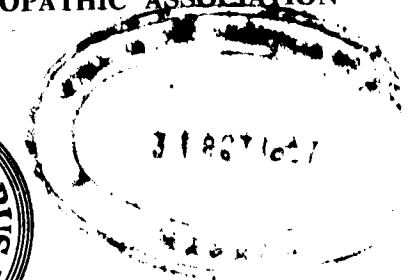




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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

October 1957



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

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Editorial notes and comments

A HOMOEOPATHIC UNIVERSITY FOR INDIA

The idea of a Homoeopathic University sponsored in the letter of Dr. S. Sen, Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh State Board of Homoeopathy to Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, published elsewhere, will commend itself to all thinking men in the Homoeopathic World.

Homoeopathy has spread so far despite many handicaps and difficulties owing to its innate efficacy and if there have been found some undesirable features in its development in the study and practice of it, it is entirely due to lack of organised training under State Control. Those interested in the system are anxious that it should develop on sound lines.

There are now six Homoeopathic Colleges in India (four in Bengal, one in Andhra, one in Uttara Pradesh) and there are proposals to start Colleges in Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, and Madras. The existing institutions have been working under serious handicaps due to want of State support.

The Dave Committee has recently recommended the opening of a Homoeopathic College in each State where the degree course in Homoeopathy approved by the Union Government should be run. If these recommendations should be given effect to, we will have a net work of colleges, one in each State, and that will ensure uniformity of training so necessary for the development of Homoeopathy on sound lines. Homoeopathic opinion in India should assert itself for the early implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

A Central University to which the colleges in India will be affiliated and which will have an academic body to correlate their work and ensure uniformity of standards will be the ideal consummation of the organisation and development of colleges in each State. We strongly endorse the starting of a Central University.

The location of the University and other details as to its constitution are matters which must be left to a Central Homoeopathic body to decide. The constitution of a Central Homoeopathic Council representative of all Homoeopathic Organisations in India will come not a day too soon. There are a number of organisations with high sounding names but with no work to their credit and if no achievement has been possible so far, it is due to these organisations speaking with different voices. It is high time that Homoeopaths set aside their petty personal or regional differences and come under the banner of a single All India body; and the constitution of a latter body will be rendered possible by the efforts of an All India Homoeopathic Council constituted in a representative manner and charged with the task of forging unity amongst Homoeopaths.

Will Homoeopaths respond to the call for unity?

WORLD HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONGRESS

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

The nomination of Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association as an Honorary Regional Director (for South India) of the World Homoeopathic Medical Congress will be welcomed in Homoeopathic circles.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar deserves the distinction by reason of the enthusiastic work to his credit in the cause of propagation of pure Homoeopathy in South India. We offer our sincere felicitations to him and wish him all success.

TEACHING OF HOMOEOPATHY

By

Fritz Donner, M.D. (Berlin)

How are we to teach Homoeopathy? With the success or non-success in solving this problem, Homoeopathy stands or falls. If we have the ability to present homoeopathic pharmacology in a manner clear and convincing to the scientific medical mind, we need have no apprehension respecting the future of our inheritance from the great Hahnemann. Many attempts have been made to reduce Homoeopathy to a form easy to teach and easy to assimilate. For reasons of local associations, the subject has received particular attention in the U.S.A.; yet, the proposals addressed to the entire homoeopathic world by Conrad Wesselhoeft the Elder, (Transactions of the Session of the International Homoeopathic Congress held in Atlantic City, 1891, p. 513); the publications by Timothy Field Allen (Critical Examinations of our Materia Medica—containing a number of revised provings: by Jabez P. Dake and the Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore under the presidency of Eldridge C. Price (A Pathogenetic Materia Medica)—all excellent in themselves—have had but little influence on the further development of world homoeopathy in 40 long years. How can we account for this?

There can only be one answer: The winnowing of pharmacological doctrines according to these proposals so trimmed down our comprehensive picture of drugs possessing therapeutical properties, eliminating, above all, so many of the folk-lore recipes that have always justified themselves clinically, that they and the constitutional viewpoints, so important for homoeopathic reasoning and procedure, found themselves relegated to oblivion. The pendulum, having thus violently swung in the direction indicated, now—and one might say, in accordance with physical laws—moved to the opposite extreme, viz., constitutional mythology, known as Kent's doctrine. There followed the reaction in homoeopathic development seen in the quest for what might be regarded as fairly firmly established among pharmacological doctrines, and for what might, by serious scientific research, become so established. This period of homoeopathic laboratory research had, as far as I am able to judge from this distance, its beginnings in the Homoeopathic Depart-

ment of Michigan University where Claude Adalbert Burrett, Director of the Laboratory for the Examination of Medicinal Substances started the work of the institution, subsequently continued with unprecedented thoroughness by Albert Euclid Hinsdale, Kettering Laboratory of Ohio State University, and by Lynn J. Boyd with Alfred Nast, at the Homoeopathic Laboratories of Michigan University and, later, at the New York Homoeopathic College. It is in the nature of things (as has always been stressed by Boyd and others) that the pharmacological tests of homoeopathic remedies, mostly carried out in annual experiment, were only able to yield pathologico - histological or pathologico - physiological findings. It is of obvious importance for the teaching and learning of Homoeopathy, and no less for a purposeful clinical use of homoeopathic medicaments, to be possessed of accurate knowledge concerning the differing objective reactions to medicaments where the subjective symptomatological manifestations are often identical. Still, one must not go so far as to disregard the subjective symptoms, the finest individual reactions of the system to pathogenetic influences, altogether, and to choose one's medicaments solely on the grounds of pathologico-histological similarities, even though it must be admitted that choice is still preferable to one determined by the subjective symptoms alone or, indeed, on one or two of the so-called key symptoms.

A middle course is probably best: we have to construct a harmonious whole from the drug action established as certain by laboratory findings, and the probable—because clinically proved over and over again—subjective influence of our drugs. In Germany, this method has been successfully practised, notably by Alfons Stiegele, Hans Wapler, Karl Koetschau, Edwin Scheidegger, in Berlin by Ernst Bastanier and the present writer, and, to name some of the leading men, by Richard Hael, Erich Assmann, Hans Ritter and Bergmann.

Clearly, our so-called "little remedies," viz., those with an influence mainly on one or two organs, can more easily be brought into a "teachable" form than our "constitutional" remedies, whose action generally affects the entire system as well as the psychic life of a patient. It has been the practice to paint the picture of our constitutional remedies in a very intricate manner, difficult to grasp by the would-be learner and often a deterrent rather than a

stimulant of further study. Moreover, students have lost themselves in the labyrinth of circumstantial matter and the points of decisive importance for the understanding of the constitutional type have escaped them. "The line along which an understanding of the various pharmacological pictures can be arrived at, is there, but it is not easy to trace." This dictum of Alfons Stiegele characterises the position and, at the same time, formulates our task which is to assist the learner in tracing that line and to show him how to investigate the various constitutional remedies.

In his endeavour to reduce the elaborately expounded homoeopathic constitutional types to a readily intelligible denominator, the present writer conceived the idea of placing them in parallel with endocrinologically sigmatized human types. The graphite type of homoeopathy, for instance, is a hypoovario-hypothyroid type, as apparently proved by interferometric investigation. It harmonizes with Harthoges' "Hypothyreoidie benigne chronique", more especially as far as dermal alterations, hypochlorhydria and constipation—due to intestinal atony—are concerned. The statement, constantly reiterated by homoeopaths, that graphite women are "fat, cold, lazy, frigid and sad," may aptly be quoted here.

The representation of the graphite picture used by me in lectures is as follows:

Graphite

This material, known to most only from its use in pencil-making, has been one of our most important therapeutics for skin affections for over 100 years. It was introduced into therapy by the German physician Weinhold who had, on the occasion of a visit to a mirror factory in Italy, observed that the workman used graphite externally against skin disorders. The treatment did not survive long in allopathy, but Homoeopathy counts it among its most valued possessions, Hahnemann and his disciples having clearly laid down its fields of indication, ascertained by pharmacological and therapeutical tests.

Graphite belongs to the so-called homoeopathic constitutional remedies; its parallel is the hypoovario-hypothyroidism corresponding to Harthoges' "hypothyreoidie benigne chronique."

Thus we find hypothyroid stigmata on the skin: a dry skin and hairs. Dry hairs which come away. Dry skin inclined to crack; eczematous fissures with a sticky, honey-like, crust-forming secretion as seen in auricular eczema, thronic blepharitis squamosa, circummamillary eczema with cracked nipples. The remedy is used also in interdigital eczematata, rhagades of fingers, angle of mouth, anus, etc. It remains to mention its beneficial influence on cicatricial tissue—indurations and cheloids—and on nail-growth disturbances.

In the gastrointestinal canal hypothyroidism shows itself in sub-acid gastritis with a sensation of repletion, foul eructations and other textbook symptoms; also thyrogenous constipation with bulbous faeces, covered with shreds of mucus.

The female genital apparatus exhibits, as symptoms of ovarian hypofunction, feeble or absent menses, generally associated with a watery, sharp secretion causing eczematous vulvar rhagades. As a rule, moderate frigidity is also found.

These hypogenital-hypothyroid types with dry skins present, as further symptoms of their disturbed endocrine economy, a tendency to put on fat; they show the tardiness of reaction of hypothyroids which strikes us as "laziness," slow thinking, which gives the impression of "sadness." Frigidity has already been mentioned. The hypothyroid metabolic upset leads to sensations of cold, in contrast with the sensations of heat experienced in Basedow's disease. The skin, especially that of the thighs and buttocks, feels cold. We know two forms: the juvenile form, viz., development of the graphite type in childhood, and a later form occurring some years previous to the climacteric, i.e. in the early thirties.

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

Hametum Salbe (With Canala)

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For Cuts, bleeding piles

The above short exposition embraces what is regarded as essential among graphite symptoms. The same form of representation of homoeopathic constitutional types is used by me in my lectures on other remedies, as Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Cyclamen, Calcium, Sepia, Lachesis, etc. It has gratifying results inasmuch as my pupils are actually enabled to "trace the line" and to keep out of the labyrinth of symptoms. Moreover, my method has the advantage that every physician can obtain a clearer picture of our typologies than he could from wading through the customary pharmacological books and doctrines. The need of the day is a pharmacological textbook written in the form indicated.

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AYURVEDA AND HOMOEOPATHY

A COMPARATIVE STUDY

II

BY

Sri P. Rama Rao, Advocate, Tanuku

DIAGNOSIS

1. Each system of medicine has its own method of diagnosis. To diagnose is to know about the disease and the knowledge of disease implies various things. Ayurveda analyses 'Nidanam' or diagnosis under five heads as follows:—

1. Nidanam proper or etiology or cause of disease.
2. Poorva Rupam or premonitory symptoms.
3. Rupam or symptoms which arise after the manifestation of a disease.
4. Upasaya and Anupasaya or aggravations and ameliorations.
5. Samprapathi or disease in full studied from different angles.

