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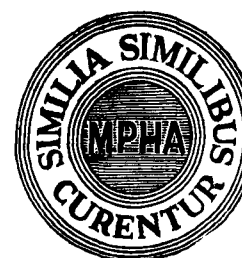
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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

August 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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Editorial Notes and Comments.

INTEGRATED MEDICINE

The views of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh published elsewhere strongly opposing any attempt to integrate systems of medicine will be welcomed by all right thinking people as not only expressing unbiassed thoughts on the subject but indicating the correct approach.

Every system, be it Allopathy or Homoeopathy or Ayurveda or Unani, has its own merits. Each is based on its own principles and particularly the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems are founded each upon its own philosophy. Homoeopathy is founded on a universal law viz., the law of *similars*. The approach of each of these systems not only differs fundamentally in the matter of diagnosis but also on the question of treatment. While so, an attempt at synthesis, as is sought to be tried in certain quarters will mean a bad patch-work which will not only not do good to any of the systems but would positively nullify the peculiar merits of diagnosis and treatment special to each of the systems. The matter cannot be put in any better manner than in the wise words of Mr. Sanjiva Reddi—a lay-man though he is viz., that “instead of doing any good, it would only spoil all the systems integrated”.

If there has been any failure in the Homoeopathic treatment, it is only in cases where practitioners attempt to mix up with other systems of treatment. A case handled under the pure Homoeopathic law has never known to be a failure. No case coming up to the Homoeopath in the first instance i.e. when the patient presents a pure and pristine picture of disease symptoms which could be matched by drug symptoms on the basis of the Homoeopathic law in the Materia Medica will fail. But when people resort

to Homoeopathy in the last instance after they have tried all the other systems and when the patient exhibits not disease symptoms but symptoms of drugs, they cannot blame Homoeopathy when the case is not successful. It must be remembered that every drug produces morbid symptoms and the attempt of the physician according to the Homoeopathic law is to superimpose an artificial disease to meet the symptoms and that is how the law of similars is called into play.

It is fervently hoped that States like Madras which have started integration and proceeded on that basis would immediately realise the mistake they have made and retract at once before any lasting damage results.

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CURE AND RECOVERY

By

Dr. Pierre Schmidt (Geneva)

If you ask a physician or most people what a cure consists of, they will only think of the disappearance of the pathological state, of the destruction of the evil. Cure and recovery are to them synonymous terms and usually signify the suppression of the ailments one is complaining of. This conception of cure held by the physician is equally shared by the patient.

Neuralgia would be called cured when it disappeared after a dose of medicine such as Aspirin or Pyramidon.

To cure diphtheria means to suppress the bacilli of Loeffler. One would talk of a cure of a gastric ulcer after its removal by surgery; the action of the bowels the cure of constipation; the amputation for a tuberculous arthritis of an elbow would be considered as a cure; finally, if a patient survives pneumonia or a typhoid fever, this too would mean a cure.

Neuralgia, diphtheria, gastric ulcer, tubercular arthritis, pneumonia or typhoid, after their disappearance, are said to be cured. Nevertheless for the most part, nothing is less true!

Generally, the definitions of "cure" given in treatises of general pathology are essentially negative; the ending of illness, cessation of morbid phenomena; but "cure" implies something more than this simple disappearance. In order to grasp this, it is first necessary to reject a twofold error which consists of localising the diseases in space and in time.

Moreover, is the cure really the physician's chief concern? Do we not see many practitioners who, ascertaining the inadequacy of the means at their disposal and the inefficiency of the remedies, erect in principle their therapeutic indifference and confine themselves to the role of experts, qualified to give an opinion on the nature of the anatomical lesions which are to be found in the necropsy and the accurate place of the morbid manifestation in the admitted nosography? They describe the anatomical subtleties and multiply the laboratory reactions.

Evidently, what interests them is the illness, but arbitrarily detached from the normal life, of which it is a conse-

quence, and towards which it tends to return, through a cure.

The physicians have cut out of life's phenomena that which causes the patient's sufferings, and leads him to consult doctors. This they call the "malady", and have made it their special domain, but they have nearly always neglected the circumstances which precede or prepare this crisis as well as those which follow it.

The notion of the profane concerning the means of affecting a cure, differs but little from that of the physician in as much as the sickness is treated as an extraneous, an hostile and inimical entity.

Etymologically, "cure" according to Larousse, is a word having a "*Franque*" root, which probably primitively signified, to preserve, to protect. It corresponds to the gothic *warjan* and to the old word *werjan* in "Hochdeutsch" which has become in modern German "*wehren*" (for example, in Reichswehr, territorial guard). In short, through its ethymology, to "cure" involves the thought of war. It is the war, fought against disease, in order to expel it.

The primitives considered disease as a deleterious breath, a mischievous spirit, to be eliminated, and this explains the etymology of the word and at the same time the unconscious affective orientation with which it still inspires even the most cultivated modern practitioners.

... For this reason, it seems very difficult for them to realize, that sickness is an organic and physiological compartment, and not a super-imposed element, the elimination of which is to be urgently desired.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

After being attributed to exorcism, disease has become a "peccant humour" to be purged. It has been materialised under the influence of scientific tendencies, yet remaining arbitrary: according to pathological anatomy it has become a lesion to be taken away, to toxicology a poison to be eliminated, to pasteurism a bacterium to be killed.

Each creed has fixed the physician's attention exclusively on the disease and has made the cure appear not as a victory, an effective action of the organism, but as the annihilation of a morbid entity. Hence an erroneous and negative definition.

Empirically, the notion of "healing" is deduced from the notion of malady. The cured patient is the one who has ceased to be sick or is not dead. So that there would be a state of sickness and a state of cure, but where does the one finish and where does the other begin? Where do alcoholism, pathological solar erythema or madness begin?

And if we take a bacterial infection, which many fancy they know perfectly and see and count the causal factor, dare they say that the patient who has had a "diphtheritic angina" is not cured because he still retains *Leoffler bacilli* in his pharynx, and in certain cases this state can go on indefinitely? And what will they say regarding those "germ carriers" who never have had and never will have an angina?

At this rate, colibacillosis, erysipelas, etc. would never be cured, as each individual constantly harbours *coli bacilli* and *streptococci*. Is a typhoid patient at the point of complete defervescence cured, considering that the taking of ordinary food would very surely cause trouble, and would the subsequent renewal of nutrition definitively indicate the cure, notwithstanding the persistence of weariness, prostration, emaciation etc.?

So you see that the opposition between sickness and health or cure implies an essential mistake; that is to say of separating of sickness from the sick.

Restoring health is not to suppress symptoms but to re-establish health and harmony, and if the destruction of disease is not followed by the return to health of the whole organism, it cannot be called a cure, but is merely a momentary recovery: a false or pseudo-cure!

For a certain number of morbid states, the cure involves not only the disappearance of the symptoms, but the acquire

ment of a state called "immunity". This sole notion of acquired immunity by contemporary medicine, enables one to realize a positive character to the cure, and to understand that it is not only a termination, a mere return to the primitive state, but that it implies a new character, a lesser aptitude for again passing through a similar crisis.

But the advantage so gained is compensated for by a disadvantage: i.e. the morbid predisposition in other directions. A simple bone callus produces a bone harder than before the fracture, but can prepare the ground for a future tumour. The cure ought then to be considered as a particular aspect of life having to adapt itself to circumstances and environment. Above all, it is a process of vital adaptation. It is as difficult to trace the exact frontier of the morbid, as it is to distinguish the cure of life itself. Each night of sleep heals the exhaustion of a day, and it might be said that each inspiration heals threatening asphyxia. Therefore to live means perpetually to cure!

A cure being the transition from a state of sickness to a state of health, it is the duty of the practitioner to elaborate his understanding of curing and to meditate on it at length.

Now, in medicine, the imperfections or the lack of comprehension of the so-called scientific mind have led to a two-fold illusion:—

(1) *The somatic localisation* of diseases to certain tissues, organs or regions of the body (space limitation).

(2) *The evolutionary localisation*, consisting of the interval between the appearance and the disappearance of the considered symptoms (time limitation).

The mistake made by modern medicine is to have artificially-set phases, categories in the continuity, hoping thus to discover therein a specificity by isolating the one from the other by an arbitrary discrimination between the so-called disease and health, thus rendering the study of the cure impossible.

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

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Let us first consider the immunity of the organism in space which claims that neither the normal nor the pathological manifestations are restricted to certain organs or tissues, but on the contrary concern the entire being.

1. Unity of the human organism or special co-ordination.

Nothing more perfectly characterises organised life than its impress of unity. *The individual is one*; each part being subordinated to the whole. Just so each organ possesses a similar tendency to maintain special organisation in duration and each cell equally, within more restricted limits.

The principle of the synthetic unity causes the subject to thrive, breathe and reproduce itself, living as a whole being, following its destiny of the one element. The miracle of manifest life consists of realising a synthetic unity through the grouping of analytic unities. So that we are here dealing with a collective organisation with a reciprocal subordination, whether of atoms, cells or organs.

The centralisation is furnished by the evolved animal through the nervous system, but it also exists in the mineral, and in a sudden manner to reproduce itself, provoking by its presence the formation of other crystals.

There is no doubt about it, those functions call into action *known physico-chemical forces*, but the functional unity, this specific character of life or organisation, remains, irreducible to our scientific explanations. Everything goes on as if an ideal and immaterial pattern were fashioning matter and to call this pattern "heredity" does not throw any light on the subject of its profound nature.

Thus the parts and the whole share the same vicissitudes and pursue the same destiny. So one can understand that from one minute detail of the system, a well-informed and wise observer is enabled to gather the whole, just as the naturalist recreates the unknown beast on the mere examination of the skull or even of a tooth. The Ancients studying nature from a philosophical view-point, were struck by this correspondance between the whole and its parts, and by this "plan d'ensemble," which determines the least detail in the function of a general purpose. Whence their vast theories of temperaments and humours; since then how far have physicians stayed from those fruitful generalisations!

At last they came to believe in an independent entity of a digestive function and a circulatory function.

They described the diseases of the stomach, the diseases of the bones or those of the brain lobes as if each of these organs could be affected without all the others being affected by those ailments. Thus has the real medical sense strayed from the true path.

Moreover, it was professed that any infectious disease could manifest itself at any time, in anybody by means of the transference of the causal bacteria.

All honour is due to those who at this period have had sufficient personality and courage to look in other directions and particularly for going back to fertile sources of hippocratism.

The works of Sigaud, Halle, Thomas Moreau in the XIXth century have the merit of having developed the notion of temperament and of proclaiming that all the factors of etiology, bacterial or toxical, are almost negligible, compared with the internal dispositions.

They have developed the notion of "soil", without the predisposition of which, disease as well as the seemingly more dangerous bacteria could not develop.

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Then the morphologists with McAuliffe, Viola de Giovanni establish fundamental postulates of capital value to demonstrate the functional synergy in the human beings stating that the peculiarities of a man are determined according to his general type, and that a constant and precious relationship exists between each part of the body and the organism considered as a whole.

The work of a Kretschmer, after the war, asserted the constant and definite relationship between corporal morphology and psychological dispositions. The old practitioners were not perpetually worrying about so-called scientific explanations, and how skilled were they in obtaining indications from the sole examination of the face!

Somebody was telling me that a certain Polish physician was able to make most striking diagnoses from observation of the external ears alone! The importance, the clinicians of olden times and especially the Chinese physicians attributed to the tongue, its shape, colour, aspect, cracks, imprint, the state of the saliva on it, has not been forgotten!

In our time, endocrinology permits us to define types, from which in certain cases it is easy to recognize, by certain signs and expressions of the face, symptoms, which at first sight seem to bear no relation thereto. The protrusion bulbi of the hyperthyroidian, will permit us to question the patient about his trembling, his palpitations, his emotionalism, hypersensitiveness and his sleeplessness. The pigmentation and emaciation of the suprarenal type, would at once lead us to suppose that he is subject to prostration, discouragement, weakness of memory, and that he is prone to vomit.

And are we not able, through the observation of the modifications of the nails or in the eyes, although purely local manifestations, to gain indications of what is going on in the whole of the patient's system, whether in his character or even in his predispositions? The nails of consumptives differ from those of cancerous patients; moreover one can observe cardiac, renal and even spleen troubles by this single examination. Serious-minded physicians are now developing this discovery.

