast of being my followers, and, above all, let them not expect to be successful in their treatment."

Further on, we read the following words well worthy of our serious consideration: "The whole cure fails, if the antipsoric remedies which have been prescribed for the patient, are not permitted to act uninterruptedly to the end. Even if the second antipsoric should have been selected with the greatest care, it cannot replace the loss which the rash haste of the physician has inflicted upon the patient. The benign action of the former remedy, which was about manifesting its most beautiful and most surprising results, is probably lost to the patient for ever."

"The fundamental rule in treating chronic diseases, is this, to let the carefully selected Homoeopathic antipsoric act as long as it is capable of exercising a curative influence, and there is a visible improvement going on in the system. This rule is opposed to the hasty prescription of a new, or the immediate repetition of the same remedy."

Even the allopaths have come to recognise a state of hypersensitiveness or *anaphylaxis* following a vital stimulus, and the uselessness, and even danger of repetition while this state lasts. The disciples of Hahnemann knew of this condition ages before it got a long Greek name. A dose of well-selected remedy supplies initial impetus, and the patient has been given a *push forward*. If another push is given, his direction is no longer forward but down. Whenever a remedy has produced a positive effect, whether of aggravation or amelioration, no repetition is permissible until the action has wholly spent itself. So long, then, as reaction is in progress, symptoms are not a call for a new prescription, even were it a repetition of the remedy already administered. A drug for which there is no call is no stimulus to healthful reaction.

As it is of the utmost importance for a Homoeopathic physician to correctly interpret the symptoms in their call for the curative drug, so it is no less important for him to master the language of reaction because on this latter depend prognosis and the after-treatment of the case. To put it briefly:—*No aggravation, a sudden amelioration of all symptoms* (a

quick rebound to health) means: the remedy was right; the potency was right; the disease was not deeply seated.

A short, sharp aggravation, followed by long amelioration means: the remedy was right; the potency was right; reaction is good; patient is curable.

Long aggravation, with slow improvement; long aggravation, with slow decline of patient; rapid improvement, followed by long aggravation: mean, prognosis not good.

Amelioration, followed by return of old symptoms (by these are meant the old, perhaps long-forgotten symptoms; not the symptoms for which the patient consulted the Homoeopathic physician): when these ancient symptoms return in the reverse order of their coming, they indicate that the remedy is deep-acting, down to the very foundations; that the patient will get well (always provided that he is let alone). It proves, as Hahnemann says of the return of these old symptoms: "That the remedy has attacked the disease in its inmost nature, and will prove of great use hereafter. Therefore the remedy ought to be left undisturbed".

A physician may well ask how he is to know the duration of the reaction. Reaction is going on so long as symptoms continue to disappear in the reverse order of their coming, or ancient symptoms return (to disappear) in the reverse order of their appearing, or if symptoms pass from internal organs on to more superficial ones, or, when symptoms change and move from above downwards.

—Reprinted from *Health and Homoeopathy*.

[To be continued.]

NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)
BOMBAY-28

Hametum Salbe (With Canula)

A Dr. W. Schwabe Patent

For cuts, bleeding, piles, etc.

MAGAZINE EXCHANGES

1. Homoeopathy (London).
2. The Homoeopathic Recorder (U.S.A.).
3. Homoeopathic Health (Ceylon).
4. The Homoeopathician (Lahore).
5. The Homoeopathic Herald (Calcutta).
6. The Homoeopathic Bulletin (Calcutta).
7. The Homoeopathic Outlook (Bombay).
8. The Indian Journal of Homoeopathy (Bombay).
9. The Royalseema Homoeopathic Journal (Guntakal).
10. Homoeopathy, English (Indian Institute of Homoeopaths).
11. Homoeopathy, Tamil (Indian Institute of Homoeopaths).
12. Homoeopathic Sandesh (New Delhi).
13. Homoeopathic Masika (Kozhikode).
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Ask for Pamphlet

NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY
DADAR - BOMBAY 28

HOMOEOPATHIC POSOLOGY—(Contd.)

BY

DR. SHANKER RAO. P. KOPPIKAR

In the last article the warning given by Dr. J. T. Kent, not to give high potencies where some gross structural change had taken place was stressed. In our vast literature, we find this warning given by other Homoeopaths too—but we find hardly any cases where a calamity actually happened. It might be that the doctors failed and did not like to report those failures. Anyway, here are three cases, observed by me.

Case No. 16:—A young man used to come to the outpatient Department of Bengal Allen Homoeo College, when I was in the Final Year. He had suffered from a severe Influenza (?), and the cough had continued, with some small fever and weakness. One day the sputum was slightly bloody. He got greatly alarmed and came, begging us to do something. The doctor-in-charge, and all of us agreed to give only Fer. Phos nd Calc. Phos 6 x. He was also given Aconite or Arnica 30th (I do not remember exactly). He immediately started improving. His parents thought, "If the boy improves so nicely with treatment in an outpatient department, how much more he will improve if we see a big doctor and pay a high fee?" I accompanied this boy when he consulted the great man, who prescribed Phosphorus 1,000-3 pills in 2 ozs of distilled water, to be taken as one dose followed by Placebo later. The dose was got from a very reliable pharmacy and was given at about 9 p.m. Next morning when I went to their place, just to enquire, I found he was dead! There had been a severe haemoptysis that night and he collapsed before they could shift him to a hospital.

Case No. 17:—A fat lady aged about 45 years had general dropsy, urine being scanty, high coloured and full of albumin. She had been a patient in General Hospital and was discharged as a hopeless case. Apis 30th and 200th had helped her a great deal in the beginning. Then failed to help. Another Homoeopath was called in consultation. A thorough study revealed that Lycopodium was her constitutional remedy. I have always a great respect for this remedy and somehow was not inclined to give this—at least not high. But the senior doctor was sure that there was a great chance of curing the case by trying at least 200th, though he would have preferred 1,000. After a lot of discussion we gave one dose of 200th only. Till then she has been passing about 16 to 18 ozs. of urine. From the time Lyco 200th was given not a drop of urine passed till she died next evening.

Case No. 18:—An old gentleman was getting attacks of "angina Pectoris" (diagnosed by his allopathic consultants). A typically (Ars). Alb. patient in some respects, he was kept fairly comfortable for about two years or more by Ars. Alb. 6th—and sometimes 30th, though sixth helped better usually.

Then as Fate would have it, a famous Homoeopath came to Madras and this old man wanted me to bring him for consultation. The excessive and random talking of the patient, the condition getting usually worse after sleep—and a few more details led the Doctor to feel that Lachesis was *The remedy* for him. I was advised to try it sufficiently high. I told the Doctor the patient always reacted nicely to sixth even better than 30th. But he was adamant and definitely wanted to give 200th. After I refused to give from my chest, the medicine was actually given by the Doctor from his chest. One single dose was given. The result was disastrous. The attack came that evening—all antidotes of Lachesis were useless. Ars also did not help. Other Doctors were called, his old family Doctor, who had not entered that house for three years came back—and gave morphine, and started his treatment. The poor old man died within fifteen or twenty days.

Really it is correct to say that where we can manage with a needle, we should not use a crowbar.

From the cases cited in these articles, readers would have already drawn some conclusions. I shall summarise and give some general hints as to the "ideal" dosage in the next article.

VISCERATYLE

All kinds of Bloodpressures
No Cumulative effect

GOOD FOR AGED

Ask for German Pamphlet

NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY
DADAR - BOMBAY 28

NEWS AND NOTES

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

Plea for effective organisation of Homoeopathy.