Thus Ayurvedic analysis covers all the phases from causation of the disease to its fullest development including the peculiar reactions of the patient to his environment.

2. The causes of disease according to Ayurveda are three-fold. Disease arises from faults of mind, unsuitable contact between senses and sense objects and changes of time. This analysis is fundamentally sound and all comprehensive. There is nothing which produces disease that does not fall under these categories. They cover mental and bodily disorders and the effect of time i.e. age, days and nights, seasons, heat and cold, planetary influences etc. Prajnaparadham or fault of mind as a cause of disease is one which modern medicine has not yet fully understood, nor is the relation between the senses and sense objects or the effect of time properly appreciated in the rational way in which Ayurveda deals with them. Excess of light, deficiency of light and perversion of light have bad effects on the eye and similarly excess or deficiency or perversion of sound, smell, touch and taste. These are unsuitable contents and they vary according to individuals as the

(The first article appeared in our issue of September 1956)

capacity of the organs of each individual is not the same. That these individual peculiarities have much to do with disease is not well understood by Allopathy. Only a fringe of it is touched by modern medicine by taking note of common pathological disease symptoms leaving individual peculiarities alone, and unaccounted for and also by not trying to understand the effects of heat and cold i.e. of the Sun and the Moon on man and other creatures of the world. It is time that thinking men should honestly try to see the difference in the concepts of Ayurveda as laid down in its standard works and modern Allopathy and to appreciate the depth, range and value of Ayurvedic diagnosis.

3. Premonitory symptoms and common symptoms of disease receive much attention in Allopathy but the peculiarities of the individual patient are not considered. The evaluation of symptoms according to the Triguna and Thridosha theories is a method peculiar to Ayurveda. These theories are natural in the sense that they are based on an understanding of nature's laws and they are also original as no other system has conceived and developed them in such a systematic manner. Satwa, Rajas and Tamas vary in each individual's mind. So also the doshas, Vatham, Pittam and Sleshma differ. By taking note of these individual characteristics a complete individualisation of the patient results which is not done in Allopathy. Aggravations and ameliorations in respect of an individual regarding food, ways of life and medicines are a field where vast research is made in Ayurveda and modern medicine does not even recognise them as valuable factors of diagnosis, aggravations and ameliorations are of great help in diagnosing disease when the symptoms are not clear or hidden. There are two methods according to which the meaning or value of aggravations ameliorations as aids to diagnosis has to be assessed.

One is the opposite and the other is the similar producing opposite effects. The first of these methods is further subdivided into three categories i.e. food, ways of life and medicine which are opposed to the cause of disease or disease itself or cause and disease as well, and foods etc., which are similar to the cause of the disease or disease itself or cause and disease as well, but producing an opposite effect. Whether from the apparently and really

opposite angle or from the apparently similar but really opposite angle, it is the opposite principle alone that operates to effect a cure according to Ayurveda.

4. Samprapthi is not merely a full pathological state. It means much more. It comprises classification of disease into types such as eight kinds of fevers, five kinds of tumours, seven kinds of leprosy etc. This is the numerical method or Samkhya as it is called. Diseases are divided into several groups from different angles such as natural or accidental due to Vatham or Pittam or Sleshmam; curable or incurable and mild or severe. These methods of division are all called 'Vidhi'. To determine the relative positions of the doshas in the patient is called the Vikalpa, to assess their strength is called Bala, and to study disease in relation to time, days, nights, seasons, times of eating food is called (Kala). Though Samkhya and Vidhi are numerical in character, Pradhanya and Vikalpa Bala and Kala are deeper and more important from the point of view of diagnosis. Some of the Ayurvedic doctors enamoured of the Western method of diagnosis resort to specifics for diseases ignoring these valuable methods whereby a doctor is expected not only to know what disease a patient is suffering from but the more important fact of how the doshas stand to each other from the point of strength and proportion in each individual patient. The value of time of onset of disease and of increase of symptoms of disease helps us in finding out which dosha or doshas predominate. These are all aids to individualise a patient and the farther a doctor strays from these methods the lesser will be the quality of his medical work. Virtually by ignoring these methods medicine ceases to be an art and becomes merely a mechanical work. All the methods which

the human mind can conceive of for arriving at a full and correct diagnosis have been shown by Ayurveda. The principles are there and the rest is the doctor's, a job difficult one no doubt but a very interesting one too. The first qualification of a competent doctor is, according to Charaka Satwabudhi, unaffected by Rajas and Tamas i. e. a balanced mind with the aid of which he can correctly understand and truly follow the above principles. Correct diagnosis according to Ayurveda can only be made by a person capable of diagnosing disease in its entirety.

5. The methods adopted in Ayurveda for diagnosis are both deductive and inductive. Ayurveda has three primary methods of arriving at knowledge (1) observation, (2) inference and experiment and (3) works of authority written by men of intuition. They are called the Pratyaksha, the Anumana, or the Sabda or the Agama Pramana—the sensory, the inferential and the intuitional. Nidanam i. e. cause of disease is found by an interpretation of the symptoms according to the Thriguna and Thridosha theories which are deductive in nature having been intuitionally hit upon by Rishis. These methods are not irrational but supra-rational. These theories help us to gather facts and to classify and interpret them aright. What is unimportant and meaningless becomes useful and valuable. The other four heads of Nidanam are based on observation and inference, tests which are acceptable to modern scientists. But they are not observing man fully and inference is accordingly partial. Thus Ayurveda aims at drawing a full picture of the patient and also individualises it.

6. The method of 'Hahnemann' the founder of Homoeopathy for diagnosis is different. He was an allopath in the first instance. He was reputed to be the soundest chemist of his times in Germany. He liked and practised the modern scientific method of observation and inference and dismissed other things as speculation. His method being inductive what is observable is much more important than what is supposed to be a cause, he must have been also satisfied that the cause takes shape as an effect and is involved in it. If all the symptoms are taken the cause is also covered in a different way. Hahnemann wanted a doctor to observe all the symptoms, mental and physical to properly evaluate them in the order of their importance, mental first and physical next, and to also consider the individual reactions

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR-BOMBAY 28

of a patient to heat and cold, work and rest etc. Here he steals a march over the allopath who neglects the mental symptoms of the patient and his reactions to environment. Even if an allopathic doctor wants to make these go into his prescription he cannot do so for obvious reasons as in the allopathic Materia Medica drugs are not proved on human beings and mental and environmental reactions are not noted on an individual basis. In actual practice the Allopath has to still proceed on the assumption that disease is physical and that part of the body which appears to be outwardly affected only requires to be treated. The action of the mind on the body and the body on the mind is lost sight of. Though modern psychology is experimenting as regards the action of the mind on the body, its effect on Allopathic medicine is not substantial. It requires a reproving of their drugs on human beings noting mental reactions, and the Allopathic materia medicas as they are, do not serve that purpose fully.

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7. Hahnemann struck a new note when he started experiments on human beings instead of animals. It is necessary to mention here that having taken cinchona and got fever symptoms like those in malaria he hit upon a law that a drug which brings about disease in healthy individuals may cure it in diseased patients, dose having similar symptoms when given in an infinitesimal i. e. in a suitable potency that is with a slightly higher power than that of the disease force with due regard to the resisting power of the patient. Thus he proved several drugs fully. This is the law of similars. It is his key to the cure of disease. It does not give us a knowledge of disease but certainly places in our hands a masterly art of curing it. The symptoms of the patient and the symptoms in drug must agree not mechanically, or mathematically, but artistically and philosophically. It is not the number of common symptoms, in drug and patient that is important as the quality and weight of the symptoms themselves. Therein comes art and philosophy. A full picture has to be drawn. It should not be a mere assembling of parts.

8. Thus there is much common ground between Ayurveda and Homoeopathy from the point of view of diagnosis as both try to know the entire personality of the patient, and give due importance to mental symptoms and the individual reactions to environment in addition to physical symptoms though their methods of approach vary to some extent.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

SELECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE SIMILAR REMEDY

BY

Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda (Coimbatore)

In the stage of selection and administration of the remedy, either during study or practice, we are entirely at cross roads with other schools of medicine.

In our study of basic sciences such as anatomy, physiology and chemistry, we are in the same path as others while we differ in case taking and perception and in the next step of selection and administration of the remedy, we do not see eye to eye.

Although a word has several dictionary meanings, only one of them can be fitted in a certain sentences. The word improperly used, though it may be a synonym to the correct work may render the sentence awkward and at times due to that even the idea may remain incompletely or improperly expressed.

Just as there are a number of meanings against a word in a glossary, the professional healer has before him a number of remedies against either a morbid state or even a single symptom and the selection according to our school, consists of selecting a remedy to meet the individual target accurately.

The procedure adopted by us to select this individual specific is to compare a detailed list of symptoms of the case with the range of symptoms under the remedies in *Materia Medica*. With the help of *Repertory* which helps us as an index or through our knowledge and experience helping us in guessing out the likely remedies, a group can be picked up for comparison. This process is bound to fail us if we fail to pay attention to peculiar, unusual, unexpected or unaccountable symptoms with greater care. Taking only common symptoms into account, an accurate selection cannot be arrived at with confidence, as there are symptoms common to many remedies. A symptom may also be common to all cases of a certain disease and therefore such common symptoms are of use in studying the cases, but little use in prescribing.

Sensation as of a cobweb over the face (Borax), strange temper (Anacardium), Involuntary solid stools (Aloe), losing

flash while living well (Ntr. M.) stringy exudations (Kali B.) are among the symptoms peculiar to remedies to which they belong. A thorough knowledge in this direction will help us like a thumb index in selecting the remedy.

The remedy so selected is to be administered, as a rule, singly, rarely, constitutionally and minutely. Hahnemann explained the impossibility of obtaining definite results unless the remedies are administered singly and advocated non-repetition of the dose before getting clear notion of the operation of the first dose. Against this earlier advice in the 1833 edition of the *Organon*, he counsels more frequent repetitions for the reason that waiting for a dose to exhaust its action amounts to needless delay of the cure. But we follow his earlier advice with advantage particularly in chronic diseases while even in some acute cases, not-too-high potencies such as 30 and 200 are infrequently administered with benefit, although there are cases deserving frequent repetition.

The similar remedy is also to be administered constitutionally, that is orally by mouth. The external use is generally outside the law of similars although it comes at times within as in application of nitrate of silver in inflammations, but not in application of *Calendula* and *Thuja* for wounds and figwarts respectively. So it is clear that the law of similars can be fully obeyed when remedies are given internally.

The other rule for administration of the remedy is minuteness of the dose. Owing to the special process adopted in the manufacture of our remedies, we have the privilege to administer them in doses containing practically no material substance, just the vehicle, a little sugar or alcohol to the other school. We are not concerned with material medicinal substance but with pure, freely developed conceptual medicinal energy, able to bring about only dynamically such great effects as can never be reached by crude substance in large doses and certainly the small Homoeopathic dose on its forward march will revolutionize the entire medical world.

