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Editorial Notes and Comments

SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

PRIME MINISTER'S ADVICE

No better advice could have been given to the doctors of today than that which Prime Minister Nehru gave in his inaugural address to the Institute of Post Graduate Medical education at Calcutta when he called upon the doctors not to get into "grooves" and claim that they alone possessed the key to the riddle of life and added that if they did that, they were doomed. These wise words were spoken when the Prime Minister was referring to the controversies amongst allopaths, Homoeopaths and the votaries of other systems of medicine. He observed he was unable to understand what the controversy was about amongst the different systems and added: "Surely the way of science is to examine things and

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find out what is the right way to pursue and not begin with axioms which ultimately turned into incontrovertible truths tying you down and not allowing you to deviate. And you must accept change whenever something else appears". The followers of Homoeopathy have never claimed for Homoeopathy infallibility or superiority. The controversy, if at all, has been raised by the modern medicine practitioners that Homoeopathy was unscientific and was quackery and naturally it has to be pointed out that that criticism is born either out of ignorance or prejudice and that Homoeopathy based on a natural law has a perfectly scientific basis with a philosophy of its own. It must be remembered that the drugs used in Homoeopathy are the same as in allopathy though the method of preparation and mode of administration are quite different, and in fact Homoeopathy supplies the natural law and philosophy not available in allopathy. We have only been pleading for a correct understanding of Homoeopathy and for "co-existence". Homoeopathy is as much a path in medicine as other systems, but Dr. B. C. Roy would claim for allopathy the meaning of "all paths". The medical world must be deeply grateful to the Prime Minister for so strongly deprecating controversy as he has done; and we respectfully endorse his advice to doctors.

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REFLECTIONS ON FORTY YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

BY

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

(Continued)

After successful examination, members are entitled to the use of the letters M.F. Hom., and later those who qualify for Fellowship, F.F.Hom. Our British Homoeopathic Society, founded in 1843, was thus incorporated as a Faculty in 1943, and I had the honour of being the first President for three years.

By an Act of Parliament called "The Faculty of Homoeopathy Act" which received the Royal Assent on July 12th, 1950, powers were conferred upon the Faculty which ensured the continuity of Homoeopathic practice at the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital and the continuance of provision of facilities for homoeopathic research and education.

Under the terms of this Act of Parliament provision is made for carrying out the objects of the previous Faculty, namely "for the advancement of the principles and the extension of the practice of Homoeopathy, and to do all such things as are incidental or the Faculty may deem conducive to the attainment of these objects."

None of these provisions can be altered except by the introduction of a Bill by the Government of the day and so no barriers can be erected against the practice of Homoeopathy without contravening this Act of Parliament.

Other objects of the Faculty of Homoeopathy which are guaranteed by this Act are :

"To establish the Status of Fellowship of the Faculty and to admit to such status Members of the Faculty who are judged by the Faculty to be qualified for such status."

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any of the objects or in any way beneficial to the work of the Faculty."

These are indicative of the wide powers which have been conferred upon the Faculty by this Act of Parliament.

In the early days our forebears had to struggle through much opposition and derision, ensuring a great devotion to their faith and practice. To-day things are easier for us.

But the real big step towards recognition was not due to the cogency of our arguments. It came with the development by Sir Almroth Wright and his colleagues of vaccine therapy. It was impossible to deny the analogy between vaccines and similar remedies. Von Behring, Cabot in America, and other leaders frankly admitted it, and slowly the tide turned and began to flow in our favour. It is a thousand pities that the method of Wright was not universally adopted, which in essentials was the unit dose so familiar to us. But the opsonic technique was only trustworthy in skilled hands, and it never occurred to the others to use our method, and rely simply on clinical improvement as the guide to repetition. On the whole our friends use doses too big and much too frequent repetition, and vaccine therapy has disappointed more than it should have done.

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THE LARGEST HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH

About 1922 we were encouraged by Geheimrat Professor August Bier in his paper entitled "What attitude shall we adopt with regard to Homoeopathy?" There he gives the results of his researches in science which brought him in many respects near to Homoeopathy. He drew attention to the fact that the sick man reacts to smaller doses than do the healthy, that the second dose of a remedy should not be given until the effect of the first had completely disappeared. His observations certainly made a great impression on the profession, and made them more sympathetic to our ideals. About the same time Lord Dawson of Penn stated that medicine was occupying itself with trends and tendencies which would bring it more in contact with how man thinks, acts and works. It looks as if he had been acquainted with the teaching of Hahnemann.

In 1932, at the Centenary of the British Medical Association, we were invited to present our case. We have been asked by many allopathic societies and under-graduate medical societies in several Colleges in London and the provinces, for papers on Homoeopathy. Many of the great physicians, in lectures to the students, urge them to keep their minds open to any new trend of thought or method of treatment, however unorthodox its source. To try it out fairly, and it found sound to make use of it. After qualification in the usual way everyone is entitled to hold his own opinion on therapeutics. Sir William Osler deprecated the accursed spirit which makes medical men antagonistic to anything new.

It is legitimate and natural to strive for something better than that which contents other men. Progress would cease if we merely accept that which comes to us by tradition. Changes are so rapid in our profession that it is difficult for men to keep up with them. And yet there was one great physician of the past, who, were he to come back to earth to-day, could take up his work as he left it. He would find new developments, confirmations, but the essentials would be the same.

When addressing medical bodies one has to justify our ideas by confirmation from the current literature and experiments. In my Presidential Address, to the Faculty, 1944, I was able to present such evidence which has helped to break down the scepticism of my audiences, and gave confidence to the speaker.

(To be continued.)

THUJA AS AN INTERCURRENT REMEDY

BY

DR. C. VON BOENNINGHAUSEN

Every Homoeopathist knows the value, indeed the indispensable necessity, of an intercurrent dose of Sulphur in many cases, of both acute and chronic diseases, in which a remedy, though accurately selected and strictly Homoeopathic, does not act. However, this experience may be sought to be explained, thus much is certain, that it often occurs and that the favourable result is often truly astonishing.

A somewhat similar observation has been made by myself and several others, in secondary Syphilis, and even in mercurial diseases, a new dose of Mercury being given in one of the *highest potencies* and in the smallest doses, whereupon the other remedies, which corresponded accurately to the symptoms and were for the most part antidotal began to unfold anew and actively their healing power.

On the other hand, so far as I know, a similar use of our great anti-sycotic remedy, Thuja, has not hitherto been customary, and it may not be amiss to call attention to it. If it is true that

1. Variola and Cow-pox belong naturally to the order of Sycosis :

2. This miasmatic poison must have received a prodigious propagation through the customary process of vaccination, and finally.

3. Many chronic affections of the worst character prove intractable under our best remedies and show no signs of improvement, until recourse is had to a remedy which has the power of acting favourably upon diseases of a sycotic character—If these things be true, then the circumstance is of sufficient importance to warrant a few words. We shall therefore briefly discuss the three propositions already stated.

1. If I am the first to utter the conjecture that Condyloma and Variola (or Vaccinia) belong to one and the same disease, I base my hypothesis on the fact that both affections, so long as they present themselves without complication, find their surest and most complete cure in one and the same remedy, viz. in the juice of the Thuja occidentalis, and in no other. The specific curative power of this remedy, in Small-pox, which, so far as I know, was first discovered and published by me (*Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, 37.21 and 22. 1849), has since been confirmed and demonstrated in manifold ways and from various sources. Even though the results of the experiments

of certain Allopaths, who, induced thereto by my publications, have washed and painted their small-pox patients with the juice of Thuja, have been unsatisfactory and pitiable, no Homoeopathist would wonder at this nor would he be led thereby to cast any doubt upon the repeated facts which have followed its proper administration, and have corroborated our favourable views of it. On the contrary, thus much is certain, that no one of all our numerous remedies possesses so great and uniform a curative influence over Small-pox, and that therefore the above proposition is not without justification even though these facts be no incontrovertible demonstration of its truth. Moreover we are entirely supported by the profound investigation of the experienced Dr. C. W. Wolf (*Hom. Erfahrungen*, 2-5, *Heft.*) which accord with my own.

2. The general distribution of this sycotic poison, which was indicated even by Hahnemann as one of the miasmatic poisons out of which chronic diseases spring (*Chronische Krankheiten*, 2d ed., 1, 104) through the practice of vaccination, needs no further discussion if it be conceded that our first proposition is correct. We need only call attention to the thousand-fold experience, that many children who were to become ailing and, what is most remarkable, they become previously in perfect health, begin, not long after vaccination, ill of such varieties of chronic diseases as require most fre-

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quently such remedies as are related to Thuja and such as may even be called in play in treating real Condylomata.—It is worth while here briefly to point out what these remedies are, and my long experience has taught me the value of the following in particular; Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Cal. c., Caps., Caust., Cham. Dulc., Euphr., Hepar Sulph., Iodine, Lach., Lycop., Merc., Nitric acid, Nux. v., Phos. acid, Ran. bulb., Sab., Sasrsap., Sec. corn., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph. and Thuja. Those remedies of which the names are printed in disconnected type are those the value of which has been proved by actual experience in condylomata. The others furnish the clearest indications of being useful in sycotic affections. In the therapeutic writings of our predecessors, we find moreover the following remedies expressly recommended for Condylomata: Achillea millefol., Aloe (perfoliata), Anethum graveolens, Artemisia vulgaris, Ballota nigra, Cynoglossum officinale, Ficaria ranunculoides, Geranium robertianum, Juglans regia, Nicotiana tabacum, Plantago major, Primula officinalis, Ruta graveolens and Valeriana officinalis. It will be observed that some of these remedies (Arten, Juglans and Valer.) are being given with good results by the Allopaths in so-called scrofulosis.

3. If now it be true, and the experience of the majority must have satisfied us that it is true, that many chronic diseases offer an obstinate resistance to remedies chosen with most accurate observance of the Homoeopathic law, and administered with the utmost propriety, and only manifest improvement—and that often incomplete and unsatisfactory—when one or another of the above remedies is administered, it seems to me we are almost justified in concluding—*risum teneatis amici!*—that in such cases Sycosis lies hidden in the background and hinders the cure, just as in other cases Syphilis and Psora do.

It appears then of no slight importance, so far as practical results are concerned, in certain cases and especially in those in which the above remedies are indicated, to administer an intercurrent dose of high potency of Thuja, just as we give in paralised circumstances a dose of Sulphur or Mercurius. I can myself, from my own experience, strongly affirm the advantages of such a treatment, and even though the soundness of the above propositions should be on many grounds called in question, nevertheless, in this view, indisputable facts speak in its favour—facts, which have for us a greater weight than simple ratiocination or an individual hypothesis.

“The American Homoeopathic Review”

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS & VACCINOSIS.

BY

DR. DIWAN JAI CHAND (DELHI)

I am sure Homoeopathic physicians, in this country at any rate, do not prescribe Thuja Oc. as often as they should, nor do they attach the importance to the subject of Vaccinosis which it deserves. Burnett's small book, “Vaccinosis and its cure by Thuja” is well worth careful study, and deep thinking over, by every Homoeopathist. His aim in writing that excellent treatise is to show, *1st.*, that there exists a diseased state of the constitution which is engendered by the vaccinal virus (the so-called lymph), which state he calls Vaccinosis, or the *Vaccinal State*; and *2ndly*, that there exists also in nature a notable remedy for said Vaccinosis, *viz.* the Thuja Occidentalis; and, *3rdly*, that Thuja is a remedy of vaccinosis by reason of its Homoeopathicity thereto; *4thly*, that the law of similars also applies to the prevention of disease (Homoeoprophylaxis). In the term “Vaccinosis,” Burnett includes “Vaccinia,” which means the febrile reaction that occurs in an organism after vaccination, with special reference to the local phenomena at the point where the vaccinal pus, (or lymph, as it is usually euphemistically called) is inserted and also to the general varioloid eruption following vaccination. Dr. Burnett used to say that Thuja to him was worth £250 a year in practice, meaning thereby that the patient, whom he cured of conditions amenable to Thuja, paid him £250 in consultation fees. I am indebted to Burnett's book for the saving of my own child's life which had been despaired of, and when every other means within my knowledge had failed to save it; this case I shall now describe, along with others, in the hope that the lesson of Thuja as a remedy in Vaccinosis is driven home to the readers, and prove valuable to them in case they are confronted with similar conditions.

1. My first acquaintance with the efficacy of Thuja-Oc. as anti-vaccinosis remedy, dates from early months of the year 1920 when my child recovered under the influence of a single dose of Thuja Oc. 200 after much and varied allopathic and Homoeopathic treatment extending over twelve months. The child was born in February 1918, and vaccinated in the following winter. Soon after vaccination, he began to suffer from diarrhoea, which I ascribed to teething. His urine, clear at the time of voiding, turned dirty white within a couple of minutes. At times moderately high fever developed, which lasted two to four days. During intense heat of mid-summer, diarrhoea increased, stools being choleraic in type, very pro-

fuse, thin and watery, and very offensive, resulting in exhaustion (sometimes amounting to actual collapse, necessitating the administration of a few drops of brandy or other restorative). In the later part of 1918 and early part of 1919, while I was practising allopathy, the child was treated with all the remedies known to me, without much relief. Several allopathic medical friends offered assistance, and prescribed for the child, but without any avail. Finding not even temporary relief, I turned to Homoeopathy which I had, in the meantime, begun to study; and administered Podophyllum 30 with temporary respite and partial relief from diarrhoea which, however, invariably relapsed. Podophyllum 1000 will hold the diarrhoea in check a few days longer, but not even for full one week at a time. I was at the end of my medicinal resources; after I had tried a few other Homoeopathic remedies, without the slightest benefit. The following cold season (when the child who was now two years old—out of which he had been ill for over one year—looked a mere skeleton and not expected to survive long) my wife mentioned one evening a fact which had not struck me till then, and that was, the child had been ill since he had been vaccinated the previous winter. I had just read Burnett's excellent book "Vaccinosis."

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In accordance with the teachings contained therein, I administered a single dose of Thuja Oc. 200, with results startlingly marvellous, bordering upon miraculous. Diarrhoea ceased, fever abated, urine became clear (i.e. remained clear for hours after being passed), and the child began to put on flesh, and within the short period of a few weeks, grew plump and strong. His digestion improved, allowing him to digest and assimilate foods which were hard to digest for even an average healthy child of his age. The progress was maintained, and in the course of next four years he became so strong and plump that he was nicknamed "Pahlwan" (wrestler) in the locality where I resided.

2. Another striking cure with Thuja Oc. (in 200th potency) that I can never forget, occurred in 1925. The patient, an Anglo-Indian lady in her late thirties, had been suffering from Asthma for over eighteen years, in spite of the very best allopathic treatment available in this country, under the care of some of the highest-placed medical men. At first the attacks of asthma recurred twice or thrice a year; gradually the interval between the attacks decreased, but the severity and duration of individual attack increased. Finally a stage was reached when, on any exertion, however trivial, breathing became asthmatic; even when at rest, respiration was somewhat laboured, and whistling sounds in chest could be heard at some distance, and heaving of chest seen. These became much aggravated after even the slightest exertion. There was very little cough. She could hardly lie down in bed for more than half an hour at a time, then for half an hour or more she had to sit up in bed slightly bent forward because of difficulty in breathing. Now an attack of influenza developed which made matters much worse. She had to be propped up in bed with pillows as she could not lie down even for a minute; cough, with expectoration of thin white frothy phlegm, was frequent and added to the difficulty in breathing. I tried a few Homoeopathic remedies based on symptoms with only slight relief to the patient. One day observing two vaccination scars on her forearm, I enquired about their age, and found that she had been revaccinated ("successfully!") about six months before she got the first attack of asthma. Light dawned upon me; and a single dose of Thuja Oc. 200 was administered. Within twenty-four hours the breathing became much easier, much less laboured even when she lay down in bed which she could do now. Improvement was rapidly progressive and altogether uninterrupted; and in the course of a few weeks, she was able to dance for hours, and swim for pretty long time—the two forms of enjoyment and exercise which she had to give up many years ago, because of the shortness of breath following any exertion.

3. A boy, of 12 years of age, came under my treatment after he had been treated for several weeks by some of the famous allopathic physicians, for what was described as "rheumatism", for want of more accurate diagnosis. He had been suffering from fever going upto 99.5 (and only occasionally to 100) every evening; and had been unable to stand or walk even a few paces because of the inability of the knees to support the weight of the trunk ("weak knees" due to rheumatism was the diagnosis made by the physicians who had treated him before me). On physical examination one could detect slight swelling of both the knees which, however, could not account, at least in my opinion, for the patient's inability to support himself in standing. There was no pain, nor tenderness, in the knees on movements while in bed. There was in addition a tired, play-out feeling in both the extremities, specially felt when moving them in bed. After I had tried one or two remedies during the first ten days of my treatment without success, I enquired about how often the boy had been vaccinated. On receiving the reply "several times" but unsuccessfully after the first in babyhood which "took". I administered a dose of Thuja Oc. 200 with the result that soon after, the entire picture changed for the better. Low fever disappeared, and also the "weak" knees. Within less than a week, the patient could stand and walk, and was altogether a changed boy. In a month's time he was back in school. Several years afterwards, I happened to go to his house in connection with the treatment of another member of the family, and had the pleasure of knowing from the boy, now grown up into a sturdy-looking youngman, that he had remained fit and well since the single dose of Thuja Oc. administered to him years before.

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[The following extracts from "Man, the Unknown" the famous work of Nobel Prize-winner ALEXIS CARREL will reveal how correct is the approach of Hahnemann. Alexis Carrel wrote this 130 years later than Dr. Hahnemann. —Ed. M. H. J.]

"A disease is not an entity. We observe individuals suffering from pneumonia, syphilis, typhoid, fevers, etc. Then we construct in our minds certain universals, certain abstractions which we call diseases. Disease is a personal event. It consists of the individual himself. There are as many diseases as patients.

However, it would have been impossible to build up a science of medicine merely by compiling a great number of individual observations. The facts had to be classified and simplified with the aid of abstractions. In this way disease was born and medical treatises could be written. A kind of science was built up, roughly descriptive rudimentary, imperfect, but convenient, indefinitely perfectible and easy to teach. Unfortunately we have been content with this result. We do not understand that treatises describing pathological entities contain only a part of the knowledge indispensable to those who attend the sick. Medical science should go beyond the knowledge of diseases, the physician must clearly distinguish the human described in his books from the concrete patient whom he has to treat, who must not only be studied but, above all, relieved, encouraged and cured. His role is to discover the characteristics of the sick man's individuality, his resistance to pathogenic factors, his sensibility to pain, the value of his organic activities, his past and his future. The outcome of an illness in a given individual has to be predicted not by calculation of the probabilities, but by a precise analysis of the organic, humoral and psychological personality of this individual. In fact, medicine, when confining itself to the study of diseases, amputates a part of its own body.

Many physicians still persist in pursuing abstractions exclusively. Some, however, believe that a knowledge of the patient is as important as that of the disease. The former desire to remain in the realm of symbols. The latter feel the necessity of apprehending the concrete. Today the old quarrel of the Realists and the Nominalists is being revived around the schools of Medicine. Scientific Medicine, installed in its place, defends, as the Church of the Middle Ages, the reality of the Universals. It anathematises the Nominalists who following the example of the Abelard consider Universals and

disease as creations of our mind and the patient only reality. In fact, a physician has to be both realist and nominalist. He must study the individual as well as the disease. The distrusts which the public feels towards Medicine, the inefficiency, and sometimes the ridicule of therapeutics, are, perhaps due to the confusion of the symbols indispensable to the building up of medical science with the concrete patient who has to be treated, to be relieved. The physicians lack of success comes from his living, in an imaginary world. Instead of his patient he sees the diseases described in the treatises on Medicine. He is a victim of the belief in the reality of Universals. Moreover, he mixes the concepts of principle, and method, of science and technology. He does not realise sufficiently that the individual as a whole, that adaptive functions extend to all organic systems, and the anatomical divisions are artificial. His separation of the body into parts has so far been to his advantage. But it is dangerous and costly for the patient and ultimately for the physician.

Medicine has to take into account the nature of Man, of his unity and of his uniqueness. Its sole purpose is to relieve the suffering of the individual and to cure him. Indeed, physicians must use the spirit and the method of science. They have to become capable of recognising and treating

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diseases and still better, of preventing them. Medicine is not a discipline of the mind. There is no valid motive for cultivating it for itself or for the advantage of those who practise it. The goal of all our efforts should be exclusively the healing of the sick. But medicine is the most difficult of all human attainments. It should not be linked to any science. A professor of Medicine is not an ordinary teacher. He differs profoundly from other professors. While the fields covered by his Colleagues specialised in the study of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, pharmacology etc. are limited and clearly defined, he must acquire an almost universal knowledge. In addition, he needs sound judgement, great physical endurance, and ceaseless activity. He should possess higher qualities than those of a laboratory worker. He is set a task very different from that of a man of science. The latter can confine himself entirely to the world of symbols. Physicians, on the contrary, have to face both concrete reality and scientific abstractions. Their mind must simultaneously grasp the phenomena and their symbols, search into organs and consciousness, and enter, with each individual, a different world. They are asked to realise the impossible feat of building up a science of the particular. Of course, they might use the expedient of indiscriminately applying their scientific knowledge to each patient for instance, the same ready-made coat to people of different sizes but do not really fulfil their duty unless they discover the specific peculiarities of each patient. Their success depends not only on their knowledge but also their ability to grasp the characteristics which make each human being an individual."

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WHOOPIING-COUGH

BY

Dr. R. Ramaswamy, B.Sc. (Madras.)

Whooping cough as its name implies is a cough that ends in a whoop of a crow. It attacks young children, between the ages of two and seven years, and very rarely adults are attacked. It is a nasty and horrible disease and it is so much dreaded in India that parents in Tamil-Nad will not call it by any name, except to mention the disease as the "Nameless one". Some call it a demon and curse and abuse it to their heart's content; some call it a plague or scourge and tamely submit, for it could not be avoided; for what could not be cured must be endured. Many call it an avenging fate that has come to punish the innocent for the sins of their parents. The late Dr. Besant, renounced her Christian faith, since the clergy were not able to justify, why an innocent and unoffending child was made to suffer by an all benevolent, loving, merciful Lord and God. Why is this disease so dreaded? Because modern medicine, in spite of its vaccines, serums etc. is still unable to give a speedy cure; and the disease runs its course without much check or hindrance for months on end. It is here that homoeopathic drugs employed strictly on the basis of The Law of Similars, speedily give relief and cure as a matter of course in every case. It brings new converts to the ranks of homoeopaths and earns the gratitude of the little ones and their parents. Girls suffer more than boys. One attack usually gives immunity.

Whooping cough occurs in an epidemic form and starts as an ordinary catarrh of the respiratory tract accompanied by slight fever. The incubation period is from a week to a fortnight. Whooping cough commences as an ordinary cough, and in a few days occurs in "fits" after which the breath is drawn in with a long effect, accompanied by a peculiar 'whoop'. The paroxysms of cough become more severe and take place often during the night than in the daytime. There may be several paroxysms in a day, some without the 'whoop' being heard. The paroxysms last only for about 3 minutes and never more. The terrified parents think that it lasts for more than the time it takes. A child with whooping cough soon knows when the paroxysm is coming and is frightened. She rushes to the mother or anyone near and dear, or if of more advanced age, stamps her feet in agitation and clutches any article of furniture handy to steady herself. The child appears to be suffocated, when suddenly the characteristic whoop is heard, terminating the paroxysm, and the child

becomes normal. Often the child vomits a tenacious mucous or the contents of the stomach during an attack. Children with bad whooping cough sometimes cannot retain sufficient food in the stomach to supply the wants of the body, and may suffer from starvation.

Simple whooping cough is rarely fatal. It may excite other troublesome maladies. The force of the cough may cause blood-shot eyes, bleeding from nose or ears and sometimes rupture of the eardrums. In most cases, there is some degree of Bronchitis, evidenced by hard breathing, feverishness, and wheezing in chest. In some cases inflammation of the lungs is induced and in others due to injury of the air cells from the force of the cough, emphysema of the lungs may happen. Convulsions may also occur as evidenced by the contractions of fingers or toes or turning in of the thumb to the palm of hand.

The great danger is not the disease itself but in its complications. The disease lasts about six weeks, but may last for months, during the whole of which time the child is infectious. Parents should be careful not to allow their whooping children to come in contact with other children.

There are cases on record of adults of all ages suffering from this disease and infecting children living in their houses. These people suffer in the same way as children but the whoop is absent.

(To be Continued).

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THE DAVE COMMITTEE

INTERIM REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Part I

Regulation of Practice

After having perused carefully the replies to Questionnaire regarding the regulation of practice, and the various legislations, the committee made the following recommendations in this respect.

There should be registers separate for Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy. Persons who are of 15 years' standing prior the appointed day will be on the register along with the institutionally qualified persons and the rest who have two years' practice on the appointed day should be on a list. Fees should be levied for registration. The amount may however be left to the discretion of each state. Whether only initial registration fee should be charged or a renewal fee also should be charged may also be left to the discretion of each State. Initially there should be a nominated body to control the practitioners for three years and subsequent bodies may be partly elected and partly nominated. Not more than 1/3 of the members in the board should be nominated and the Director, Indigenous Systems of Medicine, if any, or Officer in charge of the Indigenous systems of medicine, or a Government nominee should be *ex-officio* member of the Council. The composition of the Board should be such as the State may think expedient. There should be separate registers for practitioners in Ayurvedic and Unani and Homoeopathic systems. If the number of practitioners exceeded 100 a separate board should be constituted otherwise a joint register and board are favoured in so far as Ayurvedic and Unani are concerned. Homoeopathy should have a separate register and separate board. The privileges should be given only to registered practitioners and not to enlisted practitioners. Registered Medical Practitioners of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine should be treated with regard to the privileges mentioned earlier on par with the practitioners in modern medicine. Unregistered or unenlisted practitioners can practise in rural areas as defined by the State which have no registered practitioners. The term of office of the board should ordinarily be five years. So far as professional conduct and practice are concerned there should be separate registration by each State bearing in mind the above principles laid down for the sake of uniformity and there should be reciprocity of registration. For

regulating academic teaching and standards the control should vest with the Central Body so constituted. The State legislation should be passed within 2 years and should not await Central legislation. The legislation about Homoeopathy should be also on similar lines. Central legislation embracing regulation of practice, professional ethics and teaching would not be feasible. Since the subject medical qualification is a concurrent subject the Central body may be a co-ordinating body exercising control over academic standards and teaching. The Medical Degrees Act should be amended so that the use of a bogus degree in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy can be prohibited. In case of States which have existing legislation the question of registration and enlistment need not be reopened, but the amendments may be made to bring the legislation in line with our recommendation.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

So far as Homoeopathic education is concerned, we visited some of the institutions teaching this system of medicine. We also met a number of persons, advocating this system. We noticed that quite a number of Homoeopathic training institutions had no facilities for the treatment of in-patients.

We have gone through the report of Homoeopathic Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1949. We are in general agreement that a five and a half years' degree course should be introduced for this system including 4½ years course with one years' Internship. The course would be more or less on the line suggested by the Committee which is reproduced below :

"We now come to a very important subject, namely, that regarding the nature and extent of training in the science and practice of Homoeopathy. In our earlier remarks we have left no room for doubt as regards the paramount necessity of proper scientific training of all persons who desire to practise Homoeopathy as a profession.

The subject of training has to be considered from various aspects such as :

Nature of training and courses of study :

Minimum qualifications for admission :

Duration of the Course :

Minimum age for admission :

Degrees, diplomas, certificates etc., to be given to successful candidates :

Syllabi of courses and programme of studies :

Nature and extent of the basic training in clinical and preclinical sciences and of what is known as "Bed-side experience".

Post-graduate training and research :

Establishment, administration and standardization of institution for training.

Most of the above items will require careful consideration by the Central Council and the Provincial Boards if the recommendations we have made in this report are accepted by Government. As regards the more important aspects of the training we have indicated below our views and made our recommendations.

We are of the opinion that there should be a single course, namely, a University Course and the minimum qualification for admission to the course would be the same as has been laid down by the Indian Universities in respect of the regular system of medicine, that is, a candidate to be eligible for admission to the course should have passed either the Intermediate Science Examination of a recognised University or of a provincial board of Intermediate studies, with Chemistry, Physics and Biology as combinations. The College course should be of the same standard as has been laid down by the

Indian Universities. The duration of the course of studies, should, in our opinion, be of five academic years. As regards age limit we hold the view that the minimum age at the time of admission should not be less than sixteen years. The two members of our committee representing the regular system of medicine think however that the age of admission should be not less than either 17 or 18 years.

The following subjects must be included in the syllabus, namely :

- (i) *Pre-clinical subjects*.—Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Bacteriology and Pathology, and
- (ii) *Clinical subjects*.—Medicine in general (which also includes preventive medicine and hygiene), surgery in general (which also includes eye, ear, nose and throat), obstetrics, Gynaecology and Medical Jurisprudence.
- (iii) Principles and philosophy of Homoeopathy (organon and chronic diseases), Homoeopathic therapeutics, repertory study.

Regarding anaesthetics we were given to understand that this subject was being taught in Homoeopathic colleges as part of surgical therapeutics. Toxicology was also being taught by them. They should of course be included in the courses of training."

We further recommend that no Homoeopathic College should be allowed to function without having indoor hospital beds and the ratio of students to beds should be 1 : 5. The minimum age for admission to the college should be 17 years as in the case of other systems of medicine.

We are of the opinion that correspondence course in Homoeopathy should not be recognised and that the degree conferred under such course should be banned.

All existing institutions should be upgraded so that the recommendations made by us are complied with. They must be given five years time to come up to this standard; otherwise they will have to be closed down.

The degree to be given to these graduates should be G.H.M.S. (Graduate of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery).

CENTRAL COUNCILS AND DIRECTORATES

To ensure that the educational standards of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are maintained at a uniform level it is essential that a body be created at an early date similar to the Indian Medical Council which will effect control

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over the maintenance of teaching standards in all the institutions.

A similar Council may be constituted for the Homoeopathic system of Medicine.

As for the Councils, we propose the following composition for both Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy:

- (1) One member from each State to be nominated by the State Government;
- (2) One member from each Indian University which possesses a Faculty of Ayurveda, Unani and/or Homoeopathy to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
- (3) Four members to be nominated by the Central Government.

Directorates—We further recommend that separate Directorates for (a) Ayurvedic and Unani, and (b) Homoeopathic system of Medicine should be created in the Central Ministry of Health, Government of India, and also in the States as far as possible. It will be the duty of the Director-General to organize these systems on a proper and uniform basis and to co-ordinate the work of these systems in the various States and generally to implement the recommendations of this Committee.

POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH

There is at present only one Post Graduate Institute of Ayurvedic Medicine at Jamnagar.

We consider it a matter of utmost importance that more facilities should be created for imparting Post-Graduate Instruction in Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine, not only to those trained in these systems but also to the Graduates of modern medicine. Facilities should also be provided for conducting research work in these systems which, we feel sure, is bound to be very fruitful.

Refresher Courses—No facilities exist at present for the general practitioners of Ayurvedic, Unani, and Homoeopathic systems of Medicine to refresh their knowledge from time to time and keep abreast with the advances. It is, therefore, recommended that refresher courses in these systems should be organised in suitable teaching institutions.

The refresher courses should be so arranged that instruction is imparted in rural Hygiene, Public Health and Preventive Medicine so that they could be of material assistance to the Medical and Public Health Department, not only in carrying

medical relief to the remote areas but also in times of emergency as in epidemics.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

From a perusal of the replies to questionnaire and memorandum and the comparative statements of syllabus of the various institutions the Committee makes the following recommendations:—

1. There must be uniform standard of training.
2. (i) Two Councils should be created similar to the Indian Medical Council which will have control over the maintenance of uniform teaching standards in all the institutions; one Council shall be for Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine and the other for Homoeopathy. The Councils may be called:

- (1) The Central Council of Ayurvedic-Unani Systems of Medicine, and
- (2) The Central Council for Homoeopathic System of Medicine.

(ii) The composition of the Council may be as follows:—

- (1) One member from each State to be nominated by the State Government;
- (2) One member from each Indian University which possesses a Faculty of Ayurvedic, Unani, and/or Homoeopathy, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
- (3) Four members to be nominated by the Central Government.

(iii) The First Council will be nominated with a nominated President.

3. The existing institutions should be upgraded so that they can efficiently impart education in these systems.

4. (i) A five and half years' course of study including one year for Internship is recommended with at least three months training in the rural areas.

(ii) *Admission*—Intermediate Science examination with the subjects of Physics, Chemistry and Biology or Higher Secondary examination. A good knowledge of Sanskrit and Arabic or Persian is essential for Ayurveda and Unani respectively.

(iii) Minimum age of the candidates should be 17 years.

5. New text books subject-wise should be written; and those already existing should be revised. The State Governments and Universities should encourage this.

6. The training and syllabus prescribed should be taken up by separate Faculties for Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine. It is desirable that these Faculties be affiliated to the Universities if possible.

7. The Pharmacopeia and Dictionary of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine should be compiled.

8. A five and a half years' degree course should be introduced for Homoeopathy (4½ years course with one year's internship). The course for Homoeopathy would be more or less on the lines suggested by the Homoeopathy Inquiry Committee (1949).

9. All the teaching institutions should have in-door hospital beds and the ratio of students to beds should be 1 : 5.

10. The degrees to be given to the graduates should be:

- (1) "G.A.M.S."—Graduate of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.
- (2) "G.U.M.S."—Graduate of Unani Medicine and Surgery.
- (3) "G.H.M.S."—Graduate of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

11. Separate Directorates for (a) Ayurvedic and Unani, and (b) Homoeopathic systems of Medicine should be created in the Central Ministry of Health, Government of India, and also in the States as far as possible.

12. Post-Graduate training and research facilities should be given to all the three systems at suitable places and also to Graduates of modern medicine. The duration of the Post-Graduate course shall be of two years.

13. Refresher courses in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy should be organized in teaching institutions.

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NEWS & NOTES

THE MADRAS TELEPHONE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Union Government have nominated Sri. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, as a member of the Madras Telephone Advisory Committee to represent non-allopathic medical interests.

[We thank the Union Government for giving representation on the committee to non-allopathic interests; and we are glad that the first nominee is Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar.]

Ed. M.H.J.

THE PAKISTAN UNANI AYURVEDIC AND HOMOEOPATHIC BILL

The bill which has been introduced in the Pakistan National Assembly last October came up for consideration before the Executive Council of the East Pakistan Homoeopathic Association held at Dacca on the 16th November last. The Council felt that some amendments were needed in the bill; and it suggested that Homoeopaths should also be allowed to sign a death certificate and to practise surgery. The Society of Homoeopaths, Pakistan, has also endorsed the amendments.

POST-GRADUATE TRAINING CENTRE IN HOMOEOPATHY

The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 38,020/- to the Government of Bombay for starting a post-graduate training centre in Homoeopathy at the Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Bombay.

THE ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE ON FAMILY PLANNING

Speaking at the third All-India Conference on Family Planning held at Calcutta for six days from the 5th January 1957 Dr. Chatterjea urged upon the doctors and research workers to pay greater attention to the movement and impressed the need to spread it to the villages with eighty per cent of the population and added that the world must choose between growing population and atom bombs.

The Governor of West Bengal, Miss Padmaja Naidu gave an 'At Home' to the delegates at "Raj Bhavan," Calcutta.

THE ALL TAMIL NAD HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Association held on the 23rd December last at Trichirapoly elected Sri T. Ramaswami Chettiar as President, Drs. G. A. B. Char and P. S. Naidu as Vice-Presidents and Dr. V. Mahadevan as General Secretary.

An Executive Committee was also elected.

MADRAS MEETING

Addressing the members of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association on the 19th instant at the Kesari High School, Mylapore, Mr. T. E. Venkatachari of Arvankadu, Nilgiris, observed that Homoeopathy based on the natural law of similars and with a philosophy of its own offered the best means of tackling even complicated and chronic cases in a gentle, perfect and harmless manner and in a much cheaper way than the other systems. He emphasised the need for correct case taking, a deep understanding of the symptoms made available and observed with the proper perspective of the miasmatic history and a careful selection of the suitable similar remedy and the use of the correct potencies.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary of the Association who presided thanked the speaker and observed that he was glad that the public was realising in an increasing measure the value of Homoeopathy in curing cases leaving no harmful effects, as some of the anti-biotics admittedly did.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHY ASSOCIATION

Executive Committee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association held on 24th December, 1957, Sri P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, I.C.S., Vice-President, presiding, twenty members were admitted including Sri M. Anantanarayanan, I.C.S., Director of Legal Studies, Madras and it was resolved to request the Hon'ble Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Union Government, to agree to receive a deputation of the Association to represent the need for opening a Homoeopathic College in Madras for the training of practitioners in Homoeopathy. It was also decided to entertain Dr. K. G. Saxena, Homoeopathic Physician to the President of India during his visit to Madras on February 3rd. The letter of Hon'ble Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur regretting her inability to accept the invitation for Tea owing to the short duration of her stay in Madras of only a few hours was recorded.

Sri D. S. Rayer, President of the Erode Homoeopathic Medical Association, also attended the meeting.

DR. K. G. SAXENA

Dr. K. G. Saxena, Homoeopathic Physician to the President of India, Member Central Homoeopathic Ad Hoc Committee and General Secretary of the All-India Institute of Homoeopathy and Society for the Advancement of Homoeopathy, is arriving in Madras on Sunday the 3rd February, 1957.

He will address a meeting under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday the 3rd February, 1957, at the Kesari High School, Mylapore.

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MYSORE

The South Kanara District Homoeopaths Association has submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister of Mysore pointing out the merits of the Homoeopathic system of medicine as the most suitable system of medicine for our country in general and to the State in particular and requesting the Government to encourage the system by recognising it and placing on a par with practitioners of other systems, opening medical schools at important centres to train practitioners and constituting a medical council charged with the duty of registering medical practitioners and conducting examinations and opening dispensaries and clinics.

THE WAY ASPIRIN KILLS

The way aspirin kills is by deadening pain. Make no mistake about pain. It is unpleasant but it is beneficent. It is a red flag set up by nature to warn us that something has gone wrong. Aspirin pulls down that flag and makes people think that everything is all right—till often it is too late to make it right. Thousands and thousands are dying every year from such diseases as pneumonia, tuberculosis and heart diseases for no other reason than that aspirin lulls them into a false sense of security. It conceals the symptoms, it waves aside the sore throat, the slight cough, the headache, as a thing of no consequence; and allows the disease to work under cover till it gets a grip that no medical skill can break.

—The Oriental Watchman

REVIEWS

A New Conception in Homoeopathy or The Motive of Things.