On the other hand, Carlton, Legrain and especially Streletski as well as many German physicians have studied the relationship between the handwriting and the disease, and its modifications in such conditions as insanity, epilepsy,

phthisis, cardiac disease and ovarian affections, to quote only the most typical.

The old-time clinicians attributed an almost equal importance to the pulse as to the tongue. Galen has described 36 different kinds of pulses. Over 4000 years ago, the sphygmia art was known to Chinese medicine and remarkable diagnoses were made by this inspection alone. The Chinese distinguished in the pulse many subtle shades which they compared to the pecking of a bird's beak, water dripping through a crack, to an embarrassed frog in the grass, etc. We no longer appreciate such subtleties, but we cannot but appreciate the wisdom of the Ancients.

To those with the eyes to see, each organ reveals the entire organism. Everything is in everything reciprocally. Each point of the economy should be studied in its relationship to the whole, and could thus furnish precious data. But here it must be insisted upon that no local examination is of any absolute value, and every scientific observer should make a thorough search for complementary signs, enabling him to come to a valuable and seasonable affirmation.

In this way nothing is left to chance, and the organism is such that no symptoms, no activity could be modified without an immediate report of the whole economy.

The fact of isolating any reaction to analyse or describe it has never been anything but an artifice by which no one should be deceived. To say that a person has a cardiac, renal or skin disease, is speaking in the relative, and if we are not very careful, we are liable to make grave mistakes.

Take the case of a girl suffering from diarrhoea, recurring sore throat, palpitation, a skin eruption of the feet, a rheumatic shoulder and painful menses . . . are we to say that she is suffering from six diseases and prescribes six treatments for her? One for the skin, one for the genitals, one for throat, one for her shoulder, and one for the heart! Some physicians do proceed in this way, or else send such patients to every possible specialist, each one prescribing for the complaint ascertained in his particular department, a special treatment with no regard—except for the sake of appearances—for what has already been prescribed by his colleagues! This is a perfect example of the failure of analytical medicine, and shows a total disregard of life.

Those various local diagnoses are sometimes included in the general diagnosis, of endocrine insufficiency or vago-sym-

pathetic troubles which correspond in clearness to the former neuroarthritic diathesis! Mostly, however, it is impossible even with our actual knowledge to grasp the interdependent bond which unites them, and here it is that a general treatment based on the general state instead of on the suffering parts, proves its superiority, a treatment not merely based on the results of the disease, but taking into account everything that preceded those localizations, precisely as it is done in Homoeopathic medicine, for example; here it is that a general treatment (constitutional treatment) reveals its superiority over a symptomatic treatment, which only suppresses, camouflages and displaces the morbid manifestations to be cured. To be able to understand this process of cure, it is essential to avoid this error of special localization, fancying that an organ can be sick without the consent of the organism. The disease does not affect an isolated spot without a predisposition of the whole organic being, and the cure to be real, rational, effective and efficient, must respond to the organism as a whole and never to the sole localization.

There are consequently no local diseases, but only localised maladies
(To be continued)

Reprinted from Health & Homoeopathy

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

Dr. John McLachlan.

SENILITY

BY

Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda, (Coimbatore)

Senility is a gradual general change for worse in the working of our bodies. It may be the natural process of growing old, when all our organs are wearing out and the stocks of energy of one sort or another that keep in working order are getting less; or it may be due to causes that are not inevitable, such as illness or poisoning of tissues by substances which are taken into the body from without or are manufactured in the body itself.

With regard to the degeneration of old age everyone knows that they cannot expect to be as strong and stand as much strain in their old age as in their youth and prime.

In a machine made up of many parts, it is to be expected that one part after another will wear thin or wear out entirely; for the machine we can purchase a part to replace the worn one and the machine is as good as new; but in the machinery of our bodies, a part once worn out cannot be replaced. We cannot buy ourselves a new stomach or a new pair of kidneys or eyes; all we can do is to take as good care as possible of our machinery while it is in good working order, and when it is wearing thin, treat it with as much as consideration as possible and make it last as long as possible.

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The normal healthy person should expect to be doing well and enjoying a full day's work until at least sixty years of age, then the time arrives when notice must be taken of the decay and downhill trend of our bodies and mental faculties. The nervous system is not what it was, various glands do not function as well as formerly, the heart is not as strong as it once was. The blood pressure is too high or too low, the arteries are hardening. In fact the degeneration of old age is setting in, the machine is showing signs of age, and the time has come to slacken off.

It happens very often, unfortunately, that these signs of degeneration are observed not at the time of normal old age, but when most people think they are only approaching middle age. The degeneration in this age is due to the poisoning of the tissues from various causes that usually might have been prevented if proper care of the body had been taken in the journey through life, chronic constipation, habit of worrying and over working, overindulgence in alcohol, sexual excess and abuse, habitual over-eating and underexercise.

A sufferer from a chronic disease must take special measures to keep himself going if he is to reach the old age at all.

Apart from disease, far too many people carelessly allow themselves to start on the downward journey at far too early an age. The man who becomes plump from self-indulgence in his twenties will have a sixty years body when he reaches forty five. (Artificial senility).

Despite the fact that much depends on the wear and tear a person has undergone, there are changes which must occur inevitably, either sooner or later and in that case all that we can claim is to help the individual to stand such changes as comfortably as possible, and retain the maximum degree of fitness for the longest possible duration.

Infrequent doses of Carbo Veg and Lycopodium in their potencies do help us in such efforts. Antim Tart and Ferrum Phos also help us in many ills of old age. A knowledge in this direction is of great interest as it will help us to assist the most deserving.

Young men should be well advised to guard themselves against the undue sufferings of senility which they will inevitably have to face by adjusting their habits suitably.

In the state of natural senility, our efforts are intended for maintenance of the normal healthy functioning of the organism to the highest possible degree, so that the individual may stand as comfortably as humanly possible the obvious drawbacks.

As in this state only a small amount in quantity of food is needed, it must most desirably be the lightest possible diet, easily digestible and at the same time most nutritious. As the sleep required is also short, it should be refreshing. To meet this end and to avoid further breakdown of the constitution, the thoughts, preventing sleep and worries should be avoided. No extra weights are to be given to the heart. Mental training to keep one out of worrying is most essential. Deep thoughts over unhappy experiences of the past are greatly inimical. It is most beneficial to cultivate the habit of making a smile out of everything, and religious mindedness.

In the cases of artificial or premature senility, we can be real benefactors, if we could trace the causes correctly. For example, if the cause is traceable to syphilis, Aurum, Mercur, and Syphilinum are the tools of our art, just as Calc Phos and Ignatia, if disappointed love.

Apart from that, in all cases, whether they are natural or premature, present deviations from the normal state of health, such as gastric disorders, rheumatic pains, constipation etc., should promptly be attended to, never neglecting the first signs of such deviations.

In summing up, I wish to assert that the natural senility cannot be conquered as the artificial or premature one. But, in either state, through proper care—taking and perception, undue suffering and complications can be eliminated.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

CASE REPORT

Dr. P. Sankaran

Name: G. J. C.

Age: 58 Yrs. Sex: M.

Present History: Has cough and dyspnoea for the last three months, agg. by the least movement, agg. in cold weather, agg. 4 A. M. to 9 A. M. He has some relief by expectoration, which is whitish, salty and stringy and is brought out with difficulty. He has now developed a desire for warm drinks.

His whole disorder started after he attended a funeral and had to stay out in the cold open air for the whole night.

Physical Exam.: Rhonchi all over the chest, both sides. Wt.: 117 lbs. B. P.: 110/80 Prev. History: N. A. D.

Family History: Is married; has 4 healthy children.

Father died at 50 of plague. Mother died at 50 of typhoid.

Clinical Diagnosis: Bronchial Asthma.

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His case was evaluated and repertorised on my Card Repertory as follows :—

The cause of the whole disorder viz., the exposure was taken first and the rubric—card was chosen.

“Chilled, becoming cold etc., Agg.”

The modality was taken next, the agg., from least motion “Motion, Agg.”

The nature of the discharge came next “Sticky, Stringy etc.”

These three rubrics brought out Bry., Kali, c., and Phos. Out of them, I had no hesitation in choosing Bry., because of the patient's preference for warm drinks.

So he was given on 13 March '53

Bry. ; 200, One dose.

Sec Lac: B. D.

23-3-53. With the single dose of Bry., his cough and dysonoes have gradually come and he feels much relieved now See Lac: One dose daily.

22-4-57: He has had two relapses and each time a single dose of the same drug in the same potency made him all right.

10-1-57; Patient remains well.

Comment: One does not usually expect so much of Bryonia.

“DREADED ‘FLU’.”

By

Dr N. Srinivasan, (Madras.)

When people have been living for years in the conventional way, eating the wrong food and having insufficient exercise, sitting always in stuffy rooms or equally stuffy cinemas or theatres, keeping late hours, etc., their systems are bound to get clogged with waste materials or morbid deposits, and it is because of this that they fall such ready victims to the dreaded “FLU”. Especially is this so, if they are in the habit of loading their systems with purgative drugs, etc. or have been the victims of much previous suppressive drug treatment.

Influenza originates through a lowering of the vitality of the individual concerned (worry, overwork and excesses of all kinds being the most potent factors concerned in bringing

about the lowering of vital force); and it has only to make a start in one person here and there for more and more people to “catch” it from them, because all these people are in an equally low vital state themselves, with their systems also choked up with waste matter. That is how the epidemic starts.

Like all acute diseases, influenza is a natural attempt at self-cleansing and therefore, if rightly treated, good can ensue so far as the future health and well-being of the sufferer are concerned. It is because the origin of influenza is not rightly understood in modern medical circles, and because the disease is not rightly treated, that many complications and much ill-health and suffering follow in its train and so many deaths occur. When treated along modern medical lines,—and this is entirely due to the suppressive nature of the treatment — pneumonia is so often developed after ‘FLU’; and kidney trouble, heart trouble, ear and chest troubles etc. also follow. But, the treatment by Homoeopathy is the process used to stir up the lowered vitality, according to symptoms, which is the most scientific method and aids the nature to clear the toxic condition and there is no fear of such complications and after-effects.

The following symptoms and the drugs suggested will give a clear picture of the disease in various forms and if the suggested drugs are given judiciously, speedy cure from illness is ensured and no bad after-effects and complications can occur.

Mind

Discrepancies of memory and recollection; mental apathy; indifference toward things formerly enjoyed; disturbances of temperament; irritability; oversensitivity to touch and sound; frightening dreams; a new intense fatigue; tearfulness; temper; impatience.

Remedies: NUX. V; PULS.; Ignatia; Baryta; Phosphorous and Sepia.

Head

Vertigo on rising, bending, looking up; occipital headache; tightness, as of a band: pulsations, soreness of scalp and skull.

Remedies: Bryonia; Gelsemium; Glonine; Arnica; and Natrum Mur.

Eyes

Unusual sensitivity to light; unstable accommodation; halos; pressures back of and soreness on movement; lachrymation.

Remedies: Belladonna; Phosphorus; Agaricus; Physostigma; and Ledum.

Ears

Lowered acuity; crackling; stopped; full; noises of various types; stabbing pains.

Remedies: Pulsatilla; Chin. Sulph; Kali Bich.; Lachesis.

Nose

Scalding, dripping coryza; crusts; ulcers; haemorrhages; loss of smell.

Remedies: All. cep; Sabadilla; Nat. Mur; Kali Bich; Sepia.

Throat

Rawness; hoarseness; difficult swallowing; globus; aching.

Remedies: Alumina; Causticum; phosphorus; Kali Bich; Phytolacca.

Chest

Tightness; shortness of breath; poor ventilation; decreased capacity; stitching pains; cough, dry, aching, light, croupy, loose, rattling, much expectoration; muscular soreness; effort syndrome in the muscles of respiration and the arms.

Remedies: BRY; PHOSPH; RHUS TOX; Spongia; Ruta; Kali Bich; and SULPHUR.

Heart

Tumultuous action on effort; rapid rates; pseudo-anginal pains extending to throat and neck; sensation as if heart action ceased or heart turned over.