CASE NOTES

A Case of Ostro Arthritis treated successfully by Homoeopathy

BY

Dr. S. R. Wadia (Bombay)

Patient's Name:: Shri C. P. *Age:* 39 Years*Address:*—Bombay

Complaint:—Attacks of Polyarthrititis since 1938. 1st. attack 1938–39. The joints get involved one after another. The joints become red, swollen and extremely tender. There is no movement possible at the joints. The acute symptoms subside in 10 to 15 days but stiffness and restriction of movements remain for 2 to 3 months. The whole cycle lasts 10 to 15 months everytime he gets an attack. During the attack the patient is bedridden.

2nd Attack:—1943–44*3rd Attack:*—1951–52

The 4th. and the present attack is since 15 to 20 days. He has had Allopathic and Ayurvedic treatment in the past. The present attack is with severe back ache and the left knee is involved. The patient has tremors of the hands and feet since the age of 15 years, they have been on the increase. More since the last attack.

The patient was admitted to this Hospital on 23–12–'54. and discharged on 1–1–'55, in a perfectly normal condition. He was brought to the Hospital on a wheel chair and left the hospital walking after 10 days. His constipation of years standing has disappeared. He is moving his bowels regularly without purgatives.

His blood was examined for Khan's Test, which was negative.

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

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Blood Count:—R. B. C. 4.2 Hb. 13.5 C. I. 1.1 WBC 12.20C Poly. 77 Lymph. 20 Eosi Mono, 2 Bas. Nil. ESR 16 mm X-RAY shows: Ostro Arthritis of the left knee, elbow and lower lumbar spine.

HOMOEOPATHIC HISTORY AND TREATMENT

1. *Pain:* Left knee, elbow, shoulder joints and back since the first week of December 1954.

2. The joint pains are better by rest and pressure. He is not able to move at all and is confined to bed. The joints are worse in the morning when the patient gets up, every little movement gives him pain.

He is a chilly patient. Feels better in warm weather. Worse in wet weather. He has a great liking for sweets. He gets bilious attack if he takes brinjal, pickles etc. Likes ice cream. Thirst

Stool:—Hard, dry and has to strain much. Strong constipation. No desire at all. Moves with difficulty even after purgatives.

The patient is very particular about trifles, cleanliness, and certain religious customs. He is irritable, obstinate and slow.

Past History: Three rheumatic attacks and an injury in 1931 while riding a push bike when left ankle was dislocated.

Tonsils removed for septic infection to joints, but to no avail.

23–12–1954 Bryonia 30. Two Powders a day till 29–12–54. R. Tox 200 one powder on 30–12–'54. No medicine till 12–1–'55, when a dose of R. Tox 200 was given.

NEW ERA HOMOEOPHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)
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Tonic Powder

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- 18—1—1955 The patient had slight aggravation this time but it has subsided now.
- 9—2—1955 Patient better on the whole. He comes to out-door regularly weekly.
- 23—2—1955 Pain on right-heel. One dose R. Tox 200
- 2—3—1955 No pain at all
- 24—4—1955 Patient is working again. He is free from all aches and pains.
- 29—7—1957 The patient is enjoying good health for the last 3 years with the home treatment, the usual duration of illness is shortened and the attack has not recurred.

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SUNDAY HOLIDAY

A CASE RECORD

BY

Dr. B. N. Shankaranarayana Rao, B. Sc., (Gauribidanur)

Patient:—A Lady aged about 45 years.

History:—The above patient was suffering from moist Eczema from the last 2 years and she had got herself treated by Allopathic Doctors for more than 3 months without any relief.

Present Symptoms—

1. Eczema over the front portion of both arms and feet.
2. At first dry vesicles. Great itching.
3. After scratching thin watery fluid oozed out and scabs formed over it and thin pus came out of it.
4. The feet are swollen and pus is oozing out from under thick scabs.
5. She complained of severe burning and itching.
6. Aggravation only during night.
7. Movement. Cannot walk due to pain.
8. When cold water is poured on it but by warmth.

TREATMENT

- 13—3—56. Mezerium 200 1 dose } 3 doses.
14—3—56. Sac lac 2 doses }
15—3—56. There is no change.
Arsenic Alb 200 1 dose } 3 doses.
Sac lac 2 doses }
16—3—56. Arsenic Alb 200 1 dose } 3 doses.
Sac lac 2 doses }
17—3—56. The swelling of the feet decreased and the pus formation also decreased.
- 18—3—56. Swelling has still more decreased and burning and itching has slightly diminished. The skin is changing in colour. Sac lac 3 doses.
- 19—3—56. The swelling of the leg almost subsided. Itching and burning has also decreased. The oozing of pus has stopped. Sac lac 3 doses.

- 20—3—56. All symptoms getting better. Sac lac 3 doses.
- 21—3—56. Itching increased in the arms. Burning and itching of legs have decreased. Sac lac 3 doses. Placebo for a week.
- 29—3—56. The improvement had stopped from the last 4 days.
Ars Alb 1 M 1 dose
Sac lac 2 doses.
Placebo for 15 days.
- 16—4—56. The eczema has almost disappeared. No burning, no itching. Only the colour of the skin is black. Ars Alb 1 M 1 dose.
- 20—5—56. No sign of any eczema at all. She is perfectly free from trouble.
- 1—9—57. Even to this date the eczema has not recurred. She is perfectly free from trouble.
- Is it Cure or What?*

CONTACT

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HOMOEOPATHY and CHOLERA

BY

Dr. Diwan Jai Chand (DELHI)

Homoeopathy is absolutely scientific. It knows that that only which can make sick has power to cure—and cure only that condition which it can cause. Homoeopathy cannot only cure, abort, prevent and give instant relief in acute sickness, even before it is possible to make a diagnosis of the disease, but it can also lay down the remedy or remedies that will be curative in an unknown disease, never seen, but whose symptoms are known.

This is exactly what Hahnemann did in regard to cholera. He had never seen a case but he knew its symptoms, and was able to prescribe its treatment. And his followers, the much-hated homoeopaths, treated it all over the world with un-paralleled success.

In 1831, cholera, “the mysterious and murderous pest” was rushing on Europe from the East. Hahnemann started at once on the problem—how it was to be met, and wrote four papers, widely distributed, on its prevention and treatment. Regarding the result of his endeavours, he says, “I learn from authentic sources at Vienna, Berlin and Magdeburg, that thousands of families, by following my instructions respecting the treatment by camphor, have cured, often in less than a quarter of an hour, those of their members who were attacked by the epidemic, and that so effectually that their neighbours knew nothing about it, and still less their medical attendants, who oppose with all their might this treatment so simple, so rapid, and so *constantly* certain in its effects.” And in a note he tells us that “there were cases of patients (for whom camphor had not been employed) who had apparently died in the first stage and were laid out for dead, in whom a finger was seen to move: in these some camphor spirit mixed with oil and introduced into the mouth, recalled the apparently dead to life.”

For protection against cholera, Hahnemann recommended a small dose of metallic copper, *Cuprum metallicum*, once a week warning at the same time that “here the vapour of camphor must be avoided, as it suspends the action of copper.” In this connection it is interesting to observe that workers in copper mines are said to be exempt from cholera: and Hahnemann says that “it had been found in

Hungary that those who wear next to their skin a plate of copper, were exempt from infection." In the light of this observation it would not be a wonder if many people who are said to suffer from cholera in our own country, in reality suffer from the effects of eating food or drinking tea prepared in dirty copper utensils.

Hahnemann's third great remedy—for the later stage—is *Veratrum album*, which will snatch from the jaws of death so to speak, those cases of cholera which suffer from excessive vomiting, excessive purging and profuse cold sweat (just as *Cuprum met.* will do where, in addition to vomiting and purging, there are characteristic excessive cramps in calves, etc.).

Let history and statistics relate the results of the treatment of cholera—preventive and curative—recommended by Hahnemann in accordance with the Law of Similars discovered by him.

Russia:—Cholera spread in Europe via Russia. The Russian Consul-General reported results from homoeopathic treatment in Russia in 1830-31. Of 70 cases treated in two places, all were cured. And, of 1270 cases, 1162 were cured and only 108 died. (The allopathic mortality in Russia was 60 to 70 per cent.)

Vienna:—Homoeopathy had been "suppressed in Austria by Imperial Mandate," but cholera altered all that. Dr. Wide, an allopathic surgeon, editor of the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, in his book on *Austria, its Literary, Scientific and Medical Institutions*, wrote: "Upon comparing the report made of the treatment of cholera in the Homoeopathic Hospital at Vienna with that of the other hospitals at the same time, it appears that while two-thirds of those treated homoeopathically were cured, two-thirds of those treated by the other hospitals died. This extraordinary result led Count Kolowrat, Minister of the Interior, to repeal the law relative to the practice of Homoeopathy." ("This homoeopathic hospital was daily visited by two allopathic physicians, Inspectors appointed by the Government, who confirmed this report.")

France:—In the South, Dr. Perrussel attended the poor villagers who had been suffering from sweating sickness and from cholera. His mortality under homoeopathic treatment was 5 to 7 per cent; the allopathic mortality there was 90 per cent.

In 1854, cholera broke out violently in London in the neighbourhood of Golden Square, where the then London Homoeopathic Hospital was situated. This Hospital wards were emptied of ordinary patients (with the exception of one case of typhus, too ill to move, which recovered, only to take cholera and die), and its 25 beds were devoted to the treatment of cholera and choleraic diarrhoea. The returns furnished give 61 cases of cholera, with ten deaths, and 331 cases of choleraic diarrhoea, with one death; while in the neighbouring hospital, the Middlesex, of the 231 cases of cholera treated, 123 died, a mortality of 53.2 per cent. (In the 1854 epidemic, "the aggregate statistics of results of allopathic treatment of cholera in Europe and America show a mortality of over 40 per cent; statistics of homoeopathic treatment, a mortality of less than 9 per cent.") In London, detailed returns had to be made by all hospitals and medical practitioners, as to treatment, in cholera. When these were presented to Parliament, the homoeopathic statistics were found to be missing. They were demanded, and had to be produced. The excuse for such suppression was conveyed in the "unanimous resolution of the Treatment Committee of the Medical Council of the General Board of Health," explaining its reasons for passing over without notice the homoeopathic returns of their treatment of cholera. "Resolved that by introducing the returns of homoeopathic practitioners, they would not only compromise the value and utility of their average of cure, as deduced from the operation of known remedies, but they would give an unjustifiable sanction to an empirical practice alike opposed to the maintenance of truth, and to the progress of science." Meanwhile, Dr. Mac-loughlin, one of the medical inspectors of the Board of Health, wrote to Mr. Hugh Cameron, one of the surgeons to the London Homoeopathic Hospital, to whom the splendid results in the treatment of cholera at the Hospital were due ".....You are aware that I went to your hospital pre-possessed against homoeopathic system; that you had in me, in your camp, an enemy rather than a friend..... That there may be no misapprehension about the cases I saw in your hospital, I will add, that all I saw were 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 repeat to you what I have already told you, and what I have told everyone with whom

I have conversed, that although an allopath by principle, education and practice, yet was 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 full liberty to make what use you please of this letter." (vide *cholera*, Parliamentary Paper.)