Author :

M. F. EHN (Pondicherry)

The author started with making an apparatus for dynamising the dilutions of medicines consisting of a box subject to a shaking movement in which small bottles could be put and which box moved between a pair of magnets. In this attempt at dynamisation with the machine he commenced daily experiments and obtained the absolute sureness that the variations of the heart beatings, of the magnet and gravity went together. The learned author stresses the need for the study of the invisible magnetic qualities of the atom, the understanding and value of the vital force or the cohesive energy, the means employed by nature to create and maintain it, and points out that Hahnemann's Homoeopathy is the only medical system taking into account the similitudes operating within our body and around us.

The book is a new approach to the understanding of the principles of Hahnemann and gives a lot of food for thought.

Don't Be Born

A Therapy centre publication (Tamil) by P. K. Sekharan. Price Rs. 1-4-0. Available at Therapy Centre, 15, East Chetty Street, Madras 16.

It is a small phamplet explaining the various methods of birth control and how homoeopathic drugs are sometimes useful.

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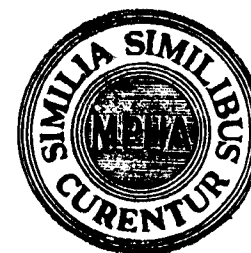
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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

February 1957



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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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Members are informed that the Association year is 1st April to 31st March and are requested to remit the annual subscription of Rs. 10 for 1956, if not paid already, and the subscription for 1957-58.

Back copies of the journal for 1956 with Index are available for Rs. 6 inclusive of postage.

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

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No. 2

Editorial Notes

A SHORT TERM COURSE IN HOMOEOPATHY

The comments expressed on the recommendations of the Dave Committee have brought to the fore the question which has long been agitating the minds of leaders of Homoeopathic opinion viz., whether it would not be desirable and advantageous to have, apart from a five years degree course, a subsidiary diploma course of a shorter term, say two or three years, for the training of Homoeopathic practitioners who might be expected to tackle rural medical needs.

A course no less rigorous in standards as in modern medicine is necessary for graduates in Homoeopathy so that they may be at par in status with their allopathic compeers, though, even in their case, in view of the entirely different approach of Homoeopathy in regard to diagnosis and treatment, a highly specialised knowledge

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of subjects like anatomy and bacteriology is not called for. What is really required for an ordinary Homoeopathic practitioner is a sound knowledge of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Philosophy coupled with a basic knowledge of anatomy, physiology, etc., and a course of two years would appear to be sufficient for that. Such a course has in fact been adopted by the Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic Board with the approval of the State Government and it has been found to give satisfactory results and the Hon'ble Sri M. S. Kannamwar, the Health Minister of the enlarged Bombay State while inaugurating the first Homoeopathic Conference of the Bilingual Bombay State, the proceedings of which are reported elsewhere, has favoured a course of this type as necessary to find immediately a large army of medical practitioners to cater to the medical needs of the rural population facilities for which may be said to be almost negligible now. We respectfully endorse the Honourable Minister's view. We may point out that it will also assist in rapidly eliminating quackery. It would therefore appear that both on the ground of necessity and of expediency a two-year course with the syllabus adopted by the Madhya Bharat Homoeopathic Board might be usefully approved by the Union Government for uniform adoption in all teaching institutions.

AFFILIATION OF THE MADURAI ASSOCIATION

The Madurai District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Association has helped to strengthen the chain of unity in Homoeopathic ranks by its recent decision to affiliate itself with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association. We hope that the only associations in the Madras State that remain yet to get affiliated, namely, those of Trichy and South Arcot, will do so soon so that, so far as the Madras state is concerned, at any rate the picture may be absolutely complete.

The Bangalore and the Mysore Associations as they were before their merger into the All Karnataka Association were our affiliates and some of the Andhra Associations are also affiliated to us.

We take this opportunity to appeal to the All-Karnataka Homoeopathic Association at Bangalore and the Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Association to federate with us, so that South India can boast of a well knit central body.

NEW HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNALS

We welcome into the ranks of Homoeopathic Journalism two new journals, viz. the Karnataka Homoeopathic Journal and the

Journal of the Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic Board. Both are quarterly Journals.

The *Karnataka Homoeopathic Journal* is the official organ of the All Karnataka Homoeopathic Medical Association. The birth of the journal along with the new reorganised state of Mysore is of course quite timely and we feel sure that it will achieve the object set before itself viz. serving the public of the enlarged state. The first issue contains many interesting articles. We wish the journal all success.

The *Journal of the M. P. Homoeopathic Board* is intended to satisfy the long felt need of an authoritative publication on Homoeopathy in Madhya Pradesh. The constitution of a statutory Board of Homoeopathy and Biochemistry in Madhya Pradesh with a view to developing Homoeopathy is a land mark in the history of Homoeopathy in that state and the publication of the journal is one of the multifarious activities of the Board. The first issue contains many interesting articles. The reputed Dr. K. L. Daftari was the first President of the Board and his successor Dr. S. Sen is no less eminent.

We wish the journal every success.

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THE LARGEST HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH

ADVANCE OF HOMOEOPATHY

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Dr. K. G. Saxena at the first Bilingual Bombay Homoeopathic Conference :

" Homoeopathy is based on the famous Law of Similia Similibus Curantur i.e, let likes be treated by likes. Several intellectual physicians of antiquity viz. Hippocrates Paracelsus, Stahl, Haffman, Haller Cullen and others have mentioned about this law but it was given to Master Hahnemann to propound the law and place it on a sound and logical basis.

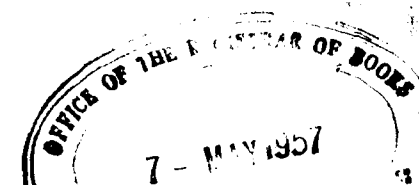
Hahnemann lived and moved in an age teeming with superstition when the medical service was pregnant with chaos and confusion. He practised during the dark epoch of medicine and had no knowledge of modern laboratory and researches. In spite of the drawbacks, Hahnemann's gigantic intellect was able to found the Homoeopathic system so accurate and complete in essential potentialities that the medical world have to adjust and readjust itself to the Homoeopathic principles.

When we study the modern ideas of diseases and their treatments with medicines, when we dive deep into physical chemistry as it is taught in every University of the world, when we listen to the loud utterances of physicists, chemists, physiologists, we are convinced that all the findings of Dr. Hahnemann promulgated centuries ago are now being confirmed by the modern scientists. For instance, the minimum dose is now being gradually adopted by the medical science. After all, what is the quantity of Radium, Vitamins, Ferments, Iones, Colloids, necessary to bring about changes in the human system ? The rapidly advancing researches in atomic energy which have greatly revolutionised the whole concept of human values are the glaring manifestations of the extraordinary truths lying concealed in the infinitesimals.

Similarly, the theory of Allergy propounded by the dominant school for the past few years is simply a new name given to the abnormal sensitivity of patients to certain drugs which forms the main basis of Homoeopathic prescribing from its beginning. The theory of Immunity (Body resistance vaccines, serums, autohaemotherapies and the use of numerous disease products of the same morbid complaints afford ample proof for the conscious or unconscious progress of the medicine towards the homoeopathic ways of studying and dealing with diseases. The allopathic prescriptions are getting smaller and simpler every day and polypharmacy is being gradually discarded.

Homoeopathy has well stood the test of time and has triumphed over all obstacles. Hahnemann's masterly teachings in the Organon are simply unchallengeable. The history of Homoeopathy abounds in instances when critics who came forward to challenge the truth of Hahnemann's observation became staunch converts to Homoeopathy. Homoeopathy is now an international system of therapy and is practised in almost all the civilised countries of the world.

Homoeopathy was introduced in India in the early thirties of the last century by a few Christian missionaries, medical practitioners and philanthropists like judges, scholars and administrators. Dr. Honigberger was one of those pioneers who introduced Homoeopathy by his marvellous cures in the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab. In the early stages Homoeopathy flourished in Bengal. The profession shall ever remain indebted to the indefatigable efforts of numerous laymen enthusiasts who carried the torch of Homoeopathy throughout this vast country. They started institutions for training, opened hospitals and dispensaries as well as pharmacies which have been doing magnificent service to millions of people in this country. Their miraculous cures astonished the medical practitioners as well as the lay public.



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SUNDAY HOLIDAY

Today Homoeopathy has penetrated into almost every village of this vast country. There are thousands of homoeopathic dispensaries, charitable and otherwise, in all parts of India. Translations of homoeopathic books and journals from foreign languages have been published. The number of homoeopathic pharmacies has increased by leaps and bounds. The demand for homoeopathic medicines through foreign imports has been increasing. The public demand for Homoeopathic treatment has been so irresistible that public bodies like Corporations, Municipal Committees, District Boards and State Governments have had to open their own hospitals and dispensaries. Organisations like the Rama Krishna Mission, Christian Missions, Industrial concerns, Marwari Relief Societies are running their dispensaries where millions of people are receiving medical aid.

For the last 20 years there has been an agitation for due recognition and adequate facilities for the development of Homoeopathy. The first resolution on Homoeopathy was passed in the year 1936 by the then Central Assembly. It was an uphill task in those days of the British Government. As a result of this several State Governments discussed Homoeopathic Bills in their assemblies. Bengal was the first State to form the State Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine in 1943.

The second Resolution on Homoeopathy was unanimously passed by the Indian Parliament in 1948 as a result of which the Government appointed the famous Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee. The Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee toured the whole country and presented their report in 1949. The Committee pronounced that Homoeopathy is a scientific system and recommended the establishment of a Central Council of Homoeopathic Medicine on a statutory basis.

The Government have not yet implemented the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee. The Third All India Health Ministers' Conferences held in 1950 considered and approved the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee Report but the Government have not taken action.

In 1952, the Planning Minister invited a conference of the representatives of Homoeopathy and Indigenous systems.

As a result of the Planning Commission recommendations the Health Ministry appointed an Ad Hoc Committee in 1952 with the Director General of Health as chairman and five homoeopathic doctors as members. This Committee has discussed various problems of Homoeopathy and come to certain decisions.

Since Independence we have been pleading for setting up a Central Council for coordinating the different policies of the State Homoeo. Boards and Faculty and to advise the Centre and the states about the training, regulation of profession, Research, manufacture of drugs etc.. The demand was supported by the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee Report and approved by the 3rd Health Ministers' Conference. The Planning Commission also recommended the establishment of a Central Homoeo. Council. The Dave Committee report has also now recommended the constitution of a Central Homoeo Council. This Committee was constituted in 1955 by the Central Health Council to advise the Government regarding the training, control of profession, research and other matters pertaining to Homoeopathy. This Committee has further recommended that separate Directorates of Homoeopathy be established at the Centre and the states.

The Planning Commission invited another conference of the representatives of Homoeopathy and indigenous systems in May 1956 where all Health Ministry and Planning Commission officials were present. The representatives of Homoeopathy and Indigenous system put up a joint memorandum asking for alteration in the basis of policy of the Central and State Governments and the establishment of separate Directorates at the Centre and in the states. They also demanded the formation of separate councils for each system of medicine.

In September 1956, the Government constituted the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee consisting of the D.G.H.S. as chairman and 5 Homoeopaths as members of the Committee. The committee will advise the Government on all matters pertaining to Homoeopathy and had its first sitting on 8th September 1956. Certain Institutions have been allotted funds for research work and members have been asked to visit the institution for recommending them for Ad Hoc. and Research grants. A Pharmacopocia Committee is being set up and other items of development are being taken up. It is a healthy sign that our National Government has begun to take interest in Homoeopathy.

Since independence several State Government have given recognition to Homoeopathy. Madhya Pradesh was the first to pass the Homoeopathic Act. Later, Bombay, U. P. and Bihar statutorily recognised the system and Homoeo Boards were formed. During the last year Andhra, Assam and Orissa have passed Homoeopathic Bills in their State Assemblies. However, so far, nothing tangible has been accomplished by these State Boards. There is a general complaint that the State Governments are not cooperating on account of the intransigence of their Directorates. I appeal to the Central and the State Governments to constitute separate Directorates and councils for Homoeopathy.

Our national health is deteriorating day by day under the influence of massive doses of the so called preventives and drugs used by the Modern Medicine. Our children are being compulsorily inoculated against various infections and contagious diseases. Thus our custodians of health want us to live under the influence of numerous preventive and suppressive drugs.

Our National Government is based on the principles of Democracy and secularism. The same principles must be applied to the domain of medical practice. Every person should have an equal right and privilege to practise any system of medicine and get treated by any system. When there is a perfect toleration for every religious faith in India, there is no reason why systems of medicines should be treated discriminately by the State. Recently our Prime Minister, who is an apostle of democracy declared in the Parliament and also in the International Science Congress that the Government's policy was to encourage and develop all systems of medicines which were scientific. He laid great stress on his view that all Science Experts should keep an open mind and try to recognise truth wherever it may come from. Homoeopathy is an internationally recognised scientific system of medicine and deserves equal status and recognition. I earnestly appeal to our National Government to implement early the recommendations of the Dave Committee and the Planning Commission by constituting separate Directorates and Central and State Councils for Homoeopathy.

There is an urgent necessity of a Degree Course institution where you turn out full pledged homoeopaths who may serve the urban areas of your state. You are fortunate in getting a Post graduate Homoeopathic Institution in Bombay. But a post graduate institution without an undergraduate one is an enigma. We have however accepted this institution as a blessing for turning out right type of personnel for our under-graduate institutions in other states, provided it is manned and staffed with men imbued with the sound knowledge and learning of Homoeopathy and not with Modern Medicine alone. The personnel should be carefully selected. I am afraid the present administration of the institution is predominantly in the laws of allopathic minded and if these arrangements continue for long there will be no trace of Homoeopathy there. You have therefore to proceed very cautiously and make your demands in a more organised form. And I am sure success will be yours in no distant future, provided you pursue your cause with a determined purpose and face this crisis with a united front.

WHOOPING - COUGH

BY

Dr. R. Ramaswami, (Madras).

11

Treatment :

"Most cases of whooping-cough, in the care of a homoeopathic physician will get well in a week or ten days under a carefully selected remedy.....whooping cough furnishes an opportunity for the homoeopathic physician to demonstrate that there is something in Homoeopathy"—KENT.

Homoeopathy has a great reputation in curing this disease, especially in the spasmodic form. When the disease is prevalent in an epidemic form, children suffering from an ordinary catarrh or cough should be given coqueluchin 30 (pertussin) as a preventive for a week. Drosera in low potencies can similarly be employed.

Aconite :

In the first stage, when the cough is not yet spasmodic but has the peculiar drawing and hissing sound, the further course of the disease may be mitigated, if not entirely cut off.

Ambra Grisea :

Hollow spasmodic barking cough coming from deep in chest; with flow of water into the mouth; with eructations; choking when hawking up phlegm. Crowing absent.

Antimony Tart :

Cough when child gets angry and after eating, ends in vomiting. Rattling cough. Thirstless. Tongue coated white. Capillary Bronchitis with prostration and perspiration.

Arnica Montana :

Violent tickling cough if child gets angry. Child cries before the paroxysm. Knows it is coming and dreads it. Cough causes blood shot eyes, nose bleed.

Bacillinum 200 :

Children who do not respond to the indicated remedy and catch cold easily.

Badiaga :

Whooping-Cough with thick yellow expectoration which is ejected out of the mouth forcibly. Cough causes sneezing.

Belladonna :

Dry spasmodic hollow hoarse cough; barking cough; worse in evening; after going to bed. Whooping-Cough with hot face and head. Nose bleed. Cough preceded by crying. Throat sore and dry. Much thirst. Attacks of cough ending with sneezing. Good for convulsive seizures.

Bromium :

Spasmodic cough with rattling of mucus in the larynx. Cold sensation in throat during inspiration. Worse in hot weather. Should be used persistently for about ten days.

Bryonia :

Very dry cough, at night; must sit up. Worse after eating and drinking. Cough shakes the whole body.

Capsicum :

Cries after coughing. Home-sick children.

Carbo-Animalis :

Feeling of coldness in chest. Severe dry cough shaking abdomen; must support bowels.

Carbo Vegetalis :

"One of the greatest medicines we have in the beginning of whooping cough; gagging, vomiting and redness of face." —KENT.

Spasmodic cough mostly hard and dry; without vomiting especially evening or morning; after food. Craving for salt. Pain in chest burning as from fire. Paroxysms of violent spasmodic coughing with cold sweat and cold pinched face after attack. Haemorrhage from eyes. Also when whooping is a habit.

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Tonsillitis—Sure and valuable.

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Cina :

In whooping cough there is this same gurgling or clucking sound that goes down the oesophagus as the child finishes the paroxysm. Great mental excitement. Children wake in fright, scream and tremble and the paroxysms of cough are worse on waking from sleep. Stomach bloated yet hungry. In the case of children, afflicted with worms, who bore their nose and wet the bed.

Coccus Cacti :

Worse at night. Better lying in cool room. Attacks are prevented at onset by drink of cold water. Child holds its breath to prevent coughing. Wakes in the morning with paroxysms of cough which ends in vomiting of ropy albuminous mucus.

Corallium :

Whooping at night; "minute gun" during day. Dry spasmodic, suffocative cough, very rapid, short barking. Feels suffocated and greatly exhausted after cough... "as weak as a rag". Sometimes sputa streaked with blood. Aggravation, open air.

Crotalus Horridus :

Great Debility and Cardiac weakness. Blueness or puffiness of face. Haemorrhage from eyes, ears and gums.

Cuprum Aceticum :

Cough with a gurgling sound. Suffocative attacks at 3 A. M. with pain in chest. Uninterrupted paroxysms till breath is completely exhausted. Gasps with repeated crowing inspirations till face becomes purple. Mucus in trachea and spasms in larynx. Tears flow from eyes. Nausea and vomiting persistent. Attacks preceded by great anxiety. Convulsions may occur. Thumbs tucked in palms during cough. Feels better by drinking cold water.

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All kinds of Bloodpressures

No Cumulative effect

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Drosera :

"One single Dose of the 30th potency is sufficient to cure entirely epidemic whooping cough. The cure takes place surely between seven and eight days. Never give a second dose immediately after the first. It would not only prevent the good effects of the former but would be injurious."—Hahnemann.

Spasmodic cough in rapid succession, that he can hardly get his breath. Cough deep and hoarse. When coughing, pain in pit of stomach; presses his hand on it. Retching. Expectoration yellow. Bleeding from nose and mouth. Cough caused by tickling or dryness in throat. Laughing and speaking aggravates cough. Worse at night or after mid-night.

Some prefer to use it low 3 x or 6 x repeatedly, others in single dose of 30 or 200.

Hepar Sulph :

Spasmodic cough, rattling in the chest. Child cannot bear the least draught. Bronchitis.

Hydrocyanic Acid :

Spasms very severe, Marked Cyanosis. Convulsions threatening.

Ipecacuanha :

Nausea and vomiting are persistent not so predominant as in Cuprum. Coryza with whooping cough. Continued sneezing. Cough appears loose but very little is expectorated. Child becomes stiff and face blue. Bleeding from mouth and nose. Convulsions may occur especially of left side.

CONTACT

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Contact /// SPECIALIST,

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Malleswaram, Bangalore-3

Residence: /189, Vyalikaval, Extension.

Contact :

BY POST OR IN PERSON TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS

KaliBi-Chrome :

Dry barking cough. Aggravation morning. Stringy, yellow expectoration.

Kali Carb :

Dry cough from tickling in throat, waking at night with acute pain in chest on coughing; little cough during day. Cough at 3 A.M. repeated every half hour. Gagging and vomiting. One of the most violent coughs of all medicines. Bag like swellings between eye rows and upper lids; puffy face.

Kali Sulph :

Whooping cough with rattling of mucus in chest. Worse in evening and warm room. Better in cool open air. Cough with retching without vomiting. Expectoration thin, ropy, yellow and frequently slips back into throat and is swallowed. Tongue coated yellow. Hot and sweaty. Hates cough and weeps.

Laurocerasus :

In later stages when the patient is very much prostrated and has many symptoms of nervous spasm.

Lobelia :

Cough ends with violent sneezing.

Magnesia Phos :

Whooping cough worse at night and accompanied with difficulty on lying down. Violent spasmodic attacks of cough; Face blue and turgid.

Mephites :

Long and continued paroxysms. Very violent, spasmodic as if every spell would terminate life. Few attacks in day time; many at night; worse lying down; must be raised for relief; Desire for salt. Prefers to bathe in cold water.

Moschus :

Great rattling of mucus and extreme suffocation.

Napthalene :

Long continuous paroxysms of coughing, cannot get an inspiration.

Nux V :

A peculiar feeling of soreness in larynx. Paroxysms early morning or after a meal. Dry cough with pain in abdomen.

Opium :

Symptoms of oppression of the Brain between convulsions.

Pulsatilla:

Cough moist from beginning. Vomiting without cough. Attacks during evening or night.

Rumex:

Cough caused by tickling in throat as from a feather. It is short dry and more or less constant. Worse at night, on lying down. Better in warm air. Aggravation at all hours from cold air; During the day the patient will cover the mouth with the hand and at night in bed bury his head in the covers, so as to warm the air he breathes. A deep inspiration will bring on a paroxysmal cough.

Sambucus Nigra:

Suffocative spasms and expectoration of tough mucus during day. Worse after midnight and from lying with head low.

Sanguinaria Canadensis:

Spasmodic cough after influenza and whooping cough. The cough returns after each cold. Aggravation right lying down. Cough with diarrhoea. If this remedy works slowly try a dose of calcarea carb 200.

Senega:

Chubby children. Difficult tough expectoration. Aggravation evening. Feeling of crushing weight on chest.

Sepia:

Whooping cough that drags on. Cough seems to come from abdomen.

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BOMBAY - 28

Tonic Powder

For Debility, Loss of appetite, Rickets & Neurasthenia

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Spongia:

Harsh, barking, croupy cough with rasping or sawing respiration.

Silicia:

Useful during the spasmodic stage. Short dry hacking cough; worse at night or lying down. "Minute gun" cough, painless.

Stramonium:

Most violent paroxysms which suffocates, almost convulsive. The child starts up in fright.

Veratrum Album:

Every attack followed by exhaustion; cold sweat and diarrhoea. Spurting of urine during attacks.

Viola Odorata:

Similar to corallium; Hoarseness; itching of anus.

Zincum:

During attacks child grasps the genitals.

In the catarrhal inflammatory stage, as well as in the spasmodic period, the remedy selected can be given in the form of a watery solution, a tea-spoonful after every new paroxysm. In the latter stages it may be given dry on the tongue once or twice daily or at longer intervals. 6th, 12th or 30th potencies can be used with gratifying results.

Friction with olive oil, over the chest and along the spine for 10 or 15 minutes daily morning and night is very often beneficial. Coughing spells may be shortened by gently stretching the neck and lifting the chin.

The child should be isolated and kept away from school. Quarantine should continue until the paroxysmal stage is past. A child suffering from this disease must not be confined to bed but allowed to have free exercise in open air. It should be bathed in warm water and dressed in warm clothing. The diet should be light and easy of digestion. The child should not be allowed to play soon after a meal. Exposure to drafts, strong winds, sudden atmospheric changes should be avoided. After recovery a change of place, to the country, hills or sea-side is beneficial for those that reside in towns.

REFLECTIONS ON FORTY YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

BY

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

(Continued)

Single Drug

As to the *single drug*...that goes without saying, for what can be learnt, in provings, or in practice, from mixed prescriptions? If work is to be exact and scientific, drugs, as Hahnemann contended, must be proved separately and can only then be used with foreknowledge for the cure of sicknesses of like symptoms.

I greatly regret that the chemists in America are given to prescribing several drugs together, in the hope that one of them may be effective. What of the action one on the other? It is not Homœopathy.

The Small Dose

In these days it is hardly necessary to labour the efficacy of small doses. Dr. Bodman mentions œstrin for climacteric disturbances, pure Vitamin B for neuritis, acetyl-choline for post-operative ileus, when the doses are in the same order as the low dilutions of the homœopath. Sir Gowland Hopkins (*Lancet*, i. 1149, 1938), speaks of the "highly specific substances in every living system, each exerting its own peculiar influence in a quantity which is almost infinitesimal." Science is bearing Hahnemann out in this, and his small doses present no difficulty to modern biology.

Hahnemann tells us that the smallest possible dose of a homœopathic medicine will operate chiefly upon the diseased parts of the body, which have become extremely susceptible of a stimulus so similar to their own disease.

The successful vaccine practitioners are greatly reducing their dosage, and declare that there is a state of hyper-sensitivity that demands extremely small dosage or cell destruction will ensue. This is confirmed when X-rays are used as a therapeutic measure, greater benefit with less chance of risk.

Opposite Effects of Large and Small Doses

For instance, the opposite effects of large and small doses...and here the Arndt-Schulz law comes to the support of Hahnemann. For where large doses of a poisonous substance prove lethal, and smaller doses inhibit, minimal doses of the same poison actually stimulate the vital activities of the same cells. As Professor Bier says, "The same

remedy may stimulate a function, when given in small doses, but destroy it if larger doses are administered."

Here are further examples in confirmation: the Medical Research Council Report on Radium (1931) refers to "the general principle that has been established with so many drugs, that large doses and very small doses act in opposite ways." Taylor has shown that irradiated Ergosterol, in small and medium doses, favours the deposition of calcium from blood to bone: but large doses have the reverse effect, and cause calcium to be absorbed from bone into the blood stream (*Jour. Canada. Med. Assn.*, July, 1931).

Experiments on Animals

Hahnemann emphasized the uselessness for his purpose, of experiments on animals which react so differently not only from humans, but from one another, and that, not only in regard to poisons, but to diseases. For instance, hedge-hogs feed on cantharides; rabbits browse on Belladonna; morphia makes dogs drowsy and vomit, but excites; Aconite kills sheep, but has no effect on horses and goats; Hyoscamus is fatal to men and rabbits, while cattle, sheep and goats are immune; Antimony kills men and most animals, but is harmless to hogs and elephants. Rats are immune to diphtheria, cats to tubercle—whereas guinea-pigs and monkeys are highly susceptible. This has been confirmed by many workers. Alexis Carrel says: "Rats and mice have only very remote analogies with man. It is dangerous to apply to children, whose constitution is so different, conclusions of researches made on these animals." Even provings on the sick are accepted, since sickness modifies the response of the organism to drugs, and from the sick no true drug-picture can be obtained.

Anti-Histamine Drugs in Asthma—Hunter and Dunlop—*Lancet*, March 27th, 1948: In striking contrast to the case with which

CRATAGUTT

A German preparation

for

Myocardial defects and coronary insufficiency.

NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY - 28

broncho-spasm can be produced in guinea-pigs, workers failed to produce it in healthy people by the subcutaneous or intravenous administration of histamine. In recent clinical studies our experience has been similar. On the other hand, the administration of histamine subcutaneously, intravenously, or by inhalation produced broncho-spasm in asthmatic people, the degree of spasm being proportional to the clinical severity of the asthma.

The late Wilfred Trotter pointed out—"Experiment in man is the one wholly unexceptionable method available for solutions of problems of human health and disease" (*B. M. J.*, 1930, ii, 134).
Individualization

Homœopathy takes into account the individual, with his personal reactions to environment, physical, mental and moral; his deviations from the normal, and especially from his own normal, due to sickness. With Hahnemann, when it comes to prescribing, "we know no diseases, only sick persons" whose sickness has to be matched in *Materia Medica*. It is almost impossible to understand Homœopathic practice unless one is a "vitalist". Disease, for the homœopath steeped in the Doctrines of Hahnemann, is not an entity, but the reaction of the human organism to some harmful stimulus, physical, chemical, or bacterial. The patient, as a whole, reacts to this.

Many thinkers declare—"It is not an illness that we treat, but an individual who is ill." This aspect of the constitutional treatment of patients is finding favour in Europe under the expression "Neo-Hippocratic conception" where every diseased individual constitutes a problem by himself. We are no longer dealing with diseased organs but a sick person. This approach of medicine to disease has interested many leaders the world over.

Even the *British Medical Journal*, February 24th, 1934 declares: "Far too little time and attention is devoted to the study of the individual, and the sick man is often forgotten in the study of his disease. For the proper understanding of disease and treatment there must be a thorough knowledge of the patient's personality and of his environment, using the latter word in the widest sense of the term."

Some Early Experiences

When in America, I ventured to treat a Scotch family who were kind to us. The mother, aged 50, was so crippled by rheumatism that she had not walked 100 yards at a stretch for 10 years. *Lycopodium* 200 eased the symptoms, a single dose at monthly intervals, and so helped that in three months she was able to get about on her own for half a mile. Her success was so remarkable that many turned to Homœopathy for help.

The father, 50, was anaemic, weak and depressed, typically *Sulphur*, was given one dose of the 200th. We saw him weekly; no change for three weeks: in fact, he was cynical that one dose could possibly do anything, so I took advice from one of our teachers. He said to wait as the patient was of a slow type and *Sulphur* is not rapid in some chronic cases. The fourth week I was greeted by—"the laugh is on your side, I'm very much better", and he progressed wonderfully.

The son, 16, had synovitis of the knee: he too was sceptical, so I thought I must give him a reaction as he was young, and the ailment acute. So 10m *Bryonia* was prescribed, one dose. In two days he shrieked with pain, then it suddenly flew down to the ankle and disappeared, to his amazement. When out in the snow three weeks later there was a return of the pain, but this time it was in his ankle. *Bryonia* 10m was repeated, and again in twenty-four hours the pain "flew out of my big toe". It did not return, and there was no aggravation on this occasion, which is usual. So I got many lessons, and encouragement at a time when I needed help.

(To be continued)

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K. KRISHNA RAO, Proprietor.

HOMOEOPATHY AND BACTERIOLOGY

BY

DR. S. RAMAN, (Madras)

(Continued)

In my last article on the subject I raised the question "Are Bacteria causes or results of disease, and I also raised the consideration of the Dynamis and its reactions in the matter of disease, in its onset and development.

It is necessary to consider the DYNAMIS first and understand the PERSONALITY before considering the Bacilli, in the matter of treatment. The behaviour of the Dynamis on the preliminary onset of the disease, and the subsequent reactions to the bacilli, are the prime factors, with all attendant strange symptoms that would guide a Doctor more to the curative scheme.

Now coming to the matter of Bacteriology, and the Bacterial products (Nosodes), let us examine how best we can use them in our Art of Healing. Modern Medicine boasts of innumerable researches in the field and they have produced Bacterial products like Vaccines, Serums, Phages, Filtered cultured and killed toxins, and Antibiotics and such like. They are also using these in the matter of treatment and immunology. We in our own field have many more bacterial products called NOSODES, and we have every conceivable use of them in diseases, on the SIMILE principle and our armoury is larger and more sufficient to cover every field. For example, I may cite the Tuberculins-namely-Tuberculin Koch, Tuberculin Bovine, Tuberculin Aviare, Tuberculin Heath, Tuberculin Test. In the same way we have Vaccinium, Variolinum, Malandrinum, etc. We can quote these but for space. Our study of these, are complete, detailed and more informative than that of any school, and thus we are able to use them not only in their respective fields, but also extra-territorially. For example, Tuberc in eczemas, Glands, Leprosy, Headaches, Hemorrhages etc., where the active lesions do not at all show any presence of the Tubercle bacilli. This knowledge comes to us from the thorough provings of the nosodes.

May I suggest to every Homeopathic Doctor, to make a complete and analytical and correlative study of the Nosodes of a particular class like the tuberculins, and if a man can do this he understands the *Tuberculous disease in toto* and thus becomes armed with a knowledge to meet almost all phases of the disease. This is a life's work, and one becomes an expert specialist in this field.

A knowledge of their preparation in Modern Medicine and in Homoeopathy will be useful, in modern medicine, these bacterial products are supposed to be active in so many millions in a Cn. C and they depend on their crude massive form. They contain killed bacilli or filtered toxins, or supposed by weak cultures as the B.C.G., or they may be reacted serums from blood after inoculations. Generally speaking, they are all from the end products of disease in some form, containing the substance in massive form, unlike the subtle energies of Homoeopathy.

In Homoeopathy, the nosodes are bacterial products prepared preferably from the active pathological end results, as SEPSIN from septic Blood or rotten flesh, BACILLINUM from the LUMPY PUSSY SPUTUM of the Tuberculous individual, which are taken to be the total end results of the disease, and these are dispersed into fine imponderables by mixing with inert media and attenuated to the fundamentals and preserved in our dilutions. These differ greatly, as these are processed from active alive bacilli, sometimes single or multivalent, and due to dispersion they lose their massive form, and reduce themselves into *ultra-electronic dynamic energies, coincident with those energies invisible, causative or creative of even the very bacilli*. This can be taken as true when we consider the provings of these Bacterial Nosodes on living human beings, which have given numerous data of the prodromal symptoms of the particular disease. Unlike the crude pathogenetic (in susceptible individuals) bacterial preparations of Modern Medicine capable of meeting up gross side reactions or undesirable symptoms or anaphylaxis, the Homoeopathic Nosodes are milder in action dynamic in power, never setting up any dangerous consequences detrimental to the life or health of the patient. The Nosodes of Homoeopathy are radiant energise of subtle fundamental forces of prebacillary state or the pre-causative forces, and these defy any of the so-called scientific tests under the Microscopes and other tests, except in a living human being. If there is any sceptic, let him take a few doses of our Homoeopathic Tuberculin of C.M. Potency and witness the reactions in his organism. One cannot say, the serums and vaccines and other bacterial products of modern Medicine are free from pathogenetic action, and we have enough reports of physiological disorders and even pathological set ups after an inoculation with these things. Where the Modern Medicine has missed, we Homoeopaths have taken the link and have our selected place in the scheme of things. Only when the time comes, to determine the quantity of love, hate, jealousy, imponderable and such phenomena, then only our High Potencies could be measured quantitatively. But one fact no body can miss; the existence of these are felt by the reactions of the organism to their influences. Homoeopathic Nosodes are double-edged weapons and they serve the purpose of Therapy and Prophylaxis.

(To be continued)

NEWS AND NOTES

SEPARATE DIRECTORATES FOR HOMOEOPATHY

Dr. K. G. SAXENA'S PLEA.

The need for separate directorates for Homoeopathy at the Central and State levels was stressed by Dr. K.G. Saxena, Homoeopathic Physician to the President of India, in his address to the Homoeopaths of Madras under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association on February 3rd, Sri. M. Patanjali Sastri, former Chief Justice of India, presiding.

Dr. Saxena observed that Homoeopathy founded on the law of Similars had become an international system. It was recognised in all civilised countries. There can be no question hereafter about its being regarded un-scientific after the finding of Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India. The Committee has recorded that there were three lakhs of practitioners



Photo taken on the occasion of the visit of Dr. K. G. Saxena, Homoeopathic Physician to the President of India, to the Association on 3-2-1957. Right to left. Dr. Saxena, addressing the meeting Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri, presiding and Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hony. General Secretary of the Association.

in India. The spread of Homoeopathy in India was largely due to the efforts of laymen-enthusiasts who by their deep study of the system and cures of even complicated cases exhibited the efficacy of the system. He then gave a brief account of the progress of Homoeopathy in India and the steps taken to get the system recognised. He said that while the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee and recently the Dave Committee had made wholesome recommendations, the tardy progress of Homoeopathy was due to the obstacles created by Health Directorates and pleaded for the establishment of separate Directorates for the system at the Central and State levels. He also emphasised the need for the starting of Homoeopathic Colleges in important centres like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta with well-equipped hospitals attached, to train practitioners on sound lines and he assured the Association that he would do his best to assist them in their endeavours to afford institutional training for Homoeopathic study. The Central Government had set apart some amounts under the Second Five Year Plan for Homoeopathy - for research and the upgrading of existing institutions. The State Governments should be prepared to give recurring grants in respect of schemes aided by the centre.

He hoped that the Madras Government would fall in line with most of the State Governments in India which had recognised the system and start a training College with a hospital attached. A Central Council for Homoeopathy should be established on the lines of the Indian Medical Council to coordinate the activities of the State Homoeopathic Boards in regard to the training of Homoeopathic practitioners, their registration, regulation of professional standards and research etc.

He complimented the Association on the excellent work it was doing and the nice journal it was publishing and appealed to all Homoeopaths to support it.

Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri expressed the view that each system should be allowed to play its part in the relief of human suffering and what was best in each should be utilised for the benefit of man. He regretted that there was lack of encouragement at the hands of the Madras Government and hoped that it would also recognise it soon. He stressed the need for propaganda in making the public know the value of the system.

Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Association, thanked Dr. Saxena. He explained the need for the Government of India not merely encouraging existing institutions but helping the starting of new institutions in centres where none existed. He also pointed out that along with a 5-1/2 years degree graduate course there was need for a two year diploma course to turn out qualified people to meet the urgent needs of rural medi-

cal relief. He was glad that Dr. Saxena had come to the conclusion that inasmuch as the Madras Presidency Association was having the same objects and was pursuing the same programme of work as the Society for the Advancement of Homoeopathy there was no need for a separate branch of the Society at Madras as it would mean duplication of effort. He assured him that the General Body would consider the question of the Association functioning also as the Branch of the Society of Madras.

The meeting was attended by the following representatives of associations as well: Dr. C. K. Naidu (Madura) and Dr. E. P. M. Swamy and Sri A. Visvanathan (Salem)

PARTY TO Dr. SAXENA

Earlier, the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association was At Home to Dr. K. G. Saxena. Among those present were Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri, Mr. Justice P. Rajagoplan, Mr. Justice P. N. Ramaswami, Mr. V. P. V. Rajan (Madras Mail) Mr. P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, I. C. S. Mr. K. M. Subramania Ayyar and Mr. & Mrs. Ehny (Pondicherry).

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THE SOUTH INDIAN HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION, MADURAI

At the annual meeting of the Association held on 6-1-1957 Sri V. R. Subramania Ayyar was elected President, Sri C. K. Naidu as Vice-President Sri O. V. Narasimhan and K. Vanyaraj as Secretaries. An Executive Committee was also elected. These Office-bearers were elected for 1957-1958.

LECTURE ON MALARIA CONTROL

Sri I. T. Gurupadam spoke on Malaria Control at a meeting under the auspices of the Association on 10-2-1957, Sri V. R. Subramania Ayyar presiding. The lecturer dealt with the various aspects of the disease and treatment for it and the necessary preventive measures. A discussion then followed in which Messrs K. Vanyaraj, O. V. Narasimhan and G. Palanivelu took part, and gave their experience of the treatment they had given to their patients for the disease. Sri O. V. Narasimhan proposed a vote of thanks.