Remedies: Spigelia; Lachesis; Cactus; Gelsemium; Phosph; Lycopus V.

Gastro-Intestinal Tract

Anorexia; post-precordial distress; eructations, flatus; unusual rumblings; inertia of rectum or early morning diarrhoea; passive congestions with formation of haemorrhoids.

Remedies: Nux Vom; China; Carbo-Veg; Lycop; Colchicum; and Collinsonia.

Pelvis & Bladder

Disturbed menstrual cycle; long-lasting menstruation; scantiness; cramps not hitherto experienced; protracted menses; increased irritability of the bladder; ineffectual control; urine escapes on sneez, cough or effort burning and scalding micturition; even definite cystitis with the presence of pus.

Remedies: Cimicifuga; Caulophyl; Puls; Trillium; Millefolium and Apis; Cantharis; Cannabis; Petroselinum; Causticum; Berberis; Urtica; and Benzoic Acid.

Extremities

Numbness; tingling; cramps; twitching; coldness muscular fatigue and weakness.

Remedies: Calcarea; Spigelia; Apis; Cuprum; Rhus; Zinc; and Ledum.

Nerves & Sleep

Restlessness; generalised weakness; quick fatigue; emotional upsets; Tics; jumpiness; early evening drowsiness; sleeplessness in the middle of the night, after an hour or two of sleep, lasting until toward day; unrefreshing sleep; dreams of pursuit, falling, personal injury, and people long since dead; an over-all diminished endurance in mental and physical activity.

Remedies: Lyc; Nux Vom; Passiflora; Kali Brom; Valarian; Zinc; Phosph; Ferrum; Lachesis and Therid.

Skin

Unaccustomed dryness; pustular macules; herpetic forms of eruptions with sense of bitings and crawlings beneath the skin hitherto not experienced.

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One should not forget, in any instance, the wide indications of Sulphur and the nosodes, like Psorinum, Medorrhinum, Bacillinum and Tuberculinum when conditions prompt their selection. These nosodes are highly helpful in unlocking an uncertain or obstinate case, or in instances where a suspicion presents itself that there is deeper background or constitutional dyscrasia present.

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NEWS AND NOTES

The First Karnataka Homoeopathic Conference

The First Karnataka Homoeopathic conference was held on the 16th and 17th June 1957 at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, 31 Infantry Road, Bangalore.

Dr. K.E. Peters, Chairman of the Reception Committee, extending, on behalf of the All Karnataka Homoeopathic Medical Association, a cordial welcome to Shri R. M. Patil, Minister for Health, Mysore, and Dr S. R. Wadia and Dr P. Sankaran of Bombay and all others present, said, "This system of medicine has stood the test of time. In its simplicity and scientific basis it is on a par with the very latest concepts of cure. It is based on the law of universal variability and is highly individualistic in its approach. It studies human personality at its core and lays great emphasis on the mind and emotional state of the patient. Concepts like allergy, idiosyncrasy and susceptibility are the basic principles for the study of disease. Even fright, anxiety, neurosis etc., are successfully treated by Homoeopathy. In fact, man as a whole in his disease-manifestation is the subject of study and thus, in its approach, Homoeopathy ranks with the most modern of modern methods."

The proof of the universality and adaptability of Homoeopathy is seen in the presence of our two honoured guests: one, a once eminent Allopath in the person of Dr Wadia and the other, a former eminent Ayurvedic physician in Dr P. Sankaran, both of whom have taken up Homoeopathy with an open mind and firm conviction.

Homoeopathy has effective remedies for epidemics, like Flu, small-pox, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough etc. The Homoeopathic system of medicine touched a high-water-mark during the most dreadful epidemic of Influenza of 1918 by curing a high percentage of cases with a low mortality rate. Even now, Homoeopaths in the country are rendering signal service to the great number of patients stricken by the dreaded influenza, giving prompt relief to the victims. It is interesting to note that Homoeopathy first gained popularity because of its efficacy in times of epidemics in England. This fact is proved by Dr McLaughlin, Inspector of the Board of Health, London who, in writing so far back as 1854,

to one of the Directors of the London Homoeopathic Hospital, said "You are aware that I went to your Hospital very much opposed to Homoeopathic system: that you had in me, in your camp an enemy rather than a friend: that there might be no misapprehension about the true cases of Cholera, in the various stages of the disease, and that I saw several cases which did well under your treatment which I have no hesitation in saying would have sunk under any other. In conclusion, I must report to you what I have already told you, and what I have told everyone with whom I have conversed, that though an Allopath by principle' education and practice, yet were it the will of Providence to afflict me with Cholera, and deprive me of the power of prescribing for myself I would rather be in the hands of a Homoeopathic than an Allopathic adviser. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter."

That letter found its way finally into the Parliamentary Blue Book. We mention this to put forth on behalf of the Homoeopathic system of Medicine this request to the public and the Government; test the truth of this statement by allowing us to work in some area where those epidemics are raging. Some of our practitioners have had such experience, in rural parts. Let Homoeopaths be empowered to serve the sick and needy in villages as well as in urban areas. If such dispensaries are under the supervision and patronage of the Government we have no doubt that Homoeopathy will prove its usefulness under all conditions, and, in its rightful place in the medical field, win the admiration of the public."

Shri R. M. Patil, Minister for Health, Mysore State inaugurating the Conference, expressed surprise at the fact that Homoeopathy had not yet received statutory recognition in the State. He said that it was the concern of every Govt., to give cheap and effective medical aid to its people, irrespective of which system the medicine belonged. He was again surprised to note all this when Homoeopathy had been recognised in almost all the States in India. He assured all that he would do his best to set right the anomalous position it had so far held in the field of medicine, and promised that he would do everything within his power to recognise this system of Medicine in this State. He welcomed the idea of establishing a Homoeopathic Research Institute, as the State of Mysore, he claimed, is rich in forests and minerals.

Messages of good wishes received among others from Sir M. Visvesvarayya, Shri V. V. Giri, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Shri P. N. Singh, Governor of the Punjab, Shri K. C. Reddy, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India, Shri Prasad Jain, Minister for food and Agriculture, Govt. of India, Mrs V. Alwa, Dupty Home Minister, Government of India, Shri M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Health, Madras, Rev., Dr Thomas Pothacamury, Archbishop of Bangalore, Shri V. Cadambe, Director of Research & Development (Gen) Ministry of Defence, Government of India, were read.

Dr S. R. Wadia in his presidential address felt happy to hear the Hon'ble Minister for Health give outright assurance that he would help in the recognition of Homoeopathy as early as possible in the State of Mysore and pleaded for a Central Act for Homoeopathy as follows.

"One important point is forgotten by many Homoeopaths and none has emphasised it in the past regarding an All India Act for Homoeopathy. In England today Homoeopathy is recognised by an Act of Parliament. And all the Homoeopathic Institutions of the country are given the same facilities and help under the National Health Scheme as it given to Allopathic Science. Our Parliament should pass a similar Act which will be good for the whole of our country. I strongly appeal to the newly elected members of Parliament and to some of the members of the public who are pro-homoeopathy and who had the benefits of homoeopathic treatment to take up this matter at their earliest convenience. This will further raise the status of Homoeopathy and all the States will fall in line with the same.

Speaking on Research and Drug proving, he observed.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR-BOMBAY 28

To enrich our science and to see that it flourishes, it is very essential that we must move in this direction. Very, very few among us are research minded. Neither have we any encouragement for the same either from the public or from the Government. If modern medicine is advancing by leaps and bounds it is due to millions and millions of pounds and dollars being spent on the same. No one gives us the money because none of us is interested in the same, and there are some who even go further and think that there is no need for the same because Nux or Sulphur proved by Dr Hahnemann remains the same today. It is quite true but are we justified in having the lethargy that what the masters proved is sufficient and we should not prove any new drugs? How many drugs have each one of us proved? Don't you think in a country blessed with wonderful medicinal plants, each one of us can atleast prove one or two new drugs and thereby enrich our Meteria Medica. It is only out of provings that the whole Meteria Medica is constructed. When I was in Germany, I found that the German Homoeopaths were much interested in some of our medicinal plants. What a misfortune if we cannot take advantage of the same here. We have already started in a humble scale the proving of certain drugs in our hospital and we hope to do certain research in diseases with the help of the Govt., of India, which has set apart a certain sum of money for research in the Second Five Year Plan. I appeal to all of you to join us to form an Indian Union of Provers. Finally, he stressed the need for unity.

Wherever I have gone and whatever cities I have visited I find a good deal of disunity. We are all having our honest differences of opinions on various matters but let there be no difference in our Unity of Purpose. Let us stand united and march forward keeping in mind the glorious - traditions set by our Masters".

Resolutions

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

1. That Statutory Recognition be accorded to the system of Homoeopathy in Mysore State.
2. That the existing Homoeopathic Practitioners in the State be registered;

3. That a Homoeopathic College and Hospital be started by the Government of Mysore, as recommended by the Dave Committee;

4. That a Research Centre in Homoeopathy be started by the Govt., of Mysore fitted up for investigating the use of valuable indigenous herbs.

5. That an Advisory Committee of Homoeopaths be constituted to advise the Govt., of Mysore on homoeopathic matters, as per recommendation of the Dave Committee.

6. The Union Govt., be requested to take in one representative from the Mysore State into the Central Adhoc Committee advising the Union Government on homoeopathic matters and further resolved that the Hon'ble Health Minister of Mysore State be requested to make suitable recommendation.

With a vote of thanks to the President, delegates and members assembled that evening, the first day's function terminated.

Exhibition

For the benefit of those present a miniature exhibition of plants, tinctures and potencies was staged at the Conference under the direction of Dr M. Sundara Rao, an amateur horticulturist and Secretary of the Horticultural Society, Bangalore.

Scientific Session

The Scientific session held on 17-6-1957 was presided over by Dr P. Sankaran, L. I. M. D. F. Hom (Lond) Hon. Physician, Govt., Homoeopathic Hospital, Bombay. He read an interesting and most instructive paper on Recent Research and Advancement in Homoeopathy, Dr. M. V. Ramaswamy following with another on Relationship of Remedies, Dr D. G. Navis, a paper on the Basic Principles of Man, Dr A. R. A. Acharya, a paper on the Peculiar Symtoms in Homoeopathic Therapeutics and Dr L. J. da Funha, on Potentials and Electronic Instrument for aid in Diagnosis of Diseases. Discussions, questions and answers were of a high order.

SYMPOSIUM ON INFLUENZA

The Delhi State Branch of the All India Institute of Homoeopathy organised a 'symposium on Influenza' on 12th June 1957 at New Delhi. Dr. Dewan Harish Chand presided over the meeting. Dr. Dewan Jai Chand initiating the symposium said that the Influenza epidemic was very much virulent in 1918. The Influenza virus suddenly attached the bronchi and the lungs within a few hours and most of the cases died from Influenza-pneumonia. There was no cause of creating panic during the present epidemic as it was very mild.

Dr. K. G. Saxena related his experiences of the present epidemic. He said the flu was mild and most of the cases were being cured within two or three days. He cited facts and figures of cases from 25 Homoeopathic Free Dispensaries and the Congress and Jan Sangh Influenza Dispensaries where about 2000 cases of Influenza were treated daily. Medicines most commonly used were Bryonia, Gelsimium, Eupat. Perf, Nux Vom and Rhus Tox. He personally believed that Tulsi tincture or Tulsi Tea has a great preventive use. He appealed to the Government to utilise Homoeopathy as the

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modern medicine had no specific either as a preventive or as curative for Influenza.

Dr. Tej Bhan Devi opined that there could be no preventive medicine in Homoeopathy as its medicine could be given on symptoms similarity. This point was objected to by many other doctors who asserted that Influenzin was the best preventive for the present epidemic and Arsenic Alb was not indicated. Dr. Harish Chand said that he had successfully used a prophylactic prepared by B and T named Nosode "Influenzin." He disclosed that the Chief Physician of the Government Hospital, Bombay had also endorsed this view that Influenzin is efficacious as a preventive for Influenza as he had extensively used it in Bombay. He appealed to the Government to accept the hand of co-operation of homoeopathy of the country in this national calamity and utilise Homoeopathy in this epidemic. Dr. P. N. Chopra also gave his experiences and gave detailed symptoms of various drugs for Influenza eg., Bryonia, Belladonna, Nux Vom, Gelsimium, Dulcamara, Rhus tox, Eupat, Perf and Natrum Sulp.