But the most brilliant cholera work was done by Dr. Rubini in the Naples epidemic of 1854-55. With camphor alone, he treated in the R. Albergo dei Poveri (their work-house infirmary) 225 cases of cholera without a single death, and 166 soldiers of the 3rd Swiss Regiment with the same success. "Spirits of camphor," in consequence, for many years—probably still—have borne his name.

I myself, after my conversion to Homoeopathic practice, remember, with gratitude to Homoeopathy, my first case of cholera in a child—the son of a local allopathic colleague—who had been placed on the ground to die as all medical treatment (allopathic, of course) by many eminent doctors had failed to arrest the fatal disease. In desperation, but without much hope, the father summoned my aid. The child was cold, collapsed and almost pulseless. I treated him by Hahnemann's remedies according to his indications, with the result that the child recovered; this happened about 20 years ago. The child, now a strong youngman, is still alive; and we feel sure, his father, still practising allopathy, will corroborate my statement, should it be doubted. I write this because it is my experience that when an allopathist turns a homoeopathist, his diagnostic skill is presumed by his former colleagues and others of the orthodox school to have vanished, and he is supposed not to be able to distinguish a hand from a broomstick. There occurred in the same house next day another case of cholera—this time the patient was a domestic servant—whom I treated with camphor alone, with the usual result—recovery.

As I have already stated in the "Health and Homoeopathy" for June, 1940, pp 146 to 151, under the caption "Hahnemann on cholera," Hahnemann was in no doubt as to the nature and origin of cholera. He sensed micro-organisms as the cause of infectious diseases, especially cholera, even though in his day there no microscopes to demonstrate their existence. He speaks of "confined spaces filled with mouldy watery vapours," where "the cholear

miasm finds a favourable element for its multiplication and grows into an enormously increased brood of those excessively minute, invisible living creatures, so inimical to human life, of which the contagious matter of cholera probably consists." Further on, he talks of "the invisible cloud which is composed of probably millions of those miasmatic *animated* beings which at first developed on the broad marshy banks of the tepid Ganges....." Still further on, he describes what in modern bacteriology is called "Carrier," i.e., a person, who himself rendered immune, yet harbours germs of disease within his body and is capable of transmitting the disease to a susceptible individual. Hahnemann was thus more than half a century ahead in his conception of bacteria as the cause of cholera, and in finding out sure cure when his contemporary medical men were frankly panic-stricken in the presence of this scourge. He also urged isolation and disinfection.

—Reprinted for Health & Homoeopathy

CORRESPONDENCE

Influenza and its Treatment

By

Sri G. Vaidyanatha Iyer (Madras)

According to old authors, each epidemic of any disease is of a miasmatic character, since only those susceptible got attacks of the disease; and each successive epidemic of the same disease will differ both in symptoms and virulence. I was one of those unfortunates attacked with influenza of the 1918 season, but God had saved me from the attack, and I am proud to say that I had no attack of the recent epidemic.

The experience I gained from treating the patients of the recent flu, was that it was generally of the "BRYONIA" character i.e. with slight cold and running nose, unbearable splitting frontal headache (with some vertigo and vomiting also), pains in whole body and joints, dry cough, aggravation on movement, constipation, very high fever even upto 105 degrees, and thirst for large quantities of water. Although all these symptoms definitely point to Bryonia, very high

potency was needed to give quick relief to the patient. As a matter of fact, Bryonia 200 was administered for the first few cases with little or not much relief. I therefore switched on to Bryonia 1000 and gave one dose of pills (2 or 3) dissolved in two ozs. of water, of which one spoonful was taken in the morning and another at night, and yet another—if at all necessary—next night. I also advised the patients to give one spoonful of the solution to each of the other members of the family as a preventive measure. I found to my surprise that most of the patients so treated, not only *not needed* the third spoonful, but were able to cope up with their regular duties, with little inconvenience and to some extent continuance of the cough. For instance, a lady with 3 children who had come down to Madras from South on way to Poona, with the flu, was delayed here only for one day, and she was able to proceed on her journey the next day.

Even in regard to the preventive character mentioned above, only very few of the susceptibles were brought down with a milder form.

I do not wish to convey that "Bryonia" was "ALL IN ALL" for the last epidemic. There were a few cases which needed other remedies. For instance one of my own daughters with an attack of flu had her lungs also affected, and it took me a week to subdue the complication with other remedies. In another case, a lady of about 30, who had filarial complaint, was taken down with flu, complicated with diarrhoea and according to symptoms of prostration, restlessness, anguish and thirst for small quantities of water frequently, I had to give a dose of Arsenicum Alb. 200 in water frequently for 2 days till fever and other symptoms were brought down. In yet another case, a child of 6 years, who was progressing nicely with the administration of Bryonia 1000, due to exposure, was once again taken ill, and here too with brown-black stools fetid, restlessness and other symptoms, Ars. Alb. 200 in water brought him round in 2 days.

Several complicated cases after treatment under allopathic hands, were got round with the help of Bryonia and Hepar Sulph also.

PENCILLIN

Dr. Kerwoda (Coimbatore)

With reference to the letter from my friend Dr. B. R. Kohli appearing in the issue of your esteemed Journal,

regarding the efficacy of Pencillin, I wish to place my experience and opinion before you.

A case most similar to the one quoted therein was treated by me some time back where Allopathy had failed and my chief remedy was Ignatia. I had another recent success against old school when a chronic base of Gonorrhoea easily yielded to a dose of Medorrhinum 1000 followed by a few other indicated remedies. In complicated cases, Homoeopathy will not fail us if we take pains to meet the case with accuracy and individuality. We are apt to make mistakes in treating cases of females with Puls, as it looks at times as if indicated to some extent, whereas the right remedy is Apis, Arnica, Ignat or Sepia. Specially where Sepia is the correct remedy, Pulsat will fail and Sepia given later will complicate the case making treatment difficult. Dr. Kohli evidently has made the same mistake.

With regard to the potency, Puls is better begun with 30 and going higher later, as the experience has taught me.

It is quite true that at times we lose to Allopaths, but it does not mean that we should adopt something from their system in order to make us perfect, as our failures are very infrequent and they are almost always traceable either to inaccurate selection of the remedy or the want or genuineness in the remedy administered. Homoeopathy is perfect in itself and instead of going in for making it perfect, we should endeavor to make ourselves as perfect as possible in order to minimise our chances of failures. As for Pencillin, we have the same drug in Homoeopathy in various potencies, manufactured by American and German pharmacists.

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NEWS AND NOTES

A Central Homoeopathic University

Dr. S. Sen, President of the Madhya Praesh Branch of the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association and Chairman of the Mahakoshal State Board of Homoeopathy has addressed a letter to Dr. C. D. Deshmukh Chairman of the University Grants Commission, in which he seeks his support for a Homoeopathic University as follows:—

“With reference to your letter of 17-9-1957 I have to bring your kind notice that there does not exist any University in India to grant Degree in Homoeopathy. Hence our move to establish one in Madhya Pradesh which will affiliate all colleges of Homoeopathy in India.

There are seven Homoeopathic Colleges, teaching Degree Course of five years, four in Bengal, one in Andhra, one in Uttar Pradesh at Lucknow and we are opening one in Madhya Pradesh at Nawegaon Sanatorium. Bombay is starting one very soon. All these colleges shall be affiliated to the Homoeopathic (central) University at Nawegaon Sanatorium.

We are now organising a Central Homoeopathic council on which representatives of all Homoeopathic Organisations of India shall be enrolled. This council shall formulate and direct all broad policies for developing Homoeopathy.

A Degree Course is an essential necessity to improve and develop the Science and Practice of Homoeopathy in India. I trust you will please see your way to support our move. The Government of India appointed the Dave Committee to advise them on these questions. They have sponsored the establishment of Degree Colleges of Homoeopathy in all States of Indian Union. This pre-supposes an academic body of Experts, to establish Faculty of Studies at a Central University of Homoeopathy. Otherwise the students studying in these colleges will be strained and cannot enter the Medical Profession without a Degree. Therefore, a University is absolutely necessary.

There are several short term course ‘Diploma Colleges’ in various towns and cities of M. P. and all over India. Some of these shall in future be upgraded to the Degree Standard. It will be the function of this University to

standardises and upgrade them to Degree Courses. There is a scope for Post Graduate Studies and Research also.

All these factors will convince you of the propriety of our venture. Any Science or Branch of knowledge coming into the field requires diligent care and nurture for growth and advancement. I want your moral support and keen interest more than any financial grant at present”.

Plea for Recognition of Homoeopathy

Presiding over a reception to the students who had undergone a two-year course in Homoeopathy under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, last evening, at the Woodlands Hotel, Mylapore, Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri, former Chief Justice of India and President of the Association, exhorted the students to be true to the principles of Homoeopathy laid down by Hahnemann, the founder, and make it an open book so that the system might get popularised.

Mr. N. Venkatrama Aiyar, Hon. General Secretary of the Association, said the course which was started a couple of years ago, attracted a sizable number of students and had proved very popular. He had no doubt that the students, who had had the benefit of this Institutional Course, would be the ‘torch-bearers’ of Homoeopathy in this part of the country. He thanked the lecturers, Dr. B. Seshagiri Rao (Allopathic and modern medicine). Dr. Koppikar, Mr. Narasimhamurthy Dr. R. Ramaswami and Sri. M. S. Ramaswamy Aiyar for their valuable services.

Mr. Patanjali Sastri blessed the outgoing students and wished them success in their career as Homoeopathic doctors. Being the students of the first batch, they should be deemed to be pioneers charged with the duty of placing Homoeopathy at its proper place in the world of medicine, especially in respect of Madras State, where it was yet to receive fair treatment at the hands of the Government.

Mr. Sastri made a special appeal to them to charge moderately for their treatment and to avoid ‘mystery-mongering’ in respect of their prescriptions.

Stressing the need for unity among Homoeopathy Mr. Sastri regretted that the Madras State had lagged far behind many other States in the matter of recognition and encouragement of Homoeopathy. He hoped that the State

Governments as well as the Centre would be more sympathetic towards this system.

Appeal to Start New Courses

Mr. N. Thirumurthi, on behalf of the outgoing students, thanked the Association and the lecturers for their selfless service in the cause of Homoeopathy. He told them that the students had derived great benefits from this Course and wanted the Association to take early steps to start further similar courses with greater stress on practical training, especially with reference to anatomy, physiology and clinical practice.

Dr. Koppikar thanked the students on behalf of the staff and wished them a successful professional career.

The function which was held at Woodlands, Mylapore, ended with a vote of thanks to the President by Mr. N. Venkatrama Aiyar. Earlier, the outgoing students entertained the lecturers and the office-bearers of the Association to tea. This was followed by a group photo.

The Kolar District Homoeopathic Association.

Award of Certificates to Refresher Course Students.