THE ERODE HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

At the monthly meeting of the Erode Homoeopathic Medical Association held on the 10th February 1957, Dr. S. Rayer President, spoke on 'Typhoid Fever and treatment by Homoeopathy.' Dr. Rayer who had attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association held on 24th January 1957 as the representative of the Association explained what took place there. A resolution was also adopted felicitating Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, on his nomination to the Madras Telephone Advisory Committee to represent non-allopathic medical interests and the Union Government was thanked for having nominated Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar.

ALL INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The thirteenth session of the All India Homoeopathic Conference organised by the International Hahnemannian Society of India and the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association will be held at Amritsar in the second half of March 1957. The General Secretary appeals to Homoeopaths throughout the country to co-operate and make the conference a success.

THE BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

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The first conference of the Homoeopaths of the new Bilingual Bombay State was held at Nagpur on the 30th and 31st January under the presidency of Dr. K.G. Saxena, Homoeopathic Physician to the President of India.

Inaugurating the Conference, the Hon'ble Mr. M.S. Kannamwar, Health Minister observed that he was in favour of a short term course in Homoeopathy for he felt the urgent need to provide doctors in rural areas. He also assured the Homoeopaths that he would do his best to further the cause of the system.

Dr. Saxena then delivered his presidential address extracts from which are published elsewhere.

The resolutions adopted urged the amendment of the Bombay Homoeopathic Act incorporating the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic Act which were considered democratic and progressive and conducive to the growth of Homoeopathy, and including the two year course as chalked out and implemented by the Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic Board; the registration of Homoeopathic practitioners under the Act in the areas of the integrated states safeguarding the rights and privileges and reciprocal relationships of practitioners in various areas before merger; the utilisation of the services of Homoeopaths in the newly sponsored State Health Insurance Scheme; the starting of Homoeopathic dispensaries in community project areas, the establishment of Separate directorates for Homoeopathy both at the centre and the states, the appointment of an adviser for Homoeopathy forthwith; the abolition of excise duty levied on the import of Homoeo-

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pathic medicines to keep the prices of medicines within the reach of the common man, the allocation of necessary funds for the upgrading Homoeopathic institutions and researches; the urgency of having a central Homoeopathic organisation for Bombay State and the establishment of Homoeopathic Colleges and hospitals and research centres.

THE MADURAI DISTRICT HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' ASSOCIATION

—: o :—

The Madurai District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Association has decided to affiliate itself with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

The President of the Association is Dr. U. Bagianathan and the Secretary is Dr. R. Ramaswami.

Dr. U. Bagianathan has also been elected as the representative of the Association on the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

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THE LARGEST HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH

NAWEGAON SANATORIUM

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken over the management of the Nawegaon Sanatorium with effect from the 26th January 1955.

Dr. S. Sen, President of the Nawegaon Homoeopathic Sanatorium Trust in his memorandum to the Dave Committee pointed out how he bought about 60 acres of land and started the foundation for the first ward in 1944 with 50 beds for all diseases including Tuberculosis and added "that he had still 120 acres of land with him where foundations for a maternity home with 5 acres of land were laid by the Health Minister of Delhi State only on the 23rd December and all this land could go to the hospital and College if the Government thought it fit to establish them at Nawegaon which was an ideal site for the purpose" and they could also at a later date establish 400 bedded sanatorium at the site on the style of the Chicago College. The report of the working of the sanatorium discloses that 8474 patients were treated in the outdoor dispensary and 265 patients in the indoor Wards.

THE DAVE COMMITTEE REPORT

VIEWS

The following are extracts from the views expressed on the Dave Committee report :

Effective Spending Needed

"It does not appear that the Committee has given much thought to finance. Distribution of the existing medical budget among the four systems of medicine may end in deterioration of the medical facilities at present available. The wishes of the people should be taken into account. It will not be easy to secure coordination among the four systems. Famine and epidemics are much too common in this country. * * * Most effective spending of the limited resources available should be aimed at."

A. B. Patrika, Calcutta.

One System of Medicine

"The Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathy all contain notable elements; if their contribution, scientifically tested, could be added to the resources of the modern medicine, it is argued then

equally notable advances should be possible in the systematic treatment and cure of disease. Such assimilation is peculiarly feasible in India, where the Ayurvedic and Unani systems are established and Homoeopathy is popular. * * * But while the contribution of and wisdom of indigenous systems ought to be scientifically examined and there should be research in them, only one complete system of medicine should prevail in the world. As the Central Council of Health has suggested at Ranchi, the implications of the Dave Committee's report should be carefully studied and opinion public and scientific analysed."

The Statesman, Calcutta

PROMPT STATE ACTION NEEDED

The Government of India have acted promptly on the recommendations of the Dave Committee on Indian systems of medicine but it is difficult to say that of all state Governments, especially that of West Bengal. The President has approved the constitution of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee to advise the Government of India with regard to research schemes in Homoeopathy and matters relating to this system of medicine. What is required now is vigorous action at the State level, so that the encouragement the Government of India are prepared to extend to Homoeopathy can be fully exploited to benefit of the sick, the poor sick in particular.

The Hindustan Standard.

Correspondence

Dr. C. V. S. Corea (Ceylon), Director for Asia of the World Homoeopathic Congress, Brazil, writes :

I have read with great interest the Dave Committee report on Homoeopathy in your esteemed journal. The Committee is to be congratulated for the recommendations they have made, which are on the whole excellent. A few of the subjects included in the syllabus should be modified and others excluded. With regard to Pharmacology, if by Pharmacology it means Allopathic Pharmacology, it must be omitted as useless for a Homoeopath, since there is no greater source from where to acquire a real knowledge of drugs than the Homoeopathic Materia Medica. A knowledge of Homoeopathic Pharmacy is what is needed. Bacteriology is also absolutely useless for the practice of Homoeopathy, since our prescriptions are not aimed at destroying particular bacteria as in the Allopathic

school, but based solely on the totality of symptoms of the patient. With regard to preventive medicine, the use of only Homoeopathic Prophylactics which are far more effective and harmless as compared to those used in Allopathy should be taught. In the third year, in item two you find medicine and Homoeopathic Therapeutics. If this medicine is Allopathic medicine, it should be **totally** excluded from the curriculum. Even the teaching of Midwifery and Gynaecology should be so modified as to be in keeping with the principles and practice of pure Homoeopathy. If genuine Homoeopathy is practiced by competent Homoeopaths, mechanical manipulations and surgery could be brought to the barest minimum, in fact, such manipulations and resort to surgery would certainly never be required if the patients have been exclusively under Homoeopathic treatment throughout their lives. The time scheduled for the teaching of Allopathic medicine and Pharmacology as well as bacteriology should be utilised for the more intensive study of the Organon and Chronic Diseases of Hahnemann along with Homoeopathic Philosophy and Materia Medica.

I would strongly recommend the inclusion of Kent's "New Remedies and Lesser Writings" in the list of books. Every effort should be made to prevent the production of eclectics in Homoeopathic Medical Colleges. These have and are causing the greatest damage to Homoeopathy where-ever they exist by their inefficiency and ignorance of genuine Homoeopathy.

CENTRE'S AID TO HOMOEOPATHY

In the Second Five-Year Plan a total provision of Rs. 2.75 crores has been made in the Central and State plans for the development of Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic and other indigenous systems of medicine. It is proposed to give Central assistance for research and for improvement of teaching institutions.

The Ministry of Health have established three advisory committees with experts in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy, for scrutinising research schemes received from institutions and recommending grants for such purposes to the Ministry.

LOSSES IN HOMOEOPATHIC RANKS

The Homoeopathic World is poorer today in the loss of the following stalwarts in Homoeopathy.

The death of Pandit R. S. Shukla, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, has removed a great patron of Homoeopathy.

His love of Homoeopathy was intense and his services in setting up by the Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic Board were incalculable.

In Dr. Indira Rasik Thakkar (wife of Dr. Rasik Thakkar President of the Western India Homoeopathic Association Bombay) not only did her husband have an assistant in his work in the cause of Homoeopathy but the public an indefatigable social worker. In her death Bombay has lost an enthusiastic worker for Homoeopathy.

The late Mata Nandaji founder of the Hirananda Homoeo Trust (New Delhi) for the propagation of Homoeopathy and the medical relief of the masses was a determined champion of the poor and the suffering. She endowed the trust which has rendered signal service in Delhi for the past nine years.

The others who have passed away are Dr. B. R. Chuga, Dr. Mrs. Ladakwala, Dr. M. C. Master of Bombay and Dr. B. J. Naidu of Gondia. They served Homoeopathy in their own sphere and way.

May the souls of these Homoeopaths rest in peace!

REVIEW

Select your remedy

by Rai Bahadur Bishambar Das

published by the Free Homoeopathic Dispensary, 12, Mahadev Road,
New Delhi.

The Homoeopathic world will ever be under a deep debt of gratitude to the eminent author of this work for this valuable publication. The author practised the system of Homoeopathy for over thirtyfive years using it as an instrument of service for the relief of sick and suffering and he has attempted in this book to place before the world the knowledge and experience gained by him during his study and practice. The arrangement adopted is substantially the same as followed in Homoeopathic Materia Medica and the diseases as are commonly named are given in the appropriate chapters together with the medicines to be used on the basis of the symptoms shown against each. The publication is a very useful one to students and practitioners of Homoeopathy alike.

The author who has served the cause of Homoeopathy without any thought of any reward has decided to distribute the work free but only to those who wish to undertake the study and practice of Homoeopathy without any thought of remuneration or return.

The magnitude of the service rendered by the author to Homoeopathy is illustrated in the observation of Maharaj Shri Himatsinhiji's testimony that "not only are treatment and medicines given free in his dispensary but very often patients are visited at their homes without being asked to pay even the transport charges."

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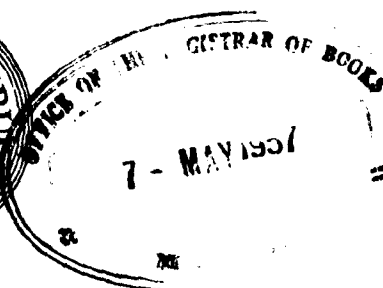
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March 1957



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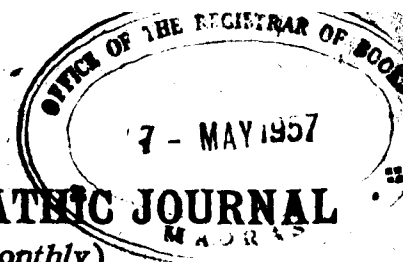
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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Members are informed that the Association year is 1st April to 31st March and are requested to remit the annual subscription of Rs. 10 for 1956, if not paid already, and the subscription for 1957-58.

Back copies of the journal for 1956 with Index are available for Rs. 6 inclusive of postage.



THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

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MARCH 1957

No. 3

Editorial Notes and Comments

A CODE OF ETHICS FOR HOMOEOPATHY

We are sure that the Bombay Homoeopathic Board will follow the wise and timely advice given to them by the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Health Minister of Bombay, while inaugurating their Board, namely, that they should evolve and build up a code of ethics for Homoeopathy. The question is not merely one of local importance but it is one which interests Homoeopaths all over India. The need for a code as suggested by the Hon'ble Minister cannot be overemphasised. The reason why it has not been evolved so far is not far to seek. Homoeopathy has so far languished from want of state aid and its spread none-the-less has been due to the enthusiastic efforts of voluntary organisations. Naturally, in the course of its untrammelled spread, certain undesirable features, which the followers of the system themselves deplore as much as the others, have developed. Once

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the State steps in and starts training institutions and regulates the training and practice of the practitioners of the system, they are bound to disappear. A Council of Homoeopathy on the model of the Council for Modern medicine will evolve and establish uniform standards and build up a code of ethics so necessary for the proper development of Homoeopathy. To prevent lopsided development a uniform policy throughout the country is necessary and it is necessary that the few states that have not recognised Homoeopathy should do so at once and introduce legislation. The Dave Committee recommendations should be given effect to without any further delay by the Union Government which should also insist on State Governments following the same.

The Hon'ble Minister also advised Homoeopaths to present a united front. No better advice can be given to Homoeopaths now. It is necessary, as we have been advocating time and again, that there should emerge a strong central organisation for the whole of India which should be able to command the allegiance of all state organisations and speak with an authoritative voice on matters Homoeopathic. There is no use of organisations styling themselves All India bodies or putting up shows like that. There should be representative state organisations federating with regional ones and the latter in turn should federate with an All-India body. In a democratic set up nothing except efficient organisation—efficient in the sense of its being really representative—will be able to claim any achievement. We appeal to all Homoeopaths in India to regard themselves first as Homoeopaths and shed their petty differences and strive to build up an All-India body on right lines. That done, the future of Homoeopathy is assured, as rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble Health Minister of Bombay.

BROADCASTS ON HOMOEOPATHY

The reported decision of the authorities of the All India Radio, Bombay, to broadcast a symposium on Homoeopathy will be welcomed as a lead in the right direction. The symposium is fixed to be broadcast on 7th April 1957 between 9-45 and 10-0 p.m. tentatively.

It is the duty of a democratic government in its broadcasting organisation to educate the public and stimulate public opinion on all subjects engaging their thought and attention. One of such subjects today is undoubtedly Homoeopathy which is fast becoming popular as a system capable of curing all illnesses rapidly, gently and permanently. There is the least medication in Homoeopathic treatment and no after effects, much less harmful effects.

We appeal to the authorities of the A.I.R. in other centres to follow the lead given by Bombay and institute broadcasts on this important and useful science.

DIPLOMA COURSE IN HOMOEOPATHY

Our editorial comment last month under the caption "A short term course in Homoeopathy" wherein reference was made to the two-year course conducted by the Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic Board has resulted in innumerable enquiries about the course. We are publishing the regulations in regard to the course elsewhere; and we feel sure it will afford a substantial basis on which to formulate a course of that type.

High Blood Pressure: Sir William Osler has said that the greatest complication in hypertension is that the physician may discover it and attempt to treat it.

MEDICAL OUTLOOK

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VALUE OF HOMOEOPATHY

Bombay Health Minister's View

The following is the text of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Health Minister of Bombay, when inaugurating the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Bombay :

"The Science of Medicine is as old as antiquity. Since the inception of the world one thing humanity has been grappling against is disease and death. Down from the time of Hippocrates to the present age an eternal crusade is being waged against maladies. Various were the methods adopted according to the light of the age and extent of knowledge to mankind at the time being. As for as example the method of naturalist where treatment was based on study of disease on naturalistic observations; the dialection method where treatment was based on abstract reasoning and so on and so forth, till the dawn of modern medicine which added experimentation and verification to the old method of pure observation in their research after cure. Such reference to all observed phenomena in the test of experiments has enabled the modern medicine to make remarkable progress but one thing which modern medicine failed to take note of was the dynamic nature of disease. Bacteriology a science of later development has made elaborate study of various forms of parasites and bacteria. It has brought newer problems in the sphere of medicine and has undoubtedly thrown newer ideas into consideration of the Etiology and diseases. The modern medicine is also enriched by the addition of another science known as Pathology. This branch of medical science makes elaborate examination of various changes that take place in the tissues and secretions of the human system during diseases. Through the study of such changes Pathology makes it easier for Practitioners to arrive at a diagnosis. To a system of treatment based on diagnosis such as Allopathic, Pathology has become an invaluable aid and medical science is supposed to have reached its magnum bonum. The study of urine, blood, sputum etc. enables the Physician to enter into many intricacies of nature but not into the deeper and sublime secrets of our being.

Complexity such as these led Samuel Hahnemann to raise the first standard of revolt against the existing school of medicine. His acquaintances with the literature of Hippocrates and writings of Von Haller suggested him the idea of proving drugs on his own body. Being sensitive to drug action he went through the manifestation of ague. He then experimented on 21 of his friends and family members with similar result.

He then proved and tested 90 drugs. Hahnemann thus introduced to medicine the method of experimentation on the healthy human.

Years of research and study brought to him the realisation that a real cure can be effected by producing an artificial condition of similarity, to that produced by disease and this he expressed in the famous dictum "Similia Similibus Curanter". During disease the automatic and energetic vital force is thrown out of gear. The discord thus created can only be harmonised by means of a pathogenetic affection of higher degree caused by drug Homoeopathically selected. The artificial disease thus produced by the Homoeopathically selected drugs takes the place of original disease and thus liberates the vital force to carry on its work of rehabilitation and the drug disease slowly dying out with the gradual diminution of drug effect. This in nutshell is the principle on which Homoeopathy is based. Every phenomena of nature testifies to its truth. We find this truth vindicated daily in all matters of universe. A stronger light surpasses a weaker light and a stronger sound extinguishes a lower sound.

Similia Similibus Curanter is a tacit acknowledgement of all powerfulness of the force within us, and our intention everywhere is only to strengthen the vitality and leave it to fight its own battle, and conquer disease in the best way it thinks fit. The life-story of the founder of Homoeopathy, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, is full of inspiring lessons to practitioners of Homoeopathy. In particular, his aptitude for truth and hard-work and his ideal to heal effectively yet gently should guide the path of followers of this system.

I hasten to add a caution as regards a false impression that the Homoeopaths are altogether separate, aloof and unconcerned with the Allopathic System of Treatment. You

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cannot deny them as being the ancestors of Homoeopathy so to say. The Homoeopaths owe their origin to them. It is they that laid the first foundation on which the new structure of Homoeopathy has been based. They have been working incessantly, untiringly and without cessation during the last two hundred years and have brought many aspects of medical science to perfection. The Homoeopaths undeniably have taken advantage of everything they have done and it will therefore be worst ingratitude not to acknowledge all that Homoeopaths owe to them.

I may here mention the wonderful achievement of Surgery which is entirely due to the painstaking experiments of Allopathic School of Medicine. It is a great technical science and you Homoeopaths profess an equal claim to it with only this difference that you utilise it only in that small percentage of cases where it can be used without detriment to the patient.

Homoeopathy has ushered a new and scientific atmosphere in the modern medical world. It has the most minute dose required for each individual case—a dose that creates a similar disorder without affecting and vitally destroying the life force which already is in a precarious condition.

The most remarkable thing that Homoeopathy has done is its theory of potentisation. By this Dr. Hahnemann planted the first germ of the grandest conception of modern age, for example, the might of the infinitesimally small. The provings of Homoeopathic drug I understand are made on human beings and as such Homoeopathy I am told abounds in number of remedies to eradicate the cravings for Alcohol, tobacco and such other narcotics. The father of the nation hinted at the best potentialities of the medical profession to make Prohibition a success by eradicating the craving for Alcohol and thus helping humanity to get rid of the vice. I wish you all to take a hint from this and make a notable contribution in helping the Government in making prohibition a success and thus furthering the case of humanity.

You are well aware that as a result of the Government policy to accord equal treatment to all systems of medicine we have taken steps to give registration to Vaidyas, Hakims and then to Homoeopaths. In the report of the Health Survey and Development Committee known as the Bhore Committee Report an idea is given of the trained personnel of various types necessary for providing a reasonably satisfactory health service in the country. The Committee Survey is an eye opener to all of us and clearly shows India's poverty in Health Services. According to the report of the Committee, sufficient number of practitioners of modern medicine are not available to cope with the increasing demand of the suffering humanity

all over the country and as such you the members of the Homoeopathic fraternity should be fully aware of the responsibilities that hang on your shoulders to serve the suffering humanity in this vast land of ours. I wish you get more and more imbued with the spirit of service, and become less and less vocal of your complaints against the rivals in the medical profession. For I believe that through service of the suffering humanity will rise your popularity and you will succeed in winning the hearts of the people through your system which is lauded as the most efficacious, effective and most economical and thus more suited to the economic and climatic conditions in the country.

The Government of Bombay have enacted the Bombay Homoeopathic Act in 1951 and there are on the register 1911 Homoeopathic Practitioners. The Act as framed by the Government is in every respect progressive though it requires certain modifications and amendments in view of the re-organisation of the States. The new territories added to the Bombay State are the Kutch, Saurashtra and Marathawada where no Homoeopathic Act is in force while in Vidarbha, Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic and Biochemic Act is in force. The said Act is a fine piece of legislation and contains provisions that may need consideration when amending the Bombay Homoeopathic Act, 1951.

Under the Bombay Homoeopathic Act the Government have constituted a Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine and a Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy for purposes of carrying out various functions laid down under it. We have on the Board five elected members and they represent the Homoeopathic practitioners in general. As already pointed out, the Act requires to be amended, but much does not depend on the written law. More important will be the traditions and conventions that this Board will establish. Great responsibility therefore rests on your shoulders and I am quite confident that the responsibility will be well discharged.

Before I conclude, I feel that I should say something as regards the professional Ethics. The profession of medicine is noble in its ideals and pious in its character. It has inherent in it the attitude of service and sacrifice in the interest of suffering humanity. I therefore suggest that the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine should frame a Code of Ethics embodying all the principles found in other codes and see that they are followed by all the registered Homoeopathic Practitioners. Homoeopathic Science has a very bright future if all the Homoeopathic Practitioners of the State were 'to come together and work in co-operation.'

REFLECTIONS ON FORTY YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

BY

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

(Continued)

Pulsatilla usually worse for heat, has superficial pain better for heat. A woman with a facial neuralgia for twenty-four hours, spasm every three minutes, was given *Pulsatilla* 200, one dose. I waited for half an hour, but the pain never returned after that single dose. So homoeopathic remedies are not slow in action; it depends on the degree of illness.

Chamomilla in teething children. I tried my first experiment on a boy who had been keeping his parents up all and every night. A few doses of *Chamomilla* 200 at hourly intervals brought peace which was maintained, and I was told that if I never did anything else I had justified my existence.

Opium in apoplexy. A woman aged 67, seen nine hours after seizure, haemorrhage spreading. The local doctor said there was no hope, and when he was asked to return in four hours, said, "She will be gone by then," but was told that he could at least console the husband. When he arrived he asked when she had gone, so he was told to go up and ask her. She recovered, lived for ten years, and even drove her car. I was young at the time, and of course, tempted to give *Arnica*, but the appearance—red, bloated, and the cheeks blown out with every expiration; suggested *Opium*. She had three doses 200th potency, half an hour apart, and in 1½ hours after the first dose she opened her eyes and attempted to speak.

Her husband, 64, had chronic rheumatism, digestive difficulties, and was a fatigued business man. He responded to *Lycopodium*, starting with the 200th and up to 10m and cm. What interested me in this patient, again in my early days when I had only theory and not practice to rely on, was the return of old (ancient) symptoms in the reverse order of their appearance four, six, eight and twelve years ago.

Asthma cases can be interesting, and it is amazing the relief obtained by our remedies. In acute cases repetition of the drug is necessary, but if less acute the constitutional remedy given at longer intervals is useful. The position in which the patient gets relief is very important in selecting the drug.

Girl, 23, severe asthma. Better lying on back (*Calc. phos.*, *Chel.*, *Dig.*, *Hell.*, *Laur.*, *Nux.*, *Psor.*). She was

given *Psor.* 30 two doses, six hourly, as one felt it had to be treated constitutionally. In two weeks she returned, the asthma very much better, but she was covered with a rash, especially the palms of her hands, with deep cracking. On enquiry she reported that she had attended a skin hospital from the age of six weeks to nineteen years, and it was only after the skin cleared that asthma appeared. When the skin cleared after three weeks the asthma returned, but not with the same severity. *Psor.* 30 was again repeated with the same result, and we carried on for several months till we got her well in every way.

A boy at school, aged 14, suffered very badly with asthma. He got relief, and actually waked from sleep, leaning on his knees and elbows. *Medorrhinum* has this peculiar symptom; curiously enough, when he went home at week-ends to the seaside his asthma was greatly relieved. Again, *Medorrhinum* is the only drug mentioned in *Kent's Repertory* which is better at the seaside. We put him on to this remedy, infrequent doses, raising the potency from the 30th to the 10m and he got quite right. (Incidentally, he came years later with his right arm paralysed, and blamed me for curing his asthma so that he was in the 1914-1918 war, and was shot through the nerve.)

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Boy, 20, asthma since two years old, if near a dog, even if he does not know of its presence in the house. To stroke a dog outside caused immediate distress. He gave general symptoms suggesting *Sulphur*, and one dose of the 200th potency was given. In two months he was very much better, no real asthma and he had travelled with a long-haired dog on his lap for twenty minutes with only slight discomfort which soon disappeared; his only bother being streaming eyes for two minutes. No medicine. A month later, as he was generally below par, doing heavy work in a factory, he was given *sulphur* 500, one dose. At the end of six months he could be in a house full of dogs and not need to leave, as he had no asthma. At his work he was exposed to wood dust, and his nose was a bit troublesome, so he was given *Sulphur* 10m one dose. Seen recently he was very well, and could be with dogs for three hours at a time. Chest examination was normal. Here we had general constitutional symptoms to guide us in our choice of remedy.

During the 1914-1918 war, when our London Homoeopathic Hospital was given over to the Admiralty for Naval patients, under, of course, our own homoeopathic treatment, we had one man sent to us from another hospital. They could not help him, and expected him to die, he had severe colitis and was very ill. On going into his case, besides the usual intestinal symptoms we found that he *could only pass urine while sitting bent backwards*. *Zinc metallicum* has this peculiar symptom, in addition, of course, to his others. *Zinc met.* 30, three doses six hours apart quickly relieved, and the man made good recovery. The pathologist from the other hospital called to collect a specimen of the intestine (post-mortem); he was surprised.

Natrum mur. Irritable over trifles, especially small noises. Cannot bear a clock ticking or people fussing. Can swear. Intense, feels keenly, sensitive but hide their feelings and hate being fussed over; cannot bear consolation; prefer to be alone. Emotional to music, and generally. After effects of grief, anger, etc.

Headache—"as though a thousand little hammers were knocking". It is a deep acting and long lasting remedy, as Kent puts it. Slow in action and repetition at long intervals. Very suitable when the trouble is deeply seated. Periodicity—complaints usually around 10 a.m.

Never give *Natrum mur.* during an acute phase of headache, it is apt to cause an aggravation. Give its acute, *Bryonia*, and after the headache is over repeat the *Natrum mur.* if thought necessary.

As a student I suffered from severe headaches with blindness in one eye, relieved by the phenacetine and caffeine of that time, but they were no cure. The tendency lasted for years, at intervals of months, and it was only after I got interested in Homoeopathy and was given *Natrum mur.* 200 that I began to get cured. The result is no headache for forty years. During treatment, when I had acute pain, someone suggested "my own remedy", *Natrum mur.* with the result that aggravation was terrible. For such occasions *Bryonia* 200 quickly relieved.

In the beginning of our career we were apt to be too slavish in trying to repertorize all the symptoms. It was a good training, but later one appreciated the values of symptoms—the mentals and generals first, then the particulars, especially the peculiar or striking. If these latter are marked they are almost of equal value to generals.

We must not be too rigid in repertorizing; far rather have a few definite symptoms which must come into the picture, and then go to your *Materia Medica*. I need only mention as contrasts *Pulsatilla* and *Natrum mur.*, you cannot mistake them.

After many years I find myself placing even greater importance on the mental symptoms, especially if it be a change, and as experience grows one can almost "feel" or detect the

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remedy as the patient enters the room; something gives them away. The tidy *Arsenic* man has his clothes in good order; the ragged philosopher suggests *Sulphur*; you can spot the *Cham.*; the *Nux* ardent type; the indifferent *Sepia* woman, contrasted to *Pulsatilla*; the loquacious *Lachesis* person speaks to herself (usually).

But we must be wary and not select our remedy before we have heard the story; it is very annoying to think that *Calc. carb.* is the drug, and then be told that they cannot bear the heat and love the cold weather. The difficult patient is the one with the hidden fears they do not wish discussed. It is well to explain to them exactly why we are so investigating their symptoms, trying to get a remedy to put their "soil" right, and then later on get results if they have sufficient recuperative power. This also prepares them to be patient.

Individuals, like nations, are greatly influenced by the general state of the world—acute anxiety, fear, and later the after effects. I have been finding that *Phosphorus*, *Phosphoric acid* and *Kali phosphate* have been of the greatest help. For the frustration due to present-day difficulties *Kali phos.* 200 has been so successful that I fear I am almost becoming a routine in its administration. Let me remind you of its outstanding indications:

"Prostration of mind; lassitude and depression; disturbances of the sympathetic nervous system; conditions arising from want of nerve power, due to over-work and worry; brain fag; indisposition to meet people; etc., etc."

The more intellectual the patient the greater the response. I have had several literary people who simply could not get going, their minds seemed a blank. They so responded that they regained their normal ability and "life was worth living after all".

The single dose of the 200th potency may have to be repeated at say monthly intervals, for two or three months; but, of course, if greatly relieved, it is not given till need arises. When the 200th has exhausted its power the 10m. usually puts things right. Dr. Margaret Tyler was very helpful here with her drug pictures, giving the outstanding symptoms. I think the definite mental symptoms are our best guide in the selection of the remedy; it is amazing how the case often clears up when the drug is thus chosen. Hahnemann said that he knew no diseases, only sick persons.

I am, of course, talking to the converted, but we have often to be reminded of the truth; but it is not surprising that we tackle our problems in a hopeful fashion—put the patient right and his symptoms must disappear.

(To be continued)

"TOLLE CAUSUM"

BY

DR. P. SANKARAN (Bombay)

Homoeopathic prescribing is often so satisfying and so rewarding that even the average Homoeopath becomes amazed at his initial successes. The process of Homoeopathic prescribing, including the intelligent interrogation of the patient, the careful selection and correct evaluation of the symptoms, and the ultimate choice of the appropriate remedy and potency, is all so interesting and absorbing that the homoeopath's complete attention tends to concentrate on the pursuit of the symptoms, sometimes to the detriment of his objective. Certain other important aspects of the cases are likely to be ignored e.g. the diagnosis of the case, the detection of the cause etc. so that this indifference sometimes results in indifferent results. The careful Homoeopath should therefore be always alert and guard himself against wrong routine.

These pitfalls are best illustrated by the following experiences of mine, experiences I had in my early days of practice when I was so blindly enthusiastic over my Homoeopathy that I was sure it could cure everything under the sun, curable and otherwise.

"A child of three years was once brought to me with a very offensive, thick, yellowish-green discharge from one nostril. This discharge was of four days' duration. There were no constitutional symptoms. I therefore prescribed some drug that covered the local symptoms very well—I think it was Puls.

The child was brought the next day, with no improvement seen. That day, being less inert than usual, I looked into the affected nostril and saw a white patch. When I picked out this patch with a small forceps, I found it to my surprise to be a strip of thin paper about 10" x 2" rolled into a small ball which the boy had no doubt inserted into the nose while at play.

The paper having been removed, the discharge ceased without any medication."

I became more cautious after this incident, for, I thought, how small I would have looked had some other more alert physician detected and removed the foreign body!

However the wisdom born of this incident waned and then I had my next experience.

"A girl of 12 years, the daughter of a doctor, came to me with a painful swelling of the left foot of one week's

duration. Possibly she had had a fall while at play; she was not sure. Constitutionally she was *Calc. carb.*, and all the symptoms of her foot were very nicely matched by *Rhus-tox.* I prescribed the drug very confidently and awaited to receive the thanks and gratitude of the parent. However, he did not turn up. When two or three months later I met him by accident and enquired about his daughter he told me with a cold look that since the pain became much worse the next day he promptly took an X-ray which revealed a green-stick fracture of the lower end of the fibula. When the foot was put in plaster the pain disappeared and the lesion healed."

"My next case was one of recurrent headaches of some month's duration in a lady aged 28. The headaches were occipito-frontal, agg. by eye strain, etc. Some drug seemed to match the symptoms well—I forget if it was *Sang* or *Onos.*—but did nothing at all to her. Having tried my powders for a week with no result, she consulted someone else who suggested having the eyes tested. This revealed a gross error of refraction and was corrected with suitable glasses, whereupon the headaches vanished."

This case taught me the lesson that sometimes it would be better to be less of a Homoeopath and more a physician.

Such mistakes and oversight are not very rare and even good physicians are occasionally guilty of these. But the homoeopath has to be specially careful that in his constant preoccupation about symptoms, he does not lose sight of these points. His mistakes are likely to be criticised more harshly and they would be attributed as arising more from his 'ignorance and unscientific methodology' than from his carelessness. We have also to remember that Hahnemann has advised us to discover and remove or correct the cause wherever possible, this being an essential prerequisite to cure.

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HOMOEOPATHY AND BACTERIOLOGY

BY

DR. S. RAMAN (Madras)

(Continued)

III

Many scientists and doctors do not believe in our Dynamic Nosodes, but once they consider the Law of Preservation of Matter, and the Law of Conservation of Energy, they have nothing to refute, in the light of the active dynamic actions of these Nosodes in health and disease, and they have to accept facts. These nosodes still in their highest potencies retain the radiant activity and curative Dynamic Factor. If we believe in the existence of the chemical and electrical energies in the bacterial products themselves, then under fine dispersion these give out their radiant energies in their subtle form. If we consider for a while the possibilities of electronics and nuclear energies, and these emanating from the crude substances as the uranium etc, we have to revise our opinion entirely in preference to the *imponderables*, in the matter of health and treatment of diseases. For, these in their subtle form as in Homoeopathy are quite manageable and could be controlled, and in their concentrated form as in Modern Medicine prove sometimes destructive. The Modern Medicine also claims (supposed) attenuation of their Bacilli, and we have an example in the B.C.G. Vaccine. This is a weakened culture according to them, because it is carried through many times through a series of cultures. There is no actual dilution or attenuation, but one culture is transferred to another by small proportions. In no sense, could this be termed attenuation, for the same culture takes place under the same conditions several times. This to a certain extent may be called Modification, and not attenuation. This is also the reason why sometimes this vaccine causes unpleasant side reactions pathological in nature. We are conscious of the controversies raging due to certain unpleasant reactions after inoculation with this vaccine in certain cases. Besides no definite data has come out as to the immunology conferred by this vaccine (B.C.G.). Let us have the privilege of examining certain fallacies of Modern Medicine, to justify our place.

I am bringing certain ideas of the modern medicine for analysis in the light of their own accepted modes and also examine our position regarding these in our scheme of Homoeopathy. Our principle 'similia' is 'likes cure likes' which could be nearly interpreted in the principles of the vaccines and

seras of Modern Medicine. Though we term this as Isopathy or treatment by identicals, yet they come very near us. We have a dictum in Homoeopathy, "When two too similar drugs react they antidote each other." Drug force of Homoeopotency antidotes the disease force. "Dynamic doses antidote the effects of crude doses." The same is proved if we take into consideration the drugs and their antidotes, in the scheme of drug relationship worked by Von Boeninghausen. Unconscious cures take place in any system of medicine by this only Principle of Similia. To understand certain definite principles in bacteriology we have to examine the nature of *Immunity*, and *Allergy*. Both belong to the *Dynamis* in as much as it reacts to forces within and from without. Whether the forces causing the *Allergy* come from outside or inside, it is the *Dynamis* which reacts, and must be considered more fully and particularly. *Allergy* is the defect of the constitution, and immunology is the reactive effort of the constitution, natural or artificial.

We have in *Immunity*, the Natural and Artificial aspects, and we call them respectively *Natural Immunity* and *Artificial Immunity*. Artificial *Immunity* is conferred by getting the infectious disease or inducing the artificial disease by administering the infectious causative factor. Here one important point must be noted. This is hair splitting, but it is quite necessary to understand the place of the Bacilli as they are in

relation to their prebacillary syndromes or causative factors of the very bacilli themselves.

Thus we can gauge the extent of *Immunity* conferred by the crude preparations (Bacillary toxin) like of Modern Medicine, and the all pervasive full and complete immunology at the various stages of the infectious disease, including the presence and toxic phase and the pre-formative phases of the Bacilli and the attending toxins of disease conferred by the Homoeopathic Nosodes. The Homeo Dynamic Nosode not only combats the, presence, multiplication, and procreation, of the toxic pathogenic bacilli, but prevents those factors favourable for its formation, by normalising the *Vital Force* in all its aspects. An exact correction takes place of the *Allergy* to the infection. *Allergy* is nothing but the peculiar condition of the organism susceptible to the particular infectious agent, or favouring the formation of the infectious agent. Thus *Allergy* is a wide term, and a person may be allergic to cold, heat, fat, milk, magnetic influence, electrical influence, terrestrial influence, toxic influence bacterial influence etc. *So it is very important to regard Allergy as something within rather than without.* By this I mean not to deny the existence of the external forces or causes, but the point of importance shifts to the *Dynamis* or the *Personality*.

I have said of Natural and Artificial *Immunity*. The natural immunity concerns the individual within himself, and the artificial immunity is from without, if necessary. All our immunological methods artificially are conformed to the vaccine and sera therapy or such alike by oral or inoculating methods. Let us take some examples. An asthmatic sensitive to the eggs is given the egg vaccine, sensitive to the blossoms or rose is given the vaccine of the pollen of the rose and so on. Here the person is allergic to the Rose pollen or egg's contents, and so he is immunised by the respective factors. This is true of all vaccine therapy in modern medicine. That is, if a person is a positive reactor to a toxic material he is immunised by the same. That is, the person is susceptible, and his mechanism requires immunising with that particular agent. Is this not *Similia*? Can any other explanation be possible? If Modern Medicine regards this as the constant never-changing principle, (and we hold this as a constant principle), there is no need to be fallacious any where in any scheme of immunological therapy. What have they done in regard to the B.C.G.? Here the positive reactors are left out, and the non-reactors are selected for inoculation. Their plea is that the reactors have defence mechanism and the non-reactors have no defence mechanism. This is fallacious if we consider the *Natural Immunity* of persons.

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Natural immunity is the defence mechanism of the organism, inherent in itself, and liable to act in defence when any particular infection takes place. Thus if you give B.C.G. vaccine as inoculation to a person, and if he is negative he has natural immunity for the same and does not take it, and should be treated as a person nonsusceptible, and need not have any artificial inoculation. This is amply borne out by the fact, that in the atmosphere of the presence of tubercular infected persons either in the family or elsewhere, not all the persons contract T.B. But any man would be infected if poisonous doses are introduced in him, and this is no argument, to say, all are susceptible, i.e. universal susceptibility; for natural infection takes place not like this in gross quantities selectivity and susceptibility are two great factors in all infections. In the scheme of the B.C.G. even it is advised to push on the inoculations at intervals in the nonreactors till they become reactive! Is this not gross medication, nay even drug poisoning? Can any body be safe under such fallacious conclusions? It is high time Modern Medicine and the State revise their opinion, and act in the light of facts and experience. Even if one fact proves against them they must pause and ponder. So by gross inoculation of non-reactors no useful purpose is served, and avoiding the reactors is another fallacy, proved hollow by its (modern Medicine's) own principle followed in other cases like Asthma, and auto-vaccine therapy, for curative and prophylactic methods.