Dr. Jugal Kishore spoke on the Pathology of influenza and said the virus is different from the one which caused the epidemic in 1918. He has prepared Influenzin vaccine from the nasal catarrh of patients of Influenza which was proving efficacious as a preventive.

INTEGRATED SYSTEM NOT ADVISABLE

Chief Minister Mr. Sanjiva Redd's views

Inaugurating the First Conference of the Andhra Pradesh branch of the National Medical Association of India at Hyderabad on 22nd July 1957 Chief Minister Sanjiva Reddi expressed himself strongly against the integrated system of medicine. He was of the view that instead of doing any good, it would only spoil all the systems that were integrated. As, an administrator he only wanted more and more doctors to serve the population. Every system of medicine should be developed separately and not in an integrated way. Picking up some things from various system, was in his opinion, not advisable.

The Chief Minister said Allopathy was being encouraged all over the world. In Andhra Pradesh there was no integration for imparting education in the integrated system of

medicine, and it was doubtful whether Madras, where it was obtaining now, would be able to continue it for long.

Recalling the Prime Minister's message to the Kurnool Medical College in which he advised the authorities concerned to see that the medical colleges were well equipped and good standards were maintained, Mr. Sanjivi Reddy said: "whatever the system is, we want the institution to be fully equipped and the students turned out by those institutions to be thorough."

CORRESPONDENCE

G. Palanivelu, Homoeo Physician, Madurai writes

HOMOEOPATHY AND INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Homoeopathy does not treat diseases by their names. Each and every case has to be individualized for an accurate prescription. The entire treatment is based on symptoms manifested by different individuals. If the symptoms vary, the remedy also varies. Hence, the saying: "Homoeopathy knows no specific". Despite all that, I entertain the belief that a specific can be arrived at for each and every epidemic by basing the selection on the symptoms which are common to a major number of the victims. Adopting this method, I selected Ars. Alb. as the specific for the present epidemic flu and the selection was based on the following symptoms which I found in almost all the patients that came to my care at first:—

1. Restlessness,
2. Watery nasal discharge with sneezing,
3. Thirst obliging to drink little and often,
4. Aggravation of fever at Midday and Midnight.

In none of the hundreds of cases that I treated, I could ignore the use of this remedy. Not only that. I had cases that came from other treatments. They had neither been suppressed nor been allowed to manifest fully but allowed to prolong with the result that the patients have suffered even for a month before they came to me. In those cases also, in spite of scarcity of symptoms, I blindly administered Ars. Alb. 200th straightaway and effected a perfect cure within two or three days. There were cases in which there were not Restlessness and thirst but only pain as if from hard labour with watery coryza and fever. In those cases

also Ars. Alb. and nothing else had been given. In a major number of cases I did not require any other remedy. In some cases I have followed Ars. Alb. with Phos. There were some cases which called for remedies like Bell, Bry and Rhus at first. But, they also developed into Ars. Alb. cases at the later stage.

One of my Homoeopathic friends brought to my notice that a friend of his treated the epidemic mostly with Baptisia and giving Rhus., Bry., Bell, Eup. Per. etc. as subsidiaries. These subsidiary remedies have been given by him on the basis of Keynotes it seems. The said friend further informed me that many of the cases treated by his friend ended in Diarrhoea and Dysentery. I have also read in newspapers that Dysentery had been common after the abatement of fever in cases treated Allopathically. But, none of the hundreds of cases that I treated had dysentery or diarrhoea as sequelae except one solitary case of a child who had diarrhoea after an elapse of one month and that too after a sudden exposure.

Coming to the question of selection of prophylactic I wish to state that Dr. Elizabeth in her booklet called "Brief Study Course in Homoeopathy" recommends that a dose of the constitutional remedy will serve as the best prophylactic. I think that this is reasonable as the constitutional remedy goes on minimising the susceptibility to diseases and improving the general health. I have also observed during the present epidemic that so many of the cases in which I had given constitutional remedies, they did not have an attack of flu. One or two had a slight attack with general pain all over body as if from hard labour and slight headache and I did not find any necessity to interfere with it.

I find Influenzin recommended by a number of our brethren. I tried the above specific itself giving it to all the members of a family which the epidemic had not attacked. The number of cases that so tried would be ten. Only one among them developed a slight fever with thirst and sneezing but not to a significant extent. As such, I think that the nearest similimum may serve as the most reliable prophylactic. I want to know the opinion of others in this regard.

THE ALL TAMILNAD HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE.

The 7th and 8th session of the above conference conducted under the auspices of the Tamilnad Homoeopathic Association was held on the 28th July at the Urumu Dhanalaxmi Vidyalayam, Tiruchirappalli.

Among those present at the conference were Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, Dr. V. S. Subramaniam, Dr. Satyavanimuthu M. L. A. Mr. C. R. Venkatachari and others.

Sri T. Ramaswami Chetty, President of the All Tamil Nad Homoeopathic Association and the Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome address, felt glad that Homoeopathy was spreading fast and had been recognised by most of the states. He was glad that the Madhya Pradesh Government had evolved a practical two year course in Homoeopathy which was being adopted by many institutions to train Homoeopaths and hoped that the attempts of Homoeopaths to bring text books into existence in regional languages in Homoeopathy would be successful. He pleaded for acceptance by the Central and State Governments of the recommendations of the Dave committee which were whole some. The recent epidemic of influenza had established the efficacy of Homoeopathy a great deal and he hoped that the Madras State Government would soon recognise the system and introduce suitable legislation. He also expressed the gratitude of Homoeopaths in South India to Sri. N. Venkatarama Ayyar for his indefatigable labour and industry in the cause of Homoeopathy and for convening recently the South India Conference at Madras and hoped that he would, in the coming years, spare no pains to see that Homoeopathy was well established in the State.

Sri. N. Venkatarama Ayyar who was requested to unveil the portrait of Dr. Hannemann did so. He observed that it was appropriate that the conference should start after paying its homage to the Great Master. After dealing with the salient principles of the system he emphasised the need for every one calling himself a Homoeopath and practising the system being true to the system and the principles laid down by the Master. Of late, there was unfortunately a tendency on the part of Homoeopaths to swerve from the

principles for the sake of satisfying patients. Nothing could do greater harm to the system than such practices. The reason why Homoeopathy has spread so far inspite of many difficulties in its way e.g. the apathy of the practitioners of modern system and their positive propaganda against it out of ignorance or prejudice and the vested interests of pharmacists, is that brilliant "cures" have been effected even in complicated cases by true Homoeopaths. It is only the electics that have been responsible for failure in the system. He appealed to Homoeopaths to be true to Hannemann and Homoeopathy. If that were done, Homoeopathy will take care of itself. He hoped that the Madras Government would soon come forward with legislation to establish training institutions and rid the system of quacks and unqualified practitioners.

Sri. R. S. Malayappan I. A. S. Collector of Tiruchirappalli inaugurating the conference said that he had known of many instances when Homoeopathy had effected marvellous cures. It was a cheap and efficacious system and it was bound to be recognised sooner or later for the benefit of the people of this country.

Rao Sahib R. V. Chockalingam B. A , M. B., B. S. delivered his presidential address. He gave many instances of how Homoeopathy had cured intricate cases. He explained the philosophy of the system and said it was the only system which was based on an immutable law viz. the law of similars, which stood for all time. Homoeopathic drugs were proved on healthy human beings and the system paid great attention to the mental condition of the patient as having the most to do with the cause and cure of illnesses. Modern medical opinion was coming round to this view. He then traced the growth of Homoeopathy in the western countries since the days of Hannemann and its spread in India. He pointed out how the pioneers were people who had practised the allopathic system and given it up and preferred Homoeopathy. That itself established the superiority of Homoeopathy. He challenged any allopath to read it and then pronounce against it. He was sure that any allopath who took to Homoeopathy will never come back to Allopathy. He then pointed out how antibiotics merely suppressed symptoms and suppression can never be cure but on the other hand they produced serious consequences sometimes. Homoeopathic drugs were potentised and

when administered on correct principles as they always were by true homoeopaths; they never produced any harmful consequences; on the other hand, they always did good and brought about a permanent cure. Homoeopathy regarded the patient as a whole and treated him as such and did not merely have regard to functional disorders and disturbances apart from the mind. He pleaded for a correct study of the system on the basis of the true principles laid down by the Master. He illustrated his address with various case reports.

Afternoon Session

The Subjects Committee met in the afternoon and discussed the resolutions which were ultimately unanimously adopted by the Conference. The Conference appealed to the Madras Government to recognise Homoeopathy forthwith and register all practitioners practising as on date.

Dr. Satyavanimuthu M.L.A. of Madras who next addressed the gathering narrated the efforts made by her and some of her colleagues to get the attention of the Health Minister to Homoeopathy. She said it was unfortunate that the Health Minister did not exhibit any friendly attitude. She hoped that with the pressure of public opinion exerted through conferences like these, he would be able to see the need for encouraging and recognising the system in Madras also. She was not able to understand why Madras which stood always as a pioneer in many matters should lag behind in regard to recognising the value of Homoeopathy, especially when so many influential people were for it and proclaimed its efficacy. She promised her support to get recognition at the hands of the Government.

With a vote of thanks to all who had participated in the Conference, and after "Tea" to delegates and a group photo, the Conference terminated.

The Salem Homoeopathic Association

Practitioners and sympathisers of Homoeopathy in and around Salem who met at the Salem Bank Buildings on the 5th May last have formed themselves into an association called the Salem Homoeopathic Association. Dr. A. V. Subramanian is the President, Dr. T. K. V. Subramaniam is the Vice President and Dr. P. S. Doraiswami of Shevapet and Sri. R. Narasingam are the Joint

Secretaries. The Executive Committee consists of Dr. M. A. Pichamuthu (Karipatti) Dr. A. K. P. Kuppuswami (arapatti); Dr. M. S. Purushothaman (Shevapet) and Dr. R. K. Palaniappa (Shevapet).

The Association meets regularly on the first Sunday of every month when matters of interest and case reports are discussed. At the meeting held on 4th August, Sri. N. R. Subramaniam initiated a discussion of 'Aconitum' and the members present took a keen interest in the discussions that followed.

The Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association

Mr. S. A. Pillai gave a talk on "Senility and how to overcome it", Dr. K. Ganapthy presiding on the 20th July. Messrs. Keregowda, K. S. Ramasubbier, C. S. Balakrishnan and T. K. Varma also spoke. Sri. C. R. Venkatachariar proposed a vote of thanks.

The Melur Taluq Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners & Sympathisers Association

At a meeting of the Association held on 21-7-1957 at Dr. K. A. M. Meyyar presiding, Dr. S. John spoke on the duties of Homoeopaths and Vidwan M. A. S. Ramalingam Editor, Kulalamitran, stressed the need for unity amongst Homoeopaths.

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Dr. S. Ramadas was elected President, Dr. M. Sambasivam, Vice President, Dr. S. S. Rajaram, General Secretary, Dr. S. John Assistant Secretary and Dr. K. A. M. Meyyar as Treasurer.

Dr. S. S. Rajaram was elected to represent the Association on the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

The new President offered his full co-operation in the work of the Association.

The British Homoeopathic Association

The 49th Annual meeting of the Association was held on 26th June in the Royal Homoeopathic Hospital premises.

The Chairman Mr. A. L. Wagland referred in his address to the L. C. C. Evening class series being most popular and pleaded for more individual efforts on the part of the members for furthering the cause of the society.

Mrs. Henry Wood the only surviving member who was 91 years old gave the following message:

"Don't go to sleep but be up and doing."

Dr. I. Illingworth Law in his talk which followed referred to some of his experiences which had confirmed his faith in Homoeopathy.