Awarding the certificates of proficiency to the successful candidates in the Refresher Course conducted by the Kolar District Homoeopathic Association at a special function arranged at Sri Vasavi Nilaya, Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore, on Sunday, the 6th October 1957 Sri T. Subramanya B.A., B.L., M.L.A., the President of the All-Karnataka Homoeopathic Medical Association, Bangalore, appealed to the ailing public to utilise the services of the Homoeopathic system which is cheap, effective and economical and suited to serve the ailing public especially in rural areas where medical aid is sadly wanting. He also requested the Government of Mysore to open a Homoeopathic Medical College in the State to produce trained Homoeopathic physicians.

Dr. N. Ponniah, President of the Kolar District Homoeopathic Association welcomed the gathering.

Dr. K. Nagarathnam, Vice-President of the Kolar District Homoeopathic Association wished that a meeting of all the District Homoeopathic Associations in the Mysore State was convened to chalk out a uniform programme

for the propagation and practice of Homoeopathy. The All Karnataka Homoeopathic Medical Association should, he said, amend their bye-laws to provide for the representation of all the District Homoeopathic Associations in the greater Mysore State and for the consultation of all the District Homoeopathic Associations in regard to any step to be taken. The proposal which was seconded by Dr. S. E. Rajagopalan, was adopted.

The Association also resolved to request the authorities to open a College, Pharmaceutical Works and Hospital in the Mysore State.

Dr. T. S. Pillay requested the Sanitary Board authorities to open free Homoeopathic Dispensaries in the area of Kolar Gold Fields.

Thereafter, Dr. M. R. D. Naidu, the President of the Co-operative Homoeopathic Stores and Hospitals, Ltd., Bangalore delivered his Presidential address. He congratulated the Association, on the work it was doing and especially in conducting Refreshers, classes and completing successfully the Refreshers' Course. He hoped that the students who had been awarded certificates will not only do full justice to the profession but also bring credit to the Association by proving their merits in practice and do all in their power to propagate pure Homoeopathy. He observed 'Every practitioner, however learned he may be, should still consider that he is yet a student of the Science and strive hard to learn and gain more and more knowledge and experience for attaining successful results in practice. Homoeopathy is not a subject that could be easily mastered in any limited time. It requires more of practical experience than of theoretical knowledge as, in this Science, the cure of the disease is based on the totality of the symptoms and not on any individual symptom. Such practical experience can be gained by long and patient practice only. In our system of treatment, we have very efficacious and promising medicines for preventing diseases. The oral administration of our medicines can replace vaccinations, inoculations, etc., and save lot of money too. In America, it was proved by statistics that the Homoeopathic preventive treatment yielded more percentage of cure than vaccinations. In a country like ours where people are very poor, it is absolutely essential to introduce Homoeopathic Preventive treatments for epidemic diseases.

The Association should see that, during epidemics, groups of Homoeopaths proceeded to the rural parts and administered the Homoeopathic Preventives for epidemics and thus convinced the people of the efficacy of the Homoeopathic system of treatment.

After the reading of messages from Dr. Jagadis K. Degan and a vote of thanks by Dr. T. S. S. Pillay, the function concluded with the National Anthem.

Mahakosal Board of Homoeopathy

At the third meeting of the Board held on 25th September 1957 at Nawegaon Sanitorium (Chindwar District) Dr S. Sen, president, Presiding, resolutions were adopted congratulating the Advisory Board of Nawegaon Sanitorium Trust for their endeavours in starting a Degree College of Homoeopathy at Nawegaon Sanitorium and requesting the Government of Madhya Pradesh to separate the whole administration of Homoeopathic system of medicine through a separate Homoeopathic Directorate instead of through the present Health Directorates and demanding the same scales of pay for Homoeopathic Medical Officers as for allopathic doctors.

Register of Homoeopathic Practitioners for Telangana.

The Telangana Homoeopathic Association has commenced the preparation of a register of professional Homoeopaths for submission to Government in view of the proposed formation of a Board for Homoeopathy for Andhra Pradesh. Homoeopathic practitioners are requested to co-operate by furnishing full particulars.

Dr C. V. S. Corea.

Dr C. V. S. Corea of Colombo, International Director for Asia of the World Homoeopathic Medical Congress, inaugurated the Singapore Pan-Malaya Homoeopathic Organisation held on the occasion of the celebration of the Merdeka day of Federated Malay States at Kuala Lumpur.

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

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

Membership is open to lay men and women and also medical practitioners. The yearly subscription is only Rs. 10/- and the entrance fee is Re. 1/-. The affiliation fee for associations is Rs. 13/- per annum. Every member will get the journal free.

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

BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

November 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.

Editorial

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Editorial notes and comments

HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY

The Homoeopaths of Bombay deserve support and encouragement in their move to found a College for Homoeopathy in the great city with a view to provide institutional training in Homoeopathy. The need for a college with upto-date and well-equipped hospital attached thereto for Homoeopathy in every State cannot be over-emphasised. It is heartening to know that the drive launched by the Homoeopaths of Bombay to collect a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the promotion of homoeopathic science and establishment of the college has already begun to show signs of promise.

It is reported that at the first conference held under the auspices of the Homoeopathic Education Society which has taken up the matter, on 14th September last, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- was collected on the spot. A number of distinguished Homoeopaths are seen to be associated with this great move and we hope that their efforts will be crowned with success early. The example of Bombay should provide a stimulus for Homoeopaths in Madras.

The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association has been trying to re-start the college which once existed and which unfortunately had to be moved to Gudivada owing to the lack of encouragement by Government. We appeal to the public to encourage this system judged on its results and if the public support is exhibited visibly we feel sure that Government would recognise the system and start a college. Even if the Government should fail to do so, it is the duty of the public to take steps to start a college, as Bombay has done.

Will Madras follow the lead given by Bombay?

Late Dr. Champaklal Maganlal Lakdavalal

We regret to record the death on 24-9-57 of Dr. Champaklal Maganlal Lakdavalal, a prominent and skilful Homoeopath of Gujarat. Dr. Lakdavalal who belonged to the auditing profession took to the study of Homoeopathy and became a skilful physician in it along with his wife who had been saved from a severe illness after all other systems had failed by her own husband. Dr. Lakdavalal used Homoeopathy as an instrument of service for humanity. He founded the Homoeopathic Study Circle and started classes in English, Gujarati and Marathi. His view was that every house should have someone with a knowledge of this useful system. He played no small part along with the late Dr. B. R. Chugha and others, in securing recognition for Homoeopathy at the hands of the Bombay Government. He was a pure Homoeopath and believed in no other system than Homoeopathy.

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AYURVEDA AND HOMOEOPATHY A COMPARATIVE STUDY

By

Sri P. Rama Rao, Advocate, Tanuku

III

Ayurveda and Homoeopathy as methods of cure

What is the relationship between Ayurveda and Homoeopathy? Can a Homoeopath accept Ayurveda as a true law of cure? One is apparently confused at the statements of the law of cure in both the systems. Ayurveda says that under all circumstances and in all times it is the law of opposites that effects a cure. Hahnemann no doubt said in some places of his Organon that whenever a cure is effected it is on the basis of Homoeopathy which is based on the law of similars. How to reconcile the opposite with the similar?

There are two ways of doing so. One is suggested by Hahnemann himself in the 6th and the last edition of his Organon. At page 108 he concedes that there are *two systems of cure*. "That medicine must be sought which according as experience shall prove whether the morbid symptoms are most readily certainly and permanently removed and changed into health by *similar or opposite medicinal symptoms*. He adds a foot note to it which is very important to us from the point of view of our present discussion. He says therein that "the other possible mode of employing medicines *besides these two* is the Allopathic method in which medicines are given whose symptoms have no direct pathological relation to the morbid state neither similar nor opposite but quite heterogeneous to the symptoms of the disease". Here is a clear pronouncement by Hahnemann that the similar and the opposite are both true methods of cure. Why he condemns Allopathy as heterogeneous will be clear from another quotation from the organon. At page 157 of the 6th edition of that book, Hahnemann says that "in order to carry into practice this antipathic method the ordinary physician gives for a single troublesome symptom from among many other symptoms of disease which he passes by unheeded a medicine concerning which it is known that the exact opposite of the morbid symptom sought to be subdued from which he can expect the speediest (palliative) relief. The practitioner devotes his attention in a merely onesided

manner to a single symptom and consequently to a *small part of the whole* whereby relief for the totality of the disease cannot be expected."

So what Hahnemann condemns is prescribing on the basis of a single symptom or a small part of the whole and giving large doses. He is broadminded and logical enough to recognise that the similar method and the opposite method followed on the basis of totality of symptoms, and individualisation and minimum dose produce the same result i. e. true cure. His criticism is against the Allopathy of his times. Though he did not know about Ayurveda he conceded the method of opposites enunciated by it as a true law of cure. Ayurveda cures disease by employing the law of opposites and Homoeopathy does the same by employing the law of similars both individualising the whole patient and the drug. So unconsciously Hahnemann is certifying the Ayurvedic method as a proper method of cure.

There is another view which I wish to present in this article. The law of similars may be taken not as an independent law by itself but as a branch of the law of opposites which according to Ayurveda is the only true law of cure. Hahnemann's law of similars is only a method of selecting the drug. He never said that the same cures the same. That would be isopathy which is not recognised by Hahnemann. By succussion or shaking liquids acquire power and by (trituration) solids gain power. In both processes a new force is applied to the drug. A little thinking shows that after potentisation the drug undergoes a change. Can it be maintained that the potentised drug is exactly the same as the original one? It is admitted that it liberates energy power and that power is of a different kind. Hahnemann says at page 11 of the *Organon* "that a weaker dynamic affection is extinguished by a stronger one whilst *differing in kind* is very similar to the one in its manifestations." But even the changed drug cannot effect a cure by itself". This will become clear to us if we see what Hahnemann means by drug action and vital reaction i. e. primary and secondary or counter action as he called them. When a drug is taken by a patient, it is the drug that acts predominantly on his mind and body by altering the state of his health. But a cure does not take place. The vital force according to him at first seems to passively receive the drug and to its action our vital force

endeavours to *oppose* its own energy". It is indeed an automatic action of our life preserving power which goes by the name of secondary or counter action. So according to Hahnemann the force of the similar drug rouses an opposite vital force latent in the patient to action. It is this opposite force that cures the patient and the similar drug is only a means to stir up that force which causes cure. It is evident that even here the cure takes place by the opposite force itself. Homoeopathy is no exception to the law of opposites but a different statement of the same law in one of its aspects and a different method to set the law of opposites in motion. The similar and the opposite may be taken as two different methods of cure or they may be taken as two branches of a single law, the law of opposites. It is immaterial whichever view is held, as in substance they are the same relying on the same fundamental points of complete individualisation of patient and drug and the giving of a suitable minimum dose. Just as Louis Kuhne felt that Homoeopathy is an ally to the natural method of the healing art which he propounded. Homoeopaths can also take Ayurveda as their ally in the art of healing. (It does not mean that drugs under the two systems of medicine should be employed together. Only one should be used at a time but the outlook should not be one of antagonism but of fellowship.