Coming to the Homoeopathic Vaccination oral (or hypodermic), the inoculation is determined either for curative or prophylactic purposes. Either it is decided upon the symptomatic provings, or the presence of an epidemic (by the genus epidemicus or on common symptoms), or by inheritance of the family, and thus becomes useful as a curative or prophylactic. For example, when a person is affected with small-pox and the disease has already set in he can be given a few doses of Variolinum to make the attack mild and end without complications, or vaccinium could be given as a prophylactic. Homoeopathic Nosodes do not retain pathogenetic poisonous effects, and thus could be utilised both in the positive and negative reactors (a distinct advantage), and within the boundaries of safety. No untoward side reactions are experienced, and immunity is conferred in mostly all persons inoculated by Homoeopathic Nosodes. Homoeopathic Nosodes also by their *prebacillary fundamental imponderable nature*, set up the defence mechanism in such a way as to prevent the formation of the particular bacilli. In the inoculation, by Homoeopathic Nosodes, the negative reactor by his natural immunity does not take the vaccine and the system throws out the same by the Laws of Self Preservation. But on the

other hand, the positive reactor, by his susceptible mechanism reacts to the artificial inoculation or immunity by distinct symptoms, and this corrects the mechanism to become nonsusceptible, or free of *Allergy*. One may ask what is the material scientific proof of all these? The fact of an Allergic Constitution getting the disease, and the same persons becoming free of the Allergy by such treatment is a fact, to prove the case, and no other better proof could be imagined, or pursued. No material proof could be possible with the imponderables yet, and this is the stumbling bloc with the materialists, who miss many facts of life.

The day is not far off to take notice of these imponderables in Medicine and Public Health, and already the electronics and nuclear sciences has shown the way, and Homoeopathy has anticipated these two centuries before. Still its claims are overlooked, because of ignorance and bigotry. U.S.A. and England with its veteran Homoeopaths are researching for proof and evidence of Homoeopathic Methods with the help of advances in science in the electronics and Nuclear physics.

Bacteria and its study are not foreign to Homoeopathy, and Homoeopathy has a useful part in the matter of treatment and prophylaxis. In the various infectious disease, Homoeopathic Nosodes are handy to cause quick cures in acute conditions, and as intercurrents in chronic diseases as sequelae of these chronic miasms. This field is unknown to Modern Medicine which views these sequelae as separate diseases, and change its treatment according to the changing circumstances of the same infection. Suppression of measles and eruptive diseases have resulted in many other diseases. Quite patent is the Heart disease due to suppression of rheumatism, which we see nowadays in many people. Next is Asthma and Suppressed eruptions. Quite another is suppression of Malaria and its consequences. Bacteria are toxins, and are to be regarded and considered as any other poisonous material to which any system reacts. Homoeopathy has taken this fact very strongly into consideration.

The rationale of Homoeopathy and its nosodes is open for examination in the light of the provings and well minded scientists are welcome to perfect it if they can. With this spirit I close this.

DIPLOMA COURSE IN HOMOEOPATHY

(Conducted by the M.P. Board of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Systems, Nagpur)

Rules and Regulations.

Regulations under clauses (g), (h) and (i) of Section 29 of the Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners Act, 1951 (XXVI of 1951).

1. In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the "Act" means the Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners Act, 1951 (XXVI of 1951).

2. The examination for the Diploma in Homoeopathy and Biochemistry shall be held at Nagpur and at such other places as may be appointed by the Board for the purpose. It shall be held under the direct superintendence of the President of the Board or under superintendence of such persons as may be appointed by him in this behalf.

3. The examination shall begin on such date as the Board may fix. The dates, programme and places of examination shall be notified in Madhya Pradesh Gazette at least three months before commencement of the examination.

4. The following shall be eligible for admission to the examinations :—

- (i) A student who has undergone a course of training in an institution established or recognised by the Board and is recommended by the head of the institution;
- (ii) A Homoeopathic and Biochemic Practitioner whose name is entered in the list maintained under Section 18 of the Act.

5. Every application for admission to the examination shall be in the form appended to these regulations and shall reach the Registrar at least eight weeks before the commencement of the examination. It shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 25 in the case of new candidates, and Rs. 40 in the case of failure. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for the examination, shall not be entitled to refund of the fee.

6. (1) The examination shall be held in two parts—Theory and Practical.

(2) In Theory, the candidates will be examined in the following papers :—

1. Organic and Inorganic Chemistry.
2. Anatomy, Physiology.

3. Principles of Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, Dietetics.
 4. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
 5. Knowledge of Diseases and Pathology—Diagnosis of Surgical Diseases.
 6. Therapeutics, Prophylaxis and Personal Hygiene.
 7. Medical Jurisprudence, Public Hygiene, Antipathic and Heteropathic Treatment.
 8. Simple Clinical Methods and First-Aid.
 9. Gynaecology and Midwifery (Short of Surgery).
- In each of the papers a student must get 40%.

(3) (a) In Practical, the candidates shall be required to examine patients and then to give in writing the result of the examination, the treatment and diet.

(b) There shall be held separate practical tests in Gynaecology and Midwifery.

(c) The practical examination shall carry 150 marks, out of which practical examination in Gynaecology and Midwifery shall be of 30 marks. The Minimum marks which the examinee must obtain for passing the Practical shall be 60 per cent.

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7. The time allowed for each paper shall be three hours.
8. The text-books shall consist of—
 - (i) Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine and Chronic Diseases (Theoretical Part).
 - (ii) Kent's Lecture on Homoeopathic Philosophy; and Dr. K. L. Daftari's Bodily reaction and Examination of Systems of Therapeutics;

and such other books as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe.

9. In order to pass the examination, an examinee must obtain in each paper, and in the practical, the minimum marks prescribed in regulation 6 and in the aggregate not less than 50 per cent of the total marks.

10. (a) Any examinee, who has obtained the required percentage of marks in the aggregate but has failed to secure the prescribed minimum in any one paper or the practical, shall be admitted on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 to one or more subsequent examinations in that paper or the practical, as the case may be.

(b) Any examinee, who has obtained the required percentage of marks in the aggregate but has failed to secure the prescribed minimum marks in any one paper and the practical, shall be admitted on payment of a fee of Rs. 20 to one or more subsequent examinations in that paper and the Practical.

(c) If the examinee, who has been admitted to the examination under clause (a) or (b) secures not less than the minimum number of marks prescribed for that paper or the practical, as the case may be, he shall be declared to have passed the examination.

11. As soon as possible after the examination but not later than two months next following, the Board shall publish the list of the successful examinees, the names of the examinees obtaining the first ten places being arranged in order of merit.

12. Each successful examinee shall receive a Diploma in Homoeopathy and Biochemistry D.H.B. in the form prescribed by the Board.

13. The Marks List may be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 4 and the re-totalling of marks shall be permitted on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

14. (1) The examiners for the practical examination and for the papers (3), (4), (6) and (9) shall be appointed by the Board from amongst practitioners of Homoeopathy or Biochemistry of 20 years' standing or from amongst the staff

of recognized institution or practitioners registered under Section 16 (1) of the Act having 10 years' practice.

(2) The examiners for the rest of the papers shall be appointed by the Board from amongst Degree-holders or Diploma Holders in Allopathic Medicine.

15. The Registrar of the Board shall be the Examination Officer. It shall be his duty—

- (i) to get the question papers moderated by the President and the examiner, if and when necessary.
- (ii) to maintain due secrecy in everything that is necessary for the conduct of the examination till the results are published; and
- (iii) to do everything that is necessary for the proper conduct of the examination.

16. The Superintendent shall make seating arrangements for the candidates, distribute the question papers, blank answer-books and writing material, and collect the answer-books and send them to the Registrar in properly-sealed packets. He shall be paid such expenses and remuneration as may be fixed by the Board.

17. The examiners shall get such remuneration as may be fixed by the Board. The examiners shall set the question papers, moderate them in consultation with the President, examine the answer papers and send them back to the Registrar after they are examined, and shall keep the result secret. The examiner for the practical shall hold practical tests and take written answers from the candidates, examine them, and send the result along with the written answers to the Registrar in properly-sealed covers.

18. The results received from the examiners shall be placed before a Special Committee of the Board appointed for the purpose. The results, as approved by the Special Committee, shall be declared.

(To be continued)

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LOSSES IN HOMOEOPATHIC RANKS



The Late Sri C. KESAVA RAO NAIDU

We deeply regret to record the death at the ripe old age of 86, of Sri C. Kesava Rao Naidu, one of the Founder Members and a former Vice-President of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, on 25-2-1957.

In the death of Sri Naidu, Homoeopathy in South India has lost a staunch and sincere worker in its cause.

After his retirement from the Office of Publication Officer in the Central Survey Office, Mr. Naidu devoted his full time to the spread of Homoeopathic knowledge in the city. He was responsible, by his miraculous cures of even complicated cases for many allopaths turning into staunch Homoeopaths. A cure of hydrocephalus case by him was responsible for the conversion into a Homoeopath of the late Dr. T. Janakiram, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin) who was for a short time the Director of Homoeopathy in Madras.

Mr. Naidu ran his own free dispensary for 40 years without any outside help and rendered free medical aid to the suffering and the sick, rich and poor alike.

In his later years, in spite of the loss of vision, he continued his humanitarian service with the help of his pupils, a large body of whom he had trained himself.

The late Sri A. R. VENKATARAMAN

The sudden premature death of Sri A. R. Venkataraman one of our members has removed from the field of Homoeopathy a good worker.

He was employed as the Welfare Officer of the Hindu, having risen to that rank recently from humble beginnings. He was one of the students of our first free course and took a deep interest in the study and spread of Homoeopathy. He started the Homoeopathy Study Centre at Mylapore and was conducting classes in Homoeopathy and training students. Though the centre was not working on any institutional basis but was running as a personal concern, he was devoting keen interest in the imparting of instruction.

He maintained the closest ties with the Association and very often remarked that he was only acting as a feeder to the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association by training members for it.

We offer our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

The late Mr. C. T. LORAGE

We regret to record the death of Mr. C. T. Lorage formerly Deputy Director of Education, Ceylon, which occurred in December last year.

Mr. Lorage was the first President and Chairman of the Ceylon Homoeopathic Society.

His simplicity, courtesy and affability endeared him to all the members of the Society who held him in high esteem.

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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.

The Kolar District Homoeopathic Association.

The Executive Committee of the Association at its meeting held on the 25th February under the Presidency of Dr. K. Nagaratnam (President) congratulated Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hony. General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association on his nomination to the Madras Telephone Advisory Committee and thanked the Union Government for nominating him to represent non-allopathic medical interests.

The amalgamation of the Association with the All-Karnatak Homoeopathic Association was referred to the General Body at its annual meeting on 16th March 1957.

The Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Association, Guntakal.

The following Members have been elected to the Working Committee of the Association for 1957.

Drs. K. V. Govindarajulu, C. P. Subbarayan, P. Thippeswamy (Anantapur District).

Drs. S. V. Rao, M. V. Subbarayudu, M. Padmanabhacharlu (Kurnool District).

Drs. K. Nagaratnam, K. Durgaprasada, Nagaraja Rao (Chittoor District).

Drs. R. Nagaraja Sarma, K. P. Muni Reddy, B. S. Mariyam (Cuddapah District).

Dr. B. Krishnamurthy Achari (Bellary).

Hahnemann Special Issue.

It is reported that the Homoeopathic Sandesh is publishing its ninth annual special number of the 11th April 1957 in commemoration of the 202nd Birth Day of Dr. Hahnemann.

A.I.R. Broadcast on Homoeopathy.

The A.I.R. Bombay will broadcast a symposium on Homoeopathy on 7th April 1957 between 9-45 and 10 p.m.

The All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference.

The Conference will be held this year at Amritsar on the 31st March and the 1st April 1957.

Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning will inaugurate the Conference at Ranjit Singh Palace, Ram Bagh Gardens, Amritsar, on Sunday the 31st March 1957.

Dr. Motilal, Hony. General Secretary of the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association, appeals for the co-operation of all Homoeopathic in making the Conference a success.

Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic Board.

Dr. R. K. Sinha, former Secretary Madhya Pradesh has been appointed Hony. Educational Adviser to the Mahakosal Board of Homoeopathic and Biochemical Systems of Medicine (Government of Madhya Pradesh).

Dr. J. K. Mukerjee, has been appointed Registrar, Mahakosal Board of Homoeopathic and Biochemic systems of medicine with the previous sanction of the State Government.

Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic Conference, Nawegaon Sanatorium.

The first Homoeopathic Conference of the New Madhya Pradesh will be held on the 14th and 15th April 1957 at Nawegaon Sanatorium.

Dr. S. Sen, President of the Mahakosal Board of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Medicine is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Dr. Yudhvair Singh of Delhi will preside over the Conference.

The Meerut Homoeopathic Medical Association.

The annual general meeting of the Association was held on the 31st January when the annual report and the audited accounts were adopted and Dr. J. M. Chaudhuri was elected President, Drs. Birbal and Shanker Lal Singal Vice-Presidents and Dr. Jitendra Vir General Secretary. A Committee was also formed.

It was proposed to take steps to start a Homoeopathic College and hospital as early as possible.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOMOEOPATHY

Plea at Madras Meeting.

Addressing the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association on the 17th February, Dr. N. Chandran countered the view that Homoeopathy was easy to learn and easier to practise. The system required a deep study. The correct drug was very difficult to be chosen; once that was done on the simile principle the cure was magical and permanent. There was no question of the system being considered any longer 'unscientific' after the finding that it was scientific by the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee. He thought that a large city like Madras should have a well equipped Homoeopathic hospital attached to a training college and hoped that

the association would start one very soon. He complimented the Association on the excellent work it was doing.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, General Secretary of the Association, who presided said that the Association was functioning as a central body for the whole of South India. It had already 15 associations affiliated to it. He appealed to the few associations that had not done so to get themselves affiliated. He also pleaded for every Homoeopath considering the journal his own and supporting it, so that it may become the true exponent and reflector of Homoeopathic opinion in India.

RECOGNITION OF HOMOEOPATHY

Madras Lecture

Sri M. R. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Retired Engineer, addressed the Association on March 17th. He pointed out how he became a believer in Homoeopathy and a student of it and expressed his view that Homoeopathy was the most scientific system one could conceive of. It was based on an eternal law and the medication in it was very small and the drugs in their potencies acted marvellously if correctly chosen and cures were ensured in the treatment and not merely suppression for the time being leading to other diseases. He appealed to the Madras Government to fall in line with other states and recognise the system.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, hoped that the new ministry would introduce legislation for the encouragement and control of Homoeopathic training.

SOUTH INDIAN HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

Madras Association's decision

The decision to hold a Conference of South Indian Homoeopaths at Madras during the month of May to consider questions relating to the advancement of and research in Homoeopathy and also the organisation of a strong central body for South India which could speak with an authoritative voice on matters Homoeopathic, was taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association held on 25-3-1957. Sri K. L. Narasimhamurthy presiding. Homoeopaths and Associations in the States of Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala will participate in the Conference.

A condolence resolution touching the death of the late Sri C. Kesava Rao Nayudu, one of the founder members and for sometime a Vice-President of the Association, was adopted.

A resolution touching the death of the late Sri A. R. Venkataraman, Welfare Officer of the Hindu Office and a member of the Association was also adopted.

The affiliation of the Madurai Dt. Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Association was approved.

It was decided to celebrate Dr. Hahnemann's 202nd Birthday on April 10.

REVIEW

The Clinical Relationship of Homoeopathic Remedies.

Compiled by

DR. P. SANKARAN, L.I.M., D.F. HOM. (Lond.)

and

Published by the Homoeopathic Medical Publishers,

13-A, Station Road, Santa Cruz (West) Bombay-23.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 a copy.

This booklet got up in an attractive style and compiled from the writings of various reputed authors gives in a tabular form in seven columns the relationship among Homoeopathic remedies a knowledge of which is so essential to successful prescribing.

The name of the remedy, the complimentaries which continue or complete the action of the drug, the followers-on, the incompatibles, the antidotes, the collaterals and the duration of action in days or hours are given successively in the seven columns.

The booklet will be of great use for all interested in Homoeopathic study and prescribing.

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PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT

Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules
Form IV (See Rule 8)

Statement about ownership and other particulars about the
Madras Homoeopathic Journal (Monthly).

1. Place of publication : 93, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.
2. Periodicity of its publication : Monthly.
3. Printer's name : S. Viswanathan, B.A., The Central Art Press, 11, McNichol Road, Chetput, Madras-31.
4. Publisher's name : Sri K. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, for the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.
Nationality : Indian.
Address : II Street, Gandhinagar, Madras-20.
5. Editor's name : Col. K. V. Ramana Rao, I.M.S. (Retd.).
Nationality : Indian.
Address : Crescent Road, Gandhinagar, Madras-20.
6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.
The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association—a society registered under the Charitable Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860).
7. I, K. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date 1-3-1957.

(Sd.) K. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR.

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THE SOUTH INDIAN HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

AN APPEAL

The Executive Committee of the Association has decided to hold a Conference of South Indian Homoeopaths at Madras during the month of May to consider questions relating to the advancement of and research in Homoeopathy and the organization of a strong central body for South India which could speak with an authoritative voice on matters Homoeopathic.

The Conference will be open to Homoeopaths and associations in the states of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala.

Delegate's fee will be Rs. 3 and boarding and lodging fees Rs. 5 per day.

Association and Homoeopaths in South India are requested to muster strong at the Conference and make it a representative one. Such of those as are attending are requested to intimate to the Honorary General Secretary.

Dates and other details will be announced in the press later.

93, Venkatachalla Mudali St.,
MADRAS-4.
25th March, 1957.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Honorary General Secretary
DR. R. RAMASWAMI,
DR. P. SESHAGIRI RAO,
Joint Secretaries.

**THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC
ASSOCIATION**

NOTICE

Dr. Hahnemann's 202nd Birthday Celebration

The 202nd Birthday of Dr. Hahnemann the founder of Homoeopathy will be celebrated by the Association on Wednesday the 10th April, 1957, at 6 p.m. at the Kesari High School, Mylapore.

Sri M. Anantanarayanan, I.C.S., Director of Legal Studies, Madras, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

All are requested to attend.

MADRAS,
25th March, 1957.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Hony. General Secretary.

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Of the action of drugs we know little, though we put them into bodies, the action of which we know less."

SIR WILLIAM OSLER

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

Membership is open to lay men 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.

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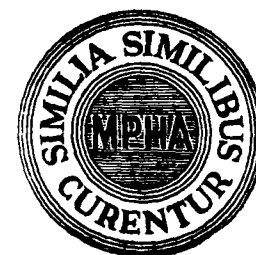
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April 1957



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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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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Members are informed that the Association year is
1st April to 31st March and are requested to remit
the annual subscription of Rs. 10 for 1956, if not paid
already, and the subscription for 1957-58.

Back copies of the Journal for 1956 with Index are
available for Rs. 6 inclusive of postage.

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

(Published Monthly)

BY

The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association
93, Venkatachala Mudaly Street, Mylapore,
Madras-4.

Vol. IV

APRIL 1957

No. 4

Editorial Notes and Comments

THE HAHNEMANN DAY

The 10th of April this year marked the 202nd birthday of
Christian Samuel Frederick Hahnemann, the founder of
Homoeopathy. Millions throughout the world connected with
the system paid reverential homage to the spirit of that great
savant who gave the world a rational system of treatment for
the cure of illnesses "in a rapid, gentle, and perfect manner";
but the real homage to the Master would be only a true
adherence to the great principles which he propagated.

If Homoeopathy has not advanced so far as much as it
should have, it is due to lack of unity amongst Homoeopaths
and want of effective organisation and propaganda. Homoeo-
paths should set aside personal considerations and regard
themselves as Homoeopaths first to last. They should not
give up their principles under any circumstances; and they

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should organise themselves effectively and learn to speak with one voice on common matters.

It is with a view to achieve these that the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association which is already working for these ends, has convened a conference of the Homoeopaths of South India.

The Conference will be held on the 12th May at the Y.M.I.A. Hall, Mylapore, Madras and the Hon'ble Shri M. S. Kannamwar, Health Minister, Bombay State, has agreed to inaugurate the Conference.

The Conference will be open to the Homoeopaths of the states of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

We appeal to Homoeopaths in these areas to attend in large numbers and the associations to send representatives and thereby make the Conference a representative one.

The Conference will consider all problems facing Homoeopaths and the questions of recognition, registration and research and also evolve a Central organisation for South India which could speak with an authoritative voice on matters Homoeopathic.

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THE LARGEST HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH

REFLECTIONS ON FORTY YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

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

(Continued)

In the early days of penicillin I was constantly asked when speaking to allopathic physicians: "What is your attitude to penicillin?" My reply was: "Come back in a few years and ask the same question, after you have discovered all the snags in its administration. You frankly do not know how it acts". I told Sir Alexander Fleming at the onset that he had done much for humanity in saving lives, but that he would find himself up against a lot of problems which would make things difficult. And he has.

I asked an authority for his opinion, and I was amazed at the toxic possibilities after the exhibition of the sulpha drugs and penicillin—confusional psychosis, anuria, epilepsy, glossitis—in fact, the ultimate results seem rather unpredictable, and one wonders what the patient may have to pay for the gains achieved.

The anti-biotic's action is a directly lethal one on the other bacteria, and the abrupt change in the bacterial flora of the respiratory and alimentary tracts is likely to have consequences which we cannot at present foresee. How far the patient's normal defence mechanisms are modified by the use of sulpha drugs and anti-biotics remains to be seen. This is not to detract from their immense value at times; they saved thousands of lives and limbs during the last war.

I tell my allopathic friends that we too had our difficulties as to repetition of the dose, potency to be used, drugs that may be inimical to each other, but that we have solved our problems as we have had a philosophy that has stood the test of 150 years.

We have to come back to the ideal treatment, that of raising the patient's resistance. In sepsis you have all seen the almost immediate effect of *Hepar sulph.*, *Lachesis*, *Arsenicum*, *Anthraxinum*, *Tarentula cubensis* and *Crotalus horridus*. I can recall a case of abdominal sepsis where the patient was given up by the surgeon, no hope, and yet after a few doses of *Crotalus horridus* 30, she started to improve in a rapid fashion, to everyone's amazement. Each of those remedies has its own definite indications which must be the guide to

its administration. Homoeopathy has no generalized drug for any disease.

We know that penicillin is limited in its sphere over organisms, yet when the homoeopathic remedy is given there is a constitutional response which means that whatever is present must yield to its influence. How often we find complaints disappear of which we had not been aware—headaches, hay-fever, alopecia—during the treatment of the patient for other disturbances, simply because we have taken the patient as a whole and prescribed the Similimum. When the soil is cleaned by the farmer the various crops improve; and so by getting the patient's resistance increased he can deal with the symptoms. It is all so orderly.

It was Hahnemann who first insisted that medicines must be administered in doses so fine as to be just sufficient (without causing additional suffering) to obliterate disease through the reaction of the vital energy.

Hahnemann knew no specifics; our scientists are realizing this. Even the Medical Research Council stated that "the search for specific remedies for specific illnesses is bound to fail". Ehrlich's dream of *therapea magna sterilans* was abandoned, and he came to the conclusion that his arsenobenzol preparations did not act as parasitocides but as stimulants to the defence power of the host.

I would like to draw your attention to the change of attitude towards the therapeutic aspect of our profession which has gradually been appearing in the last few years, and culminating in an almost unbelievable report of the Medical Curriculum Committee of the British Medical Association on *The Training of a Doctor*, issued in 1948.

CONTACT

For Chronic Diseases in Asthma, Venereal Diseases and any kind of Stomach trouble.

Contact!! Dr. C. A. KUTTY NAIR, M.D.I.H.

Contact!!! SPECIALIST,
Sri N. G. Homoeo & Bio Chemical Clinic,
H/127, Lakshminarayanapuram,
Malleswaram, Bangalore-3.

Residence: 1/189, Vyalikaval Extension.

Contact:

BY POST OR IN PERSON TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS

Let me give you a few extracts, followed by Hahnemann's own belief as stated in *Chronic Diseases*, 1828, and *Organon*, 6th edition, 1842:

British Medical Association

"The Committee believes the cause of the failure to produce more good doctors is to be found in the very conception of medicine on which the curriculum has been based."

"It is proposed a drastic overhaul which involves a different approach. That approach is based on the conception of disease as a disturbance in the structure and function of the organism and regards simply as a descriptive convenience the concept of disease as clinical entities."

"The student should learn to regard disease as the expression of a structural change or a functional disturbance in an individual patient."

"One of the most serious defects—is the failure to regard the patient as a whole."

"He will learn that every patient has his own distinct personality."

"Moreover most text-books encourage the habit of 'labeling' disease instead of teaching the student to think first of the patient as an individual whose normal health is in some way disturbed."

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

Hahnemann

"The physician's first duty is to inquire into the whole condition of the patient: the cause of the disease, his mode of life, the nature of his mind, the tone and character of his sentiments, his physical constitution, and especially the symptoms of his disease."

(From *Chronic Diseases*, 1828).

"No real cure of disease can take place without a strict particular individualization of each case of disease."

"The individualizing examination of a case of disease demands of the physician nothing but freedom from prejudice and sound senses, attention in observing and fidelity in tracing the picture of the disease."

"The investigation of the true complete picture and its peculiarities demands especial circumspection, tact, knowledge of human nature, caution in conducting the enquiry, and patience in an eminent degree."

"If the physician clearly perceives what is to be cured in diseases, that is, in every individual case of disease, if he clearly perceives what is curative—in each individual medicine—if, finally, he knows the obstacles to recovery in each case and is aware how to remove them, so that the restoration may be permanent, then he understands how to treat judiciously and rationally and he is a true practitioner of the healing Art."

(From *Organon*, 6th edn., 1842).

One can hardly differentiate the one from the other. Again Hahnemann was 120 years ahead of his time.

I could quote several University professors confirming this state of affairs and almost praising homoeopaths for their

approach to the question. They draw attention to Hippocrates and ask the student to refrain from meddlesome interference with the process of natural recovery. One gives Hahnemann credit for the proving of drugs on healthy individuals, and admits that the opinions he expressed were essentially true. *Materia Medica* owed much to Hahnemann. This new conception has already affected the student, because at recent lectures to them on Homoeopathy, at their request, they seemed to grasp the ideals presented with a more sympathetic understanding.

Only last week at the British Medical Association Annual Meeting the new President, Professor Sir Henry Cohen, stressed this aspect of the whole man and humanism. We must try to make contact with the authorities, and show them how they can best solve their difficulties.

Another aspect of the constitutional treatment in medicine is the recognition of the group of illnesses that are called psycho-somatic, that is to say, illnesses with bodily symptoms which have large psychological factors, such as asthma, migraine, effort-syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, gastric ulcer, colitis. In all these the psychological element is well recognised, and it is here that Homoeopathy is generally very successful; and it is the homoeopathic approach which discovers the individual mental symptoms which is so valuable in treating these cases.

John Ryle ("Social Medicine", *B.M.J.*, November 20th, 1943 p. 633) says that medicine during the past quarter of a century has become so much more specialised and technical to the exclusion of the humanism of our fathers. More and more accurate assessments of pathology, and less and less intimate understanding of the patient as a whole man or woman, with anxieties and faulty habits of life, and consequent increase of disease like gastric and duodenal ulcer, and the psychoneuroses. He too points out that certain physical and temperamental types are more readily affected by strain, fatigue and economic anxieties. Science without humanism may work with atoms, but will not work with man.

Hahnemann says "Physical sciences teach that there are great forces which are entirely imponderable. Let them determine, if they can, the weight of angry words causing bilious fever, or the weight of afflicting news that can kill an affectionate mother when she hears of the death of an only son."

By paying attention to the antecedent psychological influences causing a change in the temperamental symptoms the homoeopath is able to prescribe a remedy (*similimum*) to

prevent physiological disturbances becoming organic. Even when organic changes have taken place, duodenal ulcer etc., the same remedy will restore balance, and so adjust the patient's economy towards curing himself.

Staphisagria helps when the distress is due to chagrin or thwarted ambition. *Arsenic* and *Phosphorus* prove useful in gastric conditions from anxiety; *Colocynth* in intestinal disturbance due to anger; *Ignatia* and *Gelsemium* in the acute stage after fright, sad news, or loss; *Natrum muriaticum* is indicated for the after-effects of shock, e.g. air-raids.

It is interesting that homoeopaths can anticipate such possible effects of upset to the nervous system by prescribing remedies like *Argentum nit.* and *Gelsemium* beforehand, and so save the usual distress.

J. L. Halliday (*B.M.J.*, November 6th, 1943, p. 586, 587), writing on this theme mentions the experiment by Wolfe and Wolff (*J. Amer. Med. Ass.*, October 31st, 1942), showing the changes in stomach function directly observed in a man who had a gastric fistula. When this individual was free from upsetting emotional states, the appearance and secretion of the gastric mucosa could be described as normal; when he was under the influence of fear and sadness, the gastric mucosa was pale, with inhibition of secretion and contraction; but when he was involved in moods of anxiety or resentment, there was accelerated acid secretion with hypermotility and engorgement of the mucosa resembling hypertrophic gastritis. If the latter moods were sustained the vigorous contraction of the stomach frequently induced small bleeding-points.

(To be continued)

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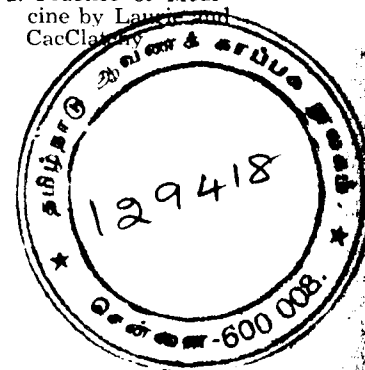
(Continued)

The Reference Books for teachers and Text-books for students for each item of the Diploma course are given in the following table :—

S. No.	Item of the Diploma Course	Text-books of Students	Reference Books for Teachers
1.	Elements of Anatomy and Physiology	Dr. Bhave's Book	
2.	Pathology		
3.	Simple Clinical Methods		
4.	Principles of Therapeutics & Homoeopathy	1. Substance of Organon (5th Edn.) chronic Diseases theoretical part and Kent's lectures on Philosophy 2. Bodily Reactions by Daftari Part I & Chapters on Homoeopathy & Biochemistry 3.	By Balkrishna Mishra
5.	Materia Medica of 12 Tissue Drugs	Twelve Tissue Remedies by Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary Mangalore S.I.	1. "Twelve Tissue Remedies" by Boericke & Dewey. 2. Repertory of 12 Tissue Remedies by Shannon
6.	Pharmacy	Pharmacy by Dr. Daftari in Marathi by M.B. & Co. Calcutta.	
7.	Materia Medica of Homoeopathy 30 Drugs	1. Materia Medica of 30 Drugs by Dr. Shroff in Marathi or the Characteristic Materia Medica by Das Gupta. For Materia Medica (Hindi) 1. Allen's Key Notes and 2. Nash's Leaders (M. & B. Co.)	1. Kent's lectures on Materia Medica & Repertory & Repertory by Knerer 2. Pierce's Plain Talks. 3. Cowperthwaite's Materia Medica 4. Farrington's Clinical Materia Medica. 5. Practical Analysis of 40 Homoeopathic Remedies by Dr. Dorkin Aryana

S. No.	Item of the Diploma Course	Text-books of Students	Reference Books for Teachers
8.	Practice of Medicine (Biochemistry)		Twelve Tissue Remedies. Boericke & Dewey
9.	Practice of Medicine	Translation of practice of Medicine by Dr. Dewey or Practice of Medicine by Custis	1. Practice of Medicine by Dr. Custis 2. Practice of Medicine by Lange and CacClatory
10.	Hygiene (Personal) (Public)	By Dr. Bhave in Hindi & Marathi	
11.	Dietetics		
12.	Prophylaxis by Homoeopathy	By Dr. Daftari & Sinha	
13.	Necessary Antipathic & Heteropathic treatment including saline water injection and use of rubber	Compilation by Dr. C. V. Jogi & Sinha	
14.	First Aid	St. John's Ambulance First Aid & M. & B. Co's. First Aid	Dorothy Shephard's First Aid
15.	Treatment of injuries & Boils	Dorothy Shephard's First Aid	
16.	Treatment of poisonings		
17.	Elements of Medical Jurisprudence	By Dr. Daftari & Sinha	By Dr. Joshi
18.	Diagnosis of Surgical Diseases	By Dr. Daftari	1. Elements of Surgical Diagnosis by A. P. Gould. 2. Surgical Diagnosis by S. A. Poeve
19.	Midwifery & Gynaecology short of surgery Text-books of	3. A step in Gynaecology	Diseases of Female by Jahr, Obstetrics by Guernsey

Note.—No. 6 is a Marathi book written by Dr. K. L. Daftari.



The thirty drugs in item 7 are 1. Aconite, 2. Antim Tart, 3. Arnica, 4. Arsenic, 5. Baptisia, 6. Belladonna, 7. Bryonia, 8. Calcarea Carb, 9. Chamomilla, 10. China, 11. Cina, 12. Gelsemium, 13. Graphites, 14. Hepar Sulf, 15. Ignatia, 16. Ipecac, 17. Lachesis, 18. Lycopodium, 19. Mercurius, 20. Nux Vom, 21. Phosphorus, 22. Phytolacca, 23. Podophyllum, 24. Pulsatilla, 25. Rhus Tox, 26. Sepia, 27. Stramonium, 28. Sulphur, 29. Thuja, 30. Veratrum Alb.

The twentieth item of the Diploma Course is "Organic and Inorganic Chemistry". It is to be taught in conformity to the following syllabus.

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HOMOEOPATHY AND ITS PROGRESS

[The following are extracts from the Welcome Address of Dr. S. R. Wadia, M.B.B.S., M.F. (Hom; London), President of the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Bombay, on the occasion of the inauguration of its first meeting by Shri Kannamwar, Minister of Health, Government of Bombay.]

"Homoeopathy originated in Germany and the founder was Dr. Hahnemann, the illustrious German Doctor and Scientist. He was born on 10th April 1755, but not with a silver spoon in his mouth, because his father was a poor porcelain painter, and could not afford more money for his education. The teachers of young Hahnemann found him a very intelligent lad and did their best in encouraging him to study. It is said that he was so smart that he used to give private tuitions to his class mates and learn as well. As a student of medicine, he mastered eleven European languages and was translating books on Science into German, French and English. At the early age of 24 in 1779, he obtained M.D. degree from Leipzig University, now situated in East Germany.

He was practising medicine, but in a few years he was disappointed at the uncertain and un-scientific way of medicine as practised then. He was not a routinist and was not prepared to accept the doctrines of medicine existing at that time, which laid great stress on blood letting, leeching, blistering by strong external applications, emetics and drastic purging. Out of sheer disgust and to find out something new he gave up his practice and started translating various books on medical literature as he was a linguist. It was in the course of translating Dr. Cullen's *Materia Medica* into German that he came across a sentence that Cinchona or Peruvian bark has the property of curing fever because of its bitterness and aroma. He did not agree with Dr. Cullen's view and argued that if Cinchona cured fever due to its bitter property, than other medicines with bitter property should cure fever also. Not being satisfied with this and having a scientific research mind he started taking Cinchona himself in large doses and found that it produced the same symptoms that he had seen in patients suffering from fever. Now he tried various other medicines on himself, his friends, relatives and disciples and each medicine produced different symptoms. From this he concluded that a medicine that produced certain symptoms when given in large doses would cure the same symptoms or disease when given in very

minute doses. He enumerated the law, "*Similia Similibus Curantur*" that is to say likes are cured by likes, in short what causes also cures. This brought on a revolution in the then existing history of medicine, and his new theory caused a flutter in the medical profession. Those who kept their eyes and ears open saw the truth and gathered round Doctor Hahnemann. His practice increased tenfold, the number of his disciples increased. Leipzig University established a chair for Homoeopathy which he adorned for 9 years from 1812 to 1821. His name and fame aroused jealousy amidst the other class who did not follow him. Rabid criticism, persecution, and prosecutions followed, and finally he had to leave his native place and settle in Paris, where he was respected and prospered. The very city of Leipzig from where he was ousted today has erected a full sized bronze statue to his memory. Indeed they have seen the truth though late.

In 1810 Dr. Hahnemann presented to the world '*Organon*' a masterpiece dealing with the rational ways of healing. In 1811 he published the first volume of his *Materia Medica Pura* which contains a detailed and systematic record of the symptoms that were obtained by giving various drugs as an experiment to himself and to his pupils. These symptoms are true till to-day and the same symptoms are available if a healthy young male or female is selected and the drugs are given from a rational view-point. Hahnemann wrote a number of books, proved new remedies and breathed his last on 2nd July, 1843 at the ripe old age of 88. His immortal teachings were taken up by his followers who made further researches, wrote many books, and some of the master minds whose books adorned the shelf of every Homoeopath are Dr. Boeninghausen, Kent, Herring, Nash, Clarke, Allen Farrington and Boger.

After his death his work was taken up by his followers and Europe and America produced some of the topmost Homoeopaths. Today Homoeopathy is practised all over Europe and I have not only seen it but have had the experience of learning it as it is practised in England. There are 4 to 5 big Hospitals in England and about half-a-dozen outdoor dispensaries. Homoeopathy in England is recognised by the Faculty for Post-graduate Homoeopathy. When I say Post-graduate it means that the doctors have undergone the usual training for 5 to 7 years in a recognised Medical College and a Hospital. Homoeopathy being a Western Science, the basic subjects remain the same, the future Homoeopath has to learn the essential principles of Homoeopathy and how he should employ them in his practice.

Same is the case in Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland where I saw and met some of the most prominent Homoeopaths. Sir John Weir, the present Physician of the Royal Family is a Post-Graduate. By knowing both the sciences a doctor is well-equipped to see the other side of the shield, and be more rational and balance-minded than one who knows one pathy.