KOZHIIKODE MEETING

Addressing a meeting of the members of the Malabar District Homoeopathic Association at Kozhikode on the 28th October, Sri. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, pleaded for effective organisation of Homoeopathy. He said district associations should be strengthened by starting associations at taluq centres where none existed and affiliating the existing ones, so that there might be a federation of district associations with the central association at Madras. He was glad to find that most of the associations which existed in S. India had affiliated themselves with the Presidency Homoeopathic Association. He appealed to the others which had not done so to do so at once, so that they could, with one voice, speak for Homoeopathy in the southern region. The reason why Government was so far apathetic to Homoeopathy and its problems was because they had not made their voice felt. The only way to achieve results was by sound organisation and it cannot be too strongly emphasised.

He also appealed to practitioners to follow the true principles of the system as laid down by Dr. Hahnemann. They should not forsake their principles for making money by indulging in spectacular methods to satisfy the patients. Their duty was to educate the patients about the system and how the small doses are very effective and frequent repetition is unnecessary. They should try to learn from their failures and improve upon them. The mixo-paths are really spoiling the system and bringing disrepute to it.

He emphasised the need for close study of the *Materia Medica* and careful prescribing and follow-up of the action of the remedies.

Dr. T. A. Ramachandran, Secretary of the Malabar District Homoeopathic Association, welcomed the guest and thanked him for having found time to be in their midst and offered useful advice.

TANJORE MEETING

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, visited the Tanjore District Homoeopathic Association during his stay at Tanjore on the 17th November and had a discussion with the President (Dr. Thava Pandian) and the Secretary (Dr. P. R. Natarajan) and members. He pointed out the need for the Association organising Taluq Associations and federating them with the District Association. He wanted them to organise study classes wherein cases which came before them could be discussed. Such discussions would be profitable in enabling them to pick out remedies and enlarge their knowledge of their *Materia Medica*. He also appealed for support to the Madras Homoeopathic Journal which was espousing their cause.

Dr. P. R. Natarajan stated that there was an idea of calling a South Indian Conference of Homoeopaths at Tanjore and he would communicate their decision very soon to the central organisation. He thanked Sri Venkatarama Ayyar for the valuable suggestions made by him for the propagation and practice of Homoeopathy.

FREE HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY AT KALPATHI

Sri C. P. Seshu Ayyar of Messrs Stanes & Co., a reputed enthusiastic worker in the cause of Homoeopathy in Coimbatore, is reported to be in charge of a Free Homoeopathic Dispensary at Kalpathi, Palghat. He visits the place every Sunday and renders free treatment to patients who average about sixty-five. It is stated that 2,500 patients were treated last year.

SLUM RELIEF (MEDICAL) WORK IN MADRAS CITY

In the scheme of slum relief work organised by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association in the city in various centres, a centre was started on 9th November at Kannammappet in the presence of Sri D. Balasundaram, I.A.S., Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras. The meeting organised on the occasion by the Adi Andhra Seva Sangham was presided over by Sri K. M. Subramania Ayyar, Divisional Corporation Councillor for Thyagaroyanagar who complimented the Association on the useful work it was doing for spreading the homoeopathic system which was effective. Messrs. K. Natarajan and S. S. S. Chandrasekhara Rao of the Association explained the efficacy of the system.

Patients are being treated free at the centre every Sunday by voluntary workers of the Association between 8 and 10 a.m. The public are requested to avail of the service rendered in

this and the other centres at Kodambakkam, Triplicane and Saidapet.

[Requests for opening other centres will be considered if the local public demand it and afford facilities like habitation for rendering the treatment. Social Service Organisations may contact the Hony. General Secretary of the Association at No. 93, Venkatachalla Mudali St., Mylapore, Madras 4.

EDITOR, M.H.J.]

THIRD ALL INDIA CONFERENCE ON FAMILY PLANNING

The Third All India Conference on Family Planning will be held at Calcutta from the 5th to 9th January 1957.

Srimathi Dhanvanti Rama Rau, M.A., Joint Honorary President, International Planned Parenthood Federation of New York, will preside.

Dr. J. C. Ghose, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India, will preside.

Medical students, doctors, social workers, nurses, midwives are requested to communicate with Shri B. M. Singh, Honorary General Secretary, 126, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 7.

THE ERODE HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

At the monthly meeting of the Association held on Sunday the 4th November, 1956, the President Dr. D. S. Rayer addressed the gathering.

HOMOEOPATHIC CONVOCATION AT NAGPUR

Delivering the convocation address at the second convocation of the Homoeopathic Board on the 28th October last at Nagpur, Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya M.S. put in a strong plea for making medicine "peoples medicine". He said that though a qualified doctor, he was speaking as an economist and observed that Homoeopathic practitioners could do far more good to the people in the villages than highly qualified doctors with the aid of modern medicine.

It was impossible, he said, to have "modern medicine" for India which was a poor country and it was useless to talk of grand plans which are not going to materialise. He added "You cannot adjourn the ill-health of the country like the court cases". As regards modern medicine, the British Medical Journal had recently reported that "*today's medicine suppresses one disease and creates another*".

Sri R. P. Samarth, Mayor of Nagpur, inaugurated the convocation and Sri B. A. Mandloi, Minister for Education.

presided. Eighty one candidates received diplomas at the hands of the Education Minister.

The Education Minister (Mr. Mandloi) observed that science was not everybody's monopoly and that the good from every system should be accepted and harnessed for the benefit of the people. The conditions with regard to medical relief in rural areas was deplorable. He advised the students to strictly follow the principles of the system and stressed the need for raising the standards of homoeopathic education in the state. He praised the efforts of Dr. Sen, President of the Board by whose indefatigable efforts Homoeopathy had got a place of pride in the State and as a result of his services the Government had taken over the Nawegaon Sanatorium founded by him and where he had cured many difficult cases.

Sri R. P. Samarth, Mayor who inaugurated the convocation, observed that this cheap and easy but efficacious system was suited to Indian conditions and it was necessary that efforts should be directed to remove the initial disbelief in homoeopathic medicines owing to the smallness of the doses and draw the people towards it by exhibiting its value.

Dr. Sen, President of the Board, referred to the services of the late Dr. Daftari, the founder President of the Board, who was a profound scholar and had worked ceaselessly for the spread of Homoeopathy.

THE DELHI HOMOEOPATHIC ACT

The President has given his assent to the Delhi Homoeopathic Act recently passed by the Vidan Sabah. The date from which it will take effect will be announced in the local Gazette and then the first Board will be nominated.

THE MADHYA PRADESH HOMOEOPATHIC AND BIO-CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION, JUBBULPUR

Dr. T. K. Joshi was elected as the President of the Association at the general meeting held on the 2nd September and as per the rules of the Association by which he is empowered to choose his own committee, he has selected the following for the Committee:

Dr. R. C. Mukerjee - Vice President.
Dr. A. R. Saigal - Secretary.
Dr. Bhagawati Prasad - Joint Secretary.
Dr. J. A. Karandikar - Treasurer

and Drs. Dewan Jogendra Singh, Hamid Ali Khan, Chandra Sekkara Sarma, L. N. Biswas, H. N. Sahay and Y. V. Wankeedkar as members of the Executive Council. Sri J. L. Varma has been chosen as the legal adviser and Dr. D. D. Sarma as the Provincial Organiser.

THE BOARD OF HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEM, BOMBAY

A Board of Homoeopathic System of medicine is to be constituted for Bombay as laid down in section 3 of the Bombay Homoeopathic Act.

Dr. S. R. Wadia, Chief Honorary Physician. Homoeopathic Hospital at Sion, who has been nominated President of the Board has authorised the Registrar to hold the first election of the Board on the 10th December, 1956 at the office of the Board. The Electorate will elect three from A and two from B register candidates. Candidates contesting for election should be duly proposed and seconded by persons whose names are entered in their respective registers. A deposit of Rs. 100/- is required from every candidate. The last date for filling nominations was 31-10-1956 and the scrutiny date was 6-11-1956. Voting papers will be posted to electors on or before 24-11-1956 and the voting papers are to be despatched by the 10th December.