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The dominant school recognises the disease "Pneumonia" by its pathology, by objective symptoms discovered by physical examination of the patient. The homoeopathic physician accepting the pathological basis, builds up a clinical picture of the patient's reaction to the disease—subjective symptoms—and so is able to identify varieties of the disease—pneumonia. Is there anything at all in the discoveries of modern medicine which will bear out this clinical variation? Yes, there is, and I shall explain it to you in this way. When I was in practice as Bacteriologist in Nottingham at the Basford Hospital, I used to demonstrate "the pneumococcus" as the cause of Pneumonia.

Now that is not sufficient; in the light of recent discoveries, I would require to identify not only the type of germ, but also the variety in any particular case, in other words demonstrate "a pneumococcus". It is now accepted that there are at least some 30 odd varieties of the pneumococcal germ, distinguishable by laboratory test, so that it can be truly said that there are at least 30 odd kinds of pneumonia.

The homoeopathic physician is taught how to recognise the finer variations of disease, he acquires additional knowledge to that based on the common pathology of a disease.

Having recognised the disease, the next job of the physician is to treat the disease and this will depend upon the knowledge of the action of drugs. The student in the dominant school of medicine is taught something of the action of drugs but the homoeopathic physician requires to have more extensive knowledge and acquaintance with the finer details of their action.

If you study the text book of *Materia Medica* used by the students in the dominant school, you will find that the picture of drug action given there is dependent upon the crude action on animals or on the human being, accidental or suicidal. That is, the *Materia Medica* of the dominant school is based on the pathology of a drug action. Now I am not entering into any discussion as to whether there is a benefit to be got from animal experimentation or not. I happen to know, from my experience here, as to the convictions of many Nottingham people, and all I will say at this moment is that Homoeopathy is based upon experimentation upon healthy human beings, and that the

drug action of the Homoeopathic *Materia Medica* is from "provings" on the human subject.

You will appreciate the point that it would be dangerous to give large doses of any drug capable of producing pathological change to healthy human volunteers. In the "proving" of drugs by our homoeopathic method, small doses of a drug are given and each volunteer is asked to keep up a daily diary of his sense of well-being or otherwise, and in this way it is possible, the recorded symptoms, to build up a composite picture of the finer action of any drug. Note that this "proving" is obtained from the patient's subjective symptoms, not from the physical examination of the volunteer by the doctor.

I shall amplify this point by an example in the comparison of a drug picture as presented by two standard text books in *Materia Medica*.

First, one used by the students of the dominant school. Dilling's *Materia Medica* (1948), presents the action of Sulphur in 12 lines of types, with a remark as to its main action as a laxative. That is all the information to be obtained from that source. Homoeo-therapeutics (Neatby and Stonham, 1931) is a text book used by students of Homoeopathy. Look up the presentation of Sulphur in this text book. There are twelve pages of details concerning the action of this drug—Sulphur—and a concluding summary of 26 leading symptoms which have been produced in the healthy volunteer by the action of Sulphur.

The knowledge acquired by the physician in the dominant school of medicine on the action of drugs is limited to the crude pathology, whereas that of the homoeopathic physician is greatly enhanced by the extensive and detailed action of drugs from which it is possible to build a "drug picture" before the crude pathological symptoms develop.

The homoeopathic physician is "a specialist" in the action of drugs in the treatment of disease. Each drug has its own distinctive clinical picture.

A little time ago I offered you the disease Pneumonia as an example of the possible variation of a common pathology.

Once again I take this disease—pneumonia—and would refer you to a little booklet edited by my colleague, Dr.

Borland of London, and published by the British Homoeopathic Association, where you will find a description of at least 22 clinical types of pneumonia, with 22 homoeopathic remedies.

If you have followed my arguments so far, I trust you are now aware of two fundamental points which characterise this thing called Homoeopathy. It is based upon clinical observations of the finer symptoms of disease, and an extensive knowledge of the action of drugs. So far I have not offered you any theories but facts—facts which can be observed by anyone who takes the trouble to study the sick person, and makes reference to the standard text books on *Materia Medica*. From such a study there could be but one conclusion, that it is possible to match the disease picture in the sick person, with a drug picture in the *Materia Medica*.

If you are prepared to accept this conclusion, based as I have said on actual facts, then you may be prepared to accept the theoretical proposition that “like will cure like” which is the therapeutic law of Homoeopathy. If you can match disease with a drug, that drug will have curative action in the treatment of that disease.

That is the answer to the query, “what is Homoeopathy.” As always, I would like to emphasise on every important point at this stage. Homoeopathy is the practice of matching drug picture with disease—that is all and nothing else. The question of the size of the dose or method of preparation of the remedy is not the basis of Homoeopathy, it is not the smallness but the similarity which characterises Homoeopathy.

I trust therefore that my lecture to you this evening will prevent you from taking part in the ignorant criticism of Homoeopathy on the question of the “small dose” which fundamentally has nothing to do with the basic principles which I have tried to put before you.

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The Small Dose

I have no desire to escape from discussing this question of dose, and I should like to put one or two points before you to help you to appreciate the rationale of the small dose.

If you are going to accept this “Law of Similars” as a therapeutic law in the treatment it would be a commonsense action to avoid giving crude doses, capable of producing pathological symptoms, and thus to give doses of such a nature as to avoid unnecessary reaction. You would give smaller and smaller doses until you found what seemed the most efficient, but the least disturbing quantity. That is exactly what Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, did. He mixed, or, and we say, triturated, his remedy with some inert substance—sugar of milk—and experimentally found that he got better results from the smaller dose.

Potency

In his endeavour to obtain the smallest or “optimum dose” he discovered by his clinical observations that curative action was obtained by dilutions in mathematical degrees which went beyond the possibility of any material quantity of the drugs being present—as ascertained by any type of chemical analysis—as demonstrated in treatment of the sick person, they became known as “potencies”.

I must make open my confession to you, that I am not able to give you any scientific proof of description as to the nature of the energy which is present in these potencies but I can recall for you the statement of the late Sir Oliver Lodge when he addressed a public audience at an International Homoeopathic Congress held in London in 1927. He stated that, in his opinion, this method of preparing remedies by the process of “potentising” was one which releases energy, something which the scientists had been trying to do for a long time, without much success.

From the success of these “potencies” in the treatment, it must be conceded that with the disappearance of the material substance there is an increasing release of energy which has curative power, when applied according to the Law of Similars.

The Law of the Homoeopathic Action

To return to the more material proof of the action of the small dose, I would remind you of—the Arndt-Schult

law—a physiological observation—that large doses have the opposite effect from that of small doses on living tissues.

While that may be true in general, it has now been shown that there is another factor which determines the result of a dose, large or small. Only recently, our Faculty of Homoeopathy in London had an address from a professor of physiology of Lucknow University, reminding us of certain observations he had made in his experiments which had direct bearing on the practice of Homoeopathy. He pointed out that the action of any given dose depended not so much on the size of the dose, but on the state of the actual cell or living body.

In carrying out experiments on strips of frog muscle, it is necessary to keep them bathed in solution which represents the natural juices of the living body. It was found that any deviation from the normal standard of the solution caused a variation in the action of a small dose. Under the action of the normal solution, the frog muscle did not respond to a small dose of stimulating remedy, but where there was a deviation in the normal standard of the bathing solution, a small dose was followed by a vigorous response in the frog muscle, and furthermore this response was sustained over a period of time. It did not drop with the withdrawal of the dose.

These observations are in keeping with fundamentals as expressed by Samuel Hahnemann in his *Organon of Rational Healing* upon which the practice is founded. It is a remarkable tribute to the clinical acumen of Hahnemann,

that by his observations he concluded that “a sick person was more sensitive to the action of small doses” and that such reaction was sustained over a period of time. Hence the practice of giving a single dose and not repeating until the period of reaction has ceased.

The homoeopathic physician has to determine by his observations in any particular case, whether after a single dose of medicine that time factor may be every hour, every day, every week, every month, or for all time, this latter being the ideal, complete recovery after but a single dose.

Modern physiology supports the observations of Hahnemann and the practice of Homoeopathy on this question of small dose.

What then, one may ask, is the position of Homoeopathy in the present day School of Medicine? As I have tried to indicate, Homoeopathy is based on an extended knowledge in the recognition and treatment of disease, and the application of a therapeutic law. It is not a substitute for the knowledge acquired in the dominant school, it is an addition to the knowledge of the Art and Science of General Medicine.

The homoeopathic physician has been taught to rationalise, to reason concerning the interpretation of signs of disease, and the application of his treatment. He must be prepared to give a reasoned argument for the adoption of his line of treatment.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Diabetes and Insulin

Almost invariably when I have opportunity of addressing medical students on Homoeopathy, I am asked the question, “What is your attitude to the use of Insulin in Diabetes? They expect to catch me out on this question of dose. They wrongly consider that Homoeopathy uses only small doses, and that I might contemplate giving a diabetic an infinitesimal dose of Insulin.

That, of course is quite irrational from any point of view. What is behind the action of Insulin, what is the rationale of this form of treatment? If, as is the case, the pancreatic cells are destroyed and cannot function, the only thing left to do is to appreciate the advances of modern medicine and

H—4

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Now if you offered me a choice between calf-lymph vaccination by inoculation through the skin, and a dose given by the mouth of VARIOLINUM, I should choose the latter. Variolinum is a "potentised" preparation made from the small-pox virus. I consider it offers as much protection as vaccination, and is not attended by the dangers of inoculation of calf-lymph.

Vaccine Therapy And Immunity

Vaccine-therapy has often been put forward as an example of homoeopathic principle, and relative to that it is worth noting that in the dominant school the use of vaccine therapy in treatment has been given up owing to lack of success in practice. In contrast to this evidence of failure, considerable success is claimed for the prophylactic (preventive) use of vaccines in the production of immunity against certain diseases.

Please note that I said the "rationale" of small-pox vaccination is homoeopathic, not the practice by the use of calf lymph.

Once again, one finds in this modern practice the basic principle—the use of a modified and small dose of the toxin from the B. Diphtheria to cause a beneficial reaction in the child, and the production of a degree of immunity to the disease.

The principle may be homoeopathic but the modern practice by inoculation is not without certain risk. The homoeopathic school has at hand a potentised preparation of the toxin, called **DIPHTHERINUM** and there is experimental evidence which was collected during the war at our Homoeopathic Hospital of Children in Glasgow, to show that a degree of immunity can be obtained by the oral administration of **DIPHTHERENUM**.

The homoeopathic school is the only one which claims success in the use of vaccine products in the treatment, as well as in the prevention of disease.

The B. C. G. and Tuberculosis

As a last example of this let me turn to the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis. Considerable attention has been given in the Public Press to the introduction of preventive inoculation against Tuberculosis by the use of a vaccine called B. C. G. What is this substance? It is prepared from an actual culture of the tubercle bacillus,

NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

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grown in the laboratory, modified and reduced to very minimal doses for injection. The idea is to stimulate a mild reaction resulting in the production of a degree of immunity against tuberculosis. Unfortunately, in the earlier experiments the results were so disastrous as to ban its use for a considerable number of years, but now after further careful experiment it is being tried out in various countries and an attempt to introduce it into this country is afoot. The humane thing to do is to let the people decide.