Homoeopathy in India

There is no authentic date to ascertain when Homoeopathy first came to India. Somewhere in the beginning of 19th Century a German Physician and Geologist landed in India. This German Doctor stayed in Bengal and distributed Homoeopathic medicines to his servants and poor people free. Dr. Mullins of the British Missionary Society was also giving Homoeopathic medicines to people of Bhowanipur. Dr. John Martin Honigberger a German Physician was called by His Highness the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839 when he was very seriously ill, and his case was given up by his attending physicians. At first the Maharaja did not take any medicine as he was never taking any medicine from European physicians. In the summer of the same year the Maharaja for the first time in his life consented to give this physician a trial. The Maharaja had swollen feet and his organs of speech had been so paralysed that he was making gestures with his hands. Dr. Honigberger administered the third dilution of Dulcamara

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twice a day. On the third day the Maharaja was so pleased with the result that he ordered his Ministers to put a pair of gold bracelets around the Doctor's hand. From that time on Homoeopathy spread in India and this Doctor remained a Court Physician for a number of years after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1851 the Homoeopathic Hospital under the patronage of the Hon'ble Sir John Hunter, D.C.B., Deputy Governor of Bengal and President of the Council of India was opened. Dr. C. F. Tornere, M.D., a French Homoeopath was in charge of the same. A philanthropic Bengali gentleman by name Babu Rajendra Dutta was instrumental in bringing this French Doctor to India. Rajen Babu was much interested in Homoeopathy, and he started learning as much as possible so much so that in 1861 when a virulent epidemic of Malaria was raging in Bengal, he started giving Homoeopathic medicine to poor people and curing them with Arsenic Alb. At the same time the late Raja Sir Radha Kanto Deb Bahadur of Shovbazar Rajbati had fallen a victim to the gangrene of the foot. He was treated by the most famous European and Indian doctors due to his high position but to no avail. The case was declared hopeless and at this time Rajen Babu was consulted. The sleeplessness, the diarrhoea, the extreme prostration and the putrid smell of gangrene rapidly yielded to the Homoeopathic treatment, and he recovered in a short time. The result of this cure was a gossip of the town. This attracted the attention of a young Doctor by name Mahendralal Sircar, an M.D. of the Calcutta University, a member of the Senate and the most prominent allopathic doctor. At his time this young doctor was engaged in writing a review of Morgan's Philosophy and was trying his best to smash the homoeopathic system of medicine. He read the book and reread it but could not write anything against, as he found something very genuine in the Book. I quote his own words "I thought it my duty to make trials, I began looking through the telescope and lo! what was the result? The revelation of a most beneficent truth dawned upon my mind." So this most prominent physician of his time, second allopathic M.D. of the Calcutta University who had stood first in the year 1863 in the whole University was converted to Homoeopathy in 1867. The allopathic profession was taken by surprise when they knew about his conversion and the rage of his professional brothers brought about his ex-communication, but he stood firm like a rock before the blast of his opponents. He was a living force which oscillated the pendulum of Homoeopathy in India. He started the Calcutta Journal of Medicine and showed the Allopathic profession the wonderful merits of Homoeopathy. Plots after plots were hatched to oust him from his high public position. But his name and fame spread

far and wide as he was curing cases which were given up as hopeless by the other professional brothers. He was an experimenter like Hahnemann and proved many an Indian herb which were later incorporated in the *Pharmacopoeia*. It is a pity that we do not undertake any research in Homoeopathy in spite of the blessing of the nature of having wonderful medicinal plants in our country. During his life time 3-4 homoeopathic medical colleges were started in Calcutta, but till today, these colleges have not produced Homoeopaths of equal calibre as Doctor Sircar. There are many prominent Homoeopaths in Bengal but most of them are post-graduates; the main reason being ill-equipped medical colleges due to lack of financial support from the Government. These Institutions are maintained by public spirited and homoeopathic minded citizens and the grant of the Government of Bengal is so meagre that our Municipal Corporation gives better grants to some of our poor dispensaries.

It is a healthy sign that the Government of India is going to finance Homoeopathy and the Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College is going to be upgraded in the Second Five Year Plan.

(To be continued)

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SUNDAY HOLIDAY

TOLLE CAUSUM

BY

DR. R. RAMASWAMY (Madras)

II

In the previous number (March) of our Journal, only one aspect of "Tolle Causum" was dealt with by Dr. P. Sankaran. The case given below is similar to his experiences.

(1) "Let me relate another case to show that even the indicated remedy is not always needed to help remove the cause. A prominent attorney of Des Moines came to me because of a burning, stinging pain in the spine just below the shoulder blades; the pain was always worse when and after he sat reading or dictating; the longer he sat the worse the pain became till he got so irritated he could not concentrate his mind. Examination of the back showed neither redness, swelling, nor anything abnormal.

He was given Arsenicum alb. at first. He came back with "no better, even worse". He then said he was better from getting up and walking while dictating, also from walking to and from his home, which he did *only* in pleasant weather. Surely this was Rhus Tox, and it was given, but with no better results than with the Arsenicum. One day his office girl phoned me to come to his office. He was sitting in a large swivel chair with a board across the back. He had removed his coat. As I came to examine his back I noticed a large, silver buckle on his vest between the board and the sore spot on his back. He took off his vest, asked the office girl for her scissors, cut off the buckle, took the rest of my medicine out of his pocket, and threw them both into the waste paper basket—and handed me a five dollar bill. He was cured by removing the cause."—*A Handy Book of Reference*, Royal.

Selecting the right remedy and administering it alone without proper consideration of the attendant circumstances may not always lead to success.

(2) "The patient lay on a dirty, filthy bed, mouth wide open, tongue brown, with red streaks through center and as dry as a chip. He was completely unconscious and had voided and defaecated involuntarily for three days. His temperature was 104.7, pulse rapid, 140; weak and irregular. We had little trouble in deciding upon Arsenicum alb., as the remedy. The doctor then took out his little pocket book medicine case, put about a grain of sac lac on a powder paper and on that

ten little discs medicated with Arsenicum. He then took up the powder paper and put the contents on the patient's tongue. When I said something, the doctor turned and asked as innocently as a child: "What's the matter?" My reply was: "You might as well put your Arsenicum on the floor". Again came, "Why?" and then as an after thought, "What would you do?" In reply I told the man's wife to get some warm water and soap, moisten and wash the patient's mouth and then rinse it with clean water. I then called for a tea-cup of water, dissolved the doctor's Arsenicum in it, and had the wife give it to the patient in tablespoon doses till all was taken as one dose.

I then suggested that the patient be given an enema. As there was no syringe in the house, I had the city nurse come and give the enema. Also, to give the patient a good bath with tepid water. The man got well. Why? Was it the Arsenicum, the enema, the preparing the channel or all three combined? The doctor thought his Arsenicum did it. I thought all did it. The sad part of the case was the good doctor failed to profit by the experience".—*Handy Book of Reference*, Royal.

(3) "A child, fifteen months old, was taken with diarrhoea, in the country, where the family was spending the summer. The child was reported to have a great deal of pain in the abdomen, very offensive watery stools, much thirst and frequent vomiting after drinking, great weakness, and very restless at night. One dose of Arsenicum 10 m relieved the child very much, and he remained very comfortable for a fortnight, when the diarrhoea returned, but without pain, no vomiting, and stools less offensive. One dose of sulphur, 63 m, again relieved him for two weeks; the diarrhoea returned worse in the morning, very little pain, stools small but loose, much rumbling in the abdomen before stool. One dose of Aloe. 2 c. again relieved him, to return again. Insisting upon it that the nutriment of the child must be at fault, and upon cross-examining the nurse, I found the cause of the periodical returns of this diarrhoea. There was more indeed than objective symptoms; the cause of it was a cloth with which a copper kettle had been scoured, salt and vinegar being used for that purpose. The cloth thus used was thrown outside of the outhouse, where stood the cow which gave the milk for the child; and the attraction of the salt being stronger than the repulsiveness of the vinegar, the cow ate the cloth. The cow became quite sick also, and this sickness returned periodically. I allowed the child no more milk from that cow; gave Saccharum lactis, and the child recovered."—*Clinical Observations*, A. R. Lippe, M.D.

In the cure of disease, it is necessary to regard the fundamental cause and other circumstances—Para. 5, *Organon*.

Hahnemann definitely speaks of the *causa occasionalis* stating that if it is removed, the indisposition yields of itself. The *causa occasionalis* is frequently the abuse of Alcoholic beverages, the abuse of tobacco, coffee, drugs etc. ; and here also we must guide the psychologically indisposed individual given to mental occupations, readings etc., entirely unhealthy to that individual and disturbing his healthy organism. The intelligent physician should first remove the *causa occasionalis*. Other symptoms not traceable to and dependant on this *causa occasionalis* should only be considered as the sickness of the individual. How the symptoms of the sick constituting the disease, should be got at is given in Paras 83 to 104 of the *Organon*.

(4) "Woman of forty-nine; Ill for months. Floodings: then 'cardiac set in' as she expressed it. Then influenza—three times in five months. *Nerves terrible!* Heart as if it would burst. Feels as if she were going to die every minute. Very chilly. No energy. Nothing to live for. Every effort exhausts. Worse from a bath; has to 'wash piece-meal! Was found in a faint in her last bath. *Anguish at night : feeling*

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that she is dying. Her relief at realising, 'Why, I am still alive!'

Heart's action was poor, but there was no disease, in spite of several attacks of rheumatic fever, the first at eighteen. Luckily she was asked, 'What do you take for these attacks?' She took camphor—eight drops of the spirit of camphor in water as often as seven to eight times a day. Had done so for five or six ways. She took it every time she had a heart attack. Her doctor knew of this and he said it would not hurt her." Camphor was stopped and phosphorus cured her.

—Homoeopathic Drug Pictures, M. L. Tyler.

A good knowledge of human nature and tact on the part of the physician may be all that is necessary to effect a cure.

(5) "A wealthy woman living on Fifth Avenue, New York, who took great pleasure in telling all her friends that she was chronic invalid, had been unable to walk, in fact, even dress herself for over a year; she did not suffer much, but was "so weak, so weak"! One morning Professor Lilienthal's wife asked him to go with her to look at a cloak in one of the leading New York Stores. From there Lilienthal went to see his patient. Her report was that for the past twenty-four hours there had been no improvement. She was so weak that it took her maid two hours to help her bathe that morning. Professor Lilienthal then described a cloak he had seen at the store in the morning. He used all the objectives of which he was a past master to describe that cloak, and informed his patient that the cloak would be on exhibition again at 2 o'clock that after-noon.

He then gave the patient some placebo and told her that he was sure that would strengthen her; that it was a new remedy that he had read about the night before. At 2 o'clock he was in his carriage on the street opposite the store and, as he expected, his patient soon appeared to examine the cloak. From that date on she had no neurasthenia."

—Handy Book of Reference, Royal

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

Hametum Salbe (With Canula)

A Dr. W. Schwabe Patent

For cuts, bleeding, piles, etc.

HOMOEOPATHY AND HOMOEOPATHS

UNION PLANNING MINISTER'S VIEWS

[The following are extracts from the address of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning and Irrigation and Power, Government of India, inaugurating the XIII All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference, Amritsar.]

"I am here because the inauguration provides me an opportunity of publicly declaring my faith in Homoeopathy and my keen appreciation of its great value to the people of the country in the fight against disease. It is my earnest desire to render such assistance as I can in the advancement of Homoeopathy.

There still exist people who can see no good in homoeopathy and believe that whatever cures it may have achieved are of an automatic character or due to auto suggestion. They are not prepared to accept that a few grains of milk sugar with hardly a trace of any drug in it can possess any curative effect. They are greatly amused when they are told that the fainter the trace of this drug—to the extent that it becomes altogether imperceptible—the more powerful becomes its action in counteracting or eradicating disease. They may be excused if they are not acquainted with the working of the mysterious forces of nature which science is endeavouring to comprehend and reveal, more and more, every day. But what shall we say of those who taking their stand on the scientific method deny any virtue to homoeopathy on such grounds. In these days of atomic energy. I am sure that in course of time they will come to see how simple material substances unfold their great dynamic possibilities when dealt with according to the homoeopathic principles and what the dynamic responses of the human organism can be to the action of such substances. It appears to me that it would be difficult to deny to Homoeopathy a scientific basis in the rigorous techniques of observation and repeated experimentation which form its foundations. I am told that advances in physics and other sciences and researches in the spheres of medicine itself furnish growing confirmation of the validity of the fundamental truths of homoeopathy.

To those who claim the support of the scientific methods in their judgements I ask how far it is consistent with either the scientific spirit or the spirit of humanity to ignore the evidence that millions of cures effected before our very eyes, under the most varied conditions, bring to us.

Those who assert that the indigenous systems and homoeopathy have no right to live because they are outside the modern scientific system may well be asked whether they have themselves arrived at a stage when they can cure all ailments to which man is liable and specially, in the case of India, whether they are able to extend their ministrations to all the people in the country who are in need of medical help. It is obvious, therefore, that by our laws or otherwise, we should not do anything which will restrict the range of relief now available to people till we can replace it by something of superior efficacy within their reach.

We cannot turn away from the truths established by Science and we should welcome the efforts of the scientific world to extend our grasp of the working of the human constitution and the disorders to which it is subject. There should be no hesitation in discarding any dogma or doctrine which in the fullness of scientific light is found to be false or untenable. But it would be the height of folly to reject the accumulated knowledge of generations which has stood the test of experience; simply because science has not arrived at a position that it can give its own positive verdict on its merits. And why should it be assumed that in dealing with the human system no approach other than that adopted by what is known as the modern system of medicine is either possible or can yield as good or better results in certain conditions. The human organism is amenable to a variety of influences, operating on principles which though distinct are not necessarily incompatible. There can, thus be several different techniques of cure of which both the range of usefulness and the inherent limitations should become a matter of scientific study.

I have ventured to put this forward as a layman's view of the various systems of medical treatment which are in vogue in the country at the present moment. It is the viewpoint of the common man who does not want to shut out any avenues of help and who would insist that medical trade unionism should not obstruct the practice of the healing art. What I have said here is not in conflict with the oft-repeated observation that there can be but one science of medicine. It does not follow that what the modern system is not able to assimilate ceases to have place within the pale of scientific knowledge. Science only proclaims its own incompleteness while it has not found a way to reconcile these various approaches in the attack of disease which stand on sure ground and have established their right to exist. Truth has many facets, and science is capacious enough to accommodate them all, each in its own place. One is therefore specially

struck by the catholic outlook reflected in Ayurvedic literature which recognizes and provides latitude for every conceivable therapeutic principle.

I may here add the plea that Homoeopathy, Ayurveda, Unani, Nature Cure, etc., should not succumb to the same temptation of arrogating to themselves the monopoly of truth and wisdom. I shall also take the liberty of pointing out that if any of these systems cherishes the belief that it is already perfect and the last word has been said on the subject it would be exposing itself to great risks. The requirements of modern man in respect of his health are going to be very exacting and any system which fails to remove its accretions and weak elements and does not constantly strive for improvement will certainly lose ground.

I may assure the friends who have assembled here that the approach of the Government of India to the question of the health needs of the people is not of a restrictive character. For many years past, indigenous systems and homoeopathy suffered neglect and the fact of their survival is itself a tribute to their vitality. After independence the claims of these systems have been pressed on the attention of Government and there has been a growing recognition of the important place they occupy in the life of the nation.

The Planning Commission considered the question of Homoeopathy some time ago and made the following recommendations :—

- (1) A Central Council of Homoeopathic Medicine may be formed;
- (2) The course in the colleges may be common during the first two years and students will then learn homoeopathic philosophy, materia medica and therapeutics and allied subjects in three years;
- (3) Suitable colleges among the existing ones may be upgraded and standardised, and the question of starting new institutions may also be considered;
- (4) Facilities for homoeopathic research may be provided;
- (5) A Central Homoeopathic drug manufactory and laboratory for standardisation of drugs may be opened at Lucknow.

The matter has subsequently been considered by the Central Health Council, and by an Ad Hoc Committee consisting of representatives of the Homoeopathic profession and the Ministry of Health. The whole question of education and regulation of the indigenous systems of medicine including

Homoeopathy was also considered by the Dave Committee. Some matters of policy common to Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy were also discussed among experts on these systems of medicine at a conference convened by the Planning Commission in May 1956. In pursuance of the various suggestions and recommendations of these bodies, action has been initiated in several directions. The Government of India have approved the syllabus drawn by the *ad hoc* committee on Homoeopathy for a five years' degree course.

Statutory Councils for Homoeopathy have already been set up in Bombay, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra. In West Bengal also, Homoeopathic practitioners are registered. *It is expected that other States will also bring in suitable legislative measures to promote the practice of Homoeopathy on sound lines.*

As against a provision of Rs. 37.5 lakhs made by the Central Government in the First Year Plan, the Second Plan provides Rs. 1 crore at the Centre and Rs. 5.5 crores in the States for developing indigenous systems of medicine. Homoeopathy comes in for a share. The programme under the Second Five Year Plan includes upgrading of five Homoeopathic Colleges, several research schemes and the preparation of a pharmacopoeia. All the schemes for development and research in the Homoeopathic system of medicine are first scrutinised by an Advisory Committee on Homoeopathy. Out of the budget provision of Rs. 6.60 lakhs made during 1956-57 for this system, the Government of India have sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 2,47,910 to the following institutions :

- (1) Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Sion, Bombay, for upgrading as an All India Post-Graduate Training Centre for Homoeopathy.
- (2) Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College, for upgrading to the Degree standard.
- (3) The Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gudivada, for setting up of 10 research beds.
- (4) The Midnapur Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Midnapur for setting up of 10 research beds.
- (5) D.N. De Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta for setting up of 10 research beds.

The budget provision proposed for 1957-58 is Rs. 8.15 lakhs.

I understand that there are certain differences of opinion regarding the regulation of practice and standards of training in Homoeopathy. I hope that the need for some regulation

is accepted both for the sake of the prestige and progress of Homoeopathy and in the interest of the vast number of patients who receive treatment at the hands of Homoeopaths. It is being said that in the case of the bulk of Homoeopathic practitioners their qualification for the practice of Homoeopathy is based on no more than a Correspondence Course. Whatever might have been the circumstances responsible for this situation in the past, I am sure you would not be content with this state of affairs now. Any Homoeopath who has pride in the practice of his profession would insist that a person who sets himself as a Homoeopath is, in reality, effectively equipped for that calling.

I hear there are divided counsels among Homoeopaths in relation to various questions affecting the profession. It is my humble advice that in order to serve the best interests of the system, Homoeopaths should try to arrive at a common understanding with regard to all important issues. But it is my special appeal to them that they should make united efforts to evolve high ethical standards of professional conduct and remove from their ranks the stigma of bogus degrees and diplomas. No good Homoeopath needs these adventitious aids and those who bolster up their names in this manner do no good to themselves but cause serious harm to the profession.

While control has its uses, it is obvious that the positive approach to the problem is the creation of educational facilities of the requisite standards, on an adequate scale, in which the State has the obligation to give all the help it can. I may assure you that in this and other matters of Homoeopathy, Government will pay sympathetic attention."

VISCRATYLE

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.

The All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference, Amritsar Session

The Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Homoeopaths of India was held on the 31st March and 1st April 1957 in Ram Bag at Amritsar.

After the National Anthem, the hoisting of the National Flag was done by the Health Minister of Punjab State. The Hon'ble Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar.

In the course of his address, Shri Vidyalkar said that owing to our long Association with the British Government we are still under the misunderstanding that allopathy alone can cure diseases and ensure health. People have come to believe that excepting allopathy, all else is quackery while the real fact is that there is more quackery in allopathy than in any other system. He said his impression was that all *sulpha* drugs are used by allopaths like quacks, and there are so many other drugs similarly used. Allopathic quackery, moreover, can do greater harm than other quackery. He said the biggest quackery in any science is not to seek after Truth but to accept any theories and dogmas like those of the allopathic system of treatment, as the only useful ones for the people. He had made it a point to join the Conference so that it may be clear to everyone that he, as the Health Minister of Punjab, does not associate himself with those who shut their eyes to Truth and discourage such systems as Homoeopathy. The doors of science will be closed on the day when man ceases to be a seeker after truth. An open mind is necessary for the progress of science and new ideas should always be welcome. Our country will stand to gain much if we give up the idea that only this or that system of treatment has the monopoly of being good and useful. He said he wanted Homoeopathy to be encouraged as much as any other system of treatment and can give the assurance that the Punjab Government has an open mind to encourage every system and science including Homoeopathy, and that he himself would try to help Homoeopathy as much as he could possibly do.

Dr. Kidar Nath Mehra, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. In his address he said

that service must be the motto of Homoeopaths, and observed, "Real Homoeopaths cannot think of making money as a trade, which should have a secondary place, the first place must go to the suffering humanity." He also pleaded for unity amongst Homoeopaths.

Dr. K. B. Tripathy of Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) read a welcome poem specially composed for the occasion.

Dr. Yudhvir Singh, former Health Minister of Delhi State, requesting the Hon'ble Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Planning Minister of the Government of India, to inaugurate the conference, said that Nandaji was a great lover of Homoeopathy and it was mainly through his efforts that in spite of the step-motherly treatment otherwise meted out to Homoeopathy, at least a small provision had been made in the development schemes of the Government of India for Homoeopathy. He thanked the Hon'ble Minister for his help and requested him to inaugurate the Conference.

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda then delivered his speech, extracts from which appear elsewhere.

Dr. D. N. Chatterjee then delivered his presidential address. After tracing the growth of Homoeopathy in this country he said that it was lack of organisation and unity on the part of Homoeopaths that was responsible for Homoeopathy being treated as Cinderella by the Government. He observed that it must be brought home to the Government that Homoeopathy is a system based on sound scientific principles and suited to the poverty-stricken millions of the country and at the same time close contact must be kept with the people in educating them on the problems of health and the rationale of Homoeopathy. "Vigorous propaganda should be carried on for putting pressure on the Government for giving us our due share of public funds for expansion and at the same time we should open the doors of the associations to the laity to enrol them as associate members whenever and wherever they come forward. We should have journals and periodicals in almost all regional languages for the laity to educate them on health and philosophy of medicine."

He wound up his address thus:

"And lastly, let me warn you against over-complacency and dogmatism. Science is progressing by leaps and bounds and we must not be lagging behind or be content with that we have. Medical science is not an isolated current—it is inter-related with physical, biological and social sciences. We must keep ourselves up-to-date and adjust ourselves to vast improvements happening in other spheres. Dogmatism is static—it is death. Let us march on with an open mind and unbiassed outlook ready to digest and assimilate any new

discovery in the realm of science. And let us look to the public at large who are gradually going to be final arbitrators in the matter of their health for making Homoeopathy the people's medicine."

Messages of good wishes for the success of the conference had been received from among others:

1. Hon'ble Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India.
2. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
3. Hon'ble Shri C. P. N. Singh, Governor of Punjab.
4. Hon'ble Shri K. M. Munshi, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.
5. Hon'ble Shri Bhimsen Sachar, the Governor of Orissa.

Shri C. C. Biswas, Hon'ble Minister for Law in the Government of India in his message said:

"I am one of those who believe that if there is any system of medical treatment on a scientific basis, it is Homoeopathy, and it is time that those who believe in, or practise, this system should combine to spread its message far and wide, so that it can achieve its rightful place in the medical profession. I hope the day is not distant when Homoeopathy will command State patronage."

A very touching message for the success of the Conference was that of Dr. N. M. Jaisooriya, as he could not join the Conference for reasons of health.

Numerous Homoeopathic Associations had also sent messages.

Dr. C. V. S. Corea of Colombo (Ceylon), Asian Representative of the World Homoeopathic Science Congress, had sent a special message which was read.

The Subjects Committee met at the President's Camp on the 31st March, 1957 at 9 p.m. with Dr. D. N. Chatterjee, the President in the Chair.

A large number of resolutions received from Homoeopaths were considered, and after a detailed discussion in which a number of delegates present took part, the resolutions were drafted.

Resolutions

At the outset condolence resolutions were adopted at the demise of Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, who was a great admirer of Homoeopathy and through whose efforts Homoeopathy received a great fillip in Madhya Pradesh and of Dr. Rajindar Kumar, a pro-

minent Homoeopath of Delhi. The Conference authorised the Executive Committee to examine the Dave Committee Report in detail and submit its views to the Government after consulting various State Associations.

As regards the courses of study it was of the opinion that in addition to the degree course recommended by the Dave Committee, there should also be a Diploma Course in Homoeopathy of not more than 3 years including practical training, and admission to this course should be open to matriculates with Science subjects.

While noting with satisfaction that the Government of India had given grants, though meagre, to some institutions for Research in Homoeopathy, the Conference recommended to the Government of India to increase adequately the amount of such grants and to consider favourably requests for similar grants from other Homoeopathic Institutions.

The Conference also requested Research Institutions to concentrate their research specially on (1) Prophylactic measures against epidemics; (2) Emergency treatments and (3) Comparative study of Homoeopathic and Non-Homoeopathic prophylactics.

The Conference also recommended to the State Governments and the Government of India that Homoeopathy should be included in the Contributory Health Scheme and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme so that people might be able to have treatment of their choice for themselves and their families.

— —

DR. HAHNEMANN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Madras

The need for a correct approach to and proper understanding of the great system of Homoeopathy founded by Dr. Hahnemann was stressed by Sri M. Anantanarayanan, I.C.S., Director of Legal Studies, presiding over the 202nd Birthday celebration of Dr. Hahnemann under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, founder of Homoeopathy on April 10, at the Kesari High School, Mylapore. He observed that the trends of modern medical thought emphasised the cardinal principles of Homoeopathy, viz., regarding the patient as a whole and treating him as such and the mind as having a great and indeed the dominant role in the cause and cure of illnesses. Homoeopathy had, to his knowledge, great cures to its credit and it was necessary that its efficiency must be established in regular institutions under proper control. He wanted undesirable features like

teaching the system by post and the issuing of bogus diplomas to be eliminated; and that could be done only by the State intervening and starting regular teaching institutions. The system had been adopted in all countries in the West and in India only the states of Madras, Mysore and Punjab so far lacked in granting recognition and hoped that Madras would soon fall in line with the other states and grant recognition and start a college with a well-equipped clinic. He wanted the modern medicine practitioners to approach the system with an open mind and in a truly scientific spirit and equally wanted Homoeopaths to do research in the system and take advantage of all the up-to-date methods of clinical examination and analysis.

Dr. Shankar Rao, P. Koppikar, and Messrs T. T. Pillai, S. Thiagarajan, and P. S. R. Rao, Member of the Expert Committee (Andhra), spoke on various aspects of Homoeopathy.

Sri P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, I.C.S. hoped that the attempts of the Association to start a College in Madras with a hospital attached would be crowned with success soon.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar said that there was no use blaming Homoeopathy after resorting to it after trying all other systems. In that case, the picture presented by the patients was not a picture of the disease but of drug disease when various drugs had been given. If Homoeopathy was resorted to first, cure was certain.

Delhi

Dr. Hahnemann's 202nd birthday was celebrated on the 10th April under the auspices of the Bharatiya Homoeopathic College at 142, Taliwara Road, Delhi on the 10th April. Shri Gopinath Aman, Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Delhi presided. Shri Vyas Dev Mishra, Chief Commissioner of India (Scouts) was also among the Homoeopaths of Delhi present.

Dr. Bharadwaj, Principal of the College, after giving a brief life sketch of Dr. Hahnemann traced the growth of the hospital and the college. He said that the number of patients treated freely at the hospital had increased from 1987 in 1948 to 17001 in 1956 and that individual attention was paid to the students undergoing the course in homoeopathy in the college. Dr. Bharadwaj also stressed on the need for the registration of all existing homoeopathic practitioners irrespective of their employment and also wished the Government to accord recognition to the college.

Shri Vyas Dev Mishra praised the efforts of Dr. Bharadwaj to run the institutions properly.

Shri Gopinath Aman paid a tribute to the humanitarian services rendered by the hospital and college. He then distributed the diplomas to those who had undergone courses and prizes to the outstanding students. The function terminated with a vote of thanks and tea.

Anantapur

The Anantapur District Unit of the Royalseema Homoeopathic Association celebrated the 202nd birthday of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann at Vajrakarur. Sri K. M. N. Rao, Dr. K. L. Narasimhan and Dr. C. P. Subbaroyan and K. C. Ramasubba Raju addressed the gathering on the life of the Master.

Coimbatore

The 202nd birthday of Dr. Hahnemann was celebrated at the premises of the Coimbatore Theosophical Lodge under the auspices of the Sree Venkateswara Homoeopathic Dispensary on 10th April.

Sri C. S. Balakrishna, Advocate, who presided spoke on the efficacy of Homoeopathy and appealed to the people to take advantage of the free dispensary. Messrs K. S. Ramasubbier, C. P. Seshu Ayyar and Mrs. Keregowda spoke on the various aspects of the teachings of the Master.

Mr. C. R. Venkatachari proposed a vote of thanks.

UNITY IN HOMOEOPATHIC RANKS

Appeal at Madras Meeting

Addressing the members of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association on April 6 at Kesari High School, Mylapore, Dr. Motilal, financial adviser of the Council of Industrial Research and former Secretary of the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association, complimented the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association on the excellent work it had done in consolidating and coordinating the activities of the district associations in the State and some other associations in the southern region and hoped that its efforts in consolidating the activities of all the associations in South India will bear early fruit. He appealed to all Homoeopaths in South India to muster strong at the South Indian Homoeopathic Conference proposed to be held in May at Madras and consider with an open mind all the problems that confronted Homoeopaths today. More than anything else, unity was the real need, he said. He also wished that Madras convened the next session of the All India Conference. Madras,

Mysore and Punjab were the only states in India which had not recognised this useful system; and Punjab had now a Health Minister who was anxious to introduce legislation to recognise it. He hoped that the states of Mysore and Madras would soon fall in line with the other states.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar observed that the idea of the Conference in May was to evolve a strong central body which could coordinate the activities of all associations in South India and speak on their behalf, as a stepping stone to the organisation of an All India body which could be expected to consider all problems relating to training and registration of practitioners. He appealed to all associations and Homoeopaths in South India to make the conference a success. He thanked Dr. Motilal for his valuable suggestions.

Sri Thiagarajan's Address

Addressing the members of the Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Association on 29th March Sri S. Thiagarajan, a member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, pleaded for unity in Homoeopathic ranks and appealed for the affiliation of the Rayalaseema and Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Association with the Madras Presidency Association with a view to enable the coordination of the activities of all associations in South India. He also narrated many instances of Homoeopathic cures and stressed the need for proper case-taking and correct prescribing.

Dr. C. P. Subbaroyan wished that the name of the Madras Presidency Association be changed into the South Indian Homoeopathic Central Association when it would be possible to affiliate all South Indian associations.

Dr. K. V. Govindarajulu, President of the Association, thanked the guest.

Erode Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Erode Homoeopathic Association held on 10th March, Sri D. S. Rayer presiding, was addressed by Dr. Arumugham who spoke on "Mercurius solubilis".

The Salem District Homoeopathic Association

The annual meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday the 5th May 1957 at the Association building at 3 p.m.

The Chittoor District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Association

The Honorary Secretary of the Association writes to say that the Association did not send any delegates to represent that Association or to stand for election to the Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Association for 1957 (as stated in our March

issue) and that Messrs K. Nagaratnam and Nagaraja Rao are not members of the Association at all and have no right to represent it.

(Our report was based on the report furnished to us by the Secretary of the Royalseema Homoeopathic Association. —Ed. M.H.J.)

PAKISTAN RECOGNISES HOMOEOPATHY

The Pakistan Parliament passed on the 10th April a bill according state recognition to the Homoeopathic system of medicine. Under the Bill a Board of pure Homoeopaths will soon be formed to register the existing Homoeopaths and set standards for Homoeopathic education and training in institutions approved by it.

MADRAS M.L.A. FELICITATED

The Rajaram Mohanrai Homoeo Medical Social Service, Perambur, got up a party on March 20th to felicitate Srimathi Dr. Satyavanimuthu, a Homoeopathic practitioner, on her election to the Madras Legislative Assembly at the Corporation Boys School Strahans Road, Perambur.

Replying to the address presented to the Association, Srimathi Dr. Satyavanimuthu observed that Homoeopathy was as scientific as any other system and said that she would do her best to get the system recognised by the Madras State.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, explained the philosophy underlying the system which recognised the man as a whole and treated him as such and the mind as having an important part in the causation and cure of illnesses. This was being recognised by modern medicine advocates also. In India the system had been recognised in all the states except those of Madras, Mysore and Punjab and he hoped that Madras will soon accord recognition to it and start training institutions to eliminate the undesirable features.

Sri N. V. Narasimhamurthy welcomed the gathering.

Dr. M. S. V. Rao President of the Association felt glad that a Homoeopathic practitioner had been elected to the Assembly and said that the organisation would bring medical relief to slum dwellers in collaboration with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association which was already carrying on good work in that direction.

Mr. Parthasarathi proposed a vote of thanks.

The South Indian Homoeopathic Conference

(Organised by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association)

The first South Indian Homoeopathic Conference will be held on Sunday, the 12th May 1957 at Mylapore, Y.M.I.A. Hall.

The Hon'ble Sri M. S. Kannamwar, Health Minister, Bombay State, has agreed to inaugurate the Conference. Dr. S. R. Wadia, M.B., B.S., President, Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, Bombay will preside.

The Conference will devise ways and means for the popularisation of and research in Homoeopathy and also for the formation of a central body for South India which will coordinate the activities of all organisations in the South Indian States of Madras, Mysore, Andhra and Kerala. It will consider also questions of recognition, training, and registration of practitioners.

The delegate fee is fixed at Rs. 3 and the boarding and lodging fee at Rs. 5. Every practitioner of the system, every sympathiser, and every student is requested to attend the Conference and make it a success.

Associations are requested to send delegates in large numbers. It need not be pointed out that a united stand is necessary now to achieve the objective of Homoeopaths.

Those who are attending and associations sending delegates are requested to intimate with remittance on or before 5th May, the names and particulars as to whether accommodation and boarding are required to the Hony. General Secretary, 94, Venkatachalla Mudali Street, Madras 4. Resolutions intended to be moved may also be sent on or before the 5th May.

All are requested to attend.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Hony. General Secretary.

DR. R. RAMASWAMI,
DR. P. SESHAGIRI RAO,
Joint Secretaries.

Reg. No. M. 4960

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

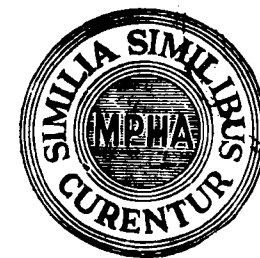
Membership is open to lay men and women and also medical practitioners. The yearly subscription is only Rs. 10 - and the entrance fee is Re. 1 -. The affiliation fee for associations is Rs. 10 - per annum. Every member will get the journal free.

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

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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

May 1957



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 CENTRAL ORGANISATION FOR SOUTH INDIA

The establishment of a Central Organisation for South India for Homoeopathy at the South Indian Homoeopathic Conference held on the 12th May at Madras opens a new chapter in the history of Homoeopathic organisation.

The leaders of Homoeopathic thought in India are all agreed on one thing, namely, that the reason for the tardy development of Homoeopathy in India is the lack of unity amongst Homoeopaths and the want of an effective organisation for them. Otherwise, it is difficult to understand why when Homoeopathy is so well known as an efficacious system of medicine and has votaries amongst the highly placed intellectuals and even members of the Union Government and despite the findings of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee, the pace of progress in securing governmental recognition and support has been very slow. The obstacles created by the vested pharmaceutical interests can no longer be said to be

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serious now; and surely in a democratic Government anything that people should demand in an organised way is bound to be granted. The fact that a few untrained or ill-trained Homoeopaths indulge in unhomoeopathic methods and bring discredit to the system only emphasises the need for the regulation of training and control of practice which all right-minded men interested in the system demand.

The central organisation will coordinate the activities of the Homoeopaths and Homoeopathic organisations in South India viz., in the States of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and speak with one voice on matters relating to Homoeopathy.

The progress of Homoeopathy in South India will naturally depend on the extent to which the central organisation will be able on the one hand to command the willing cooperation of the component state associations and on the other work for the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the conference. We appeal to the state associations to give strength to the central body by affiliating themselves with the central body at once so that its representations may have weight and bear fruit.

MADURA SETS AN EXAMPLE

The Homoeopaths of Madura deserve to be congratulated on the example which they have set for other centres to follow in the matter of forging unity amongst Homoeopaths.

There were till recently four different associations in Madura viz., the South Indian Homoeopathic Association, the Madura Ramnad District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Association, the Madura Homoeopathic Association and the Madura-Ramnad Districts Homoeopathic Education Society. The wise decision to have one association for Madura was taken at a joint conference of the representatives of all the associations held on the 7th May under the presidency of Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, during his visit to Madura. It was then resolved that the South Indian Homoeopathic Association which was a registered body should change its name into "The Madura District Homoeopathic Association" and the members of the other associations should join it and new office-bearers should be elected after the change in name had been effected. It was also decided to affiliate the new association with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

The spirit of cooperation and unity displayed by the Madura Homoeopaths is worthy of being copied by other centres.

REFLECTIONS ON FORTY YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

BY

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

(Continued)

Halliday goes on to say that psychosomatic research has shown that the aetiology of peptic ulcer cannot be understood if psychological investigation is omitted, and that treatment which ignores psychological factors is impotent to prevent recurrence. It has also been shown that persons developing peptic ulcer tend to have particular characteristics—notably that of being unduly susceptible to threats to their emotional security, as is instanced by the occurrence of ulcer at times of occupational, financial, and domestic embarrassments.

More recently Halliday, writing in *The Practitioner*, January, 1944, on "Psychosomatic Medicine and the Rheumatism Problem", states that medical psychology has made important contributions to the study of rheumatism. These indicate that the nature of "the rheumatism problem" cannot be properly understood unless psychological investigation is used to supplement physical investigation, i.e. unless the concepts and methods of psychosomatic medicine are admitted and adopted.

Halliday explains that psycho-analytic research has emphasized the importance in "rheumatism" of deep-seated feelings of resentment and hostility, and has suggested that the aggressiveness felt by a person towards an individual or situation, and which he is unable to express in appropriate muscular activity, turns inwards upon the person who thus in a sense may be said to attack and hurt himself. Complaints of pain and stiffness tend to arise therefore in situations which provoke frustration and resentment.

D. T. Davies (1936, *Lancet*, i, 521, 585 ; (1937) *Ibid.*, ii, 1353 ; (1939) *Ibid.*, ii, 923) in his investigations into the personal and clinical history of patients with peptic ulceration, makes similar observations.

He declares that from the experimental evidence it would be fair to presume that a deep emotional upset would be just as capable of stimulating the hypothalamic centre as would the more artificial electrical stimulation, which we already know is capable of producing hyperperistalsis and hypersecretion. Continued stimulation might be responsible for gastric erosions, haematemesis, and even ulceration.

He found that disturbing situations and events, acting as precipitating factors by causing anxiety to the patients, preceded the onset or return of symptoms in 84 per cent, of a series of 205 patients with peptic ulcer, and that of fifty-eight cases with hæmatemeses, forty-seven were preceded by some alteration in their lives, of a type particularly capable of producing emotional stress. Also, that often the mere relief of tension brought silence in the abdomen.