There are about 1,800 practitioners in Bombay State registered by the Tribunal appointed for the purpose under the enactment of 1951 of which Dr. S. R. Wadia was the first Chairman.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOMOEOPATHIC CONGRESS

The International Homoeopathic League Quinquennial Congress was held in London in the premises of the Royal Society of Medicine during the last week of July 1956. About a hundred delegates representing eighteen nations were present. Dr. Alva Benjamin was the President. Twenty-three papers were read at the Congress in English, German or French and there was arrangement for simultaneous translation by able interpreters of the speeches and the discussions. Dr. P. Sankaran (Bombay) represented India at the Congress and read a paper on "The Need to treat the whole man".

A reception was given to the delegates on the first day at Grosvenors House at which their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present and introduced to the representatives. On the last day a banquet was held at the Lord Mayor's residence.

The following were among those countries represented at the Conference: Switzerland, Mexico, Germany, Italy, Holland, India, U.S.A., France, Belgium, Scotland, Russia.

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A monthly devoted to the propagation of and research in Homoeopathy.

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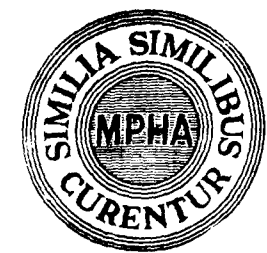
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THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

December, 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 and Comments

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

By the time this issue will be in the hands of our readers, the year 1956 would have passed away and the New Year 1957 would be fast coming in.

We wish all our Readers, Contributors, Sympathisers, Advertisers and all those who have helped in the conduct of the *Journal* and all Homeopaths throughout the world A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

With this issue we complete a year of our existence and we have no reason to feel dissatisfied at the response and encouragement we have had from the Homoeopathic world.

We hope that 1957 will see Homoeopathy better appreciated and well established.

We appeal to all Homoeopaths to help us by making this *Journal* their own and contributing in every way to its success.

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less well, and the symptoms on which the drug was prescribed begin to come back to stay. *They return just to ask for a repetition of the remedy.* Dr. Kent, the greatest exponent of Hahnemann in comparatively recent times, says on the question of letting the remedy act: "The more ignorant the physician, the more he will do." "It is better to do nothing at all than do something useless." "If you go at it like a common tinker, you may cure acute sickness, but, on your life, do not tamper with chronic diseases." "This flopping about, and not waiting for the remedy to act, is abominable! There are periods of improvement and periods of failure. Let the life-force go on as long as it can, and repeat only when the original symptoms come back to stay."

It will be abundantly clear to a practitioner of homoeopathy that each dose of medicine, with Hahnemann, was to be allowed to call into play the defence mechanism of the body, and until the action of that stimulus was exhausted no further dose was to be given. This, indeed, is the modern conception in vaccine-therapy. Warren Crowe, in his famous work on the treatment of rheumatic conditions, insists on the necessity of allowing each dose of the vaccine to stimulate the defence mechanism of the body, and not until the improvement ceases, must another dose of the vaccine be given.

Besides the three "Precautions", Hahnemann mentions some subsidiary causes of failure in treatment of chronic diseases; for instance, he writes:

"One additional obstacle to the homoeopathic cure of chronic diseases, and one which is not very rare, but is still usually disregarded, is: *The suppressed sexual instinct* with marriageable persons of either sex, either from non-marriage owing to various causes not removable by a physician, or where in married persons sexual intercourse of an infirm wife with a vigorous husband, or of the infirm husband with a vigorous wife has been absolutely and forever interdicted by an injudicious physician, as is not infrequently the case. In such cases a more intelligent physician, recognising the circumstances and the natural impulse implanted by the Creator, will give his permission and thus not infrequently render curable a multitude of hysterical and hypochondriac states, yea, often even melancholy and insanity."

Hahnemann further enjoined upon patients suffering from chronic disease to refrain from wearing black as this tint would affect injuriously their treatment. To some, this may sound somewhat far-fetched, but less than quarter of a century ago, Dr. Babbitt, in America, published a book entitled *The Influence of Light and Colour* in which he pointed out that if homoeopathic medicines were given in a medium which had been exposed to the rays of the sunlight filtered through prismatic lenses of a certain colour, for example, blue in connection with Aconite, etc., the effect of the

remedy was increased. Since the colours of the solar spectrum have definite wave-lengths, it is possible that certain homoeopathic remedies may be found to possess vibrations which correspond to certain colours. Treatment of disease by colours (Chromopathy) is not a new discovery. Many cases of shell-shock and other manifestations of nervous instability were treated, during and after the last Great War, by the use of colour in some form or other; and it was found that certain colours had a soothing and healing effect. By actual experiment, colours had been found to interfere with the electronic-reactions.

In the foregoing, there may be much that seems strange and almost inexplicable but that should not deter us from following Hahnemann's rules of practice. We cannot explain precisely how the similimum acts, why such minute quantities of drugs should have any action at all, why it is dangerous to repeat too soon? All these shall be understood some day but in the meantime we must not sit still but utilise the power which homoeopathy places within the reach of all those who understand its message, just as we utilise electricity without fully understanding its real nature.

THE LAW OF SIMILARS.

The truth is that the limitations are in us and not in the Law! In us, because of our education our lack of experience, our natural restrictions, and for other reasons.

—Turner

NEW ERA HOMOEOPHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)

BOMBAY-28

Hametum Salbe (With Canula)

A Dr. W. Schwabe Patent

For cuts, bleeding, piles, etc.

alone ; puny, looks older than he is; head well developed; marked flatulence in stomach, specially after nursing ; crying before urinating; worse 4-8 p.m.

... *Lycopodium* 9

Peevish & restless—screams all night, sleeps when fondled and caressed ; wants a thing but throws it away when given ; face old-looking, wrinkled; teeth begin to decay soon after appearing; offensive breath, diarrhoea and urine; better—warmth, warm food; worse—on lying, cold. ... *Kreosotum* 10

Oversensitive physically and mentally, irritated at slightest cause ; extremely sensitive to cold ; skin very sensitive to touch, unhealthy, easily suppurating humid and sore ; ulcers and ear discharges cause pimples and pustules around ; better—by wrapping head up, in damp weather, after eating ; worse—touch, cool air, dry cold winds. ... *Hepar sulph* 11

Excessively peevish, vexed without cause ; cannot bear to be touched or looked at ; corners of mouth cracked, tongue coated thick white ; vomits curdled milk and refuses to nurse afterwards ; aversion to cold bath ; better—open air, after warm bath, rest ; worse—after heat of sun or fire, heating, acids. ... *Antim. cr* 12

C2 Peevish, fretful, forgetful ; slow mental development and intellectual operations ; head disproportionately large, yet fontanelles open ; abdomen sunken, rather flabby, colicky pains at every attempt to eat ; desires undigestible things ; sweats on upper parts especially chest, extremities cold ; better—warm dry weather, summer ; worse—exposure to damp, cold changeable weather. ... *Calc. phos* 13

Very selfish, forgetful, irritable, depressed, thin ; dirty looking ; heat on top of head marked ; burning in eyes ; great acidity, milk disagrees ; feels faint and weak about 11 a.m. ; must have something to eat ; enuresis, urgent call to urinate ; cold feet in daytime with burning soles at night ; hot sweaty hands ; better—dry warm weather, lying on right side ; worse—warmth in bed, standing, bathing.

... *Sulphur* 1

Irritable especially when awakening, depressed, fears dogs and other animals ; desires cold milk ; sudden morning diarrhoea ; stools dark brown, offensive, forceful ; overpowering sleepiness in daytime ; better—open air ; worse—standing, dampness after sleep. ... *Tuberculinum* 15

Cacarea phos is the outstanding remedy, in the early stages of the disease ; and may be given with advantage even in later stages intercurrently with the indicated remedy. Calcareo carb is often called for in advanced cases of rickets and even covers incipient pythisis. Abrotanum 30, in my hands saved a three-year-old child who had been given up as hopeless and had been getting a constant temperature of 103 degrees for more than four weeks when the case came to me. Tuberculinum gave very good result in several advanced cases with changing symptoms and tendency to catch cold from exposure of feet only at night. But it had to be repeated at short intervals to show its effect, at least in some cases.