The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

Executive Committee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association, held on 7th August, 1957, Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri, President, presiding, Sri M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar was elected Honorary Treasurer in place of Sri K. M. Subramania Ayyar, Retired Accountant General and Treasurer who has left for Trivandrum to take up the appointment of Member, Kerala State Electricity Board. A Board of Examiners was also constituted with Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar as the Secretary to be in charge of the conduct of the examinations for the two year course conducted by the Association since October 1955 and terminating in October 1957. The examinations will be held in the last week of September and first week of October.

REVIEW

Case Record

A questionnaire compiled by Dr. P. Sankaran D.F. Hom (Lon)
Rs. 2/- per dozen; single copy 20 nP

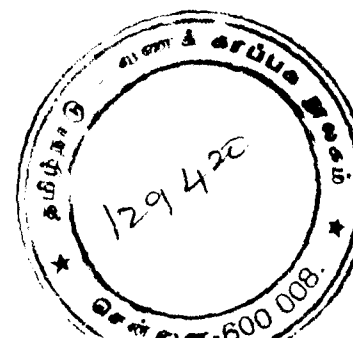
This is a valuable questionnaire prepared by Dr. Sankaran covering all aspects of a case required to be considered by a Homoeopathic physician on the symptoms presented by the patient and available to him otherwise. The questions effectively bring out the points on which information has to be elicited in the process of case taking and the record form is bound to be of invaluable use to practitioners of Homoeopathy and also students.

Copies can be had of the Homoeopathic Medical Publishers, 13-A Station Road, Santa Cruz (West Bombay 23).

ERRATA

The author of the article Homoeopathic Philosophy appearing at page 217 of the July issue of the journal is Sri P. Lakshmisubramanyam and not P. Lakshminarayanan as wrongly printed. We regret the error.

Ed. M. H. J.



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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

September 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.

**UNION HEALTH MINISTER ON
HOMOEOPATHY**

The assurance given by the Union Health Minister, Dr. D. P. Karmarkar at the inauguration ceremony of a Homoeopathic Dispensary at the M. P. s Club, New Delhi, started by the Society for the Advancement of Homoeopathy Delhi, a detailed report of which function appears elsewhere, that the Government was not wedded to any particular system of medicine and had no discrimination against Homoeopathy would hearten Homoeopaths in the whole of India. We hope that this assurance will be implemented early and that steps will be taken by the Government to encourage the Homoeopathic system of Medicine. The Honourable Minister stated in the same breath that the Allopathic science and surgery were more developed than the other systems and it was that that determined the Government's attitude. It is no fault of Homoeopathy that it has not made enough progress in India. Government's apathy towards it and the attitude of the allopaths have been responsible for the system not having been utilised for the benefit of the country. Once the right attitude is brought to bear to the system without ignorance or prejudice, it is bound to be recognized that it is the only system which is not only suited to the needs of the country, but, by reason of its being cheap, could be used to serve the medical needs of the people. The need for institutions where proper training could be given in the system and for a Research institute where the drugs available in plenty in India could be harnessed to the Materia Medica cannot be over-emphasised. The Government should not

only aid existing institutions but should start new ones at centres where they are not in existence. We hope that the Government would be able to implement immediately the recommendations of the Dave Committee and enable Homoeopathy to take its proper place in the scheme of medical relief to the masses of India.

PROGRESS OF HOMOEOPATHY IN INDIA

Presidential Address of Dr. B. K. Sarkar (Calcutta)

at the Annual General Meeting of the All India Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi.

We meet here today, after a long period of about four years. Much water has flown down in the meantime. But the prospects of the Homoeopathic system of medicine are none the less brighter. You are all aware that the report of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee was accepted at the Health Ministers Council, Homoeopathy was included in the first five year plan with certain recommendations, an Ad Hoc Committee on Homoeopathy was constituted by the Director General of Health Services and later reconstituted with the President's approval as the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee, an Advisory committee on Homoeopathic Research Work has been set up, Homoeopathic Acts have been passed in several States e. g., Bombay, U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc., and lastly a committee of a few State Health Ministers with Sri B. S. Dave, the Saurashtra Health Minister as Chairman, had been appointed by the Government of India to study and report on the question of establishing uniform standards of education for practitioners and regulation of practice of indigenous medical and Homoeopathic practitioners of India and their report has already been published but is still under the consideration of the Central Health Council. You are also aware that a sum of Rs. 37.5 lakhs was allotted for Homoeopathy and indigenous system of medicine under the first five year plan but not a farthing was utilised for Homoeopathy during the first five year period. Under the second five year plan a sum of Rs. 34.50 lakhs out of a total grant of 100.00 lakhs for

medical systems other than Allopathic system, has been earmarked for Homoeopathy under the following heads :—

1. Up grading of 5 Homoeopathic Colleges (N. R.) (In lakhs)	...	8.00
	(A) ...	18.00
2. Research scheme Rs. 3 lakhs per year	...	8.00
3. Preparation of Homoeopathic Pharmacopea	...	*50
Total ...		34.50 lakhs.

The Homoeopathic Advisory Committee has recommended for 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 16.5 Lakhs for Homoeopathy under items of Homoeopathic Research, testing of Homoeopathic drugs in upgraded Homoeopathic Colleges and preparation of a Homoeopathic Pharmacopea. Out of this sum, the actual disbursements amount to Rs. 1.50 lakhs for upgrading Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital to a Degree Course standard, and an adhoc grant of Rs. 20,000/- for research work to each of the Midnapur Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, D. N. De Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and Gudivada Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Andhra. Thus it is evident that allotment of grants for Homoeopathy is too inadequate for the purpose and too small in comparison with the grants earmarked for modern medicine. I am sorry to remark that the recommendations of the Planning Commission and of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee have not yet been implemented, establishment of a separate Directorate at the Centre for Homoeopathy is still being deferred and a legislative enactment for Homoeopathy on an All-India basis is still a dream of an indefinite future.

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Why this time lag., Why this step-motherly attitude of our Central Government towards Homoeopathy and indigenous systems of medicine? The reason is not far to seek. It is evident from the declared policy of the Government of India, made public with regard to these systems of medicine. It runs thus: The Government of India has decided to recognise only the modern system of medicine because it is international in scope and has attained the highest stage of scientific development. It is, however, an accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic system of medicine and incorporate from them contributions of approved value in the existing system of medicine (vide pp. 319 Chap. XXVI Health. Reference Annual, India 1956. Government of India publication). This Governmental attitude betrays a tremendous confusion of ideas and concepts regarding Medicinal Systems in the minds of its policy framers. They seem to have no clearcut notion about the essential requisites of a system of medicine, its scope and subject matter, neither do they seem to possess fundamental ideas about what science is and what constitutes a scientific mind. The very idea that the so called modern medicine has attained the highest stage of scientific development' begs the very question our Government has raised. Our Government hints about effecting a synthesis of different systems of medicine but I am afraid it is totally ignorant of the significance and implications of the term 'Synthesis'. A study of the history of medicine reveals that medical theories have always reflected the prevailing philosophy of the age. Modern mind is dazzled by the achievements of physical sciences and is consequently led to put its entire faith on the basic reality of matter and to believe that the methods of studying matter as the only scientific method worth the pursuit. But a philosophical study of physical sciences reveals that the material interpretation of existence is the result of an exclusive concentration, a

NEW ERA HOMOEOPHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)
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German Homoeo Injections

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proaccupation with one movement of existence to the exclusion of Mind and Life, and such an exclusive concentration has its utility and is therefore permissible; and that, in recent times it has been justified by the many immense and innumerable minute discoveries of great pragmatic value. But a solution of the whole problem of our existence cannot be based on an exclusive one-sided knowledge. As a human being is a tri-one organism we must know not only what matter is and what are its processes, but what mind and life are and what are their processes. On a deeper reflection it is now evident that matter is by no means the fundamentally real, it is a structure of Energy, it is becoming more and more apparent that acts and creations of this Energy are not explicable except as the motions of power of a secret Mind or Consciousness of which its processes and steps of structure are the formulae. It is therefore no longer possible to take Matter as the sole reality. So the system of medicine which takes its stand on the basic reality of Matter cannot claim to have attained the highest stage of scientific development.

It is high time to realise that chemico-physical approach and quantitative-analytical-experimental methods are not the only relevant channels of approach to study biological phenomena. And we must bear in mind that Medicine is a branch of Human biology. The quantitative-synthetic-experimental methods which are taken recourse to in Homoeopathy might be more appropriate for the purpose. It is proper to acknowledge publicly and unequivocally that Medicine is primarily an art and all effective arts have preceded correct explanatory hypotheses. It is the highest of folly to discard and ignore any efficacious therapeutic system only because modern chemicophysical sciences have not developed enough to provide satisfactory explanations for the facts on which that method is based. It is high time to accept that life cannot be reduced to mechanism and it can only be explained in terms of life. It is because our Govt. does not think clearly and deeply that it hesitates to recognise Homoeopathy on the same level as modern medicines. Hence the acts of the Government and official utterances on its behalf are found to be vague, anomalous and self-contradictory. Homoeopathy is an internationally accepted system of medicine both in Europe and U. S. A. It is a pity that our Government thinks that it will lose international prestige by according official acceptance of

Homoeopathy. The principles of Homoeopathy are in many respects akin to those of Ayurveda, that Indian system of medicine born out of Indian genius and culture. If both of these systems are given official recognition and ways and means are provided for their fullest development a real synthetic Medicine might be evolved in future. We must remember that India has always had her own peculiar conception and vision of many things concerning humanity, and it is high time that we should try to develop along our own genius and culture and not to ape what others stand for. Assimilation, synthesis and progress should be our watch word. "We belong not only to the dawns of the past but to the noons of the future". I think, I have succeeded in completely refuting the basic points on which the declared policy of the Govt. of India rests. Very often an argument is put forward by the Central Govt. that Health being a concurrent subject according to our Constitution, it is helpless to do the needful if the State Govt. do not demand for Homoeopathy Central assistance and are not willing to abide by the pattern of Central assistance laid down by the Planning Commission. But we are at a loss to understand the fact that if the declared policy of the Central Govt. is to encourage Homoeopathy and Indigenous system of medicine, why does it not put pressure and not merely request the State Govts. to find money for these medicinal systems. If a large section of population of State undergoes, willingly, the Homoeopathic system of treatment, what right has a State Govt. to withhold financial assistance for the improvement of those medicinal systems? After all the Govt. money belongs to the public and the people can certainly demand a portion of it for their welfare. And our Govt. poses to be a Welfare State.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

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Friends, I presume I voice your feelings when I demand on behalf of the Homoeopathic profession of India, immediate Govt. acceptance of Homoeopathy, legislative enactment regarding Homoeopathy on an All India basis, the formation of a Central Council of Homoeopathy with State Councils, the award of full rights and privileges to the qualified Homoeopathic practitioners, utilisation of qualified Homoeopaths in all spheres of reactionary health services, upgrading of existing Homoeopathic teaching institutions with attached hospitals and establishment of new institutions, provision of facilities, financial and otherwise, for Homoeopathic researches implementation of Dave Committee's recommendation subject to certain amendments and sincere and active sympathy of the Central and State Govts. for the purpose. In the present set up we are afraid that the problem of State recognition of Homoeopathy for its spread and development is neither only scientific nor medical but of an economic political nature.

The Role of Homoeopaths in present context,

In the context of the present confusing and anomalous situation what part have we, Homoeopaths, got to play in shaping the future of Homoeopathy? I take this opportunity to repeat what I said in my Convocation Address of the General Council and State Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine, West Bengal, held on the 12th February 1956.