The question naturally arises if it is not possible to recognise a distinctive type of patient prone to this influence of emotional stress, as not everyone goes on to ulceration. Attempts to answer this question have been made by Hurst and Ryle in this country; Alexander, Rivers, Dreper, Emery and Munro in America; and Von Bergmann in Germany. Clinical work with peptic ulcer patients leads inevitably to the conclusion that there is a predominant type whose outstanding characteristics are to be found in their facial expression, their intense mental and physical activity, and their reaction to illness.

Davies makes the point that if the nervous system plays a primary part in initiating symptoms; we should meet with such a group of symptoms before the development of the ulcer. I discussed this with him, and when he read the symptoms of the proving of Arsenic he at once recognised the similarity to those presented by a large proportion of his gastric patients.

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What was necessary was the application of the Law of Similars to bridge the gap.

He has gone far, however, when he recognises that the seed must be planted on a suitable soil; and that treatment is necessarily a general problem and not a local one; and that each case needs specific attention, wide enough to encompass the whole man and his environment.

H. G. McGregor (1938, *The Emotional Factor in Visceral Disease*) bemoans that the practice of medicine is still dominated by the conception of a physical or organic origin of disease, and that the alterations of dysfunction must be demonstrable under the microscope. He declares that it cannot be too often reiterated that in cases with an emotional basis it is the man rather than the disease that requires treatment. He gives quotations from various writers:

Draper—"No thought arises in the mind which is not followed by some variety of feelings; and there is no feeling state which does not influence, however slightly, some psychological process."

Goodhart—"If I were going to write a book on indigestion I should first devote myself to a volume on diseases of the nervous system."

Osler—"It is by no means clear how mental states act upon the bowels, and yet it is an old and trustworthy observation, which every day experience confirms, that the mental state may profoundly affect the intestinal canal."

Maudsley—"The sorrow that has no vent in tears may make other organs weep."

James—"The Lord may forgive us our sins; the nervous system never does."

It is rather pathetic that in McGregor's belief organised medicine has no effective remedy to offer these sufferers; it is even glad to be rid of them. This attitude is also taken by Professor R. S. Aitken (1943). Whilst agreeing that constitutional predisposition, both physical and psychological, clearly play a part, and that therapeutic interest should move beyond the contents of the patient's stomach to his general nutrition and his state of mental peace, he has to declare that medical treatment cannot influence constitution.

If one member suffers, all the members suffer. And no member suffers without some underlying cause. Does anyone imagine that, by removing diseased parts, he has cured the patient? The man was sick long before he had diseased parts to show. Something was deranged to make it possible for him to deviate from his normal, and prevented him from remaining well.

If our ideas of *disease* are material, our ideas of *cure* will also be material. If we hold that a sick organ constitutes the disease, we shall imagine that, could we remove that organ, cure must result.

Referring to the treatment of Cancer, John Hunter said, "What I call a cure is an alteration of the disposition and the effects of that disposition, and not the destruction of the cancerous parts." But man is prior to his organs. First comes disorder in government; this proceeds from within, out; till there are physical changes.

Individuality is shown by *susceptibility*, or *deficiency of resistance*. A healthy man can go anywhere and remain well: whereas a sickly person, placed in adverse circumstances soon shows deficiencies. *There is individuality behind it*. So with remedies! To one remedy, during sickness, one person may be extremely sensitive, another totally insensitive.

Our business is to find out the remedy to which the patient is intensely sensitive: and *that* can only be discovered by his "*like*" symptoms. Idiosyncrasies must be accounted for. Kent says, "Susceptibility is only a name for a state that underlies all possible sickness, and all possible cure".

The face is said to be the index to the soul. Here character, emotions—even physical conditions, are revealed. And therefore one can often diagnose the homoeopathic remedy from a glance at the face. Remedies affecting, as they do, mind as well as matter, have their own facial expressions; and these should match in patient and drug.

We, as homoeopaths, are fortunate in possessing such a variety of remedies with different mentalities:

Aurum, in days of depression is bent on suicide.

Sepia broods sullenly—has lost interest in home—in husband—in children. Wants to get away and be quiet; and hates to tell what ails her.

Nux and *Hepar* are irritable, and can be excited to a fury that is almost murderous.

Natrum mur. weeps easily; but no one must see the tears—hates consolation.

Pulsatilla weeps out her symptoms, and laughs in the midst of tears: craves sympathy.

Lachesis is capable of a jealousy to the verge of insanity—suspicious of being poisoned—and very loquacious.

Aconite tosses in terror of death.

Phosphorous fears much. Is in terror of darkness—thunder—robbers—ghosts.

Lilium is hurried and worried: often about religion and her chances of salvation.

Platina is the Pharisee among remedies. Haughty.

Arsenicum is "The gentleman with the gold-headed cane". Careful—anxious—fastidious—restless.

Sulphur, on the contrary, is the ragged philosopher.

Ignatia is the sighing remedy—and the remedy of contradictory symptoms.

Nux mosch. moves in a dream, and takes no interest.

Stramonium has impulses to curse and swear: and *Hyoscyanus* to obscenity.

Chamomilla is irritable beyond bearing.

Drugs become personalities. And as in measure as this is the case, will be our skill in prescribing.

Boyd Research

From about 1920 until the present time our colleague, Dr. W. E. Boyd of Glasgow, has been engaged in the laboratory study of the nature and action of homoeopathic potencies. From a small initial research in one room, this work, of considerable importance to Homoeopathy, has so expanded that it is now on an established basis in laboratories owned and administered by Trustees of the Boyd Medical Research Trust.

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THE LARGEST HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH

In the Biochemical laboratory much work has been carried out and published on the action on enzymes of low potencies up to the 14x, and the action of such potencies has definitely been demonstrated. Two important findings have been arrived at showing, firstly, the activating effect of succession with dilution as against simple dilution, and, secondly, that potency action is apparently qualitative, depending on special selective properties, and is not quantitative in the ordinary sense.

In the electro-physiology laboratories, an electronic staff is engaged on the design and construction of instruments for the recording of delicate changes in biological indicators resulting from homoeopathic drug effects, and for registering alterations in clinical heart conditions following homoeopathic treatment. These new and original recording methods are causing widespread interest in orthodox circles.

During all these years Dr. Boyd has also been making special study of what are now recognized as "paraphysical phenomena" by means of his emanometer. While still in the research field, the application of these emanometer researches to clinical cases is showing the probability of much light being thrown on the nature and action of homoeopathic high potencies. In this investigation over these years over 70,000 clinical tests have been carried out. These phenomena, dealing with so many unknown factors, require many years of further research to elucidate them, but we hope every effort will be made to ensure the continuance of research holding out such great hope for the understanding of curative drug action and of the inner nature of man, in his fight against disease. A large number of publications on various aspects of this research have been published not only in the *British Homoeopathic Journal*, but in other scientific journals such as the *Journal of Radiology*, the *Journal of Physical Medicine*, the *Journal of the British Institution of Radio Engineers* and others.

In 1927, at the International Homoeopathic Congress in London, Drs. Back, Wheeler and Dishington presented a paper on Chronic Disease, with particular relation to the bowel flora.

Since 1928 Dr. John Paterson of Glasgow has been carrying on the intensive investigation on the role of the intestinal bacteria in health and disease. The result of his work has added not only to the scientific knowledge in the field of bacteriology, but it has been also of considerable import to the 'practice of medicine and especially so to the art and science of homoeopathic medicine. In many papers he has put forward the hypothesis that the appearance and comparative numerical strength of the germ is evidence of the patient's

resistive forces, and he has developed a technique whereby he can assess the degree of resistance, and the nature of the disturbance.

For each type of bowel organism he has tabulated a list of related remedies, and from his observations has been able to prepare a clinical proving of each. In this manner he has correlated the work of Hahnemann and of Pasteur by demonstrating the true relationship between drug, disease and germ.

The products of these pathogenic bowel organisms are now available as potentized vaccines, and their values as remedies, given according to homoeopathic principles, is proving invaluable in the treatment of many forms of chronic disease. The use of these bowel nosodes—potentized disease products—is of recent date, but the homoeopathic school has used nosodes for well over 100 years.

Paterson and Boyd, in a joint investigation in December, 1941, published the results of their investigations on "Potency Action—A Preliminary Study of the Alteration of the Schick test by a Homoeopathic Potency", which showed "that an immunity to Diphtheria of a degree indicated by a negative Schick test could be produced by the administration of a potency made from alum-precipitated toxin and from diphtheria membrane".

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SUNDAY HOLIDAY

Because of the increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis some medical authorities are seeking to introduce vaccine therapy in the form of an attenuated vaccine prepared from T.B.—of the type known as B.C.G. (Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin). Other authorities, recalling the fatal results which followed the original experiments with this type of tubercle vaccine, consider the risk still too great to allow its re-introduction in this country.

Again the homoeopathic physician has the advantage of having a safe method of producing a degree of immunity from tuberculosis by the use of a nosode—a potentized preparation of the tubercle bacillus. The name of Compton Burnett is known to British homoeopaths and his work as the pioneer in the use of the potentized nosode—prepared from the tubercle bacillus—in the treatment of tuberculosis is commemorated by the Compton Burnett Professorship of Homoeopathy. Compton Burnett prepared and used the nosode, *Bacillinum* some five years before Koch produced his vaccine and advocated its use in treatment. Potentized vaccines-nosodes are powerful but safe therapeutic agents in the hands of the homoeopathic physician.

It is only natural to look for improved methods of treatment, as medicine generally has advanced, and it has been thought by several homoeopaths that they could hasten cure. The “plus” dosage as advised in the sixth edition of the *Organon* was tried in this country twenty-five years ago with varying success, and I have not heard of it for a long time. Others give a constitutional remedy once a month with intercurrent drugs. Then the French drainage scheme has been practised for several years, but I fear I must leave others to judge of its merits.

I experimented for three years with the initial dose of the remedy in chronic cases—30, 200 and 10m. I seemed to get the best results with 200; 30 was too slow, and 10m in sensitives rather high. There is no doubt that one gets much help with the 200th (initial dose), and though there is an average time of action, say four to six weeks for *Phosphorus*. I have found it acting up to twelve months with gradual improvement. I think there is danger of interference if the remedy is repeated too soon. I always liken the time for necessary change to altering gear of a motor-car going up a strange hill, too early change hindering.

One is often asked if Homœopathy is good for a certain ailment. We naturally reply that it is good for every ailment as long as the patient has any recuperative power to respond. This wide range of usefulness marks practice well worthwhile, and we really do feel that we are serving our day and

generation. What our colleagues miss is pathetic; how often have we heard the plaintive cry, “Why did I not know of Homoeopathy before, and so enjoy my work.”

In the main my practice these forty years has been with chronic or constitutional ailments, and usually after the patient has tried other forms of treatment, so that I have had a chance of testing out Hahnemann’s ideals, with varying success, dues to human frailty, I have had no reason to change from the principles I was taught by Dr. Kent. I am indeed grateful to Samuel Hahnemann.

Let us remind ourselves that there are no laurels without labour. We are but part of one stupendous whole the world over, each in his own sphere—experimental, literary or clinical—recognizing the need of the other in conjoint effort to get a general acceptance of the Law of Similars.

In this room where we meet today, we have paintings of great men of the past: Hahnemann, to whom we owe our system of therapeutics; Quin, the founder of the British Homoeopathic Society; and Dudgeon, that stalwart of the last century. But the spirit of those other noble souls who bore the brunt of a great fight for freedom is also with us. Let us have the imagination to perceive their influence, and recognize the fact that but for them, most likely we would not be in our present position of having a system of medicine in which we find so much joy and confidence.

It is surely our duty to be true to our principles, that posterity will be able to look back on our efforts with pride and satisfaction, as having served our day and generation.

(Concluded)

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A CASE REPORT

DEFECTIVE VISION CURED

BY

G. PALANIVELU
(Madurai)

A young man failed thrice to get selected for a job in the military because of his poor vision. Having an ardent desire to join the military he sought the advice of some eminent eye-specialists of the City. They all recommended his wearing glasses. Fearing that he would never be able to fulfil his desire, he sought my advice as a Homoeopath. I suggested that if he took constitutional treatment according to true Homoeopathy, it might perhaps be possible for him to get back his original vision, as the entire economy was being dealt with. He submitted himself for my treatment on 13-6-53.

Age 19. Medium built. Medium height. Short-sighted. Hallow around a lamp. Dark spots before eyes. Night emissions once or twice in a week, followed by general debility. Stool soft but could not be expelled at single effort. Little and often. Irritable. Worries even over trifles. Unable to sleep if he missed the usual hour of sleep. Gets up late in the morning feeling unrefreshed. Dhall not easily digested. No good appetite. Studious habit. But, unable to concentrate his mind. I prescribed Nux Vom. 200 one dose when retiring to bed for three consecutive nights.

22-6-53 Improvement in constipation & appetite. Heaviness felt in eyes even when at rest. Exhaustion felt after talking even for a short time. Headache after mental exertion, ameliorated after sleep. Placebo.

2-7-53 Re-appearance of an itching weeping eczema in between the toes, which was suppressed a number of years ago by applying special native preparation. Itching in between thighs and in the genitals. Burning in eyes, in anus while passing stools; internal in the body felt in the evenings. Sul. 200

23-7-53 Feeling of nervous debility & extreme weakness obliging him to lie down half conscious immediately on taking hot bath. No such thing happened if head was not wetted with hot water. (This was a symptom which was present in him since his childhood, which I could get only at a later stage.) Headache aggravated by study and ameliorated by sleep. Feeling of weakness in chest after talking. Burning pain in forehead aggravated from study.

16-8-53 Even though he showed signs of improvement, due to continuous loss of sleep for 2 days, he developed severe headache, constipation and slight fever. Hence, I was obliged to interpolate one dose of Nux Vom. 200.

20-8-53 The acute troubles subsided.
Phos. 1 M one dose.

28-10-53 Re-appearance of old symptoms.
Phos. 1 M (diluted in water).

30-11-53 Felt better in all respects. Vision was also almost normal. Ate well and slept well. Despite all that, he emaciated. Further investigation showed a family history of T.B.
Bacill 1 M.

No more medicine was prescribed after Bacill 1 M. The result was simply magical. He gained flesh very soon. He appeared before the Selection Board for I.A.F. at Madras and got himself selected.

SOME INTERESTING CASES OF DR. CONSTANTINE HERING

(From unpublished writings)

BY

DR. CALVIN B. KNER

Case No. 1

Judge M, a prominent member of the bar and judiciary, unusually bright and competent, was born a hydrocephaloid. His head remained unusually large in his earlier years until he came under the care of Dr. Hering who prescribed occasional doses of *Calcarea phosphorica* in a high potency. At intervals, the boy with the big head as his deformity was corrected, required to be fitted with a smaller, not a larger hat, as is the custom with growing lads.

Case No. 2

A young Cuban was brought to Philadelphia for treatment. I was called in consultation with some allopathic physician who had the case in hand. I found a young man, with black eyes, a mere skeleton filled with air, unable to swallow a morsel of food without vomiting it up directly after. He cursed at doctors in general and swore that he would take neither homoeopathic nor any other kind of medicine. I sent to the nearest confectionery shop for some plain cream of which I ordered a teaspoonful to be taken, with a little sugar, every half hour. The patient took it. Next day he said he had not vomited once. I then increased the quantity of cream to dessert-spoonful doses, every hour. On the following day he complained of severe pain in the stomach. I felt a large lump there, the size of a fist. This his physician had pronounced to be cancer. It was none. I gave him two globules of *Hyoscyamus 30*, on the tongue. He had no more pain after this. I now ordered a tablespoonful of beef tea to be taken on the one-half hour, and the same quantity of arrow-root on the next half hour, turn about. The young man kept on gaining weight steadily and in a short time he returned to his island a well man. When he received my bill, in the amount of one hundred dollars, he paid it promptly, at the same time telling me that I was the most sensible doctor he had ever met, and at the same time the most stupid because he had expected to pay me no less than a thousand ! This patient recommended a great many others to me, from Cuba.

Case No. 3

Later while still living on Walnut Street, there came to my office a father and a son. The son was in almost the same condition as the case just described. The father asked me what he should do. I told him to give his son small quantities of food, and often. When I turned my back the two slipped out of my office without paying a fee. I subsequently learned that the father said: 'Anybody could have given him the same advice !' And yet it cured his boy ! There is much truth in small suggestions like these, often overlooked, or disregarded by reason of their apparent insignificance.

[Reprinted from HEALTH & HOMOEOPATHY].

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HOMOEOPATHY AND ITS PROGRESS

[The following are extracts from the Welcome Address of Dr. S. R. Wadia, M.B.B.S., M.F. (Hom.) (London), President of the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Bombay, on the occasion of the inauguration of its first meeting by Shri Kannamwar, Minister of Health, Government of Bombay.]

(Continued)

Dr. Sircar was an Hon. Presidency Magistrate, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sheriff of Calcutta and President of Faculty of Arts for 4 years. He was a member of Syndicate for 10 years. He was the only medical man who was honoured with the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the Calcutta University. The Government of India bestowed upon him the title of C.I.E. This star of the Homoeopathic profession vanished at the age of 70 and left behind a luminous tract for us to follow.

After Calcutta and Lahore, Tanjore in South India was next place in India where Homoeopathy was introduced. Surgeon Samuel Brooking, a retired medical officer established the Homoeopathic Hospital as early as 1847.

Next we come to Mangalore, on the west coast of South India. Homoeopathy was brought there in 1878 by Father Muller, a German Jesuit Missionary. He was suffering from various ailments in Canada in which allopathic treatment failed to give him any relief. At last he was advised to take Homoeopathic treatment, which restored him to health once more. This created in him an admiration for homoeopathy and aspiration for learning. He was trained by two eminent homoeopathic doctors in France, and when he landed in Mangalore he had with him a small chest of homoeopathic medicines with which he treated a lot of poor people. In a few years his practice among the poor was so large that he found it difficult to carry on the treatment and as such in 1880 he opened the Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary. This exists till today and in Mangalore they have now an up-to-date Hospital along with a leper asylum. After 30 years of labour in the service of the poor and the sick this noble soul expired at Mangalore in November 1910.

Now at last we come to Bombay where the first signs of Homoeopathy were observed in about 1880 when a German doctor by name. W. H. Jelowitz brought it to Bombay. He was a member of the Theosophical Society of Bombay. Mr. Tukaram Taty, a fellow of the same Society studied it from

that Doctor and was practising it. One of his patients Mr. V. M. Kulkarni was suffering from an incurable condition since he was vaccinated. The parents consulted the usual allopathic and ayurvedic physicians but none could improve it. He was a brilliant student in his class but the parents were so anxious about his health that they refused to send him for higher studies. Mr. Tukaram Taty met him in Bombay and gave him some hopes of recovery by treating him with a few doses of Thuja and Silicea (high). This impressed Mr. Kulkarni so much that he desired to learn the system himself. He was soon switched on to Doctor Jelowitz who was a friend of Mr. Tukaram. Now the young Dr. Kulkarni was not satisfied by simply practising, he wanted to disperse his knowledge and help the poor and as such with the help of Dr. Jelowitz and Mr. Tukaram Taty he established a charitable dispensary in 1889.

At the instance of Dr. Kulkarni in the year 1919 the Homoeopathic Physicians of that time formed themselves into a formally constituted body which was named the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association. This Association had the honour of forming an humble Institution called the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College with a four years course giving instructions in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Midwifery, and Gynaecology, Elementary Surgery and Homoeopathy. A charitable dispensary was also opened at the same time and was attached to the College with the dual purpose of serving the poor free of cost and of giving practical training to the students of the College. The teaching staff of the College consisted of qualified doctors whose service was honorary.

When the Association and the College was proceeding steadily in its outward march its progress was arrested unexpectedly by a thunder bolt of the Bombay Medical Practitioner's Bill of 1937. On the 10th of March 1938 the Bombay Medical Practitioner's Bill was published which was finally passed into an Act. The Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors were registered while Homoeopaths were only enlisted. The law did not allow any one to practise Homoeopathy without a licence. The Government by a special notification allowed the last batch of 21 students who passed their final examination in 1941 to practice and as after this none was allowed or eligible for licence the College had to be closed down. Then we passed through years when the Great World War was raging when no new venture could be undertaken.

In 1948 the Government of India appointed the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee. This Committee toured the whole country and presented its report in 1949, that Homoeopathy

is a scientific system of medicine and recommended the establishment of a Central Council of Homoeopathic Medicine and Homoeopathic Institutions all over India.

The 3rd All India Health Ministers' Conference held in 1950 considered and approved the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee's report but no steps were taken to implement it.

In 1952, the Planning Minister invited a conference of the representatives of Homoeopathy and as a result thereof the Health Ministry appointed an Ad Hoc Committee in the same year with the Director-General of Health Services as Chairman and 5 Homoeopathic Doctors as members. The Dave Committee was appointed in 1955 by the Central Health Council to advise Government on training, research and other matters on Homoeopathy. This Committee's report has recommended 4½ years uniform graduate course in Homoeopathy all over India. The Committee has also recommended separate Directorates of Homoeopathy at the Centre and in the States.

Since independence several states Government have recognised Homoeopathy. Bengal has the credit of forming a Faculty of Homoeopathy even before the war in 1943. Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, U.P., Andhra, Assam and Orissa have given Acts and some have Homoeopathic Boards in their states. The Madhya Pradesh Board was formed first and the Board is running 3 colleges with a two-years course. The credit for the same goes to late Dr. Daftari who was a pioneer of Bio-chemistry and our present Health Minister who was holding the same portfolio there. Now we revert to Bombay.

After the end of the war a new hope, a new aspiration arose among us, when the same Congress Ministry returned to power. I very clearly remember having gone on a deputation to the then Chief Minister, Shri Balasaheb Kher to uplift Homoeopathy from this position. He was very kind enough to give us a patient hearing and promised to do something in the matter. After that we agitated, formed ourselves into a body and saw our Health Minister, Dr. Gilder, several times. Finally in 1951 we were summoned to meet him one day at Poona where the Bombay Homoeopathic Bill was on the anvil. Our certain suggestions were accepted and finally the Bombay Homoeopathic Act of 1951 came into existence. The Government established a tribunal of which Dr. Chugha was the first Chairman and I was a Member; after his death I was elected Chairman and I continue till now when we registered about 1911 Homoeopaths. We worked in perfect union and all our decisions were unanimous. I do hope we as members of the Board will work in the same fashion. The Government nominated a Court of Examiners which has finalised three

courses so far, viz., L.C.E.H., G.C.E.H., and F.C.E.H. respectively. The Court has lifted a lot of load from the Board by doing so. Thanks to the past Surgeon-General, Dr. Dixit and our present Surgeon-General Dr. Sethna they have allowed us absolute latitude in a democratic way to chalk out the course in Homoeopathy.

The Post-Graduate Homoeopathic Association was also agitating after the War for a well equipped Homoeopathic Hospital where the Graduates of Modern medicines can be systematically trained for Homoeopathy and our Government established a Homoeopathic Hospital at Sion. The Hospital was started in 1952 but I was given its charge since last year when to my dismay I saw only three patients in the Hospital. I am very glad to inform you, Gentlemen, that this Hospital is now full and we are compelled to admit four to five extra cases very often. There is no dearth of space, and I request our popular Health Minister to equip it with at least 20 more beds. It will please you, Gentlemen, to know that no sooner the Hon'ble Sri M. S. Kannamwar, our present Health Minister, took the charge of this portfolio he showed a desire to visit this Hospital and promptly did so. In the past we have been imploring our Ministers to visit the same but I do not remember anybody to have done so. Shri Kannamwarji went round the patients from bed to bed inquired after each patient how he or she was feeling, and whether they were satisfied with the existing treatment. I do not know how to thank our popular minister and the Surgeon-General for coming to my rescue and appointing the necessary staff for this Hospital. I am pleased to announce that we have started the Post Graduate Training at this Hospital too and the Government of India in consultation with our Government has recognised this Hospital for Post-graduate training on All India basis and has given a grant of Rs. 38,000 for this year to our Government. This in short is our story."

NEW ERA HOMOEOPHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)

BOMBAY-28

German Homoeo Injections

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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.

THE SOUTH INDIAN HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

The first session of the South Indian Homoeopathic Conference organised by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association was held on Sunday the 12th May, 1957, at the Sanjivi Kamath Hall, Mylapore, before a large and distinguished gathering of Homoeopathic practitioners, sympathisers and students. Delegates from the states of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh attended.

WELCOME ADDRESS

After prayer by Sri P. H. Ramakrishnan and in the unavoidable absence of Mr. P. Satyanarayana Rao owing to a meeting of the Law Commission, Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, welcoming the delegates said that the conference was conceived with the idea of forging unity amongst Homoeopaths and bringing into existence a central organisation for South India which will coordinate the activities of the associations in South India and speak with one voice in regard to matters Homoeopathic. This was as a first step in the promotion of all India unity on a sure basis. He made it clear that there was no narrow religiousism behind the move as some had expressed and the fact that they had chosen distinguished men of Northern India to lead them was proof positive of the underlying idea as expressed by him. A central organisation for the whole of India which was a necessity could only be built on the solid foundations well and truly laid in the shape of state and regional organisations well organised and well knit and ultimately federated with an All India Body. There was no use of building from the top he said. Several organisations called themselves All India ones but there was need for one representative body which had the allegiance of all provincial and regional associations. Only then could it have strength and could its voice have effect. The conference would have done useful work if it brought into existence a central organisation for South India as a first step to an All India organisation. He added it was for the conference to consider a suggestion made by certain associations that the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Asso-

ciation which had already done good work in the work of coordinating the activities of as many as sixteen district and other state associations which had affiliated to it should itself function as the central body with a changed name. He thanked the Hon'ble Mr. Kannamwar, Minister of Health, Bombay State, for having agreed to inaugurate the conference. The fact that he had taken the trouble of coming all the way from Bombay not minding the inconvenience was indicative of the deep interest he had in Homoeopathy. He had got recognised Homoeopathy in Madhya Pradesh and was taking effective steps for its development in Bombay.

To Dr. Wadia he said they were no less indebted. He was a shining example of an allopath having taken to Homoeopathy. He had come at great personal inconvenience to himself out of his love for the progress of Homoeopathy. He then requested the Hon'ble Minister to inaugurate the conference.

HON'BLE MINISTER'S ADDRESS

The Hon'ble Mr. Kannamwar, in inaugurating the conference spoke as follows :—

I thank you very much for inviting me to inaugurate this Conference. I think I have been invited because I am well known for my sympathy towards Homoeopathy. In fact, I am sympathetic towards any system of medicine that promises to bring relief to the suffering people. India has quite a large number of sick persons and I feel that there is scope not only for one or two systems of medicine but any number which can bring relief to them. That is why I am sympathetic towards Homoeopathy, to Indian medicine and other systems of medicine also.

I am very glad to know that this Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association which has organised this Conference, represents the whole of the State and has members in every area. Further I am pleased to note that it is, so that the problems of Homoeopathy as they affect the whole of South India can be discussed and decided by all concerned. I hope that the Homoeopaths of other States will also follow this example and merge their different Associations into one single body.

Someone informs me that many of the Judges of the Madras High Court have faith in Homoeopathy and are very strong advocates of this system. It speaks well of Homoeopathy because Judges always weigh all the arguments for and against and if they have decided in favour of Homoeopathy it must really be a good system.

I am told that even Homoeopathy is based on principles which were enunciated and practised by ancient Indian physi-

cians. I am not surprised because it is well known that ancient Indian medicine was far advanced at an age when civilization had not even dawned in most of the other countries. Probably this fact that Homoeopathy actually had its root in India, makes a strong appeal to our minds.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have said that just as his non-violence can never fail, so also Homoeopathy can never fail. He has put it very clearly. When faced by violence, especially of the atom bomb and hydrogen bomb type, it would first appear that non-violence will surely fail since it is so weak. However, true non-violence never fails because it is morally much more strong. Similarly Homoeopathy may look very small and weak as compared with Modern Medicine which is taking giant strides. But if Homoeopathy has inherent merits, as I believe it has, it cannot fail. Opposition can only make it stronger and bring out its worth.

Another aspect of Homoeopathy that appeals to lay men is that it is not built up by painful experiments on men and animals nor does it require any vivisection; but it is based on experiments on healthy human beings. If a system of medicine can develop without inflicting suffering, I think it is more preferable than others.

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THE LARGEST HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH

Touching on the subject of animals, I am told that Homoeopathic medicines are very effective even in the treatment of animals. If animals respond equally well to Homoeopathic medicines, I would certainly like to see this science of veterinary Homoeopathy becoming more developed because the object of medical science is to relieve suffering not only of human beings but also of animals. Animals require more of our attention and sympathy because they are even unable to express their suffering.

It seems that while many states have recognised the practice of Homoeopathy, a few have still not done so. Of course, this is a subject within the purview of the State Governments and it is left to the entire discretion and choice of each State Government. But if the Centre and also most of the State Governments have thought it fit to recognise Homoeopathy as a standard system of medical practice, I would like to see it being recognised all over the country. Of course, it all depends whether the system has sufficient support from the public in each State and whether a demand for the recognition is properly put forth before the Government. If the system should command sufficient public appreciation, it is only a question of time before the due recognition is granted.

The essential problem in India, if I may emphasise it, is that some kind of a medical help must be made available to every Indian citizen. Unfortunately, the masses of the people who live in the villages languish without any good medical attention. The medical colleges of to-day produce a kind of a doctor who prefers to live in cities where he is assured of certain minimum comforts and amenities. As a result the villager is left to himself. Even assuming that the present day qualified doctors are ready to go to the villages it will take many generations and many five year plans before adequate number of medical men will be available to cater to the masses of the people. And even if doctors are available, modern treatment becomes so expensive that the average Indian cannot afford it. Homoeopathy can very well step into this breach and fulfil the requirements of the nation. Homoeopathic medicines are comparatively more economical and harmless and I would like to see the masses of people who receive no medical attention at present get the help of the homoeopathic doctors. Therefore, I shall leave it to you, the members of the profession to devise ways and means by which the system of homoeopathy will help the masses of the people. Only when this object is achieved, I shall be really satisfied.

I thank you once again and I now formally declare this Conference open.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The President (Dr. S. R. Wadia, M.B.B.S., D.F. (Hom.) (Lon.) then delivered the presidential address. The following are extracts :—

* * * *

Recognition

First comes the problem of recognition of the system, in those States in which it has not yet been recognised. When the Central Government has recognised homoeopathy as a standard and scientific system of medical treatment and has even allotted funds for its growth and promotion. When so many of the State Government have acceded to the public demand and have recognised this system allowing it to progress in its own way, we are not able to understand why some of the states have persistently refused to recognise it. Is it possible that what is a good system of medicine in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and other places can become quackery in Madras and Mysore? Is it possible that the people of the rest of India have faith in and demand Homoeopathy while the people of Madras and Mysore feel entirely different? We have always observed in the past that South India has been the leader in many fields. There was a time when the Governments of many States looked for and followed the leadership of the Government of Madras. To mention one instance, the imposition of sales tax. This, I believe, was started in Madras first on a small scale and copied by others. To-day it is a real Kamadhenu bringing crores of Rupees as revenue to the Government and many nightmares to the business people. Many businessmen of Bombay believe that your former Chief Minister Shri Rajagopalachari who devised this tax is a diabolical person ! Humour apart, to-day not only the Madras Government does not give any lead but even refuses to logically follow the leadership of the Centre and other States, at least with reference to our system. I am not able to see the logic behind this but I assume that it was the result of the idiosyncrasy of certain persons in power. However, forgetting the past, I hope that the new State Government would do justice to this system which has been long delayed.

Equal Status

One of the points that would naturally evolve from the recognition of the system by State is that Homoeopathy should be placed on a footing equal to the other systems. Every individual should be allowed to choose whatever system he wishes to have for treatment. Naturally, the State Government should see that Homoeopathic dispensaries are opened by the various Local bodies such as municipalities, the district-

boards etc., so that the benefits of this system will be available to the people at large. I cannot think of a better way of taking the system to the masses of the people, as has been suggested by the Honorable Minister in his speech. In this connection, I must also strongly point out the fact that Homoeopathy has still not been included under the Employees' State Insurance scheme. This would amount to discrimination against our system and against the spirit of the Act wherein Homoeopathic practitioners are recognised as equal in status to the practitioners of the other systems of medicine.

Registration

The recognition of Homoeopathy and the registration of the existing practitioners open up the problem of the supply of further practitioners. If the available practitioners are registered and no provision or arrangement is made to ensure a continuous supply of new practitioners, then it would defeat the very purpose of recognition, because it would dry up the source and at the same time gradually deplete the available number. Therefore, I consider that simultaneously with the recognition of Homoeopathy and registration of practitioners institutions have got to be set up to train practitioners. Otherwise, the criticism made by certain homoeopaths that the best way of killing Homoeopathy would be to recognise it without starting institutions, would be justified.

Training

As soon as we talk of training new Homoeopaths, a question is asked whether training should be regular or post-graduate. Personally, I do not see any cause for anxiety nor even a need for this question, because we shall welcome into our fold all homoeopaths however they come. There is ample room for regularly trained homoeopaths and also for post-graduates. Post-graduate courses and regular courses can be complementary to each other. Our post-graduate courses can give higher training to both graduates of other systems and graduates of Homoeopathy. Such post-graduate institutions are essential for training and producing persons who will teach and staff the existing and prospective homoeopathic colleges. Some persons say that no one should be allowed to enter the homoeopathic field through other systems. I cannot understand the psychology behind it. It should be a matter for pride to us that we are able to convert to Homoeopathy graduates of other systems. I even feel that those who have studied other systems and then have been convinced of and converted to Homoeopathy are likely to be more appreciative and more balanced. And once they are convinced of the superiority of Homoeopathy and they accept the system

sincerely, they are as much homoeopaths as others. And any criticism that is made of such persons must necessarily arise out of prejudice or jealousy, or some such reason.

Courses

A question is raised as to how lengthy the courses should be. I would only stipulate that the students must be trained for that much time which would enable them to get a very good grasp of the fundamental and ancillary medical sciences and of the Homoeopathic methods. I envisage that our own future homoeopaths would be of such a standard that their knowledge of the various branches of medicine would be equivalent to that of the graduates of modern medicine and they would differ only in their having also the knowledge of homoeopathic therapeutics. Personally, having a good experience of medical courses and examinations, I feel that no medical practitioner worth the name can be trained and equipped very well within a period of four years. This is also the accepted view of the Central Government. No doubt there is a great dearth of medical personnel in this country, and as such there is a very strong demand for short courses in medicine which would turn out a larger number of medical men within a shorter time. Such a course should be accepted purely as a temporary measure and that too on the clear understanding that these coming out of such institutions are not thoroughly trained and equipped and will serve more as medical assistants than as medical men. In practice it would be better not to accept such stop-gap measures for several reasons. The fact that these persons trained thus will suffer from an inferiority complex throughout their life. Secondly, arising from this inferiority and a feeling of deficiency gradually these homoeopaths might adopt the use of Allopathic or other patent medicines to cover up their deficiency. Thirdly, in our country, temporary measures often have a tendency to become permanent. In such a case, we shall be turning out year after year homoeopaths of an inferior order and to that extent the progress of our science will be retarded.

An argument is often advanced in support of this course, namely, that for a physician a two-year course would suffice. Most of the graduates of modern medicine practise only as physicians after their training of 4½ years and they do find much of what they learnt useful and necessary. I wish that our homoeopathic graduates should be as well trained as others.

Uniformity of Standards

Another very important aspect to be considered concerns the status and standard of homoeopathic practitioners. Homo-

opathic institutions in the various States should not merely maintain the standards acceptable to that particular State. There should be uniformity of standards all over the country. To this extent the Union Government should exercise the strictest control and supervision through a Central Homoeopathic Council to be established. Otherwise Homoeopathic graduates qualifying in various States may find themselves in different poles in status and standard and this will do the greatest harm to the growth of Homoeopathy. Already such an acute problem has arisen in the field of registration because the various States have stipulated differing criteria for purposes of registration and when the question of reciprocal registration arises and also the problem of absorbing practitioners of merged areas faces us, it is going to require all our ingenuity to solve these to the satisfaction of all. We do not want another spectre to arise in the shape of graduates of differing standards.

Books and Journals

Now that our system has become a standard one, there is a need for more books and journals. It is unfortunate that while thousands of practitioners are treating and curing numerous cases, very few authentic case-records are published. Every good case-record not only confirms the principle and serves as a further proof of the efficacy of the system, but teaches new aspects of diseases and drugs and also adds to the common fund of knowledge. There are many homoeopathic journals in India but I would like to see more original articles and case-records published in them and a raising of the standard in general.

Research and Drug Proving

No science can flourish in the absence of research and in this respect we homoeopaths have very little to talk about. Very few of us are research-minded. Neither have we the necessary encouragement and equipment. If modern medicine is advancing in its own way by leaps and bounds, it is because of the several millions of dollars and pounds spent on research. Fundamentally our system does not require such huge investments but it does require quite a large number of intelligent, energetic and research-minded homoeopaths. I have particularly in my mind the subject of drug provings. During the last fifty years very few drugs have been proved and as such homoeopathy is all the poorer, for it is out of provings that our whole materia medica is constructed. Drug provings require only a little self-sacrifice on the part of homoeopaths and if we are all as true followers of Hahnemann as we feel then there is no justification whatever for this deplorable

state. The master himself has enriched our materia medica by nearly a hundred drugs. Have we justified our existence by adding more drugs? We live in a country which is full of the most wonderful medicinal plants from which our colleagues, the Ayurvedic practitioners, are able to work wonders. And yet we live in comparative poverty. The proving of Indian drugs would be like the harnessing of the various rivers for the benefit of the nation. I, therefore, appeal for the immediate formation of an Indian Union of Provers.

Control

We now approach the question of control of homoeopathy. The Central Government has already an Ad Hoc Committee advising it on homoeopathic matters. But the composition of the Committee is not satisfactory. I would like to see on this Committee at least one authentic representative for each State, and further I should be happy if such a representative is medically qualified. This is not to detract in any way from the wonderful work done by the other homoeopaths but in deciding the future training control and development in homoeopathy I feel that the qualified person will have a greater contribution to make.

The Dave Committee has made several recommendations and one of them is that there should be exclusive councils both at the Centre and in States for the control of homoeopathic matters. This point cannot be sufficiently emphasized because as the Centre and State Health authorities are not so fully conversant with homoeopathic matters and are not in a position to help its growth and advancement, the formation of such councils which would occupy themselves with the growth and development of Homoeopathy is a vital necessity.