“The nature of the body can only be understood as a whole.”

—*Hippocrates.*

“We ought not to be ignorant that the same remedies are not good for all.”

—*Celsus.*

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HOMOEOPATHIC POSOLOGY

BY

DR. SHANKER RAO P. KOPPIKAR

(Continued)

In the previous articles on this subject, I have mentioned eighteen cases where different doses were used with different results. Let me summarise them again here :

Case 1 : Shows that (mother tincture) single dose was given with satisfactory results. Patient was robust ; complaint acute and severe. The Doctor was not much worried even if there were some aggravation.

Case 2 : On the other hand, the patient was very weak, delicate ; complaint was acute, but no discoverable pathology was found. Here there was fear of aggravation, hence 40 M was given. In fact, due to unnecessary repetitions, there was aggravation, which, however, passed off by stopping the medicine.

Case 3 : There was gross pathological change, but not any special constitutional symptoms or mentals. Here large doses of crude drug worked wonderfully, while high potency doses failed.

Case 4 : On the other hand, a constitutionally-indicated remedy (not necessarily covering the pathology) gave good relief, in a far advanced case of heart disease.

Cases 5 and 6 : Teach us that when indicated remedy fails, when given low, it is better to try high potencies, rather than change the drug.

Cases 7 and 8 : Are typically serious, acute cases, cured by masters of our Materia Medica with high potencies. The more weak the patient the more he is susceptible to the *right* remedy ; and the more accurate the prescription, the *higher* should the potency be. The results are marvellous. No aggravation, only rapid, gentle, permanent return to health.

On the other hand, chronic, deep-seated pathologies, with morbid *changes* in the structure etc. of organs or parts, can only be successfully treated with very low potencies and mother tinctures. See the long continued, patient treatment in cases 10, 11 and 12. Compare case No. 3 with its damaged, enlarged heart.

Cases 13, 14, and 15 again show that pus formation, even in bones, can be marvellously cured with 3rd potency and even 1x. High potencies would have made matters worse. Extremely *active* curative process is dangerous in these conditions. See the disasters

in cases 16, 17 and 18, cases of tuberculosis, Brights disease and heart disease etc. where "curative" effort of nature produced violent reaction, even killing the patient.

From the time of Hahnemann to the present day, the problem of selecting the right dose for a given condition has been studied and analysed by the best brains in our system. Though it is far from definitely fixed, a few fundamental rules have emerged. I would strongly recommend all to read the chapter on "Homoeopathic Posology" in the great work *Genius of Homoeopathy* by Dr. Stuart Close.

According to Dr. Close's analysis, the choice of dose depends upon five factors :

- (1) The Susceptibility of the patient.
- (2) The seat of the disease.
- (3) The Nature and intensity of the disease.
- (4) The stage and duration of the disease.
- (5) Previous treatment of the disease.

Susceptibility of the patient is the most important. This varies according to age, temperament, constitution and character of ailment and environments.

"The more similar the remedy, the more clearly and positively the symptoms of the patients take on the peculiar and characteristic form of the remedy, the greater the susceptibility to that remedy and the higher the potency required." As we know, the fine characteristic symptoms of remedies are developed in higher potencies only, whereas the crude drugs only show gross changes. In cases where only pathological changes are prominent, low potencies are required ; or in any case where three or four remedies seem equally indicated, it means that finer indications are wanting, and only lower potencies are indicated.

Young, vigorous people are more susceptible ; they need higher potencies than old people. Similarly, delicate, sensitive, nervous, intellectual people need high potencies. Course, torpid phlegmatic people need lower doses.

Terminal conditions deaden reaction. Only large doses can produce some reaction. If the grade of disease is low and the power of reaction low, the remedy must be given low. In these cases finer shades of symptoms are absent. So, in terminal conditions or in gross pathological changes, resort to the crude drug and *increase the dose to the point of reaction*.

Environments and habits of life also should be considered in selecting of the dose. People exposed to the continual effects of drugs-tobacco-workers, druggists, chemical-workers have less

susceptibility to any drug, and need low potencies. Idiots and dull-witted persons need lower potencies.

Next, the seat, character and intensity of the disease must be considered. Rapidly fatal cases require large doses to start with. Low vital action requires lower potencies; increased vital action requires higher potencies.

The main task is to gauge the susceptibility of the patient.

There is one more point, omitted by Dr. Stuart Close. "The susceptibility increases as the remedy becomes more and more similar, and is the highest to the 'Similimum'". If we apply this rule, it means "the more accurate our prescriptions become, the higher we can go", with extremely gratifying results. Conversely, when in doubt about the prescription, give low first to see the reaction.

Dr. E. M. Hale, the great teacher of Materia Medica, who was the explorer of "New Remedies", has given his law of dosage as follows:

"If we prescribe a drug for symptoms similar to its primary effects, we must use high potencies—low doses will aggravate. But if we are treating conditions similar to its secondary effects, we must use the low attenuations."

This is true in almost all cases but specially in remedies like Aconite, Digitalis, Nux Vomica, Opium, Belladonna etc.

Let me explain by examples. Aconite produces primarily a chill; secondarily heat or fever, though we know it only for its fever. When we give it in the very beginning, say after exposure to cold, a high potency, say 30 will cut short all trouble. But when we give it in fever, according to Dr. Hale, it is better to give lower potencies. Most of the Homoeopathic physicians would have seen that people with "Domestic or family" chests of medicines use Aconite, Belladonna and Ferrum Phos very successfully for fevers. The usual dose in these is lower potencies only.

Digitalis—"Primarily produces increased power of heart's contractions, the pulse being first regular and accelerated; next irregular and intermitting, finally slow until the heart ceases to beat and stops in a systole, i.e., in rigid tetanic, permanent contraction which ends in death, or recovery with secondary effects."

"These secondary effects are reverse of primary, i.e., the pulse is very slow and soft, then irregular, intermittent and weak, and finally quick and weak, the heart rarely completing its normal contractions because of the feeble condition of its muscular fibres."

Digitalis is Homoeopathic to both its primary and secondary effects; but Homoeopaths have used it only or mostly for its secondary effects. But it must be given in the higher potency for prim-

ary effects and larger doses than are usually given by Homoeopaths in the secondary effects. Cardiac Dropsies and other failures mostly come under these categories, as the muscle fibres are feeble and contractions are feeble.

(This explains the cure in Case No. 3, where an Allopath cured the case with large dose of Digitalis.)

Calc. Carb produces primarily a diarrhoea from fats and milk; secondarily a constipation (e.g., of milk-fed babies). The ideal method is to give high potencies in Diarrhoeas and low (say 6th) in constipation. This has always succeeded in my hands.

Though both "Comatose, deep sleep and extreme wakefulness" are given as indications of opium, when we treat "Sleeplessness" with opium high we fail in the majority of cases whereas with lower and lowest potencies we cure this Homoeopathically (not antipathically or palliatively).

Many other examples could be given to elucidate this law. But to apply this in practice, we require to study our Materia Medica more, and the original works, to find out the exact action of different remedies. The greatest sources are *Materia Medica Pura* and *Chronic Diseases*.

Let me end with a request to readers never to pooh-pooh the cures done by others—in any 'pathy', but to learn how they were done. The Law of Homoeopathy is a Universal Law, and every cure can be explained through the Law, irrespective of the "dose."

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* REFLECTIONS ON FORTY YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

BY

SIR JOHN WEIR, G.C.V.O.