The homoeopathic school is rather interested in this return to favour by the dominant school of the use of a vaccine in the prevention of tuberculosis, because it is historic fact that Dr. Compton Burnett, a homoeopathic physician, prepared a potentised remedy, which he called BACILLINUM, for tubercular diseased tissues some 5 years before Koch discovered the *tubercle bacillus*, and made his first vaccine. As to dosage, it is recorded that from his clinical experience he advised that nothing lower in dosage than the 30th centesimal potency should be used, because of the risk of severe aggravation. With many of my colleagues, I believe that a great deal could be done by the rational use of Bacillinum according to homoeopathic practice in the eradication of tuberculosis, and accordingly we give this to children at a very early age in doses devoid of danger and productive of a degree of immunity

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Antibiotics and Sulpha Drugs

Time is short, but I cannot conclude this address without making some reference to the attitude of the homoeopathic physician to the use of the so-called "antibiotics." There is much I would like to say to you on the subject of the Sulpha drugs but I shall limit my remarks to the general term of "Anti-biotics."

The term is self explanatory "antibiotic"—indicates the rationale behind the treatment of disease by the use of the substances. The main object is to lead an attack against the offending organism. It would seem that the physician of today is more concerned with the killing of germ, than in the curing of a patient. In theory he must concentrate upon the germ; he must find out the particular type, and by laboratory test discover to which of the anti-biotic remedies organism is sensitive. In the killing of a germ he is required to "Individualise" which is in striking contrast to the homoeopathic physician's individualising of the disease in the patient in order to cure.

Sir Arthur Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, has said this concerning the rational of the anti-biotics "it has one great advantage if you are out to kill a germ, one cannot use too large a dose."

That may be true, but there are certain consequences in the use of large doses, to patient and germ.

I wonder if any of you happened to listen to a B.B.C. broadcast recently on the experimental work which has been carried out to eliminate the danger of disease from the "tropical flies" in the man and beast? If you did, you must have heard about "the skeleton in the cupboard", how, when progress seemed certain with a new drug, the question of dose cropped up, and it was found that to kill the germ, very large dose had to be given, but this caused harm to the man or beast and so it had to be discarded. The dangers of too big a dose are always before the experimenter in the use of antibiotics. If consideration is given to the host by reduction of dose another danger becomes apparent that if the organism is able to survive the smaller dose of antibiotic, it develops an immunism and becomes resistant to the attacking drug. That is in strict accord with the basic principle of immunity therapy as practised in the prevention and treatment of disease in the human, but no longer is it desired to cure; the object is to kill the germ.

If the object is achieved that of killing the germ there is a further possible danger from the use of antibiotics, namely that the patients' body cells are not called upon to put up any defence and thus no immunity is developed against any further attack by the germ.

It must be freely admitted that there are circumstances in which it may be necessary to use "anti-biotic" remedies to save life, but in so doing the physician must be rational and fully appreciate what he is doing that he is out to kill a germ and lessen the force of the attack, but he must also remember that it is his duty to assist the weakened resistance of the patient, by appropriate treatment, to return to normal functioning, that is also to assist the return to health.

There is evidence to demonstrate that the homoeopathic remedy acts as a "biotic"—that it is capable of stimulating the diseased body cell and restoring normal function.

The homoeopathic attitude to the use of anti-biotic drug should be apparent to you from the facts I have just put before you. The homoeopathic physician considers it his prime duty to do all he can to assist the vital force in its struggle to the excitor and inhibitor nerves. Stimulation of the sympathetic, therefore, is followed by a mixed effect, and the contraction or relaxation depends upon the relative pre-

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ponderance of the two sets of fibres, but this varies in different species, of animals and even in the same species whether virgin or pregnant. The sympathetic contains both andrenergic and cholinergic fibres. This physostigmine and acetylcholine increase uterine contraction. The pregnant uterus is more sensitive to the effect of drugs than the virgin or non-pregnant one.

The Drugs and its Actions

It is commonly known to us as sulphate of potash or kali sulphuricum. Bio-chemistry teaches us that the drug according to Schuessler is the function remedy of the epidermis and epithelium. The sulphate in nature and the oxide of iron serve as oxygen carrier. If sulphate and iron oxide come in contact simultaneously with an organic substance in a state of decay they give off their oxygen and sulphate of iron is formed thereby; this may again be decomposed by the oxygen of the air, forming sulphuric acid H_2SO_4 and iron oxide, which, under favourable conditions, become again carrier of oxygen. Similar process, may occur in the human organism. Therefore, of the sulphates, kali sulph, probably plays an important role, because it is found in the cells and in the intercellular fluids, muscles, nerves, epithelium of the uterus and in the blood corpuscles.

Epidermis and epithelial cells poorly fed with oxygen loosen and desquamate freely. If oxygen is brought to the suffering parts by means of sulphate of potash, the formation of new cells is thereby furthered and these hasten their activity, to promote the desquamation of the old ones. The oxygen taken up by the iron contained in the blood corpuscles is carried to every cell of the organism by the reciprocal action of kali sulph, and iron. Every cell requires for its growth and development the vitalizing influence of oxygen. Indeed, the energies hitherto known to us are merely the overflow trickling from the immeasurable ocean of intra-atomic energy. Have we not simply harnessed these so-called intra-atomic energies if we employ kali sulph of 200x potency or alternately with potassium chloride or kali muriaticum (hydrochloric acid HCl), and it acts on epithelium of the uterus or secretory phase of the uterus and ovary as fertility overcome disease and this he does by the administration of a homoeopathic remedy which has the power to stimulate the living process homoeopathic remedies act as "biotic" or life giving remedies.

Bv

Penicillin was first invented by Dr. Fleming during the second world war and it saved many a life during that time. It is very effective in staphylococci, Streptococci, Gonococci and Pneumococci infections. It is prepared from a mould which belongs to Ascomycetes group and which often occurs as an innocuous growth on cheese, bread etc, Allopathic Penicillin is prepared from this.

This Penicillin is used day in and day out by the Allopathic doctors. The indiscriminate use of this drug has become a fashion among them, more so when they cannot arrive at a definite diagnosis. The serious after effects of the indiscriminate use of Penicillin by Allopaths are many.

Homoeopathic Penicillin is prepared from Allopathic Penicillin just like other Homoeo medicines are prepared. When prepared thus, its curative power increases a hundred fold than the Allopathic Penicillin minus the bad effects of the remedy.

Head:—Delirium in Septicæmia, Pneumonia. Screams frequently in meningitis. Constant rolling of the head on the pillow.

Eyes:—Ophthalmia with pus like discharge.

Ears:—Otorrhoea with thick and yellowish discharge.

Nose:—Cold and fluent coryza with thick discharge.

Teeth:—Septic condition after extraction of teeth.
Gum boil.

Throat:—Diphtheria. Suppuration of tonsils.

Abdomen:—Intestinal ulceration. Fistula in ano.

Urinary Organs:—Gonorrhoea. Pus in the urine.

Respiratory Organ:—Asthma, Hectic fever, Pneumonia, influenza, Pleurisy.

Skin:—All suppurating wounds.

Characteristics:—Aggravation of symptoms in the evening and night and during cold weather. Amelioration by applying heat. Great thirst for cold water.

Child 5 years old. Meningitis. Fever 104. Rolling of the head on the pillow. 12 Allopathic Penicillin injections were given. No effect. Declared to be hopeless by the attending Physicians. Homoeo Penicillin in the 30th dilution one dose every hour cured the case in 6 hours.

Extraction of tooth caused swelling of the gums. The swelling increased day by day in spite of best Allopathic medical aid and after a week surgery was advised. The patient unwilling for surgical operation resorted to Homoeopathy. Penicillin 200 a dose morning and evening cleared the case well within four days.

A case of ottorrhoea in a girl of 14. It was persistently coming off and on for the past eight months in spite of the effective treatment given by an E. N. T. specialist. Homoeo Penicillin 200 one dose given daily for six days. Complete cure. No recurrence.

Sinus of the leg in a male patient, 20 years old. Some 30 to 40 Allopathic Penicillin injections were given. No improvement. But the indiscriminate use of the Allopathic Penicillin brought on a serious reaction. A rash appeared on the whole body with difficult breathing. Homoeo Penicillin 200 given every half hour. After three doses the breathing has become normal. Further four doses at three hours interval effected a complete cure.

From this it can be seen clearly that Homoeo Penicillin is more effective than Allopathic Penicillin not only in its curative effects but also in eradicating the after effects of the indiscriminate use of Allopathic Penicillin.

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TOTALITY OF SYMPTOMS

By

Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda (Coimbatore)

In our system of treating the sick, the symptomatology supersedes diagnosis as the former provides us with an outwardly reflected picture of the internal essence of the disease against a dim picture of imagination through guess work by the latter.

If we allow ourselves to become influenced by diagnosis for selecting the remedy we shall be confused and fail to help the patient. The symptoms of the patient are an infallible guide and the more serious the condition, the clearer cut are the indications for the remedy.

Symptoms are the natural language of the disease and in any case the sum total of altered sensations and appearances gives solid grounds on which the Homoeopath can work. They are outward and visible signs of the inward disturbance of the vital force which will ultimately produce morbid states, and when these symptoms are removed the disease ceases to exist.

Symptoms are threads of one fabric, which fabric is the entire drug. Hence symptoms must possess certain common relations, to discover the woof of the whole cloth.

Among the technicalities of Homoeopathy is the phrase Totality of Symptoms. There is nothing mysterious or sacred about the phrase, but Hahnemann rightly said that this totality that is, the sum total of the sensations and observable changes in the organism constitutes the concrete problem in every case with which we have to deal, no matter the name academics may give to it.

Disease is in his conception an invisible thing as it is a derangement of the invisible vital force. To explain this Dr. J. H. Clarke uses a modern simile. The symptoms constitute a moving picture like the figures on the screen of a cinema. The visible and tangible part of the human body is the screen; the appearances and sensation of the diseased vital force are the symptoms and are analogous to the moving figures; but the operators producing the appearances are hidden from the audience. All the same it is by looking on the screen that you can read the story of the changes in the invisible life-force in a way you could not do by

going behind the screen. Hence THE TOTALITY OF THE SYMPTOMS constitutes the disease as our senses apprehend it. The academic name we give to it is a secondary matter. As Hahnemann once said to a patient who asked what his disease was and what he was going to give him, the name of your disease is no concern of yours.

The Totality of the signs, pains and sensations is for practical purposes the concrete problem, and less we trouble about the film and the light, the more clearly shall we be able to follow the story and discern our actual task.