To gain popular support we must have fully equipped hospitals, both general and special, to prove that Homoeopathy can cure all sorts of curable dynamic disease conditions and that it extends its therapeutic sphere into the region of ailments which are commonly known as 'Surgical'. To carry conviction to the scientific and intelligent section of our people we must present Homoeopathy in its proper perspective, both scientific and historical. We must explain to them the distinctive features of the Homoeopathic philosophy, its distinctive qualitative synoptic experimental approach to the study of diseases and drugs. We must explain to them the apparently paradoxical nature of the Homoeopathic Law of cure. We must advance scientific proofs for the justification of use of drugs in infinitesimal doses, Homoeopathic potencies, as they are called: fortunately such proofs are forthcoming through Boyd's researches on Enanometric wor-

king and other electro-physical and biochemical phenomena. We must explain to them why Homoeopathy justifiably deviates from the path of casual medicine, still the essential feature of modern scientific medicine. We must explain to them that to know the cause, nature and course of disease is not of necessity to know how to cure it—it may be necessary preliminary step but it is nothing more. We must show how Homoeopathic concepts are on a par with the most advanced concepts in Physics, Chemistry and Biology. We must point out how modern medicine is fast approaching the fundamental tenets of Homoeopathy discovered over a century and a half ago. As science is nothing but knowledge reduced to laws and embodied in system. Homoeopathy with the discovery of a therapeutic Law has raised therapeutics to an independent scientific level in which different elements constituting knowledge of physiology, pathology, medicine and pharmacology and a scope of infinite progress without detriment to its integrity as a whole. That is why Homoeopathy is never subject to therapeutic sterility as is often the case in the Allopathic system of medicine with all the progress in knowledge in subjects satellite to Medicine. And we must make it clear that the Homoeopathic physician has no remedy for the name of a disease, has no specific for any disease by name but it has a true specific for each individual case of disease. Above all, we, the practising Homoeopaths must be well founded in the fundamentals of the science and art of Homoeopathy. We must possess a fair share of general culture and education in the fundamentals of natural sciences, logic, philosophy, psychology and Biology - so that we can easily command respect and confidence amongst our clients. Last but not the least we must sink our differences and present a united front against a multitude of odds that seem to threaten our very existence. It is high time that we should think of setting up one Homoeopathic Association on an All - India basis like our Allopathic counter part, the Indian Medical Association. It has been my experience that duplication of Associations with similar aims and objects very often whittle our energies down and belittle our solidarity. In this meeting I hope you are going to take some momentous decisions, and I appeal to you to give your best thoughts and considered opinion

about our organisation. Let us not forget the oft-quoted slogan 'United we stand, divided we fall'.

After all is said and done I am afraid that Homoeopathy with all its scientificity, philosophy, logicality and therapeutic success will continue to be an art practised by a minority for some time to come. This is because of the fact that modern mind is obsessed with the greatness of discoveries by physical sciences. So long as mind and life along with matter are not accepted as fundamental varieties of Nature, so long as this re-orientation in outlook is not reflected in the field of Medicine the pursuit of medical art would not be as fruitful as it should be and Homoeopathy will remain as the medicine of the future. All I wish is let that day come as soon as possible.

In the name of Hahnemann and Homoeopathy I thank you, friends, for the patient and kind hearing of what I had to tell you today. I thank you again for the high honour of occupying the President's office of this Institute so long and I waiting to hand over my charge to a worthier person amongst you.

Jai Hind. Bande Mataram.

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SUNDAY HOLIDAY

SMALL DOSES OF HOMOEOPATHY

By DR. DIWAN JAI CHAND (Delhi)

[illegible]

“The earth is computed to contain at the present time some 900,000,000 human beings; and if all these 900,000,000 had been called into existence when Adam was created, some 6,000 years ago, and had lived up to the present time, and if each of these 900,000,000 individuals had, when first called into existence, begun to swallow and continued to swallow up to the present hour, without rest or cessation, night and day, a decillionth dose of a grain, say of sulphur or of quinine or other drug, such as Hahnemann recommends to be used, these 900,000,000 beings would not yet during these past 6,000 years, have finished one single grain of medicine. Nay, if each of these 900,000,000 men, now 6,000 years old, had swallowed during every moment of their past existence not a single but one million globules of Hahnemann's 30th dilution, they would not yet have finished a single grain and would not finish it, working constantly every second at the same rate, for millions of centuries yet to come. The human intellect can scarcely appreciate the smallness of the quantity when expressed either in language or in figures.”

Early in twentieth century, another physician Dr. G. W. Balfour, wrote on the subject in the following words:—

"The 30th dilution contains in each drop one decillionth of a grain of the original drug, and to bring about this attenuation, each grain of the drug has to be dissolved in an ocean of 14 septillion cubic miles of liquid, a quantity equal to many hundred spheres, each with a semi-diameter extending from the earth to the nearest fixed star."

From these quotations, it is abundantly clear that the small (infinitesimal) doses of medicine employed in Homoeopathy have been, and still are, the chief obstacles in the way of allopathists and others accepting or even investigating the principle underlying their employment in the treatment of the sick. The whole subject appears to them ridiculous and even impossible, and is therefore dismissed without even a thought being bestowed upon it. Such an attitude of men of science is, to say the least, not worthy of those who are the custodians of the health of their fellow-beings, and to whom the latter turn for counsel in times of sickness. Says Herbert Spencer, "There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all arguments, and which cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance—that principle is contempt prior to investigation."

Now I shall show that the minute dose is no longer strange to modern medical science nor is its profound action in the living organism unfamiliar to modern physicians. Moreover, we are becoming accustomed to the infinitely small in biology. The body itself utilises its own drug-like secretions in this way. Adrenalin is only one of the many examples. It can produce effects in so small an amount that it is impossible to prove its existence excepting biologic tests. One cannot detect 5000 million—but this dilution of Adrenalin affects tadpole growth. Hunt has shown that one miligram of acetyl choline in half a million gallons of blood will reduce blood pressure. Macht shows that the virgin guineapig's uterus responds to histamine in so dilute a concentration as to be impossible to detect by any other method at our disposal. Cobra-Venom will haemolyse red blood cells in dilutions of one in 10 million. An infinitesimal amount of Drosera (Sundew) added to the glycerine medium will prevent growth of tubercle bacillus when cultured in a test-tube. Many more examples of power in the infinitesimal can be quoted. Consider the phenomenon called "Allergy." The discovery of this mechanism was an important step, but far more important is the recognition of the fact that one is dealing with a normal process which is rendered abnormal merely because it has been rendered hypersensitive. The reaction is excessive but the stimulus required to induce it is abnormally slight. Think of an attack of asthma brought on by breathing the air of a room

in which a cat had been the night before. Where we realise that nothing can be so sensitive as the diseased cell—the remedy for *like* symptoms will have to be in infinitesimal subdivision. Although a homoeopath talks of “drugs” as remedies what he really means, is the power in those drugs brought out by this infinitesimal subdivision. Treatment of sea-sickness by Apomorphine 1 in 10,000 dilution, or of vomiting of pregnancy by Ipecac in minim doses are instances of homoeopathic prescribing by allopathic physicians. Treatment of Asthma by its causal protein furnishes another instance; 1 in 1,000,000 dilution of the protein is used and the solution made progressively stronger till the slightest reaction is obtained. One drop of this dilution is used, and it is then increased only if the patient needs more. Not only the treatment is homoeopathic, but even the dilution of protein is prepared according to the homoeopathic decimal scale. Asthma, hay fever and other diseases of foreign protein poison are all being tackled along homoeopathic principles—the desensitization in minute dosage to the particular causative protein. Cobra venom is being used in case of blood-haemolysis. The very essence of homoeopathy in the treatment of all diseases is the use of the very minimum of the drug, or rather the power of that drug in contrast to the drug *per se*. This principle is in direct opposition to the Therapeutics taught in the Allopathic Medical Colleges. Instead of the massive and repeated doses pushed to what a patient can stand, homoeopaths use the minimum that will stimulate the vital forces of that particular patient and make him cure himself.

The ordinary metallic mercury may be swallowed by tablespoonfuls with impunity; but let a small quantity be rubbed up (trituated) with lard, chalk, or milk sugar, and we have instantly a medicine of such power that a few grains of it will salivate a strong man, loosen his teeth, and make his gums all spongy and bleeding. Other metals, inactive as regards medicinal power in their crude state, become powerful medicines when disintegrated by prolonged trituration with the non-medicinal milk-sugar. So also with soluble substances. Many such substances in their more massive form act only as irritants to the *primae viae* with which they first come in contact, and are expelled or repelled by them without influencing the minuter and more delicate structures for which, in their more attenuated preparations, they show a specific affinity. Thus, five grains

of crude calomel will act simply as a purge on the bowels; but if one grain of calomel be rubbed up (trituated) with fifty grains of milk-sugar, and a single grain of this attenuation be given at short intervals, the specific effects of the drug are developed with great power and intensity, and may even cause profuse salivation and other toxic effects. Large doses of the vegetable poisons will speedily kill by paralysing the heart or brain, but if given in diluted form produce a series of remarkable phenomena, distinctively characteristic for each drug. In diseases the sensitiveness of the diseased part is so immensely exalted for its specific stimulus, that the dose must be reduced much below that which would affect the less sensitive healthy organ, otherwise aggravation of the morbid state will certainly ensue.

The very minute quantities of matter, which can, under certain circumstances and in certain idiosyncrasies, produce powerful effects, are familiar to all. A dog will scent game at the distance of a quarter of a mile, or will trace it by the odorous particles it has left when passing over the ground a considerable time before. A grain of musk will give off a powerful perfume for weeks and months without perceptibly losing weight, and some persons are so sensitive to the odour of musk that, though in perfect health, the receipt of a musk-scented note will cause them to faint. In this case the quantity of musk that produces such violent effects, is inconceivably small. Darwin showed that one twenty-millionth of a grain of phosphate of ammonia was sufficient to produce distinct effect on the glands of the plant sundew (*drosera*). It has been shown in the United States Government Laboratories at Washington and in the city Laboratory of Philadelphia that the introduction of so small an amount of sulphate of copper as one in 1 million or even one in 4 million, will destroy the typhoid bacillus in a very few hours, and already this means has been successfully used in large reservoirs for the purification of the water-supply of towns, as such a small amount is entirely harmless to human beings who drink the water and to the fish in the water. Even if water containing typhoid bacilli is placed in burnished copper vessels for a few hours, most of the typhoid germs are destroyed.

Ever nearer and nearer do the scientists approach infinitesimal. Recently they have treated barely seeds with Naphthylacetic acid in about the 1 in 1,000,000 dilution (6x potency of Homoeopathic nomenclature) and increased

the vigour of growth enormously. If the plant organism will respond to the 6x potency so markedly, the human organism should respond much more readily as it is more sensitive.

The female vaporier moth gives off a scent so delicate that human beings cannot smell it, yet male moths a mile away can detect it with their antennae. Here the Homoeopathic high potency is undone by nature. By no means known to man could this odour be detected by physical means. But it is there, and can be detected by the delicate organs of a moth. In the same way the human body is allergic to the right potentized remedy.

Drugs have opposite action, in large and small doses. Arndt and Schultz demonstrated this by numerous experiments and formulated what is now known as Arndt-Schultz Law, which states that poisons in large doses destroy, in small doses paralyse, and in still smaller (or minimal) doses stimulate the vital activities of the same cells. To illustrate: In rapidly growing yeast, Arsenic, one in 1,000 stops growth, one in 3,000 to 5,000, hinders growth without actually stopping it; while Arsenic, one in 10,000 and upwards, actually promotes growth and fermentation. A solution of adrenalin introduced into the bladder causes it to relax; this effect grows less as dilution continues till a point is reached when the solution contains 1—5000 milligram, the relaxation stops. If dilutions be carried further, it again becomes active, but in exactly the opposite direction, and when the solution contains 1—10,000 milligram of adrenalin, contraction occurs.

Hahnemann himself gives the following reasons why the sceptic ridicules the homoeopathic infinitesimal doses:

1. He is ignorant that by means of succussions and triturations the internal medicinal power is wonderfully developed, and is, as it were, liberated from its material bonds, so as to enable it to operate more penetratingly and more freely upon the human organism.

2. His purely arithmetical mind believes that it sees here only an instance of enormous subdivision, a mere material division and diminution, wherein every part must be less than the whole; but he does not observe, that in these spiritualizations of the internal medicinal power, the material receptacle of these natural forces, the palpable ponderable matter, is not be taken into consideration at all.

3. He has no experience relative to the action of preparations of such exalted medicinal power.

This sums up admirably the real genuine unbelief of the sceptic. I shall allow Hahnemann to meet this with his inimitable style of reasoning. He writes:

1. "Small infinitesimal doses of Homoeopathy are actually seen to act powerfully, and manifestly to compass the object intended. And what *actually takes place* must at least be possible! If he, who pretends to be a seeker after truth, will not search for it where it is to be found, namely, in experience he will certainly fail to discover it; he will never find it by arithmetical calculations."