Spurious Degrees

Now I should like to deal with one or two general points. I come to the point of spurious degrees in Homoeopathy.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

Certain institutions in Punjab, Bengal and other places offer correspondence courses leading to homoeopathic degrees. But when high-sounding degrees are offered in the name of Homoeopathy to candidates without any practical training, or examination at well-equipped institutions, we certainly cannot remain silent, for such a system will degrade Homoeopathy more than anything else. I have a strong suspicion that many of these so-called homoeopathic institutions actually have nothing to do with Homoeopathy and merely exist to deceive others and benefit themselves at the expense of the credulity of people for their degrees are recognised by none. The Honourable Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Labour and Planning than whom a greater well-wisher of Homoeopathy cannot be found, speaking at the Homoeopathic Conference recently held in Amritsar said that a really good homoeopath does not need such false degrees and the false homoeopath is not going to become more popular by them. Therefore, I would strongly appeal to the persons concerned to stop this practice of issuing or adopting such degrees.

Homoeopathic Practice

Now I come to the question of the standard of Homoeopathic practice. Homoeopaths in general have earned a very good name and are successfully relieving the suffering of the people. Considering that mostly Homoeopathy is being kept alive by laymen who are practising with commendable spirit and zeal and considering that these persons have received practically no guidance or training nor possess medical knowledge, we are filled with admiration for their selfless effort. Yet one is deeply disappointed by the low standard of many homoeopaths. Many have not cared to study the system well or to practise it conscientiously. This is against the spirit of the teaching of Hahnemann who warned that in dealing with human life it is a crime not to equip oneself well. If every homoeopath were to assimilate the principles and practise conscientiously, is it not possible that we shall have millions more of followers within a very few years.

Conclusion

Now I have finished talking about most of the problems facing us and I shall end with an appeal. None can excel me in my admiration of Homoeopathy; but I deeply deprecate the tendency to criticise and condemn the followers of other systems. In dealing with man and his sickness we are dealing with practically unknown entities and I would allow every man to follow that line which he thinks would lead him towards the truth. There is room for all systems of medicine. It would be very easy to criticise and to reject all the achievements of other systems of medicine but I would appeal for

less of criticism and more of tolerance and understanding We are all physicians and everything that promises to be beneficial to the patients shall merit our study. Let us not be fanatical or bigoted. If Homoeopathy is superior, we shall establish it by producing better results and by putting forth its good points, not by criticising or showing the defects of others or by exaggerating our own virtues and achievements.

There is only one point I have to mention now and that is about the great need for unity among the Homoeopaths. We are all having our honest differences of opinion on various matters, but let there be no difference in our unity of purpose. Our differences of opinion need not lower our appreciation and respect for others. Let us stand united and march forward keeping in mind the glorious traditions set by our Master.

I thank you once again.

MESSAGES

Mr. T. T. Pillai read the messages received wishing the Conference success. Those who had sent messages included : The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Health, Madras State; The Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Madras State; The Hon'ble Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar, Health Minister, Punjab State; Kaviraj Pratap Sinha, Adviser to the Government of India for Indigenous Systems of Medicine; the All Karnataka Homoeopathic Association; the All Cochin Homoeopathic Association; the Malabar District Homoeopathic Association; the All Tamil Nad Homoeopathic Association; the All Ceylon Homoeopathic Practitioners' Association; the Nagpur Homoeopathic Association; Dr. C. V. S. Corea, International Director for Asia of the World Homoeopathic Medical Congress, Colombo; Mrs. Mary Clubwalla Jadhav, Sheriff of Madras; Dr. Harendranath Mukerjee (Calcutta); Mr. R. M. Somasundaram (Bombay); Drs. P. Sankaran (Bombay); S. Sen, Chairman, the Mahakosal Board of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Systems of Medicine, Nawegaon; C. P. Subbaroyan; K. Palanirajan; S. Narasimhan; T. T. Joseph; Bankim Chandra Chatterjea (Bhatpara); J. N. Hazra (Agra); Joseph Zacharias (Mangalore); M. R. Gurumurthy; A. Joseph (Chittoor); A. R. Kannappan (Vellore); C. A. Kutty Nair (Bangalore); P. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar (Tuticorin); K. Nagarathinam (Hubli); A. Somasundaram (Nagapattinam); Mr. T. V. Visvanatha Ayyar.

Dr. C. V. S. Corea observed in his message as follows :

As International Director for Asia of The World Homoeopathic Medical Congress, I would, with Dr. G. P. Waring

strongly urge you to get back to the people with the Homoeopathy of Hahnemann. Hahnemann lived ahead of his time. He promulgated a system of medicine almost universally rejected by the doctors of not only his day, but to-day as well. Only a few faithful followers supported, and are still supporting the new system. Europe started the good news of similia, and America responded to the Proclamation.—America so receptive to new thought and new systems, re-echoed again and again Hahnemann's announcement to the world. That Hahnemann lived ahead of American times is also self-evident. To American civilization which has in it all the religious, cults and systems known to the world, Homoeopathy came as one of the sojourners. Brought by its friends and cherished by a few true followers of Hahnemann, it seemed to have gained a welcome haven, but America, with its so-called advanced civilization, civil liberty, religious freedom, boasted democracy, and free education, has, and is still turning its back upon much golden truth. Commercialism, with its dollar standard, rather than truth with its character of everlasting grandeur, has been America's ideal, so that the truth of Homoeopathy has to-day been more or less stifled by the powerful Allopathic Organisations with the active aid of big Drug Combines.

In politics, in religion, in society, in every distinctive class or phase of life the cry can be heard to-day, "Get back to a permanent, sensible, and orderly life, and anchor in the everlasting truth."

What about medicine? What truth has it for a basis? Whither are we drifting? What goal in the near beyond? What about Homoeopathy and its truth? What has the century done in its further promulgation? What are we doing now and what are we going to do? These are vital questions to which there can be but one answer; as in other departments of life, so in medicine, so with Homoeopathy, we must get back to the truth, back to the principles and philosophy of Hahnemann.

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

Hametum Salbe (With Canula)

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Homoeopathy to-day is being disgraced and betrayed by some so called Homoeopaths themselves, who are servile devotees of a modernly commercialized Allopathic system. Many patients who ask for Homoeopathy, receive only a bastard variety consisting of mixed drugs and mechanical therapeutics, administered in heroic doses. A hypodermic syringe and a hand-case of serum-therapy and specifics may be a business-getting outfit, a successful commercial fad; but surely it represents no enduring truth; and cannot be palmed off for Homoeopathy. Doctors for money, mis-representing the true mission of the Physician, as given in section one of the *Organon*, are scandalizing a noble profession, and disgusting the laity. In religion, such characters are called hypocrites, in war, traitors; in politics and business, grafters; but in medicine they want to be called "scientific", and progressive.. Such double-dealing, imposition, and truthless teaching and practice is reaching its limit. The call is going forth, to return to fundamental principles and lead the on-coming students of medicine, and their future patients into honesty, frugality and truth. Your Conference stands for just such work. I am sure we do not fully appreciate the opportunity as the people to-day are more susceptible to education than ever before.

My good colleagues, my plea in this exhortation is for the true followers of Homoeopathy to get back to the people with the truth given us by Hahnemann. We all know that the moment the patient knows the kind of treatment he wants, and why, he has done forever with the fixers and the mixers who administer poison drugs in heroic doses. The modern drug store, commercialised as it is into vending proprietary nostrums and palliative mixtures, with the modern doctor as its agent, is nearly, if not fully, as a great foe to the human race as the gambling dens. The day of indiscriminate drug-ging is fast passing. The people, with a little help, readily see the folly and wickedness of using crude and poisonous drugs at anytime, or in any form. Cure and health are not promoted thereby, but sickness, disease, and chronic invalidism, commonly result. If every Homoeopathic Physician who knows the truth and is trying to practice consistently with such knowledge, would do his or her full share in educating the masses, the demand from the people for Homoeopathy, straight and true, would be irresistible, and the so-called "scientific" puddlers and muddlers in medicine would be out of business. I say soon; it might be ten or twenty-five years; even if it be fifty years, the second half of the twentieth century would show a far greater advancement for Homoeopathy, than is credited to the nineteenth century.

We all recognise and acknowledge this fundamental principle of democracy, that true reforms, in advancing civilization came from the people. Then why not give more time to the education of the people. So long as the people are willing to be faked, there will be a premium for fakers; but when the people know what is best for them, what they need, and demand a "square deal", they will get it, and not before.

This is an opportunity for a crusade, and I propose we begin immediately having this two-fold purpose in view, viz. (1) The exposure by publicity, of the so-called Homoeopathic doctor, who in his duplicity substitutes compound tablets, serum-therapy and palliative crude drugs for Homoeopathic treatment; (2) To sufficiently inform, and educate the masses regarding the principles and practice of genuine Homoeopathy, so that they can easily know a true Homoeopath and distinguish between him and the fraudulent mixer who now claims to represent Homoeopathy. The members of this Conference, and every true disciple of Hahnemann should promptly join such a crusade, and get into, and stay in, the missionary field for Homoeopathy.

Get back the truth, as Hahnemann gave it to the world, and pass it along to the people. The masses who heard the great Truth-giver gladly, will hear any truth-giver gladly, while the Scribes and Pharisees and the politicians in "scientific" medicine will "pass it up" as they always have.

In conclusion, I should like to stress the need to get back to the people with the Homoeopathy of Hahnemann, and give the lead to the world in the development and practice of pure Homoeopathy in accordance with the principles of the great Master.

Dr Harendra Nath Mukherjee stated thus in his message :

"Homoeopathy has lived and thrived in India by its own merit, by its service to the masses and has been responsible for the cure of many intricate cases. Our method of treat-

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

ment is simple and sure to cure if carefully and properly administered. We have won the hearts of our countrymen though we have failed to melt the hearts of the gods of our governments. We have failed to be properly recognised by the State but we stand honoured as we have been recognised by our countrymen."

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar then proposed that all the mofussil delegates do form themselves into the Subjects Committee along with the Madras members. The proposition was unanimously adopted.

Sri S. Thiagarajan then thanked the Hon'ble Minister M. S. Kannamwar and Dr. Wadia for their having come down from Bombay and given a lead to them.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

The Subjects Committee met at 1 p.m. under the presidency of Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar and discussed and adopted the resolutions to be placed before the conference.

OPEN CONFERENCE

The open conference resumed its sitting at 3-30 p.m. Dr. S. R. Wadia presiding. The resolutions as drafted by the Subjects committee were taken up one by one and duly proposed and seconded, were adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted :

RESOLUTIONS

1. Whereas this Conference considers it necessary that there should be a Central Organisation which could co-ordinate the activities of all Associations in South India and speak with an authoritative voice in relation to Homoeopathic training, registration and research, this Conference **RESOLVES** "that an organisation styled as **THE SOUTH INDIAN HOMOEOPATHIC CENTRAL ASSOCIATION** be established with headquarters at Madras."

This Conference requests the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, which has already done a good deal of work in the direction of the organization of a single association for South India by affiliating to itself all associations in the Madras State and some associations in other States to function as the South Indian Homoeopathic Central Association and change its name at its next annual general body meeting.

This Conference requests all the State Associations to affiliate themselves with the Central Association now formed.

2. This Conference nominates the following persons to be co-opted to the Executive Committee of the South Indian

Homoeopathic Central Association representing the State Associations of the four States concerned :

<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	:	1. Sri M. Gurraju. 2. Sri T. Seshachar, I.A.S.
<i>Mysore</i>	:	1. Sri A.R.A. Acharya. 2. Sri Joseph Zacharias (Mangalore).
<i>Kerala</i>	:	1. Sri S.K. Padiar (Ernakulam). 2. Sri M.R. Govinda Pillai (Trivandrum).
<i>Madras</i>	:	1. Sri N. Tirumurthy. 2. Sri T. Ramaswamy Chetty (Trichy).

3. This Conference requests the State Governments of Madras and Mysore to recognise Homoeopathy and enact suitable legislation constituting a Board of Homoeopathic Medicines, in each State, which will deal with questions of Education, Training, Registration and Research in Homoeopathy.

4. (a) This Conference requests the Govts. of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala to start immediately atleast one College to impart degree courses in Homoeopathy on the basis of syllabus prescribed by the Union Government, with a well-equipped hospital attached to each of the colleges.

(b) This Conference requests that the existing Colleges at Gudivada and Royal College at Ernakulam be recognised and upgraded as early as possible.

5. This Conference requests that representation be given in the Central Advisory Council in Homoeopathy to each of the States in South India.

6. This Conference considers that apart from the degree courses, there should be a diploma course for two years on the basis of the syllabus prescribed by the Madhya Pradesh Government with a view to train a large number of Homoeopaths needed so urgently for medical relief in the country.

7. This Conference considers that immediate action should be taken to put down the issue of bogus diplomas and degrees which really promote quakery in the system.

8. This Conference considers that the best method of acquiring knowledge in Homoeopathy is through institutional training alone.

9. (a) This Conference appeals to the Corporations and the Local Bodies in the States of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to start Homoeopathic dispensaries.

A TEA-PARTY

In honour of the visit of Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, the Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, a tea party was held at the Udipi Lunch Home. Mr. S. V. Rajiah, President of the Madurai Homoeopathic Association welcomed the gathering.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar appealed to the Homoeopaths to undertake research.

Dr. N. R. Ramakrishnan proposed a vote of thanks.

THE HAHNEMANN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Tirunelveli

Presiding over the 202nd Birthday celebrations conducted by the Tirunelveli District Homoeopathic Association, Dr. B. T. Pillai observed that Dr. Hahnemann was the first to exploit atomic energy for the wellbeing of the human being and the world should be grateful to him for all time for that. He added that the future of Homoeopathy with a fine philosophy behind it lay in its availability to the poor.

Delhi

Addressing a meeting held under the joint auspices of Homoeopathic Associations in Dehi to celebrate the anniversary of Dr. Hahnemann, Sri C. C. Biswas, the Union Law Minister expressed his sympathy with the homoeopathic profession in the country in its demand for greater recognition of the system by the government and stated that Homoeopathy was absolutely scientific. He wanted the Homoeopaths to make strong and united representations if their cause should succeed.

Inaugurating the celebrations, Sri K. C. Reddy, Minister for Production, said that in spite of controversies Homoeopathy had thrived and served people.

A demand was made at the meeting for a central council of Homoeopathic research with branches in every State and for the opening of a fully equipped institution with a hospital attached to it for providing training facilities to students of Homoeopathy.

Nagpur

Sri M. D. Sampaliwar, President of the Nagpur Pradesh Congress Committee, presided over the 202nd Hahnemann Day Celebrations and pleaded for tireless work on the part of Homoeopaths and a deep-rooted faith in the principles taught by the Master. The function was held under the auspices of the Progressive Homoeopathic and Biochemic Association (Vidharba Region), in the College Building near the Jumna Tank.

The speaker also warned Homoeopaths about the evil of their mixing other systems of treatment with Homoeopathy.

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Calcutta

A plea for unity was put in by Sri M. Das, presiding over the celebrations held under the auspices of the Dutta Homoeo Clinic, Syampur.

Patna

Inaugurating the Hahnemann Day under the auspices of the Patna District Homoeopathic Association at Dinapore Cantonment, Sri Bhagat pointed out that Homoeopathy was the only medical science suited for rural medical relief. Dr. Kohli who presided observed that dilution was done to reduce the mass dosage and potentisation to energise. Sri A.L. Varma explained the rule of potentisation.

Rajahmundry

At a public meeting held in Rajahmundry under the joint auspices of the East Godavari District Homoeopathic Association, Sri Chintaluri Homoeopathic Committee and the Andhra Homoeopathic Research Institute, Sri Pethul Veerabhadra Rao, Chairman, Rajahmundry Municipal Council, revealed that the Municipal Council had sent proposals to Government to be permitted to open a Homoeopathic Dispensary and was awaiting the permission of the Government to do so.

Drs. V. V. Ramana Sarma, P. Janardhana Rao, Venkata Bhatt, G. Gaurishanker, P. S. Krishnamurthy, and others spoke about the efficacy of Homoeopathy.

Meerut

The Homoeopathic Medical Association of Meerut celebrated the Hahnemann Day under the presidency of Dr. J. M. Chaudhuri, Member of the U.P. Homoeopathic Board of Medicine.

The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association

(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)

93, Venkatachalla Mudali St.,
Mylapore, Madras 4.
Dated 30th May, 1957.

NOTICE

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday the 16th June, 1957, at 4 p.m., at the premises of the Kesari High School, Mylapore, to consider the following matters :

- (1) Adoption of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee on the working of the Association from 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957 and the audited statement of Accounts.
- (2) Election of Office-bearers and members of the Committee.
- (3) To consider the alteration of the name of the Association into "The South Indian Homoeopathic Central Association" as per the resolution of the South Indian Homoeopathic Conference.
- (4) Such other matters as may be brought forward by members by notice given to the Honorary General Secretary on or before the 9th June 1957.

N. Venkatarama Ayyar
Hony. General Secretary.

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

Membership is open to lay men 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.

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BY THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

June 1957 2 9 JUL 1957



2821

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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THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Office-bearers for 1957-1958.

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Mr. Justice P. N. Ramasami, Judge, High Court, Madras.
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Sri. M. Anantanarayanan L.C.S., Director of legal studies, Madras.

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Dr. P. Seshagiri Rao

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THE Madras Homoeopathic Journal

(Published Monthly)

BY

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Vol. IV

June 1957

No. 6

Editorial Notes and Comments

The late Dr. N. M. Choudhuri, M. D.

We regret to record the death a few days ago of Dr. N. M. Choudhuri at Calcutta.

In his death, Homoeopathy has lost a very great practitioner.

Born of humble parents in East Bengal, he was educated first at Calcutta and then at Chicago in the United States of America. He got the M. D. degree there. He was a student of the late Dr. Allen. While at Chicago, he supplemented his means by manual work as a hawker. He married the daughter of Dr. Majumdar, a leading homoeopathic practitioner of Calcutta in those days. Working as his junior, he steadily built up a lucrative All-India practice. His services were requisitioned by great Zamindars and Rajas throughout India and he effected many a marvellous cure in complicated

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cases given up by all other doctors. He combined a great study of the Materia Medica with a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of Homoeopathy and had an intuitive mind so necessary for the selection of correct remedies. He was a true Homoeopath in every sense of the term.

Mr. Justice Somayya became attracted to him and introduced him in South India. Along with Mr. Justice Somayya and Col. Ramana Rao, he started the Madras Homoeopathic Medical College which, after a few years of existence, had unfortunately to be closed down owing to lack of support of the then Madras Government. He was also the Editor of the Madras Homoeopathic Journal for sometime. He presided over various Homoeopathic conference in Kerala, Mysore and Andhra. He was also connected with a number of committees on Homoeopathy for its advancement.

He was the founder of the Allen Medical College at Calcutta. He also inspired Dr. Gururaju in starting a College at Gudivada.

May his soul rest in peace!

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HOMOEOPATHY IS NOT AN ADDITION TO ALLOPATHY

BY

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

The large majority of Homoeopaths are probably unaware of the incalculable harm and great damage that has been done to Homoeopathy as a result of the Eclectics proclaiming it to be a specialized subject and an appendix to Allopathy. Wherever you may try to establish Homoeopathy, on correct lines by having separate Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, Hospitals, etc., the Allopaths never fail to make representations that it is not a system of medicine, but merely used as a supplement by a very few doctors. This statement of theirs is trotted out by quoting the various Eclectics who proclaim the same views. When half-baked Eclectics are allowed to propound such a stupendous falsehood, they are doing the greatest disservice not only to Homoeopathy, but to mankind as well. I have no hesitation in saying that the greatest hindrance to the spread and acceptance of Homoeopathy is due to the wrong definition given to Homoeopathic Physicians by these so-called Homoeopaths themselves, and to the selfish and commercialized propaganda put out by manufacturing chemists, Allopathic Doctors and Eclectics, of the so-called Wonder Drugs under numerous and varied trade names. All these agents, as you know, are more or less toxic, but produce minor superficial benefit that give them a sales talk to an uninformed public. Then when the evil accumulated effects that inevitably follow their continued use are manifested, they are dropped as being disappointing and a new and slightly different drug is put forth with extravagant claims of superiority over the preceding agents, to reap a golden harvest and sow the seeds of sickness and weaken vitality with an insidious and enervating drug disease. It is because of these Eclectics that we are unable to sufficiently interest the general public in the worth and superiority of Homoeopathic healing. They make the going difficult and we are faced with loss of influence before the world. This is not a happy picture, but we must face facts. Facts are stubborn things and will not fade away by wishful thinking. We will soon be extinguished if we do not organize to give

the world not only ideal and rational healing but an educated propaganda of knowledge pertaining to sickness, its cause and the advantages accruing to the world through Homoeopathic Medication. The dangers and afflictions inflicted on an uninformed world by empirical medicine of the present day should also be stressed. The public must also be informed that inspite of the so-called scientific medicine with its boastful claims of excellence in cures, there is an ever increasing death-rate in all lands from the dreaded cancer scourge, with kidney and heart diseases reaching first place as killers of humanity, while mental and nervous disorders, insanity, etc., are reaching alarming and constantly growing proportions. Palliative medicine only adds fuel to the fire to increase the destruction. Homoeopathy alone can cope with these terrors and overwhelming dangers to humanity, but we must find ways and means to bring these truths to the people of the world and institute a benign propaganda and campaign for rational medicine based on law against all selfish and irrational treatment of the sick. We must organize Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, Clinics and Hospitals everywhere, so that we can demonstrate the vast and more efficient results in cure. Of course we all know that Homoeopathy based on truth and law cannot perish but its growth and spread depends on each individual physician and his patients. Our predecessors, the pioneer Homoeopaths made great sacrifices and endured ridicule and persecution for the sake of the Homoeopathic healing art. No sacrifice or toil must be too much for us to endure in the interest of this great truth which means so much for us and posterity. As real Homoeopathy expands and grows the health of the race will improve and better types of humanity will develop.

A SYMPOSIUM ON HOMOEOPATHY

*A Discussion Broadcast by A.I.R. Bombay on 9-4-1957
at 10 p.m.*

"Well, since it is better to begin, do you think Dr. Wadia, you could say something about the origin of Homoeopathy."

"Oh, yes. The Homoeopathic system of medicine was founded by a German Physician Dr. Hahnemann, who was born 200 years back. He was disgusted with the methods and the results, of medical practice. You know treatment was both unscientific and crude. Patients were simply purged and bled to the utmost."

"You mean they died more of the treatment than the disease?"

"Yes, yes. That is unfortunate but true. So Hahnemann tried to seek a better method."

"How did he set about it?"

"Well. In those days the drug Cinchona was quite famous for curing malaria. So Dr. Hahnemann in order to know how it acts took some cinchona himself. And he was surprised to see he got fever and chill just like malaria. He tried some more drugs and was still more surprised to note that every drug produced in him, those very symptoms it was supposed to cure in the people. So he said to himself "it seems what a drug cures in the sick it causes in the healthy. And therefore what it causes it can cure. This is how he put forward this principle, "Let likes be treated by likes".

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

.DADAR - BOMBAY 28

"Oh, that is very interesting. It seems to be quite a new idea."

"Oh, no. It is not entirely new. The ancient Indian Physicians had already discovered it. Hahnemann merely confirmed and made it a rule."

"But Dr. Wadia, you did not explain, 'What is meant by Homoeopathy?'"

"That is quite easy, Dr. Sankaran. The word 'Homoeo' means similar and Pathos means 'suffering'. Homoeopathy is a treatment of diseases by similar drugs."

"That is very nice Dr. Wadia. But I have a doubt, which I think Dr. Desai will clear. If you were to prescribe a drug which is similar to the disease, don't you think the patient will become worse?"

"Yes. That is quite true. Hahnemann also found that although the patients improved later on by these medicines they became worse in the beginning."

"I wonder how he solved that one."

"Oh, that was easy. He cut down the dose."

"But that must have reduced the effect also."

"Oh, no, that is where you are wrong. Hahnemann found that when the dose was reduced the medicines seem to act better. So that he went on reducing the dose till he was giving very little medicine. Yet he seemed to get better effect."

"Oh, I see. Then what did he do when he came down to very small doses?"

"He went further. He mixed one part of the medicine with 99 parts of sugar or in case of a liquid with 99 parts of alcohol. He mixed it very well, gave it to the patients and found even better effects."

"You mean he was prescribing a hundredth grain of medicine?"

"Oh, no. He went further, he took one part of this dilution mixed again with 99 parts of sugar or alcohol and still got very good results. So much so these dilutions became known as 'Potencies'."

"This is very surprising. If I am right the second potency contains one by ten thousandth part, and the third potency one millionth part of the medicine. And you say even these minute doses act."

"Oh, well. We should not be surprised so soon. Homoeopath easily uses the 30th and 200th potency. And they say no available tests known to science are able to discover any medicine in these potencies. Yet they seem to act very well."

"I see. Because you dilute the medicine with so much sugar it makes them sweet."

"Yes. And harmless and economical too."

"This is all very interesting. But how do we know which drug is indicated in a particular disease. For example what are our drugs for pneumonia?"

"Oh, there is the catch. There is no drug for pneumonia. But there is a drug for every pneumonia patient."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that we have no specific. But we take down all the symptoms of the patients and select the similar drug."

"But you know all the symptoms of pneumonia."

"Yes. But every pneumonia patient differs from everyone else. Of course they all have fever, cough, rapid breathing etc. But the first patient is restless, the second is thirsty the third is irritable, the fourth is drowsy and so on. But we take into consideration all the symptoms also. We think that these symptoms represent the individual reaction of each patient."

"And then how do you select your drug?"

"That is not so easy. We administer drugs to a number of healthy people and record all the symptoms that it produces. From these records we select the drug whose symptoms are identical to the patient before us."

"I see. And how many drugs have you, whose effects are so recorded?"

"We have about 2,000 drugs. Hahnemann himself had thus proved 100 drugs."

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

Hametum Salbe (With Canula)

A Dr. W. Schwabe Patent

For cuts, bleeding, piles, etc.

"And do you experiment on animals also?"

"Oh, no. Because animals react in a different way than men and further animals cannot express their sufferings."

"And so you have no specific nor patent drugs?"

"No. We have no specific, patent drugs nor combinations. We prescribe only single drug, because the effects of single drugs are only recorded."

"And do you use injections?"

"No, the medicines seem to act well by mouth and there is no need for injections."

"And how do you deal with surgical cases?"

"Well Homoeopathy is purely a medical system and when we come across a frankly surgical case, we hand it over to the Surgeon. Of course even here Homoeopathic medicine before and after the operation can hasten recovery."

"Do you think Homoeopathy is more effective in any particular field?"

"It is quite effective in most disorders, the acute and the chronic ones. But it seems to be particularly very good in those chronic conditions in which other systems failed. As for example allergic conditions, skin disorders, mental disorders etc."

"Is there any research being done?"

"Oh, yes. Much research is being carried on. Research is also being done on the treatment of cancer in Switzerland and it is full of promise."

"This is all very interesting and intriguing. But I would like to know about the progress of Homoeopathy. Is it practised in many countries?"

"Yes, Yes. It is practised all over the world. There are Physicians and Hospitals in Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Brazil, Mexico and in many other countries. They say in 1953, in Moscow city alone five million prescriptions were dispensed."

"I see. What about England?"

"In England there is a faculty of Homoeopathy established by Parliament. There is a fine Homoeopathic Hospital attached to the National Health Service. There is Sir John Weir, a very fine Homoeopath, who is Physician to the Royal Family."

"What about Homoeopathy in India?"

"Oh, it is progressing very well in India. There are at least 25,000 registered practitioners. West Bengal alone has over 6,000. Bombay State has 2,000. There are several

Homoeopathic College and Hospitals. There is a Government Homoeopathic Hospital in Bombay, which is recognised as an All-India Centre for post-graduate education for Homoeopathy.

"What about the future of Homoeopathy in India?"

"It has a very bright future. The Central State Governments have allotted more than six crores for Homoeopathy and indigenous medicines, during the Second Five Year Plan. Homoeopathy seems to have a special appeal to the Indian mind."

"Thank you, very much, Dr. Wadia and Dr. Desai. We had a very nice discussion. Thank you once again."

Participants:

Dr. S. R. Wadia, M.B., B.S., D.F. HOM. (Lond.) Hon. Physician, Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Bombay.

Dr. C. C. Desai, M.B., B.S., D.M.S., D.F. HOM. (Lond.), Physician, Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Bombay.

Dr. P. Sankaran, L.I.M., D.F. HOM. (Lond.), Hon. Physician Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Bombay.

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INFLUENZA

BY

Sri. K. L. Narasimhamurthy (Madras)

Influenza is an acute infectious epidemic disease, characterized by a series of catarrhal manifestations affecting the *respiratory* and frequently the *digestive tract*. It has (1) *prostration*, (2) *pains in the bones and limbs*, (3) *severe nervous symptoms* and (4) *fever* (C. G. Raue). Dr. Nash writes: "What distinguishes influenza (which is really nothing more than a violent catarrhal fever) from other fevers of this class is the circumstance, that *influenza attacks the whole nervous system at once*, sometimes with *rheumatic pains in the limbs*, more, or less *lameness, fever and inflammatory symptoms* which may increase to a genuine acute bronchitis or pleuritis."

During the years 1888—90 and again 1918—19, thousands and tens of thousands died of this disease, both in the temperate climates and in the tropics. Dr. Carey writes, "La grippe (Influenza) appears periodically in epidemic form, sweeping like wild fire through the whole communities being followed in successive years by increasingly milder outbreaks." Er. C. G. RAUE writes, "It spreads rapidly in the local diffusions, advances comparatively slowly on a grand scale over countries and seas without being influenced by human intercourse or the direction of the wind; in other times it remains limited to narrow circuits, while at other times it appears simultaneously at different points of the earth's surface or attacks districts far removed from one another with inexplicable leaps."

The exciting cause is probably a specific micro-organism, perhaps the bacillus, described by Pfeiffer. Bacillus Pfeiffer is usually received in contact with another or through air. *The breeding place for them is the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract*. When excess of fibrin has arisen in the mucous membrane, its power of resistance has been weakened. Hence we must be careful to see that we do not get cold and that we keep the respiratory tract in a good condition.

Dr. C. G. Raue writes, "It usually commences with a chill or chilliness followed by fever of a remittent character, loss of appetite, headache, apathy and prostration and may be divided into *three forms*, the *catarrhal*, *gastric* and *nervous*, depending upon the organs which receive the brunt of the attack. Complications are frequent and apt to be severe,

Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Phthisis, Bronchitis, Gastritis, Neuralgia, Meningitis. Melancholia and acute Mania—all having been observed." Dr. Carey writes, "Its chief danger to the patient lies in its *after effects*. The sufferer from la grippe usually recovers very slowly and is apt to suffer from sequelae of various sorts. Tuberculosis, Heart and Kidney troubles often follow it; while *Pneumonia frequently fatal* may also result. Severe middle ear inflammation is a frequent complication in both children and adults."

The onset of la grippe is nearly *always sudden*, *Catarrhal form*, A sense of chilliness or severe rigor followed by severe aching pains in the back and legs is the first symptom with a feeling like a cold in the head, caused by congestion of the nasal mucous membrane. Severe pain in the forehead. The initial chill is quickly followed by fever, which may rapidly rise as high as 105 degrees although 103 is more ordinarily the maximum. Profuse sweating is common. In some of its symptoms. Influenza resembles *Intermittent fever* with its *cold, hot and sweating* stages. A sense of severe illness, mental depression and a feeling of great wretchedness is also present, making the patient believe himself much sicker than he really is. A pulmonary congestion resembling Pneumonia may be established, and this may develop into *true Pneumonia*, which *with heart failure* is the most frequent cause of death in la grippe epidemics.

Gastro-Intestinal: In many cases the chief symptoms are gastro-intestinal or nervous. Severe diarrhoea and vomiting frequently mark the onset of the gastro-intestinal form, with collapse and abdominal pain. In some cases the pain is entirely absent, while the stools are profuse and watery. There may be jaundice also, due to the extension of the gastric-intestinal catarrh to the common biliary duct.

CRATAGUTT

A German preparation
for

Myocardial defects and coronary insufficiency.

NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR-BOMBAY 28

Nervous form: In the severe form of la-grippe the symptoms present consist of profound nervous and mental depression or severe neuralgic pains. Mental disturbances are also common during the course of the disease.

Its diagnostic difference from a common epidemic catarrh lies in its marked march of progression and its independence of weather and season, while from a commencing Typhoid fever it differs by its persistent elevation of temperature and absence of enlargement of the spleen, the moderately frequent pulse, etc.

There is *prostration*, entirely disproportionate to the physical changes present, *Influenza being apparently a blood and nerve poisoner*. Influenza is not a very fatal disease, but as it modifies and complicates all other existing diseases, it is especially hard on the weak and also on the aged.

Constitutions marked psoric are more liable to take the infection of Influenza just as the same constitutions are more easily infected by the malarial poison. This was Hahnemann's remark in writing on Intermittent Fever.

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TREATMENT

Dr. Dorothy Shepherd, in her book "The magic of the minimum dose," writes, "There is no sickness, only sick people." Homoeopathy does not cure diseases, only diseased people. There is no cure for pneumonia, Influenza or malaria as such; only a cure for individual people, suffering from pneumonia may be, or Influenza or Malaria or any other disease. If we carefully ascertain, one patient exhibits one set of complaints and another patient another set. How can one medicine suit all? The following remedies are useful.

Eupatorium Perf: Dr. Nash writes, "*Deep seated, aching all over as if in the bones, especially severe in the back, wrists and ankles.* There is also severe bruised soreness (arnica) so that the patient is worse on motion (Bry) although he feels very restless (Rhus) even to the muscles of the eyes as expressed in the symptom "eye balls sore on turning them." Watery coryza often present, but may be absent, also nausea or vomiting and prostration." Dr. Dewey writes, "*Much soreness and aching in the entire body.* Hoarseness and cough, with great soreness of the larynx and upper respiratory tract. *Coryza with THIRST, drinking causes vomiting.* The cough is a very shattering one, hurts the head and chest. The patient holds his chest with the hands. The **BREAK BONE PAINS** are characteristic of the remedy. Acute bilious derangements and it is all the more indicated. Early stages." Dr. Farrington writes, "Aching all through the body-as if to the bones, which impels the sufferer to move, but no relief is obtained thereby. (Page 733). Eupatorium perf is very similar to *Causticum* in that it causes hoarseness in the morning. Both remedies are indicated in Influenza with aching all over the body, but *Eupatorium perf has more soreness than burning and rawness in the chest.*

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

Tonic Powder

For Debility, Loss of appetite, Rickets & Neurasthama

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Bryonia : Dr. Nash writes, "*Bryonia* stands midway between *Eupatorium perf* and *Gelsemium*. Like them, it is better when quiet and greatly aggravated on motion, the face turns pale on rising and he faints or is nauseated, and stitching pain in various parts are prominent. It must come in early into the case if there are stitching pains in the pleura. Aching pains in the pleura. Aching pains, intermixed with stitching pains." Dr. Dewey writes, "The trouble in *Bryonia* is largely bronchial and going down" Dr. Raue writes "Pain in all the limbs worse from motion, around the short ribs and in chest; affection of liver." Dry mouth, much thirst, drinks large quantity of water at a time, constipation, etc. "Pains and aches are alike in both *Eupatorium* and *Bryonia*. *Eupatorium* is restless and fidgety and finds some amelioration in movement, whereas *Bryonia* fears to move. Hot, dry skin or scanty perspiration only in *Eupatorium*, and *Bryonia* has profuse or easily provoked perspiration. *Bryonia* has more respiratory symptoms than *Eupatorium perf*." Dr. Younan.

Gelsemium; Dr. Dewey writes, "The remedy corresponds to the commencement of the trouble, when the patient is weak, tired and aches throughout the body. It removes speedily intense aching and muscular soreness. There is constant chilliness and the patient hugs the fire; the fever is less acute than that of *Aconite*, and the cough is hard and painful. There are paroxysms of sneezing with excoriating discharge, and great torpor and apathy. This remedy was useful in the great epidemic of 1918." Dr. Nash writes, "With this remedy, the general prostration is very marked; wants to be perfectly still and trembles from weakness with least exertion; even the hands tremble when lifting them up; the eyelids droop from weakness, It seems almost a semi-paralytic state. There is fever, but little or no thirst, the tongue trembles when protruding it. The sensorium is in accord with the general weakness; blunted, but little or no delirium Aching pains. Muscular pains or Myalgia." Dr. Raue writes that there is pain in the throat up to ear when swallowing, and cough.

Baptisia: Dr. Dewey writes, "The gastro-intestinal form of grippe may need this remedy, especially when there are present putrid diarrhoeic stools. Clarke of London considers this remedy the nearest specific for the disease. He prefers the 30th potency. Hughes also praised it, but he used it in the 1 X and 2 X dilutions."

Rhus Tox : "Influenza, with severe aching in all the bones, sneezing and coughing. The cough is worse in evenings and is caused by a tickling behind the upper part of the sternum. Especially useful in cases brought on by exposure to dampness. Much prostration and depression. The patient may have some symptoms which are suspicious as pointing towards typhoid fever, such as, burning, tongue (characteristic), stupor and delirium. Aching pains, nightly restlessness are Key note symptoms." Dr. Dewey. Dr. Farrington writes, "*Rhus Tox* produces a copious coryza with redness and oedema of the throat. It is indicated in influenza, with severe aching of the bones, sneezing and coughing. The cough is dry in character, and is worse in the evening until midnight and from uncovering of the body; cough from tickling behind the upper half of the sternum. Especially is *Rhus* indicated, when the trouble arises from the exposure to dampness."

Arsenium Album : "This remedy corresponds to the typical form of influenza. It covers more phases of grippe than perhaps any other remedy. Hughes believes that it will cut short an attack, especially when there is copious flow, prostration and paroxysmal coryza. Its periodicity makes it suitable to epidemics, and it suits the early symptoms when the affection is in the upper portion of the respiratory tract. The burning dryness and copious watery excoriating secretion and the involvement of the conjunctiva are unmistakable indications. Languor and prostration are prominent symptoms." Dr. Dewey. Dr. Raue writes that cough and all symptoms are worse after midnight. Great thirst, great restlessness and debility."

Antimonium Tart: Dr. Lilenthal writes, "Oppression of breathing relieved by expectoration; much fatiguing cough, most nights, shaking the whole chest and causing headache, most in forehead; constant irritation to cough, with brown expectoration of sero-albuminous fluid; bitter taste. Retching of phlegm, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite without much thirst; sensation of emptiness in the stomach."

Phosphorus: "Bronchial affection with dry cough, tightness of chest, worse before midnight; great debility." Dr. Raue. "Phosphorus may be indicated especially when the trouble moves toward the chest. It is a very useful remedy for the debility following la grippe, as it is usually of the pure nervous type. It is a great post-influenza

"tonic." Dr. Dewey. "It works well in persons who suffer from chronic loose stools and diarrhoea" Hah.