"I will try to take you with me from my inception to the Art of Homoeopathy to the present day. Somehow I am in a hopeful mood at the moment, as undoubtedly the trend of thought is along that of Hahnemann. If only we could get the profession to submit some of our claims to their own scientific examinations I'm sure the evidence would be such that they would want to go further.

The Glasgow homoeopathic doctors offered to treat infectious fevers by homoeopathic measures as a test in contrast to similar cases under allopathic treatment in the same Fever Hospital. The suggestion was refused by the medicals though agreed to by the town councillors; why? They had nothing to lose; the homoeopath was taking the risk. All honour to the men who carry on despite these difficulties.

In 1908, after personal experience of the superiority of homoeopathic treatment, compared with the so-called orthodox methods in which I had been trained and had practised, I proceeded, on the advice of the late Dr. Gibson Miller of Glasgow, to Chicago, to study under the care of his old teacher, Dr. James Tyler Kent. I was naturally anxious to enquire into a system of therapeutics which seemed to offer better results in the relief of sickness, and so fulfil the Hippocratic oath taken on graduation, to do everything for the best relief of those who came for help.

At that time Dr. Margaret L. Tyler had instituted the Sir Henry Tyler Scholarships for study in America under Dr. Kent. I was fortunate, together with Dr. Fergie Woods and the late Dr. Percy Purdom, to form the first batch of scholars to cross over. To me it was all so strange: the approach to treatment, even the names of the drugs were bewildering. It was hard work to even master the idea of what it all meant. But I had made up my mind to give it a fair trial.

We saw Dr. Kent at his lectures, and occasionally were invited to his office to look through his case sheets, and learn how to prescribe. There we naturally came under the influence of Kent's teaching. He was one of Hahnemann's greatest exponents, and in his *Lectures on Philosophy* he writes: "These Lectures are given to the profession with the hope that they will prove useful to

* Extracts from the Presidential Address delivered at the British Homoeopathic Congress 1950.

some in giving a clearer apprehension of the doctrines of Homoeopathy. They are not intended, in any sense, to take the place of the *Organon*, but should be read with that work, in the form of a commentary, the object of each lecture being to dwell upon the particular doctrine sufficiently to perceive and emphasize the master's thought...."

Let us consider for a moment what these all-important teachings or doctrines of Hahnemann were, on which Kent laid such stress, and which he also deemed essential for the successful prescribing of the homoeopathic remedy.

They were, in addition to the "like" remedy:

The *single drug*, without which no scientific data can be obtained, whether in proving or in treatment.

The *single dose*, repeated according to the acuteness or chronicity of the case.

The *small dose* that merely initiates reaction.

The *infrequent dose*, which means non-interference with vital reaction, once established.

The possibility of *initial* (temporary) *aggravation*.

Potentization: yet unrecognised outside his schools: but an important factor in the success of the prescription.

The Single Drug

Hahnemann tells us that "each medicine produces particular effects in the body of man, and no other medicinal substance can create any that are precisely similar". And Kent says, "Remember that there is one remedy that is needed in the case, whether it is known or not, and it has no substitute; for that remedy differs



from all other medicines, just as this individual differs from all other individuals In Homoeopathy medicines can never replace each other, nor one be as good as another. Homoeopathy is an exact science, and must be treated as such, if results are to accrue." Our only chance of scientific prescribing with mixed drugs would be where that particular mixture had been proved. To do good work, we must know what we are doing.

The Infrequent Dose (only means non-interference with vital reaction)

Hahnemann says, "The shortest and safest way of hastening the cure is to let the medicine act as long as the improvement of the patient continues. He who observes this rule with the greatest care, will be the most successful homoeopathic practitioner."

This has been borne out in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis by gold salts. German chemists were asked to prepare a standard plan of treatment as to dosage and repetitions: this was found impossible, and they recommended that the dose should not be repeated until either the improvement had ceased or the sedimentation rate had ceased to fall. They found it was necessary to give the gold in small dosage, otherwise often fatal results might occur.

Potentization

Though Hahnemann is not supposed to have gone beyond the 30th centesimal in para 280 (*Organon*) he states:

"This incontrovertible axiom, founded upon experience will serve as a rule by which the doses of all homoeopathic medicines, without exception, are to be attenuated to such a degree, that after being introduced into the body they shall merely produce an almost insensible aggravation of the disease. It is of little importance whether the attenuation goes so far as to appear almost impossible to ordinary physicians whose minds feed on no other ideas but what are gross and material. All these arguments and vain assertions will be of little avail when opposed to the doctrines of unerring experience."

On coming to London one soon found that there were other ideas of homoeopathic practice, chiefly low potencies, frequently repeated. In a review (1943) Dr. Wheeler said that the practice in the hospital was low-potency prescribing, one of the faults was that they were given too often, yet they could be helpful if spaced farther apart. They were useful in acute cases, but not effective in the chronic.

Dr. Wheeler thought that Richard Hughes with his cellular pathology (1875-1900) was an influence in attracting doctors to Homoeopathy. His theory was that diseases produced certain

cellular changes; and that when a drug could produce a similar cellular pathology and a small dose was given, what it did was to pull the patient in the direction in which nature was pushing him.

This, of course, was bewildering to a novice; the only thing, therefore, was to carry on as one had been instructed by Dr. Kent. The situation was particularly difficult as at that time there was practically no sympathy with his ideas; Dr. Tyler, Dr. John Clarke and a few others thought along Kent's lines, and then there was the inexperience of the prescriber; one had to be very alert, work hard in taking the case exhaustively and then resort to the repertory.

I must record my thanks to Dr. Margaret Tyler for her encouragement. It was due to her great interest in Hahnemannian Homoeopathy that she suggested sending doctors across to America for instruction, much to the annoyance of the doctors here. She felt that her experiment had been a great success. This was carried on till 1914, when war broke out, and after 1918 we set up our own School of Teaching by the men who had been across, and we have had a full course of instruction in London ever since.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether instruction in Homoeopathy should be in the curriculum of the student or post-graduate as at present. Our friends in America have more or less been forced to the latter course.

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For some time members of the British Homoeopathic Society had felt that as an Incorporated Body they would be better able to uphold the claims of Homoeopathy and homoeopathic physicians in any Government post-war medical scheme ; and further, that the establishment of a diploma would promote and encourage the study of homoeopathic medicine and raise the status of Homoeopathy and homoeopathic physicians.

These ideals are incorporated in the memorandum of the Faculty of Homoeopathy granted to us on November 25th, 1943, by the Board of Trade. One of the main objects is "to grant to registered medical practitioners diplomas, certificates and other equivalent recognition of special knowledge in homoeopathy, either alone or in co-operation with teaching and/or examining bodies authorized to grant recognition as aforesaid." Thus the Faculty is responsible for setting the standard for Post-Graduate Educational Courses in Homoeopathy, both as regards teaching and examination.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

The fundamental principle of the Homoeopathic physician is this that he never employs for any patient a medicine whose effects on the healthy human have not been previously and carefully proven, and thus made known to him.

To prescribe for the sick on mere conjecture of some possible usefulness for some similar disease, or from hearsay "that a remedy has helped in such and such a disease"—such conscienceless venture the philanthropic homoeopath will leave to the allopath ".....

—Dr. Hahnemann

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BACTERIOLOGY AND HOMOEOPATHY

BY

DR. S. RAMAN (Madras)

Bacteriology is the Science on which the treatment of many diseases are based, in the Allopathic or Modern System of Medicine. Allopathy has won many laurels in the field of Bacteriology, for the most modern discoveries of varieties of bacteria, as causative organisms of diseases. Still, according to Modern System of Medicine bacilli and viruses elude their Ultra Micron Microscopes, and the never-ending fight goes on. We have also the various Anti-Biotics available in these modern days, which have held their field in certain diseases. The Anti-Biotics is a field where the bacteria themselves are played against each other and this is the same mode of application in Chemotherapy, Vaccines, Seras, etc. The search for many unknown bacilli is going on and the Modern System is so wedded up to this aspect, that they are hoping to find out the invisible miasm, for diseases like Rheumatism, Cancer etc. So far, except Modern Medicine, no other system has given their particular and serious thought to the bacterial field, and it is the firm conviction of the Allopathic Medical Men that the bacteria are the fundamental causative organisms of many or all diseases. That is, they hold the bacteria as the Primary cause. What has Homoeopathy to say in this matter? Does Homoeopathy recognise the Bacteria? Does it use any of these in its curative treatment? What place has been allotted to them? Do they really constitute the primary cause? All these points let us consider in the interests of Science and Humanity.