2. "By the *succussion* and *trituration*, there ensues not only the most intimate mixture, but at the same time—and this is the most important circumstance—there ensues such a great, and hitherto unknown and undreamt of change, by the development and liberation of the dynamic powers of the medicinal substance so treated, as to excite astonishment." This Hahnemann claims to be among the *greatest discoveries* of his times, and says, "All new discoveries of this sort are usually met by denial and incredulity from the great mass of mankind, who have neither adequate acquaintance with physical phenomena, nor the capacity to observe for themselves, and to reflect upon what they perceive. It is only the ignorant vulgar who look upon matter as a dead mass, for from its interior can be elicited incredible and hitherto unsuspected powers." With respect to the development of physical forces from material substances by *trituration*, Hahnemann cites the example of what is termed, the operation of "Striking fire" in which a piece of steel is strongly and rapidly rubbed against a hard stone (agate flint), and in the process, incandescent sparks fly off (and kindle the tinder or punk they fall on). Now if the sparks are struck with sufficient force, and caught on a sheet of white paper, the latter will be found to be studded with very small pellets of steel which have been detached in a state of fusion from the surface of the steel by the smart collision with the flint, and have fallen in an incandescent state, like small fire balls, in the form of sparks upon the paper, where they cooled. It is well known that it requires a heat of at least 3000°F. to melt steel. This tremendous heat came not out of the air (for this phenomenon takes place just as well in the vacuum of the air-

pump) but from the substances that were rubbed together. But the ordinary individual does not believe (because he has never reflected, and never will reflect, upon the phenomena of nature) that the steel—the cold steel, contains hidden within it (in a latent, confined, undeveloped state) an inexhaustible store of heat, which can only be released by *friction*—an inexhaustible store of heat, which is not calculable by the cyphers of any of those arithmeticians who seek to limit nature and render her contemptible, by applying their multiplication table to the phenomena of her illimitable forces. The great natural philosopher, Count Rumford taught how to heat our rooms solely by the rapid motion of two of metal rubbing against one another, without the employment of any ordinary combustible material whatever.

Horn, ivory, bone, stinkstone (the calcareous stone impregnated with petroleum) have of themselves no smell, but when filed or rubbed they not only emit an odour but an extremely fetid one.

The effect of *friction* is so great, that not only the physical properties, such as heat, odour, etc, are thereby called into life and developed by it, but also the dynamic medicinal powers of natural substances are thereby developed to an incredible degree—a fact that had escaped observation till Hahnemann made this great, this extraordinary discovery.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

CASE NOTES

BY

Dr. B. N. Shankaranarayana Rao (Mysore State)

Patient:—A Lady aged 19 Years.

Previous History:—Irregular menses, scanty and about once in 3 or 6 months. It is like this from the last 4 years. When she came to me she had not menstruated from the last one year. She had pains in the waist and she had severe rheumatic pains of almost all the bigger joints. She suffered like this for about a month and then by the use of Allopathic Medication and injections she felt slightly better. But she is suffering from rheumatic pains often and often in one joint or the other. It is a wandering nature.

Present Symptoms:—

1. *Mind*:—Irritable mood.
2. *Head*:—Headache (Occipital) often and often < after 3-00 P. M. and there will be no headache in the night. It is of a throbbing nature.
3. *Eyes*:—Yellowish in Colour. Burning in the eyes. for the last 15 days.
4. *Throat*:—Congested for the last 15 days. Cough after tickling in the throat < during night at about 10-00 P. M. and early morning at about 5-00 A. M. No pain in the throat but greenish lumpy mucus expectorated. No Tonsils.
5. *Chest*:—Palpitation of the heart and pain in the Chest and dyspnoea at its upper part, left side. It is observed often and often only in the day time especially early morning. Pain is of a throbbing character. Pain at the back on the right side in its middle.
6. *Nose*:—Suffers from dry coryza often and often. There is obstruction in the nose due to deflected septum.
7. *Abdomen*:—Stomach feels heavy after meals. Liver enlarged.
8. *Stool*:—Normal.
9. *Extremities*:—Ankle Joints swollen, Painful. Toe Joints and soles are also painful. She is unable to express when it aggravates but expresses that all the pains are lesser after awaking and increases as the day goes up > in the night.

10. *Other Symptoms*:—Chilliness, nervousness, disturbed sleep. All pains > at rest < when moving. Rheumatic arthritis of the Joints > warmth < Cold. Cannot walk even a few yards, feels very tired.

TREATMENT

- 3—2—1956 Bryonia 200 6 Doses. Advised to take 2 doses a day for 3 days. Placebo for 15 days.
- 22—2—1956 Pain symptoms, Chest symptoms and headache ameliorated. Other symptoms remained as before. Bryonia 1 M 3 doses. Advised to take 1 dose each day for 3 days. Placebo for 1 Month.
- 1—4—1956 No headache. No pain in the Chest. Rheumatic Pains also were much better. But there was red sand in urine and burning during urination. Some other symptoms calling for Lycopodium prevailed.
Lycopodium 1 M 3 doses. Advised to take 1 dose each day for 3 days. Placebo for 15 days.
- 20—4—1956 All symptoms vanished except for the gouty nodules in the joints of fingers and toes and pain in the Soles.
Ant. Crud 30 6 doses. Advised to take 2 doses each day for 3 days. Placebo for a week.
- 1—5—1956 The nodules had almost disappeared. There was a slight pain in the joints with numbness of the respective parts. Chamomilla 200 6 doses for 3 days. Placebo for a month.
- 1—6—1956 She is perfectly alright. From the commencement of my treatment She is menstruating regularly every month. No rheumatic pains. 1—1—1957 No relapse.
- 1—8—1957 She is attending the School about 3 miles away from her house by walk only without experiencing the least trouble.

Is it Cure or What?

CASE NOTES

By

Sri G. Palanivelu (Madurai)

The following is the case of a young man aged about 19. He was suffering from a colic in his lower abdomen. He had himself treated by Allopathic Doctors for over four years. All those who treated him, at the end of their trial, recommended operation. As the only means of getting rid of his pain. But, he was not willing for it. Hence, the treatment was continued. By the bye he got right sided orchitis. For that too, after injections and other forms of treatment, he was recommended operation. So, he tried native treatment with unsatisfactory results. Only then he was brought to me. The following are the symptoms that I found in him.

- 21—11—52. Medium height but not fat in proportion thereto. Swelling of right testicle with pain as though somebody beat thereon violently attended with stitching pain in right lower abdomen and also in right chest. Heart Burn. Meat or any fatty food will cause pain, flatulency, etc. He avoids taking meat, dhall, ghee and other items which would cause pain in the abdomen. He does not take food enough to fill up his stomach, as it caused pain, since a long time. Now his stomach does not tolerate even iddli and he prefers only liquid food. Because of this restriction in diet, he is emaciating from day to day. Weeps while narrating his complaint. Wants to commit suicide, but not daring enough to do it. Puls. 200.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR-BOMBAY 28

- 22—11—52. He came running up to me with a smiling face. He felt glad to say that he felt better. At the same time he complained of burning and tenesmus in urethra while urinating. On further enquiry he informed me that he was having that trouble even before his colic. During Allopathic treatment he had it only occasionally. Whenever he had it, he used to take Sharbath with lime juice which would give him relief very soon. I then warned him that he should never resort to such methods again and that it was the suppression of that trouble which caused the present trouble. He then told me that he would have occasional blood discharges also when the tenesmus was intense. Placebo.
- 23—11—52. Better. Had his pain shifted to his heart yesterday. Then it shifted to small of back. A general burning felt internally with vertigo. On further enquiry I was informed that he was having his pain shifted to heart often before and it would occur without any forewarning. As soon as the pain invaded the heart he would sit down and remain quiet till it goes off. I gave him Sul. 200 and a few doses of Abrot. 30 with instructions that he should take it if the pain went to heart again.
- 24—11—52. The pain invaded heart only one time yesterday. So he took Abrot. 30 with immediate relief. No trouble except that. Placebo.
- 11—12—52. Increase of pain in the testicle. Puls. 200.
- 15—12—52. Flush of heat with sinking sensation daily in the evening at 5 p.m. Lyc. 30.
- 19—12—52. Less violent, but still continues. Lyc. 200.
- 1—1—53. Flying pain still persists. Puls. 1 M.
- 12—2—53. Urinary trouble still continues. Thuj. 10 M.

- 6—3—53. Fever with inflamed sore throat, pain on swallowing, sleepy, but unable to sleep. Bell 200—2 doses.
- 7—3—53. Fever and throat better. Intense thirst - cough with a feeling as though the chest is full of phlegm, but no expectoration. Bry. 200.
- 8—3—53. Swelling of gland under left jaw bone with sore pain when pressed. Red in colour. Bell 200.
- 10—3—53. Swelling of gum at the upper extremity (whether right or left I have not noted, nor do I remember it now). Merc. S. 200.
- 12—3—53. Swelling of gum subsided. On the other hand the glands under both jaws are swollen. Lach. 200.
- 22—4—53. After Lach. 200 both the glands got better gradually. But now the left gland alone is inflamed once again. Lach. 1 M.
- 24—4—53. Better. Plenty of placebo.

The urinary trouble continued till I gave Thuj. With the disappearance of urinary trouble, the pain in abdomen, testicle etc. also disappeared completely. As soon as I came to know that gradual cure is taking place internally, I advised the patient to take normal diet without fatty substances or dhall at first. When found satisfactory, he was advised to take dhall at first and then ghee and mutton. Thus he changed over to normalcy with regard to his diet in due course, and with that he began to put on flesh little by little.

When I met him during 1955 or so, he was glad to say that he did not have the old trouble returned after the discontinuance of the treatment. He was engaged as a Bill Collector under a Firewood Wholesaler and cycled daily to the nook and corner of the town, but with no trouble.

Another thing noteworthy is, that I did not have any necessity to administer a second dose of Abrot. as the pain did not invade the heart again.

A CASE OF MAMMARY CANCER

By

Dr. H. C. Bhattacharjee, (Bikaner.)

*Mrs. Laharchand Sethia, aged 50, Wollen Press Building
(Oswal Jain), Bikaner.*

Mrs. Sethia an old, congenital asthmatic called me for consultation. Besides her asthmatic troubles, she complained of a hard swelling in her right breast. On examination, I found a hard lump, oval, but irregular in shape. She also complained of burning pain in the affected part, which aggravated on pressure. A little pus and discoloured bloody fluid oozed out, and soiled her under-wear. The pain and discharge together with her asthmatic trouble, she assured me, aggravated late at night. She was irritable, full of anguish and anxiety. I prescribed Arsenic A. 200, then 1000 for some days. She was much relieved of her burning pain and her bronchial asthma, but there seemed to be no appreciable change as to her mammary affection. Being the family physician and a close associate of the family, I grew apprehensive seeing the slow progress and suspicious matter of the lump and advised the patient to consult the

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chief physician of the local Govt. Hospital who is held in great esteem by the local public for his diagnostic skill. I myself took the patient to the eminent physician who happens to be a friend of mine. He thoroughly examined her, but he could not give any decisive opinion on the case. He said that it looked like cancer, but the possibility of its being an epithelioma of breast could not be altogether ruled out. The case was then referred to some eminent surgeons all of whom opined that it was a case of mammary cancer and some of them advised surgical removal of the growth. At this stage, the patient was taken to Calcutta. By coincidence, I also happened to be there. So it was decided that I should take her to Chittaranjan Cancer Institute for specialist advice and treatment. There she was examined by a board of five specialists, who, after a careful perusal of the case and a lot of discussion, gave their verdict that it was a case of mammary cancer and advised her to be in hospital for usual routine treatment for cancer.

Great distance from home, remote prospect of cure from orthodox treatment as was apparent from personal contact with a very large number of patients in the institution, inconvenience of hospitalisation and its enormous cost made the patient rather diffident. Ultimately the patient herself and her people proposed to place her under my treatment once again, presumably on the belief that if the Homoeopath could do no good, he could do no mischief either.