Belladonna: "Cerebral symptoms; drowsiness, starting in sleep, delirium when shutting the eyes; wants to sleep and cannot sleep. Severe headache; dryness in the mouth and throat; Spasmodic cough. Hot skin with inclination to perspire.

Nux Vomica; "Nux Vom. constipation; Rough and hollow cough, with mucous rales and thick expectoration; Violent headache: Vertigo, pains in loins, loss of appetite, nausea and desire to vomit. Sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious dreams; stitches and pain in chest as if raw" Dr. Lilienthal. "Fever heat with chilliness by slightest motion" Raue.

Biochemic remedies: Dr. Schuessler writes on page 100 of the last edition of his "Abridged Therapy Manual" as follows;

"Influenza; The remedy in influenza is *Natrum Sulphuricum*. (Look to the characteristics of this drug). The cases of influenza which I treated with *Natrum Sulp* showed no after-effects. The diseases left in cases where other physicians had treated influenza with other remedies were of such a nature that they were covered by the sphere of *Natrum Sulph*, therefore they could be cured with this remedy."

Dr. Carey writes, "*Ferrum phos*":— In the first or initial stage of *la grippe*, for the febrile symptoms, fever heat, pain etc., frequent doses.

***Kali Mur*:**—Secondary symptoms, sore throat, white coated tongue, rheumatic pains.

***Kali Sulph*:**—Evening aggravations—In alternation with *Ferrum phos*, to promote perspiration.

Natrum Sulph—Chief remedy to control the excess of intercellular fluids, especially when there are bilious symptoms present. Dark brown coated tongue, bitter taste or Vomiting of bitter, bilious fluids. (in alternation with *Ferrum phos* throughout the feverish stage).

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

German Homoeo Injections

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***Kali Phos* :—**If severe nervous symptoms are present.

***Natrum mur* :—**Sneezing, with watery discharges from eyes or nostrils."

If nervous symptoms predominate, *Ferrum Phos* and *Kali Phos* should be given in alternation with a dose of *Kali mur*. (as often as required) In the *gastro intestinal* form of this trouble, *Natrum Sulph* according to the symptoms present, should be alternated with *Ferrum Phos*, (as often as required).

During convalescence, the patient may be given *Kali Phos* and *Calcarea Phos* for their tonic effect.

CONTACT

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BY POST OR IN PERSON TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS

The Pakistan Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Practitioners Act 1957

[Extracts from the Act to regulate the qualifications and provide for the registration of Practitioners of Unani Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine]

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the qualifications and provide for the registration of practitioners of Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine:
It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

(1) This Act may be called the Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Practitioner's Act, 1956.

(2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) "approved" means approved by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Board;

(b) "Board" means the Board of Unani and Ayurvedic systems of Medicine, or, the Board of Homoeopathic System of medicine; as the case may be, established under section 3;

(c) "Homoeopathy" means the Homoeopathic System of Medicine, and "Homoeopath" means a practitioner of Homoeopathy;

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules or regulations made under this Act;

(e) "President" means the President of the Board;

(f) "recognised" means recognised by the Central Government for the purposes of this Act;

(g) "register" means a register of practitioners of the Unani or Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic System of Medicine maintained under this Act;

(h) "registered practitioner" means a practitioner whose name is for the time being entered in a register;

(i) "registrar" means the Registrar of the Board.

PART II

Constitution and Functions of Boards

5. Composition of the Board of Homoeopathy:—

(1) The Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) three members of whom two shall be Homoeopaths to be nominated by the Central Government;

(b) six practitioners of Homoeopathy consisting of three from each of the two Provinces to be nominated by the Central Government after consulting the Provincial Government concerned;

(c) eight members consisting of four from each of the two provinces to be elected by the registered practitioners of Homoeopathy in the Province concerned from amongst themselves;

(d) two members consisting of one from each of the two Provinces, to be elected by the teachers of all the recognised teaching institutions of Homoeopathy in the Province concerned from among themselves.

CHAPTER II

TEACHING INSTITUTIONS AND EXAMINATIONS

16. Recognition of Institutions.

(1) Any institution imparting or desiring to impart instruction in the Unani, Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic System of Medicine may apply for recognition under this Act.

(2) An application for recognition shall be addressed to the Registrar of the Board concerned and shall contain full information in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the constitution and personnel of the managing body of the institution;

(b) subjects and courses in which it imparts or proposes to impart instructions;

(c) the equipment possessed by the institution and the number of students for whom accommodation and other provision has been or is proposed to be made;

(d) the strength and particulars of its staff, their salaries, qualifications and the research work to their credit;

(e) the fees levied or proposed to be levied and the financial provision made for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment and for the continued maintenance and efficient working of the institution.

19. Duration of Courses:—

(2) The duration of diploma course in recognized institutions of Homoeopathy shall be four years and the course shall include the subjects prescribed by regulations.

20. Qualifications for admission to institutions.

The minimum qualifications required for admission to recognised institutions shall be Matriculation or equivalent examination of a recognized University or an education Board.

21. Qualifying examinations.

(1) A qualifying examination shall be held at least once in every year for the purpose of granting a diploma conferring the right of registration under this Act.

(2) The examination shall be held on the subjects prescribed by regulations and the right of appearing at the examination shall be restricted to candidates who have undergone a course of study in such subjects in the prescribed manner at a recognized institution.

(3) The examination shall be held under the control of an examining body to be appointed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Board.

CHAPTER III**REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS****22. Registration how made.**

(1) The Central Government shall by notification in the official Gazette appoint a date on or before which applications for registration under sub-section (2) of section 25, or for entry in the list under section 26 shall be made to the Board.

(2) Applications under sub-section (1) of section 25 shall be received annually after the results of the examination held under section 21 are declared.

(3) Applications for registration under this Act shall be made in such form and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules.

(4) The Board shall examine the applications received under this section and after making such enquiries as it thinks fit regarding the qualifications and the length and nature of practice of the applicants and their professional efficiency direct the entry of the names to be made in the register in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

25. Registration of Homoeopathic practitioners.

(1) Every person who passes the qualifying examination in Homoeopathy from a recognized institution or is a registered Medical practitioner of the Western Medical Science as defined in section 2 of the Medical Degrees Act, 1916 and had taken to the practice of Homeopathy may apply under section 22.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1):—

(i) Homoeopathic practitioner who holds qualifications from any approved institution of Homoeopathy;

(ii) any person who, within a period of one year from the date on which the Board is established under section 3, proves to the satisfaction of the Board that he has not less than seven years' practice to his credit as a whole time Homoeopath and has the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of Homoeopathy; and

(iii) any person who, within a period of one year from the date on which the Board is established under section 3, proves to the satisfaction of the Board that he has not less than 10 years' part-time practice as a Homoeopath to his credit and has the requisite knowledge and skill, may apply under section 22.

Provided that no person registered under this section shall be entitled to practice in Surgery.

(3) The Board may determine whether a person does not possess the requisite knowledge and skill by holding a test or examination or by such other means as it deems fit.

26. Listing of Homoeopathic practitioners.

(1) The Registrar shall prepare a list of persons who were engaged in the practice of Homoeopathy on or before the first day of January, 1954 in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) Every person who proves to the satisfaction of the Board that he was in regular practice of Homoeopathy in Pakistan on or before the first day of January, 1954 and passes, within a period of three years from the date on which the Board is established under section 3, an approved test in the theory and practice of Homoeopathy shall on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by rules be entitled to have his name entered in the list mentioned in sub-section (1).

CHAPTER IV

POWERS AND DUTIES OF REGISTRAR

29. Maintenance of registers, etc.

(1) Subject to any general or special orders of the Board it shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep the registers and the list prepared under section 26, to attend the meetings of the Board.

(2) The register and the list shall contain the name, residence and qualifications of every practitioner registered or listed under this Act and the dates on which the qualifications were acquired.

30. Publication of list.

(1) The Registrar shall, in every second year, on or before a date to be fixed by the Board, cause to be published a correct list of the names and qualifications of all practitioners for the time being entered in the register and the date when such qualifications were acquired.

(2) It shall be presumed that any person entered in such list or lists is a registered practitioner and that any person not so entered is not a registered practitioner.

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K. KRISHNA RAO, Proprietor.

PART III

General Provisions

CHAPTER I

RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF
REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS

31. Intimation of change of address.

Every registered practitioner shall inform the Registrar of any change in his permanent address.

32. Privileges of registered practitioners.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, every practitioner registered under section 25 shall be entitled

(c) to hold any appointment as physician or medical officer in any Unani, Ayurvedic or as the case may be, Homoeopathic dispensary, hospital if such dispensary, hospital, infirmary, or lying-in hospital, is supported by or receives a grant from Government or any local authority and treats patients according to the relevant system of Medicine, or in any public establishment, body or institution practising such system;

(d) to vote for election of members to the Board;

(e) to claim fees through courts.

(2) No practitioner registered under section 25 shall stock, use or sell any drugs or medicines except such as are included in the Unani, Ayurvedic, or, as the case may be, Homoeopathic Pharmacopea approved by the Board.

33. Privileges of listed Homoeopaths.

(1) A practitioner listed under section 26 shall be entitled to the privileges specified in clauses (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of section 32.

(2) No practitioner listed under section 26 shall stock, use or sell any drugs or medicines except such as are included in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopea approved by the Board.

34. Exemption from serving on inquest, etc.

Notwithstanding anything in any law for the time being in force, every registered practitioner shall be exempt from serving on any inquest as juror or assessor under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

CHAPTER II

RULES AND REGULATIONS

35. Power to make rules.

(1) The Central Government may after consulting the Board by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for the following matters, namely:—

(a) the time and place at which and the manner in which elections shall be held;

(b) the manner in which vacancies shall be filled;

(c) the form of the list and registers and the particulars to be entered therein;

(d) fees chargeable for the registration, alteration in the register regarding additional qualifications and alteration of other entries in the register;

(e) the purposes for which the fees received by the Board shall be applied.

36. Power to make regulations.

The Board may, with the previous approval in writing of the Central Government, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act or the rules made thereunder for the following matters, namely:—

(a) courses of study for training and qualifying examinations;

(b) languages in which examinations shall be conducted and instruction given;

(c) admission of students to recognised institutions;

(d) the conditions under which candidates shall be admitted to different courses and to the qualifying and other examinations;

(e) the conditions of appointment of examiners and the conduct of examinations;

(f) the conditions for the recognition of teachers in recognised institutions;

(g) the requirements for the recognition of teaching institutions;

(h) the time and place at which the Board shall hold its meetings;

(i) such other matters as may be necessary for the exercise of powers and performance of functions to be exercised or performed by the Board under this Act and the rules made thereunder.

CHAPTER III

DISSOLUTION OF BOARD

37. Dissolution of Board

If at any time it appears to the Central Government that the Board has failed to exercise or has exceeded or abused any of the powers conferred upon it by or under this Act, the Central Government may, if it considers such failure, excess or abuse to be of serious character, notify the particulars thereof to the Board; and if the Board fails to remedy such default, excess or abuse, within such time as may be fixed in this behalf, the Central Government may dissolve the Board and cause all or any of the powers and duties of the Board to be exercised and performed by such person and for such period, not exceeding one year, as it may think fit.

CHAPTER IV

38. Offences, Penalty and Procedure.

3. Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 52 or of sub-section (2) of section 33 shall be on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

39. Colourable imitation of degrees.

(1) No person other than a body or institution authorised under this Act shall confer, grant or issue or hold out as entitled to confer, grant or issue a degree, diploma or licence which purports to entitle the holder to practise the Unani, Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic System of Medicine, or which is identical with or is a colourable imitation of any degree, diploma or licence granted by a body or institution so authorised.

40. Prohibition against use of title, description, etc.

(1) No person shall add to his name title or description any letters or abbreviations which imply or are calculated to lead to the belief that he holds a degree, diploma, licence

or certificate as his qualification to practise the Unani, Ayurvedic as Homoeopathic System of Medicine, unless he holds such degree, diploma, licence or certificate and such degree, diploma, or certificate—:

(i) is recognised by any law for the time being in force in Pakistan or in any part thereof; or

(ii) has been conferred, granted or issued by a body or institution authorised under this Act in this behalf; or

(iii) has been conferred, granted or issued by an authority empowered as recognised as competent by the Central Government or the Provincial Government to confer, grant or issue such degree, diploma, licence or certificate.

(2) No person practising the Homoeopathic System of Medicine shall describe himself as a Doctor unless he at the same time clearly indicates that he is practising as a Homoeopath.

SNAKE-VENOMS

by Dr. Diwan Jai Chand (Delhi)

Recently the interest of the public has been excited in the snakes and their venoms because of the repeated references to them in the press. The occasion for such references has been provided by the so-called discovery of some hakims (physicians practising the Greek system of medicine) who declare to have cured tuberculosis by administering to the patients the juice of the sugar-cane, grown in the soil manured with dead snakes. The practice bids fair to become as popular as was that of drinking the fermented fluid contents of the earthenware pots in which the so-called "magic bread" had doubled itself within a fortnight. This latter craze appears to have exhausted itself because one seldom hears of it now. We have not the slightest doubt that the latest craze shall share the same fate as the other, that is, it shall have a short spell of popularity, after which the patient world will forget it because of the disillusionment which follows the use of such remedies. The particular variety of sugar-cane, required by the immense number of tubercular patients in this country, is grown now in the United Provinces of India and in the Bhopal State, whence it is exported to other places.

About five years ago, the allopathic medical world was startled by the *discovery*, reported in their journals, of some snake-venom having been found serviceable in cases of persistent haemorrhage due to non-coagulability of blood. What a belated discovery! It is a pity that Allopathy is often fifty to one hundred years behind with its discoveries. Homoeopaths were using the snake-venoms more than a century ago, and have used them since, saving thousands of lives. Not only that but they know how to differentiate between their different uses, and also how to employ them not only effectively but with precision and perfect safety. Each of the seven snake-venoms, potentised as taught by Hahnemann is curative of the conditions which it can cause and no other.

The snake-venoms resemble one another in their action on the body: they kill by their effect on the nervous mechanism of the heart. But if death is delayed or avoided through insufficiency of the dose other effects manifest themselves. There is a local action on the blood, generally leading to lowered coagulability and destruction of red blood cells, with extravasations of blood under the skin. These two marked effects on the heart and on the blood are both shown by all the snake-venoms used homoeopathically, but in varying degrees with different venoms. Thus *Naja* affects the heart exceedingly and the blood but little, while *Crotalus* causes marked effects on the blood and less on the heart, at any rate in the human subject. *Lachesis* acts intensely on both the heart and the blood, and is therefore the most used and most valuable of them all.

VISCERATYLE

All kinds of Bloodpressures

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

There are three very characteristic *general* symptoms (as distinguished from local ones) that belong to all the snake-venoms more or less (and all in a high degree to *Lachesis*):

1. Aggravation of all distressing symptoms after sleep.
2. Very marked sensitiveness of the body surface with intolerance to touch and especially to the slightest degree of constriction.

3. Relief of distressing symptoms from the onset of a discharge; e.g., headache is relieved when a nasal catarrh begins; uterine pains are relieved as soon as menses appear.

The snake venoms, with their rapid action and their use in the most desperate conditions, have been the indispensable sheet-anchors of homoeopathic physicians, for more or less a century now, particularly in the various types of haemorrhages.

Lachesis, the surukuku snake of South America, was proved more than 110 years ago, by Hering upon himself and others, and has been used by homoeopaths ever since its introduction into the homoeopathic *Materia Medica*, in 1837, with marked success, not only for controlling haemorrhage but for a multitude of other conditions because of its pathogenesis. Its haemorrhages are typical dark and usually do not clot. In rare cases, the blood will dry up or clot, and then it looks like charred straw, or becomes black. Ulcers and slight wounds bleed profusely; the affected parts have purplish discoloration. There is copious and prolonged uterine haemorrhage, in menstruation. Vomits blackish blood. Haemorrhage from bowels in typhoid. Skin and mucous membranes look purplish in patches. There is intolerance or extreme sensitiveness to touch especially on throat and abdomen. The typical *Lachesis* patient is suspicious (especially in regard to poison), loquacious, jealous and purple; he is afraid to sleep because he wakes up with aggravation of all his sufferings. Worse by warmth; worse in a warm room; worse by warm bath. Better from discharges; uterine pains are relieved by flow of blood from vagina. Some of its clinical uses are described in the article headed "Unpublished Writings of Constantine Hering".

The action of *Lachesis* is marked by lowered coagulability with liability to subcutaneous haemorrhages; great destruction of red blood cells which may give rise to (haematogenous) jaundice, which is a very marked symptom of *Crotalus*. The power of resistance to septic invasions is lowered, and therefore unhealthy ulcers develop, wounds are

slow to heal, inflammations readily suppurate and signs of septicaemia appear. Veins and venules are markedly engorged, resulting in blueness and lividity of the skin. *Lachesis* predominantly affects the left side of the body, yet it shows a definite relation to the region of the appendix vermiformis, and often saves life where abscess develops in the appendix even when peritonitis has set in, and the patient to all outward appearance, is doomed.

Crotalus horridus, the North American rattle-snake, also proved and in use by homoeopaths, for more than 100 years, is perhaps the greatest of haemorrhagic remedies. Blood is dark, fluid, degraded; uncoagulable bleedings from all orifices of the body, eyes, nose, mouth, urethra, vagina, rectum, even blood sweat. Bleeding from every organ and tissue of the body, even to skin and nails. It is almost specific in Blackwater fever, the greatly dreaded disease where there is no time to lose. It is indicated in the very lowest, the most putrid type of diseases, coming on with unusual rapidity. Low types of diphtheria that ooze blood from mouth and nose; diphtheria with putridity. The patient is besotted, benumbed, and semi-conscious, with relaxation of the blood-vessels, and breaking down of the blood. *Crotalus horridus* has also a special action on the liver; its discolorations are rather yellow than purple; yellowness, with black and blue spots. Jaundice; jaundice with haemorrhages, malignant jaundice. Violent congestion to head, with bleeding nose. Like *Lachesis*, the patient sleeps into aggravation, that is, he wakes up with all his symptoms aggravated.

Nash saved the life of an old man of broken-down constitution, suffering from haemorrhage of the nose, where none of the remedies usually applied did the least good.

Crotalus c. scavella, the Brazilian rattle-snake, distinguished by the violence of its fantastic mental derangements. Fancies that eyes are falling out. Thoughts and dreams of death. Brain feels compressed. Cutting sensation all round eyeball as if it was being taken out with a pen-knife. Epistaxis of bright blood or of bloody serum. Dreams of corpses and ghosts.

Bothrops lanceolatus, the Fer-de-lance snake of Martinique, is still another haemorrhagic remedy. The blood is fluid and black; there is tendency to gangrene of soft parts, and necrosis of bone; horrible "dissecting gangrene." There is intolerable pain in the right big toe—from bite in thumb. One of the characteristic symptoms is

day-blindness (*Belladonna* has night-blindness). Its pneumonic and paralytic symptoms and manifestation are noteworthy. Hemiplegia, with aphasia; inability to articulate, without any affection of the tongue. Intense haematemesis; black vomit. Malignant erysipelas. Skin is swelling difficult, even of liquids. Dr. Boyd considers this remedy suitable in symptoms connected with thrombosis.

Vipera, the only English poisonous snake, is comparatively mild in its venomous effects. It is a great remedy for nose-bleed, even in case of life-long standing. It is also of service in varices and phlebitis where there is fulness, pain and bursting sensation if the affected limb is allowed to hang down. Boils and carbuncles, with bursting sensation, relieved by elevating the affected part. It produces a perfect picture of Landry's ascending paralysis, with exaggerated reflexes and paraplegia of the lower extremities extending upwards. *Vipera* has a chronic and periodic action; the symptoms return annually for years.

Cenchris contortrix, the copperhead snake, has alternating moods, loss of memory and dreamy absent-mindedness. Dreams are very horrible and so vivid that they can not be shaken off during waking hours. Empty swallowing is difficult, but swallowing of liquids and solids is easy. *Lachesis* can swallow solids but not liquids. Lascivious dreams; increased sexual desire in both sexes. Profuse menstrual flow, the discharge being pale red, with dark clots. Pain in right ovary (*Lachesis* left ovary). Sensation as if the whole body were enlarged to bursting, more so in the region of the heart.

Elaps Corallinus, the coral viper, is yet another haemorrhagic remedy, with black, often fluid blood. Stools consist of black, frothy blood. The patient feels cold, has icy cold feet. Fruits and cold drinks lie like ice on stomach and cause a cold feeling in the chest. Fluids roll audibly into stomach. Patients suffering from chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh, with greenish crusts and subjective disagreeable odour, are almost invariably benefited by this remedy. Patient is very sensitive to cold, draught of wind, and wet weather, and has perfect horror of rain. Ear, nose and throat symptoms are very important. Black and hard ear-wax; sudden deafness at night, with roaring and cracking in ears; intolerable itching in ears. Spasmodic contraction of oesophagus; arresting the passage of food, even of fluids,

which, after a short interval, fall heavily into stomach. Patient often dreams of dead persons.

Naja tripudians, the cobra snake, was proved by Russel and Stokes in 1853, and has been used by homoeopaths ever since, for its characteristic action on nerves and heart. It will often restore a heart damaged by acute inflammation and give prompt relief in sufferings of chronic hypertrophy and valvular lesions of heart. "Most acute pain and sense of oppression at the chest, as though a hot iron had been run in and a hundredweight put on the top of it" is a characteristic symptom, and has led to the cure of numerous cases of angina pectoris. Another characteristic symptom is "grasping at throat" with the sensation of swelling or "choking". Hering says that nervous phenomena predominate in *Naja* over other serpent-poisons; that it acts primarily on the nervous system, especially on the respiratory nerves, pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal. This last gives the characteristic "choking" sensation. *Naja* produces a typical bulbar paralysis. Spasmodic stricture of oesophagus making swallowing difficult or impossible. A number of apparently hopeless cases of cholera, in the collapse stage of cholera, with pulselessness and difficulty of breathing, have been saved by this medicine. It has also proved very effective in many cases of hay-fever and autumnal catarrh, the symptoms being the flow of water from nose for a few minutes, followed by intense sneezing, which relieves the breathing. The characteristic left to right direction of *Lachesis* does not appear in the *Naja* provings; but *Naja* has, however, aggravation at night; patient awakens gasping, surface of skin blue.

It is rather strange that *Naja*, though it has been well "proved" on more than forty persons, should not have attained anything approaching the place of importance occupied by *Lachesis*. Nash considers it to be due to the fact that many of the provings of *Lachesis* were made with the 30th potency, whilst those of *Naja* were with low potencies. However, I would advise close study and frequent use of *Naja*, which will repay the student and the practitioner of their labours.

Dr. H. A. Roberts of Derby, Conn., U.S.A., in a paper "The Characteristics of individual Animals in Life and in the Remedies," writes of snakes whose venoms, in potentised form, are used in homoeopathy:

"We know less of the personal habits of the snakes than of some of the other animals from which we derive remedies. However, it is characteristic of all the snake venoms that in the provings there is the excessive sensitiveness to touch. The snake is an antagonist of every living creature; he avoids all contacts with other creatures, except for food when his is the offensive attitude. The snake does not coil to strike at haphazard, there is a regularity to this posture in many snakes. The provings of the remedies prepared from the snake venoms invariably develop in the direction of the symptoms, the same direction as the snake takes in coiling. For instance, the *Lachesis* always coils from left to right; *Lachesis* symptoms, in the provings, start on the left side and move towards the right, with the aggravation usually on the left.

"*Elap corallinus*, the little coral snake, has its natural habitat in the hot sands near the equator. One of the most characteristic symptoms of the *Elaps* provings is the marked aggravation from rain or the approach of rain; rain seems to create a feeling of horror in the provers. The aggravation from rain or its approach in *Elaps* out-generals this symptom in *Rhus tox*.

"On the other hand, *Cenchrus contortrix*, the copper-head, has its habitat in regions with much tree growth, notably in the hilly region of New York and New England. Provings of this remedy have brought out the symptom of an intense longing for the woods.

"From ancient times the hand of man has been turned against the snake; almost every living animal hates and fears the reptile. It is characteristic of the snake venoms, in their provings, that there is always the element of fear—the fear of enemies, suspicion. *Lachesis* fears someone is behind her, and dreads sitting so that someone might injure her in the back; she cannot endure having her back towards anyone else in the room. *Crotalus horridus*, the rattle-snake, imagines himself surrounded by enemies. *Elaps* has a fear of being alone, but does not wish to be spoken to. *Cenchrus* has such a nervous apprehension that it causes the patient to tremble and the teeth to chatter, with the belief that his enemies are plotting against him."

Reprinted from *Health and Homoeopathy*

The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association Annual Meeting

Proceedings of the 20th Annual General Body meeting held on 16 6 1957 at 4 P. M. at the Kesari High School, Mylapore, Madras :

In the unavoidable absence of Sri. P. Satyanarayana Rao, President, and the Vice Presidents, Mr. P. Sharfuddin was voted to the chair.

The annual report and audited statement of accounts presented by Sri. N. Venkatarama Ayyar and seconded by Sri M. S. Ramasami Ayyar were adopted unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar and seconded by Sri N. Tirumurthy, Sri M. Patanjali Sastriar was unanimously elected as the President.

The following were unanimously elected Vice Presidents:—

1. Sri P. Satyanarayana Rao
2. Mr Justice P. N. Ramasami
3. Sri P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, I.C.S.
4. Sri M. Ananthanarayanan I.C.S.
5. Col. K. V. Ramana Rao, I.M.S. (Retired)
6. Sri. K. Krishnasami Ayyangar
7. Sri P. Sharfuddin

Proposed by Sri N. Tirumurthy and seconded by Sri M. S. Ramasami Ayyar, Sri. N. Venkatarama Ayyar was unanimously elected Honorary General Secretary.

Proposed by Sri M. S. Ramasami Ayyar and seconded by Mr. N. Tirumurthy, Dr. Shanker Rao, P. Koppikar and Dr. P. Seshagiri Rao were elected unanimously as Joint Secretaries

Sri K. M. Subramaniam was unanimously elected Treasurer.

The following were elected as members of the Executive Committee:

1. Sri K. L. Narasimhamurthi
2. Dr. R. Ramasami
3. Sri A. Venkataramanan (Karur)
4. Sri M. S. Ramasami Ayyar
5. Sri S. Vaideeswara Ayyar
6. Sri G. Vaidyanatha Ayyar
7. Mrs. P. Ramakrishna Ayyar
8. Sri T. V. Srinivasa Rao
9. Sri T. T. Pillai

10. Dr. K. V. Pillai
11. Dr. Joseph Zacharias (Mangalore)
12. Dr. S. K. Padiar (Ernakulam)
13. Sri N. Tirumurthy
14. Sri T. Ramasami Chetty (Thichy)
15. Sri P. R. Subramaniam

Resolved to request each of the affiliated Associations to nominate a representative on the Executive Committee and report by 31 7 1957.

Resolutions

1. Resolved unanimously that while the Association is willing to function as the Central Association for South India as per the resolution of the South Indian Conference, it considers that it is inexpedient at present to change its name.

2. Resolved to request the Andhra Government to recognise the diplomas granted by the Madras Homoeopathic college for purposes of registration as the students of the colleges were transferred to Gudiwada.

3. Resolved to request the Madras State Government to recognise Homoeopathy by suitable legislation and open immediately a College for Homoeopathy at Madras to afford institutional training in Homoeopathy.

4. Resolved to request the Madras State Government and the Andhra State Government to recognise the certificates granted by the Association after a two-year course.

(Sd) P. Sharfuddin,

Chairman

16 6 1957.

Annual report of the working of the Association from 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957

The Executive Committee have great pleasure in presenting the following report on the working of the Association from the 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957.

During the period under report the Association lost two of its valued members viz., Dr. N. C. Kesava Rao Nayudu and Sri A. R. Venkataraman. The former was one of the oldest members of the Association and rendered

yeoman service to Homoeopathy by running a free dispensary at his own cost for 40 years. The latter was a student of our free course and then started a study centre in Mylapore and though it was not put on an institutional basis and was a proprietorial concern, he was doing service to Homoeopathy. We offer our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

Membership: There were 56 admissions during the period under report of individual members; and two associations viz., the Erode Homoeopathic Medical Association and the Madurai District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Association affiliated themselves during the period under report. We hope the few other associations which have not yet affiliated will do so early.

Meetings: The Executive Committee met eight times during the period and dealt with matters relating to the administration of the association.

The General Body met once at the annual meeting and adopted the annual report and the audited statement of accounts and elected the office bearers and the Executive Committee. It also approved of the draft amendments to the rules.

Dr. Hahnemann Birthday celebration: The 201st Birthday of Dr. Hahnemann was celebrated on the 15th April 1956 at the Kesari High School, Mylapore, under the presidency of Sri P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, I.C.S., Col. K. V. Ramana Rao narrated how he became a convert to Homoeopathy. Dr. Shanker Rao, P. Koppikar, Sri K. L. Narasimhamurthy and Sri S. Thiagarajan paid tributes to the Master.

Free Homoeopathic Dispensary: The free dispensary run by the Association has been functioning quite satisfactorily. The total number of patients treated between the 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957 was 4200. Dr. Mrs. Indira who was in charge of the dispensary for over ten years had to leave on 1 12 1956 owing to domestic inconvenience. Her resignation was accepted with great regret by the Committee which placed on record her valuable services to the association. The dispensary was then being run by Mrs P. Ramakrishna Ayyar and Sri K. L. Narasimhamurthy and is now being looked after by Mr T. T. Pillai. The hours of work have been changed to between 6 and 8 P. M. We are indebted to these honorary workers for the services rendered by them to the Association.

Free treatment for slum dwellers : A campaign of medical relief for slum dwellers in the city started by the Association was inaugurated on the 16th September 1956 by the then Mayor of Madras Sri V. R. Ramanatha Ayyar. The mission is now carried in four centres, namely, Kodambakkam, Mylapore, Triplicane and Saidapet and to the honorary workers-in-charge of these centres we cannot be sufficiently grateful. A large number of patients turn up at every centre. This scheme helps to popularise Homoeopathy amongst the people. There is room for opening centres in every division and the only reason is want of workers. We hope people fired with a spirit of enthusiasm in the cause of affording relief to the sick and the suffering will join the mission.

Corporation Dispensaries : Sri V. R. Ramanatha Ayyar, Mayor, made the announcement on 15 10 1956 that the Corporation would open some Homoeopathic dispensaries in the City to start with. There was a conference of Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, the Hony General Secretary, the Mayor, the Commissioner and the Health Officer but nothing has come out so far. It is hoped that the Corporation authorities would implement early the wise move of Sri V. R. Ramanatha Ayyar.

The Two year course in Homoeopathy : The two years course started on 26 10 1955 by the Association will come to a close this October. We hope that it would be possible for us to start another. We have requested the Andhra & Madras Governments to recognise the course and we hope that ere long the Madras Government itself would start a training institution in Madras. We are indebted to the Kesari High School authorities for having allowed us to have our lectures there. We are also grateful to the lecturers for their co-operation.

Journal : We are glad to report that the Journal is fast becoming popular. We are trying to maintain a high standard in get up and quality and these can be done only by the co-operation of all concerned. We are glad to report that the Government of India have placed the journal in their subscription list. We appeal to Homoeopaths to co-operate in making the journal more strong.

Library : We have added some books to the library. We appeal to those who have books but do not find any use for them to donate them to the library and to the others to donate liberally. Publishers are requested to donate a copy of

their publication to the library. They will have the advantage of the publication being reviewed in the journal also.

Meetings : The President Mr. P. Satyanarayana Rao and the Secretary of the Association Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar addressed the All Karnataka Homoeopathic Medical Association at Bangalore on 29th July and put in a powerful plea for the starting of a central organisation for South India and a College for South India with a well equipped hospital attached to it. They also visited Kolar and addressed the members of the District Homoeopathic Association there. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hony. General Secretary addressed the members of the Malabar District Homoeopathic Association, Kozhikode on the 28th October and the members of the Tanjore District Homoeopathic Association on the 17th November 1956. Sri T. E. Venkatachari of Aravankadu addressed the Association on the 19th January, Dr. K. G. Saxena (Homoeopathic Physician to the President of India) on the 3rd February under the presidency of Sri M. Patanjali Sastri and Dr. N. Chandran of Calcutta on the 17th February 1927 and Mr. M. R. Duraisami Ayyangar of Salem on the 17th March and Mr. Kanakagiri of Bombay. We are indebted to these gentlemen. Sri S. Thiagaraja Ayyar, one of the members of the Executive did propaganda for the journal and the Association wherever he visited. He addressed the Cochin Association and the Nagpur College Students. Similarly, Sri M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar visited the Melur Association during his visit to Madura and offered valuable suggestions to them in their working. These visits have served to rouse the mofussil Associations to greater activity. We are thankful to these members.

Telephone Advisory Committee, Madras : The Union Government have nominated our Honorary General Secretary Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar to be a member of the Telephone Advisory Committee to represent non-allopathic interests on the committee. We are glad to note that the non-allopathic associations unanimously honoured our association by choosing our general secretary to represent them.

Audit : The audited statement of accounts is appended to the report. Our grateful thanks are due to the auditors for having done the audit for a nominal remuneration. (will be printed separately and circulated to members.)

Conclusions : The Association has been functioning as a central body. Most of the mofussil district associations

in the Madras State have affiliated themselves with the association. We have no doubt that the few others will come in soon. Some of the other state associations also have affiliated. There has been a suggestion that this association should function as the central body for South India as a first step to having a real and effective organisation for the whole of India which could affiliate this association. This can be achieved only if the other state associations also are prepared to affiliate. There is no question about it that this is the most critical time for Homoeopathy and it is necessary that Homoeopaths should pull together. We hope it will be possible to have a central organisation soon.

Our ambition is to start a full-fledged Homoeopathic College with a hospital and we hope it will be possible sooner or later, sooner than later, to achieve it. We are sure that ere long the Madras State, also would as the other states recognise the system and introduce necessary legislation.

We appeal to our members to strengthen the Association and exhibit a keen interest in its working.

NEWS AND NOTES

The All Kerala Homoeopathic Convention

Inaugurating the All-Kerala Homoeopathic Convention last month at Trivandrum, His Grace the Rt. Rev. Benedict Mar Gregarias, Archbishop of Trivandrum, observed that Homoeopathy was a boon where there was a scarcity of doctors and adequate medical aid was beyond their means. Well organised and encouraged by Government, Homoeopathy would bring medical relief within the reach of the bulk of the people in this vast continent.

Dr A. R. Menon, Health Minister of Kerala, in his presidential address deplored the disunity he noticed amongst Homoeopaths which he said retarded their progress. He declared that the policy of the Government was to encourage all systems of medicine. He had no prejudice against or partiality for any system of medicine. Though he had not made a study of the system, he was for encouraging it in the state as he had learnt it was cheap and efficacious from those who were practising it. He promised to help Homoeopaths if they organised themselves.

The Dave Committee recommendations

In reply to a question by Dr. W. S. Barlingay M. P. in the Rajya Sabha on the implementation of the Dave Committee recommendations, Mr D. P. Karamkar, Health Minister, Union Government said that the recommendations of the Dave Committee on indigenous systems were under consideration in consultation with the State Governments and that no decision had been taken so far.

(We hope early steps will be taken by the Union Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee—Ed. M.H.J.).

U. P. State Homoeopathic Board

At the second meeting of the Board held on the 30th April under the chairmanship of Dr. D. N. Banerjea, the protest of the Excise Committee against the declaration of all Homoeopathic medicines under the category of restricted medicines and the enhancement of the duty from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 17-8-0 per gallon in the Homoeopathic medicines consequent on the passing of the new Medical and Toilet Preparations Act, was endorsed and it was resolved to request the Central Government through the State Governments to withdraw the enhancement of duty as regards Homoeopathic medicines, as according to the schedule appended to the Act there is no justification for enhancing the duty on Homoeopathic medicines when the rate of duty on Ayurvedic medicines of the said category i.e. those which were capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages had been fixed at Rs. 3/-.

(We endorse the resolution of the U. P. State Board and hope the Central and State Governments would withdraw the enhancement of duty on homoeopathic medicines Ed. M.H.J.).

The Erode Homoeopathic Medical Association

The annual meeting of the Association was held at 4 P. M. on Sunday the 26th May 1957 at No. 2, West Kongalamamman Koil St. Erode, Sri. D. S. Reyar, President of the Association presiding.

The Secretary presented the annual report and the accounts for 1956—57 which were adopted.

Dr. D. S. Rayer was elected President, Dr. R. Arumugham, Vice President, Dr. V. M. Subramaniam, Secretary, and Dr. R. Lokabiraman, Treasurer. A committee of six members was also elected.

A library was opened by Sri. C. Muthukumarappan, President, Southern Railways Employees' Union, Erode Branch. A resolution expressing thanks to the Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam and the Homoeopathy House, Madras, for having donated their publications in Tamil to the library was adopted.

After tea, a resolution requesting the Madras State Government to recognise Homoeopathy was passed.

The Salem District Homoeopathic Association, Tiruchengodu

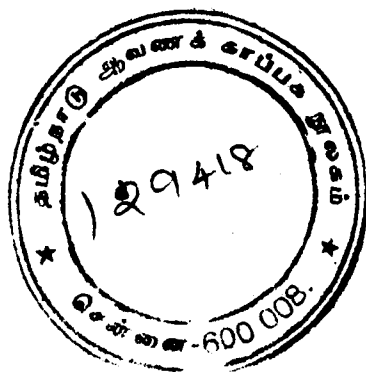
The annual general body meeting of the association was held on 5-5-1957 at the association building. The annual report of the Association presented by Dr. E. P. M. Swamy was adopted. A library was opened by Dr. N. Guruswamy.

Dr. M. Rajamanickam was elected President, Dr. N. Guruswamy Naidu, Vice-President, Dr. E. P. M. Swamy, Secretary, and Dr. A. Visvanathan, Asst. Secretary. An Executive Committee was also elected.

The meeting concluded after a Tea Party.

The Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association

At a meeting of Homoeopaths of Coimbatore held at the premises of the Theosophical Lodge held on the 27th May with Mr. C. S. Balakrishna, Advocate in the chair, an association styled "The Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association" was formed and the draft rules were adopted. Sri. C. S. Balakrishna was elected President: Messrs. C. P. Seshu Ayyar, K. S. Ramasubbier and Dr. K. Ganapathy, Vice Presidents; Sri. C. R. Venkatachariar, Hony Secretary: Sri D. P. Keregowda, Asst. Secretary: Sri G. Subramaniam, Treasurer; and a committee of ten persons was also formed. The meeting came to an end with a vote of thanks by the Secretary.



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

Membership is open to lay men 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 Mudaly Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.