With due respect and honour for all the labours of the great Medical Men and Scientists who have built up the Science of Bacteriology, and its attending applications, still we have to ask a pertinent question—a Serious question—"Are Bacteria Causes or Results of Disease? Are they not End-Products of results of disease? If so, what is the primary cause?"

When I am throwing these questions before the scientists I am quite conscious of the five Postulates of Koch. Still I desire to put these questions to provoke some deep thinking in the interest of truth, as we still grope in the dark as to the modes and methods of treatment, against a variety of diseases, to achieve Real Cure I mean by this, to cure the patient; to eradicate all the premonitory, present, and possible complications; or the phases of diseases in the suffering individual. In my practice I have seen untold miseries caused by suppressions of Malaria, Whooping Cough, Measles, Eczemas, where enough anti-bacterial treatments have been given, tested for *Negativeness* in the tissues and

fluids of the body, but still having the sequelae of the infections for years, changing into chronic diseases. If as per current scientific thought, *the bacteria are the primary causes of diseases*, then the removal of them must restore the patient to normal health-i.e., free from all vestiges of disease. I doubt very much whether we achieve such positive results from Anti-Bacillary Treatment *alone*. So I maintain that we must solve scientifically our question "*Are Bacteria Results or Causes of Diseases?*" I beg to be enlightened with elucidations from our colleagues and other scientists, and I am sure some of our brothers and sisters would give their serious thoughts to this.

I would like to take some practical problems facing us so that we can examine the above question in the light of these problems. For example, we have the Tuberculosis Disease in various types, like Pulmonary Glandular, Abdominal (intestinal), and extra organic and organic. Well! All these are from the same Tubercle Bacilli. So there is a mode of selectivity displayed by this bacilli according to the individual affected. So we can hope to find something *peculiar* to the *Host*, as to the mode of selectivity, which concerns his constitution, animated by his *life-force*. He has a background, inheritance, idiosyncrasy and many other factors to make him an individual.

In our enthusiasm of hunting the bacteria, I am afraid we have not given that particular attention required to the individual affected, or the host. Of course Modern Medicine Scientists may say they regard very much for the individual, and give him the necessary diet, calcium, and other things, but yet they have missed the essential point and this we shall dwell in due course.

Coming to the Tubercle Bacilli, it is true, it is capable of causing the disease if in strength in a susceptible person, and could be recovered from the bodily tissues and fluids. This is an absolute verification of a truth according to Bacteriology. But may I ask a pertinent and bold question? Has anybody cured an individual radically of tuberculosis by making him negative (his bodily tissues and fluids) of the tubercular bacilli, by a suitable anti-bacillary treatment? How often have we heard of Negative Tubercular Patients having been discharged from the Sanatoriums and T.B. clinics develop again T.B. and die miserably even within a short period after? Why? Here, must we think deeply and calmly. We have not cared for the individual and his constitutional cachexias, may be acquired or inherited. My point is, that, if we hold the T.B. Bacilli as the fundamental or primary cause of the Disease, then a removal of the same or killing of the same, or negativising the patient must ensure real cure. If this does not happen even in a single case, then as scientists we have every right to revise our opinion. No doubt, T.B. Bacilli would certainly cause T.B. disease, just as arsenic, mercury, sulphur or

for that any poison or toxin would cause their respective diseases. So Bacteria has no special consideration other than what we could give to these poisons. Of course they are infectious, and capable of easy transport than the immobile poisons. We have a large armament of AntiBiotics and Chemotherapeutic agents, against T.B. yet it challenges us with all its might and cunning aspects. Can anybody say, laying his hand on his heart, that we have conquered or cured Tuberculosis? Our road is long and arduous, and we must take stock of all factors and especially the host or the individual. If we can get a clue to this aspect, let it be from any source, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda or Unani, we must boldly accept and say we are benefited. For my part I assert Homoeopathy has a say in this matter of the individual. Let not the Eminent and Specialists think all is over and they have crossed the seas; but with all humility let me give a word of caution: let us still be students at the altar of the universe for all time, with all arrogance shed, but full respect for truth and fact. If we bear in mind this, we shall all the more be true sons of god. With this spirit only, I propose to examine the chief subject of this article "are Bacteria causes or results of disease?"

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Bacteria could be ordered for culture and this process could go on for ever, and they could be made to live a long cycle of existence. But generally or fundamentally where did we get the bacteria from? Is it not a fact that we got it from the diseased tissues or fluids? The very first find must be in the organism only as results and not causes of disease. Bacteria by themselves could not exist unless they have a media. If we take the causation theory, every result must have a cause, and in the process of questioning this is a never-ending one. If we apply this logical method regarding bacilli as results of disease, we have for practical purposes to end somewhere to start our attack, and this must end in the individual who is affected. For my point, let me cite some practical facts we see every day.

Every disease has a premonitory phase, acute or chronic, and this is true before active lesions take place. Thus we have the incubation periods of infectious diseases, and susceptible cachexias in chronic diseases. Even in the cases of T.B. we have quite a lot of material facts to discern, provided if we make an attempt to examine the patient closely, his or her phases of onset of the disease. Every case would give us peculiar facts. These are our stars of guidance to understand the individual. That is, we have to understand the individual preferably called the dynamis. This is rather very important especially for Homoeopathy.

I spoke of the Incubation Period and Premonitory Stages of the onset of diseases. These are the pre Bacillary advent stages of disease, and if patients come to us in these stages it is the duty of the true physician to abort the formation of the bacilli by suitable treatment, and save the individual from unnecessary sufferings. Immunological treatment is nothing else, and one plainly sees this in the different stages of reactions on the part of the immunised persons. On this count, once again I warn, we must not hold Bacilli as the primary cause of Disease. Homoeopathy works and has worked many cures during the Premonitory or Incubation stages, only by caring for the symptomatology of the disease as it presents then and there. If such a chance is missed Homoeopathy delves into such factors and the individual, and after removing the active lesions of disease, cures the individual of any further sequelae. In cases of typhoid, we are able to find the Bacilli after a certain lapse of time, say in the second week; and are we to wait till we see the bacilli and declare the nature, and then start treatment? In such cases Homeopathy never waits for the Bacilli to develop, but suitably adapts its treatment on the symptomatology of the onset, and aborts many a case of Typhoid by its well-known drugs like Baptisia, Arnica, Gelsemium, Arsenic, Bryonia etc. In Homoeopathy we have the Bacillary Nosode of Typhoi-

dinum, and it comes in handy as an Immunological aid or Therapeutic Aid during the course of the disease and after. So, the above factors are many to cite but for the space, and this again raises the importance of deciding the question "are Bacteria causes or results of disease?"

Now to a fair extent, I have raised the importance of the Dynamis of the person which gets affected first before it reacts in different ways giving to various pathological factors, and once it is set in order (Normal physiological function), all the end results including the Bacilli are ejected out and cleared. Can we do this? This must be our burning desire, and for all practical purposes we can only regard the dynamisas containing the primary cause for all diseases, and it must have our attention.