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Paucity of clear cut symptoms, the site of the affection, which aggravated during menstruation, prompted me to try *Phytolacca* CM., which I did. In the very first month, the result was marvellous. The pain disappeared in about a fortnight. The slight burning and the discharge continued. The second dose was administered exactly after 30 days. After the second dose, the discharge became less, burning also disappeared; the puckered and rough margins of the lump grew smooth and soft. The disfigured breast became round, soft and glossy again. But the lump and slight discharge still persisted. The steady progress gave faith and confidence to the patient and the physician. At this stage, there was a sudden flare up of the case. The burning, swelling and discharge made their re-appearance. The patient complained of burning in hand and feet, mental agitation, flushes of heat and restlessness. I gave her sulphur CM. one dose. All her distressing symptoms disappeared in a week. She maintained steady progress. My record shows that I gave her five doses of *Phytolacca* CM. and one dose of sulphur CM. The patient has no trace of the lump. She is in best of her health. Five years have passed since the completion of her treatment, and till now, she has no trace of her old complaint.

Was it a case of malignant cancer? Was it a case of breast epithelioma? Let the orthodox specialists argue over it. The fact of cure is there to set all quarrels at rest.

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NEWS AND NOTES

The All India Institute of Homoeopathy

The Annual meeting of the Institute was held on 4th August 1957 at New Delhi under the presidency of Dr. B. K. Sarkar of Calcutta.

The annual report presented by Dr. K.G. Saxena reviewed the situation with regard to Homoeopathy since the Third All India Homoeopathic Congress held in November 1953 at New Delhi and referred to the Constitution of the Advisory Committee for research, the appointment of the Dave Committee, the inauguration of the Society for the advancement of Homoeopathy on 14-9-55 and its ambitious programme and the appointment of the Advisory Committee by the Government in September 1956. It pointed out that though the new Union Health Minister had promised to encourage Homoeopathy, he had refused to start separate Directorates or appoint even an honorary adviser as he had agreed to do for the other systems of medicine. The report ended up with an appeal to the Institute and its activities.

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Dr. B. K. Sarkar then delivered his address (printed elsewhere.)

The resolutions adopted at the meeting included the demand for the establishment of a separate directorate for Homoeopathy or the appointment of at least an adviser pending its establishment, the grant of statutory recognition by a Legislative enactment, the appointment of a Central Homoeopathic Council and State Homoeopathic Councils, the establishment of new Homoeopathic Colleges with hostels and the upgrading of the present institutions, facilities for research, implementation of the Dave Committee Report, the utilisation of Homoeopaths in State Insurance Corporation, contributory healthschemes, Community Projects, Health Centres and rural Health dispensaries.

No Discrimination Against Homoeopathy

Minister Denies Charge

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Union Health Minister, today refuted the charge of discrimination against the indigenous system of medicines.

The Minister was speaking at the inauguration ceremony of a homoeopathic dispensary at the M. P.'s Club, South Avenue, New Delhi, this morning. Mr. P. D. Tandon presided.

This is first of the 1,000 homoeopathic dispensaries and four indoor hospitals and colleges proposed to be started by the society for the advancement of homoeopathy all over the country within the next three years.

Of the four colleges and hospitals, one each will be located in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Nagpur. The entire scheme will cost about Rs. one crore for which a fund collection drive has already been started.

The homoeopathic dispensary opened in the Club will mainly cater to the M. P.'s and their families and will be under the charge of Dr. J. P. Srivastava, who has 20 years standing in the profession. He will be helped by seven physicians in his task.

The medicines will be given free to all, but a nominal visiting fee will be charged by the physicians.

Mr. Karmarkar said that the Government was not wedded to any particular system of medicines, but it could

not overlook the fact that the allopathic science and surgery were more developed than other systems. It was this thing that determined its attitude.

He said, "In this matter, we cannot be governed by patriotic feelings. We cannot have the monopoly of knowledge. As knowledge is growing every day, we cannot afford to go by any particular system. If a particular system produces anything good, we will pick it up. I will very humbly say that last word has not been said by any particular system".

After declaring that their policy was to strengthen the existing institutions by giving them aid, the Minister said that "we cannot go on opening hospitals and dispensaries in the country. We have to begin from the other end of devoting more attention to preventive methods than to the curative ones."

Mr. Karmarkar said that the remedy lay in the preventive measures. He condemned the attitude of the sophisticated people, who are apt to go to druggists very often. We are getting too panicky and too soft."

He reminded the people that every system of medicine ultimately recognised that the medicine was helpful only if there was resistance power in the body to fight the disease. The moment this resistance became zero, the disease would get the better of the man. There was, therefore, a need to start an institution which should devote itself to evolving preventive methods.

Mr. Tandon told the homoeopaths that they had apparently failed to convince the Minister of their case, but added, "Homoeopathy had become a reality. You cannot brush aside the homoeopaths as quacks".

He further said that crores of rupees were going waste on the import of medicines and injections, but if the same were utilised on building beautiful villages and good houses there would be no disease left.

In conclusion, Mr. Tandon said that one advantage of the homoeopathic medicines was that it was not harmful at all. The antibiotic drugs might give relief but were harmful in the long run.

Dr. K. G. Saxena, General Secretary of the Society said that the society was set up in August 1955 under the chairmanship of Mr. S. K. Patil, M. P., and its main functions were to propagate principles, utility and economy of homoeopathy. Its objectives were also to start homoeopathic hospitals, dispensaries and institutions for training and research in this system.

Dr. Jai Chand, a leading member of the society complained that the Government was partial towards the indigenous systems of medicines. Of the total allocation made under the medical head during the Second Five-Year Plan, less than five per cent had been allocated to the indigenous systems despite the fact that 80 per cent population in the country was catered by them. Homoeopathy got nothing during the First Five-Year Plan.

He said that the root cause of this discrimination was the orthodox attitude of the medical profession. "We want the Government to turn a new leaf. We do not want to go to the Government with a begging bowl. What we want is fair deal".

The Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association held on 24-8-57, Sri C. P. Seshu Iyer presiding, a resolution to affiliate the association with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association was unanimously adopted.

Dr. P. B. Sundaresan gave a talk on "Case taking and prescription" in the premises of the Theosophical Lodge, Coimbatore. Dr. K. Ramasubbier presided. Messrs K. T. Thomas, Dhatta and Kerewgoda spoke on the occasion. Mr. C. R. Venkatachari proposed a vote of thanks.

The Late Dr. N. M. Choudhuri.

At a meeting of the Homoeopaths of Calcutta held on 21-8-57 under the auspices of the West Bengal Homoeopathic Practitioners' Association, Dr. Dhulal Chandra Dhae presiding, a resolution placing on record its profound sense of grief at the sad demise of Dr. N. M. Choudhuri, a great Homoeopathic physician of India was adopted, and it was resolved to offer their sincere sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.

The Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Association,

The members met on 18-8-'57 in the S. K. Board High School Hall at Uravakonda with Dr. K. V. Govindarajulu in the chair. Drs. P. R. Moorthy, K. C. R. S. Raju, B. S. Manyam and Pandurangam welcomed the gathering. Dr. K. V. Govindarajulu, President of the Association introduced the guests to the House. Dr. V. V. Ramana Sarma of Kothapeta, East Godavari District, spoke at length on the "Three Miasms" and their importance while selecting drugs for diseases. Dr. C. Seetha Ramiah of Gooty explained on the Indigenous systems of medicine in relation to Modern Medicine. Then a resolution was passed requesting the Government of Andhra Pradesh to nominate at least two members from the Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Association to represent the Homoeopaths of Rayalaseema in the "Board of Homoeopathy". Sri Sanda Narayanappa, M.L.A., assured the House his help in its aim and advised the Homoeopaths to behave in a sympathetic way in treating the sick. The meeting came to an end with a vote of thanks by Dr. C. P. Subbarayan.

CORRESPONDENCE

Pencillin and Homoeopathy

Valluri Venkateswara Rao, writes:

I am tempted to write this after going through Dr. B. R. Kohli's correspondence in The Madras Homoeopathic Journal of July 1957.

At the commencement of 19th century, Hahnemann was the first to conceive of the experimental approach to pharmacology and propounded two principles "likes Cures likes" and Dilution potentises the action of drugs. According to Prof. Clark, one molecule of drug in a sphere with a circumference equals the Orbit of Neptune.

While the action of the dilution drugs is presumed, it is not perceivable.

Though it is not possible to say how a remedy acts, it can be introduced into the therapy as long as there is the slightest benefit given by it to an ailing human being.

The following remedies were in use long before their mode of action was understood or explained:—

(1) Quinine in Malaria. (2) Iodine in Goitre. (3) Iron in Anaemia (4) Lime juice in Scurvy. Also therapeutics learnt from: (1) Monk, How to use Antimony. (2) Jesuit, how to cure Ague. (3) Sailor, how to keep off Scurvy. (4) Dairy maid how to prevent small-pox. (5) Old market woman, how to catch an Itch-Mite. (6) Witch, how to use Digitalis. (7) American savage, how to use Lobelia and curare. (8) African Hunter, how to use Strophanthus.

Therefore, though healthy scepticism is the correct attitude, no one should reject a remedy found to do good by experience.

Coming to the subject of Antibiotics, the antibiotic means against life and refers to any agent detrimental to life. It is a metabolic product obtained from 'LIFE ACTIVITY' of one micro organism that is inimical to the life of other organisms even in very small amounts. The principle of use of antibiotics is stated to be "Set a thief to catch a thief".

In a way, it may be stated that in analysing, the principle of Antibiotics was known by about 1000 B. C. Chinese are said to have cured by moulded curd of Soya-beans, boils and carbuncles. In villages of India, the fungus grown on shoes and slippers were scraped and applied as medicine. American tribes used wood in last stages of disintegration by various methods and fungi had good curative effects on open sores and wounds.

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The antibiotic conception is "Life destroys life" Lewis Pasteur was the first to discover this fact. Later Sir Alexander Fleming discovered Pencillin accidentally, when a culture plate on which he had planted staphylococcus did not grow. He found that the invisible floating spore bearing fungus from air had settled on the culture plate earlier grew rapidly and killed or prevented the staphylococcus from growing normally. He identified it as Pencillin Notatum, hence the name Pencillin.

The official Pencillin is Benzyl Pencillin or Pencillin G. Chemically pure Pencillin occurs as a white crystalline powder. It is soluble in water. Its empirical formula is $C_{16}H_{17}O_4N_2S-R$ where R represents esterifying group.

Its immediate effect on many infections is well known. Antibiotic preparations are made from various fungi, moulds soil, bacteria etc.

Pencillin is stated to be free from any side action on the vital organs of the body. The organism the bacteria in the presence of antibiotic enlarge without dividing. Abnormally long forms of Bacteria and Cocci have been found in the presence of Pencillin. Cell division is prevented but not the cell growth.

The development of resistance to antibiotic is also now taken on hand in different laboratories.

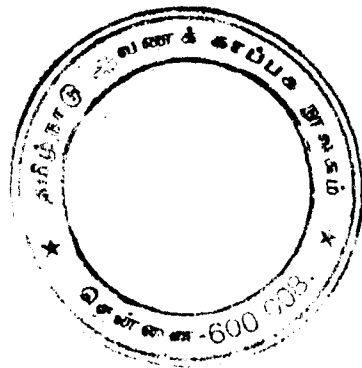
Pencillin has got toxic effects as well. Care must be taken to test the sensitiveness of the patient before administration; otherwise disastrous results may follow.

In my opinion, it can be introduced into Homeopathy if it could be "proved" as required by Dr. Hahnemann on dilution and potensiation. In that case, it must be administered to healthy human beings in various potencies and the symptoms recorded with great care in mind from head to foot. If that be done, it could be safely used to cure the symptoms it is capable of producing on provings. This brings to a head the subject of the need for research laboratories to prove the drugs available in India and harness them to Homoeopathy. The Homoeopathic Associations and Institutions will do well to experiment in such drugs and publish their results through the columns of journals like this.

REVIEW.**HOMOEOPATHIC FIRST AID.**

A pamphlet by Dr. N. Srinivasan, 17, Usman Road, Madras—17.

The pamphlet in Tamil, published and distributed free to those interested in Homoeopathy, gives Homoeopathic remedies for ordinary ailments and should be useful for those following the system to help themselves easily. The author proposes to publish other pamphlets soon.

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