This attention to the dynamis you can find nowhere than in Homoeopathy and it is honour due to the founder Dr. Samuel Hahnemann who calls it by the name of vital force. He in his Organon mentions it with firmness and certainty, and all his monumental work on Chronic diseases centres round this. It is Homoeopathy which has supplied the *Missing Link* in the *Medical Sciences*, and that is constitutional medicine. No other system has a say in the matter, and it is high time, and well too, if the medical men and scientists learn this, in the interest of Humanity. One need not be a fanatic in respect of things *good for humanity*. Hard-cored scientists have to submit before facts.

Let me not be misunderstood that in the attention focussed on the dynamis the other benefits of anti-bacillary treatment with chemo-therapy or anti-biotics are brushed aside. Homoeopathy is using a variety of drugs from the kingdoms—animal, mineral and vegetable—but on different principle, namely, the *simile* principle. Very often we can find the vaccines, seras and the antibiotics come very close to this principle, and unconscious cures take place on this principle.

We have also in Homoeopathy Bacterial Nosodes which we have proved and known their exact mode of action, and not only they are handy in their respective fields, but also extra territorially. Thus Homoeopathic Tuberculin has cured Chronic Headaches, Epilepsy, Eczema; Morbillin whooping cough; Variolinum Deafness, and so on. The symptomatology of the various Tuberculins and Nosodes are quite interesting for the ardent student. Nosodes would help to a stage in their respective diseases hereditary or acquired, and then the dynamis has to be treated suitably, to a proper cure. In Homoeopathy Nosodes have helped immensely many a chronic case of incurable nature, and many

have been benefited by the same. For a Homoeopath it is peculiar that he regards the strange and characteristic symptoms falling outside pathological common factors of disease, for his prescription, and such a prescription only favours the improvement of the disease to the logical cure. This is another point in favour of the axiom "Pathology and Pathological Data are the results of Disease". This may be quite uncompromising to our Allopathic Brethren, but once they really discern the Truth, they will silently become our followers. Of course we are proud to see many Veterans of the Allopathic School here and abroad in our midst converted to our school of thought. It is to be borne in mind that the dynamis is to be treated in the light of the premonitory symptoms, antecedent history of the self and family. The work of Hahnemann on Psora, the oldest miasm, has many elucidations on this point. The strengthening of the dynamis to get into its norm the duty of every Physician, and it must not be overlooked. Even after getting rid of the bacilli, which is supposed to have caused the disease, still there will be lurking or patent symptoms of the dynamis or individual, which needs a helping hand with suitable medicines, and herein lies the superiority of Homoeopathy, which strives to efface or eradicate all that are afflicting. A dramatic disappearance of bacilli is not a complete cure in the real sense. We have seen enough cases of supposedly cured measles, syphilis etc. going to quiescence, simply to break into something else, and continue so for years, without any possible cure; such are the chronic headaches of Syphilis, Rheumatism and Eczemas of Sycosis etc. So apparent cures are quite different from real cures. If the Dynamis goes into its Norm it resists all infections, from within or without.

The Dynamis is so sensitive that even from the moment of the onset of disease, it reacts, into well defined symptoms, mental or/and physical, as fear, anger, aversion, suspicion, or intolerance of light, sound, cravings for particular things, acidity, restlessness, intolerance of milk fats etc. and so on, and all these are the reflected symptoms without any relation to the coming development of disease or bacilli, and if at that stage proper treatment is initiated, the whole march of the disease is either modified to lesser intensity or prevented completely. But even after the onset also, such a procedure would help a good deal, and in the most number of diseases where bacilli are met, they could be dealt with the proper Nosodes or Bacterial Anti-Toxins, or Chemo-Therapy.

All the foregoing would be in vain, if a Homoeopath could think, he can safely brush aside the sciences of Physiology, Bacteriology, Pathology etc. A Homoeopath has a special advantage of something added to these and if he has a comparative thorough

grasp of all, he could do wonders where others fail. He has greater chances to cure than to suppress. Knowledge must be fortified with proper correlation, coordination, verification and application. Inasmuch as a Homoeopath must know the Strange, Peculiar and Characteristic of a disease in an individual he must have a perfect knowledge of the General aspects and Factors of Diseases of various names and classes, to exactly differentiate and distinguish the strange and peculiar in them. Let it be borne in mind the successful Homoeopathic prescription must be based on symptoms outside the common pathological, distinct by themselves qualified by modalities. For e.g., in a heart complaint:—Sensation of drops of liquid (or water) falling in or on the heart should suggest Cannabis sativa and the drug examined for other symptoms. Often such red line symptoms persist in a chronic case from the beginning, and must be given due weight. Homoeopathy is a hard and difficult science, and it would deliver goods only in the hands of a hard working, sincere Scientist who respects all facts from all Sources eternal in nature. Our masters were so; hence Homoeopathy lives to this day; let us be so.

I have to raise this article and the central matter: "are Bacteria cause or results of disease?" because I see a lot of work is going on in the anti-bacterial measures in the modes of treatment of diseases, forgetting the Dynamis of the person affected and thereby regarding the person as *mere matter*. The fundamental cause of disease must be sought for in the Dynamis though we may come across apparent rather secondary causes like the Bacilli. We must have the means to remove the causes, but for a final cure, the Dynamis must be in Norm to ensure and enjoy health. Norm is Health and Abnorm is Disease, an abode for the bacilli to exist and procreate.

Homoeopathy views bacilli as secondary and not Primary to the disease.

Homoeopathy uses the facts of Bacteriology in the treatment of disease in its own way and form, as Nosodes, not only in their respective spheres of action, but also extra territorially.

Homoeopathy, notwithstanding the bacterial products or Nosodes, has in its fold many Anti-Psorics, Anti-Syphilitics, Anti-Sycotics, Anti-Tuberculins and Anti-Vaccinotics—remedies which are used in many diseases.

If what I write provokes serious thought of determining the exact place of the Bacilli, my duty is done, and I rest content to watch the learned utterances of the Scientists at large. And for

me, I regard the dynamis, or the life force as the fountain of all that springs forth, and we have to go close and examine the nature and understand this force. Hahnemann's *Organon* has revealed this inner self. Will the scientists heed the call of this inner self?

HOMOEOPATHIC PRINCIPLE

"What prevents men from accepting the Homoeopathic principle, is *Ignorance* - but ignorance is criminal where human lives are at stake. No honest man faced with the *facts* of homoeopathy can refuse to accept it, he has no choice. Truth always demands adherence and offers no alternative."

—Dr. John McLachlan, M.A.F.R.C.S. (Eng.) etc.

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A CASE REPORT

BY

SRI T. RAMASWAMI CHETTY (Tiruchirapalli)

Mr. S-aged 24 consulted me for a chain-like-bluish black vesicular eruption all round his neck. Each of the blebs was of the size of a big mustard and they were in 3 or 4 rows all round his neck just in the place of the usual gold neck-chain. Some of the blebs had erupted leaving a small ulcer at the base and it was said to be of a month's duration. The predominant sensation was burning and the wearing of even the shirt was painful. It was said to be his second attack, the prior attack about 1½ years ago lasted for six months and was only partly cured with mantras and local applications after six months, but the bluish black-chain marking remained even after several local applications.

He also complained that about 4 years ago he was bitten by an unknown reptile at dead of night while in a N.C.C. Camp and, ever since that event, he suffered from uncontrollable temper, quarrelsomeness and was easily excited and, in addition, lost his calmness and concentration.

Among the competing remedies ARS ALB was chosen as I found he was very methodical and somewhat over-meticulous in the arrangement of everything about him including his dress, office table arrangements etc. The history of unknown reptile also supported my choice.

On 15-9-56 ARS ALB 200 one dose was given. By 23rd the entire bluish-black chain of blebs and ulcers had disappeared completely from their former site and instead, 4 large ringworm-like circular eruptions appeared on his left arm just below the left shoulder. I forbade any local application except coconut oil. In another week the ringworm too disappeared completely and on 15-10-56 he reported vast improvement in temper, appetite and an increase of 4½ pounds in weight.

After another dose of ARS ALB 200, he is now under Tuberculosis 200 as he reported that he was rejected for B.C.G. vaccination in March 1954 and also because his mother was found to have died six years after his birth, in a galloping T.B. attack.

NEWS AND NOTES

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

The Dave Committee Proposals

The creation of a Central Council similar to the Indian Medical Council for the Homoeopathic system has been recommended by the committee appointed by the Government of India to study and report on the question of establishing uniform standards in respect of education and regulation of practice of Vaidyas, Hakims and Homoeopaths.

The Committee has further recommended that separate Directorate for Homoeopathic system of medicine should be created at the Centre and in the States as far as possible. It will be the duty of the Director-General to co-ordinate the work of the systems in the various States and generally to implement the committee's recommendations.

Regarding the courses of instruction, the committee has recommended a five-and-a-half year course of study inclusive of one year's internship with at least three months training in the rural areas. It was felt that this period of study would enable these graduates to come on a par with the graduates in modern medicine. The Committee is of the view that all members of the medical profession, whatever system they may practice, should enjoy an equal status.

Another important recommendation of the Committee is that the existing institutions should be up-graded so that they can efficiently impart education in these systems. New textbooks subject-wise should be written and those existing should be revised. Post-graduate training and research facilities should be given to all the three systems at suitable places and also to graduates of modern medicine. Refresher courses in Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathy should be organised in teaching institutions.

The Committee submitted an interim report to the Government on January 16 this year in which it recommended the registration of Homoeopathic practitioners separately. A nominated body in the first instance was proposed to control the practitioners for three years. Subsequent Boards could be partly elected and partly nominated.

A Free Homoeopathic Dispensary

A free Homoeopathic dispensary was opened on the 14th of this month at Coimbatore. The dispensary will be located at 105, Karuppa Goundan Street, Coimbatore. Sri C. R. Venkatchari, a public worker of the place and a qualified homoeopath, will be in charge of the dispensary.

Sri S. Ganapathia Pillai, District and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, in opening the dispensary spoke of the efficacy of Homoeopathy and the value of such dispensaries in popularising the system.

Sri C. P. Seshu Ayyar welcomed the gathering ; and Messrs K. S. Ramasubbier and S. A. Pillai addressed the gathering on the principles of the cheap but none-the-less efficacious system and appealed to the people to utilise it and get benefited.

Messages had been received from, among others, Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyer, Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, wishing a useful career to the dispensary.

Sri C. R. Venkatchari thanked all those present.

The Central Homoeopathic and Biochemic Association Gwalior

At a meeting of the General Body of the members of the Association held on 25th November 1956, at Lashkar, Dr. R. V. Datye and Dr. Ramlal Pradhan were recommended to be nominated in the Madhya Pradesh Board of Homoeopathic & Biochemic systems of Medicine.

The following persons were elected as office-bearers for 1956-57.

President : Dr. R. V. Datye ; *Vice-Presidents* : (1) Dr. R. L. Pradhan, (2) Dr. Madho Singh ; *Secretary* : Dr. N. P. Singh. *Joint Secretaries* : (1) Dr. L. P. Gorey, (2) Dr. M. D. Verman. A Managing Committee was also elected.

A Charitable Dispensary for Kanpur

Dr. Dharendra Nath Banerjee, the Chairman of the State Board of Homoeopathic Medicine and President of the U. P. Medical Association, opened the Pandit Din Bandhu Shukla Homoeopathic Dharmarth Chitkitalaya to be run by Dr. Shanker Prasad Shukla, the General Secretary of the Homoeopathic Medical Association, Kanpur, on Saturday the 17th November 1956, in Babupurwa Labour Colony, before a large gathering of renowned doctors and the elite of the city.

Special Convocation of the Madhya Pradesh Board

At a special convocation of the Madhya Pradesh Board held on 10th September 1956, Dr. S. Sen, the President of the Board,

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

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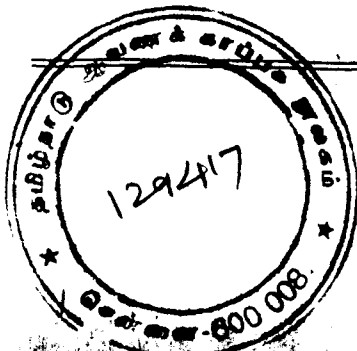
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This does not apply to the members of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association who are entitled to a copy of the journal *free*. Members of the Association who are in arrears of their subscription are requested to remit Rs. 10/- the annual subscription for the Association year (1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957) at once.

Back copies of the journal for 1956 will be sent on remittance of Rs. 6/-.

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awarded Honorary Diplomas of Merit in Homoeopathy to Pandit Ravi Shanker Sukhla, Chief Minister, M.P., Dr. W. S. Barlinga, Member Rajya Sabha, and former Health Minister Dr. N. M. J. Soorya, M.P., Dr. Yudhvir Singh, Health Minister, Delhi State, Dr. Wilmar Scheabe (Germany) and Mr. Walter Henricke (Germany) in recognition of their valuable services to Homoeopathy and its spread in the state.

The East Godavari District Medical Practitioners' Association

At a meeting of the East Godavari District Medical Practitioners' Association held on the 18th November 1956, there was a discussion of the Andhra Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Registration Act and it was resolved to request the Government of Andhra Pradesh to amend Section 27C so as to register all the existing Homoeopathic practitioners of seven years' standing without any qualifying examination and allow them all the privileges in Section 29 and also to delete Sec. 25 (2) and conduct the qualifying examination every year and register those successful and again not to ban the practice of Homoeopathy by non-registered practitioners till a sufficient number of colleges and training centres are established, in view of the dearth of qualified doctors in the country.

U.P. State Homoeopathic Medicine Board

The new Board partly elected and partly nominated consists of the following :

Representative of Educational Institutions :

- (1) Dr. S. N. Chaddha (Allahabad)
- (2) Dr. A. P. Arora (Lucknow)
- (3) Dr. J. C. Sharma (Lucknow)

Representative of Registered Practitioners :

- (4) Dr. K. P. Trivedi (Lucknow)
- (5) Dr. L. B. Nigam (Kanpur)
- (6) Dr. Chotey Lal Saini (Kanpur)
- (7) Dr. Shiv Ratan Lal (Gorakhpur)
- (8) Dr. Har Parshad Sharma (Hardwar)

Nominated by Government

- (9) Dr. P. N. Bsnnerjee (Kanpur) (Chairman)
- (10) Dr. S. C. Sarkar (Agra)
- (11) Dr. B. S. Tandon (Lucknow)
- (12) Dr. J. N. Chaudhary (Meerut)

- (13) Dr. Kam'Nau Misra (Khiri)
- (14) Dr. K. N. Saxena (Lucknow)
- (15) Dr. Suresh Parshad Sharma (Benaras)

[We congratulate the Chairman and the Members of Board on their election or nomination and wish them a successful career in the advance of Homoeopathy.—Ed. M.H.J.]

13th Homoeopathic Medical Conference, Amritsar

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming 13th All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference, at Amritsar, under the presidency of Dr. Haridner Singh, Dr. Kedhar Mehra was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. Lakshmi Chand Khanna as General Secretary, and a number of sub-committees were also formed.

Dr. K. G. SAXENA

Dr. K. G. Saxena, Homoeopathic Physician to the President of India, will visit Madras shortly. He is on a tour of inspection of Homoeopathic institutions. He will address the members of the Madras President Homoeopathic Association and also inaugurate a branch of the Society for the Advancement of Homoeopathy in Delhi, in Madras.

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Membership is open to laymen and women and also medical practitioners. The yearly subscription is only Rs. 10/- and the entrance fee is Re. 1/-. The affiliation fee for associations is Rs. 10/- per annum. Every member will get the journal free.

Application for membership should be made to the Hony. General Secretary, 93, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.