I don't claim originality for these expressions as they are quoted from esteemed works of leading authors, namely Drs. Boericke, Pulford, Kent and Clarke. I stress the need of following the way clearly laid down by them. Again as Hahneman says to take a single symptom to a disease is to take a foot for a man. Even in very acute cases, marvellous cures can be effected by taking TOTALITY OF SYMPTOMS instead of single symptom. In a case of dysentery, we are apt to think at once of Mercurius. But often an entirely different picture will appear before us when we take the totality of symptoms into account and often we can see a remedy which we never dreamt of as would be suitable for the case covering the Totality of Symptoms in true Hahnemanian way.

NEWS AND NOTES

A two-year course in Homoeopathy

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association held on 3-11-1957 Dr. N. Guruswamy Naidu, Vice President of the Salem District Homoeopathic Association, who was present presiding, it was decided to start a new two-year course in Homoeopathy from 1st December 1957 on the basis of the course already conducted by the Association.

The affiliation of the Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association and Singai Homoeopathic Association, Vikramasingapuram, Tirunelveli Dist. was approved.

The following students have passed the examination held under the auspices of the Association on the termination of the two-year course conducted by the Association from October 1955:

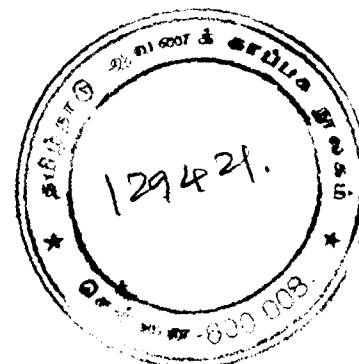
A supplementary examination will be held for those who have failed, on 1st December 1957 at the Kesari High School, Mylapore.

A plea for high standards of quality in Homoeopathic preparations made in India was made by Dr. V. R. Murthi of the Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam, in his address on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the National Homoeo Laboratory's Bonded Laboratory, Calcutta, on the 1st November 1957.

The Hon'ble Sri Kalipada Mukherjee, Home Minister, West Bengal Government, declared the Laboratory open.

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Photo taken on the occasion of the farewell given on 6-10-1957 to the students who underwent a two year course in Homoeopathy (1955-1957) under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association. Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri, President of the Association, presided.

In his address, Dr. Murthi paid a tribute to the Homoeopathic giants like the late Dr. Mahendralal Sircar and Dr. Younan of Calcutta, who made Homoeopathy so popular in Bengal, now considered to be the motherland of Homoeopathy in India. He was glad to find a number of Laboratories and Pharmacies in Bengal which were functioning quite well. Some of them were maintaining high standards though there were also many black sheep among them.

He added that the Homoeopathic Industry is bound to thrive in future in spite of odds and it is upto the Government and people alike to pay more attention to that system of medicine and pharmacy.

He concluded by saying that they should not wait for Government to take action but should set up high standards themselves and appealed to the pharmacists to do so.

Homoeopathy in Pakistan

The Pakistan Parliament passed on April 10th a Bill according State recognition to the Homoeopathic system of medicine. Under the Act, a Board of Homoeopaths will have to be constituted to register the existing Homoeopaths and set standards for Homoeopathic education and training Institutions recognised by it.

[We hope that the Government will constitute the Board without any further delay. Editor, M.H.J.]

Homoeopathic College for Bombay

Presiding over a public meeting of Homoeopaths of Bombay held on 15th September last at Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, Bombay, under the auspices of the Homoeopathic Education Society of Bombay, Sri Mangaldas Pakvasa, the Chairman of the Society, observed that Homoeopathy was a cheap and efficacious system of medicine and must be given to the masses and for that purpose trained doctors were a necessity. He said that a College for Homoeopathy to impart education on sound lines should be started urgently and appealed to all interested in the system to co-operate in bringing the College into existence.

The meeting was held to discuss ways and means for the collection of funds for the purpose of constructing a Homoeopathic College in Bombay.

Dr. N. M. Shah, a prominent Homoeopath of Ahmedabad, emphasised the fact that the Homoeopaths in Bombay should not try to build big buildings for teaching Homoeopathy but should carry on the work of Homoeopathic Education in small structures which could be built up without much initial investment. He appealed to the authorities of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College to teach Homoeopathy on purely Homoeopathic lines. He requested the Government and the Municipality to help this unique institution in the city of Bombay. He also assured the full co-operation of Gujerat Homoeopaths to make this Institution a success.

Mr. Hussein Tayabji, former Judge, declared that Homoeopathy had done immense good to him and to his family and that he had become a complete convert to the philosophy of Homoeopathy. He gave his support to the starting of the college.

Prof. N. G. Narelkar described how he was cured of his ailments under Homoeopathic treatment and emphasised the need for institutional training.

Sri Y. A. Fazalbhoy, Dr. S. R. Wadia, Dr. Affandi and Dr. U. M. Menon also spoke on the occasion.

An amount of Rs. 10,000 was collected on the spot and further donations were also promised.

Mr. Indulal Shah, Secretary of the Society, presented a report on the work of the Society and stated that so far, 35 life-members had been enrolled for the Society.

The Coimbatre District Homoeopathic Association

At a meeting of the Association held on 27th October 1957, Dr. T. K. Varma of Kothagiri spoke on the "Totality of symptoms": Dr. V. Nanja Raju of Erode presided. Messrs. J. C. Nallathamby, Dr. K. Ganapathy and Dr. Kerewgoda also addressed the gathering. Sri C. R. Venkatachari, Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

Free Medical Centres at Bombay

Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Health Minister of Bombay, inaugurated two free medical centres to be run by the Mumbai Nagar Seva Sangh at Pandurang Wadi and Chowpatty in Bombay. He congratulated the Sangh's new venture which was both humanitarian and bold and expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Centres are going to use

homoeopathic medicine. He also pleaded for the need to create a strong public opinion in favour of Homoeopathy which will automatically lead to Government support. He deprecated the tendency to run to Hospitals for minor ailments and was sure that with Homoeopathy, they could cure such ailments easily at home.

The Kurnool District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Association

The annual meeting of the Association held on 18th August last at Y. M. B's Clinic Peapully, recorded a resolution touching the death of Dr. N. M. Choudhuri of Calcutta. They have also recorded their regret for not appointing a member from Rayalaseema to the Homoeopathic Board.

Dr. M. V. Subbarayudu, Vice-President of the Society presided and Dr. S. V. Rao, Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Central Homoeopathic and Bio-chemic Association, Gwalior

At the annual meeting of the General Body of the Association held on 10th November 1957 at Dr. Mukherjee Pustkalaya, Nai Sadak, Lashkar, the annual report and audited statement of accounts were adopted and Dr. R. L. Prabhan was elected President, Drs. Madho Singh and Indersen Anand—Vice-Presidents, Dr. N. P. Singh—Secretary and Drs. L. P. Gorey and M. D. Verman—Joint Secretaries.

A committee of 20 members was also elected.

What others say

Believe me, it is no exaggeration when I say that your Journal is undoubtedly one of the very best Homoeopathic publications in existence today. Dr. C. V. S. Corea, (Colombo.)

CORRESPONDENCE

By

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

Teaching of Homoeopathy

It was with consternation and a certain amount of disgust that I read the unsuccessful attempt by an Eclectic Dr. Fritz Donner to enlighten us on the correct way of teaching Homoeopathy.

In his ignorance of the correct concept of genuine Homoeopathy he has had the audacity to refer to the teachings of the great Kent as constitutional mythology.

I have no doubt that every genuine Homoeopath who has studied Homoeopathy intensively and extensively realizes that it is on Kent that the mantle of Hahnemann has fallen more than on anybody else.

It is this attempt by the Eclectics to simplify Homoeopathy that has brought discredit on it. We are no longer anxious to convince the Allopathic Medical Profession with regard to the efficacy and superiority of the Homoeopathic system of medicine but instead we are anxious to see that all those practicing Homoeopathy stick rigidly to the rules of practice as given by the Immortal Hahnemann in his *Organon* and *Chronic Diseases* and not be taken in by the piffle emanating from Allopathic sources regarding Homoeopathy.

There is no easy way to the practice of Homoeopathy and there is absolutely no other way of finding the similimum other than by Hahnemann's method. The efforts made by modern Eclectics to mongrelize Homoeopathy must be resisted by all genuine Homoeopaths and treated with the contempt it deserves.

In contrast to the article by Dr. Fritz Donner on the teaching of Homoeopathy which appeared in the October issue of your esteemed journal, I would recommend to your readers the address given by Dr. Karl V. Petzinger of Germany at the International Homoeopathic Congress held in London on July 1957, which appears in the February and March '57 issues of the journal of the British Homoeopathic Association.

In a letter dated 20th August, '57 addressed to me, Dr. Petzinger says: "The intensive study of Allopathy

creates too easily Eclectics and leads away from the pure idea of Homoeopathy. We see this in Germany, again and again ever since the time of Hahnemann. We, here in Germany as in the whole of Europe, are not so fortunate as you. Each Homoeopathic Physician has to graduate in General Medicine before he can turn to Homoeopathy. Someone, being like me a son of a Homoeopathic Physician will study from the beginning the Allopathic teaching with the necessary scepticism. Others will have great difficulties to overcome the Allopathic train of thought and more often will not succeed at all. Unfortunately therefore, you find in Germany the so called "Scientific-Critical Tendency", which tries to adapt itself as far as possible to the official medicine of the University (Allopathy) thereby losing the foundation of the Homoeopathic idea, that is, it lapses into Eclectism. It is characteristic too, that since 1956 the big Struttgarter Homoeopathic Hospital ("Robert Bosch Krankenhaus") is mainly in charge of Allopathic Physicians, the Homoeopathic Physicians having been dismissed. I have for years at Germany as well as at International Congresses always called for the encouragement of PURE Homoeopathy. How happy you must be, that you do not seem to have these difficulties in Asia".

Dr. Donner also states in his article appearing in your journal that his students are actually able to trace the line" and to keep out the labyrinth of symptoms. As a Homoeopathic prescription is based on the TOTALITY of symptoms I wonder what kind of Pathy Dr. Donner teaches his students, as it certainly is not Homoeopathy.

A CASE RECORD

By

Dr. Mrs. J. Kerewgoda (Coimbatore)

Patient:—Abdul Rasheed, child aged 1 year 6 months.

History:—The little patient was suffering from continuous diarrhoea with bloated abdomen for four months. Treated in Government hospital and by several allopathic doctors privately with no relief owing to (in their opinion) the presence of a boil in the stomach.

Symptoms:—Whole body from head to feet swollen.

Aversion to nursing and feeding.

Sufferings exhibit severe pain in stomach. Bloating abdomen.

Diarrhoea of frequent stools greenish and offensive Restlessness.

TREATMENT

- 28—12—1256 1 dose Nux V 30
 24—12—1956 1 dose Mag Phos 6x: 9, doses Natr Phos 6x for 3 days.
 27—12—1956 Symptoms exhibiting pain in stomach subsided and diarrhoea stopped. 1 dose Kali Phos 30.
 30—12—1956 By this day the cheerfulness had returned to the face and restlessness disappeared. 9 doses Nat. M 6x.
 3—1—1957 Swelling in the face completely and stomach and abdomen slightly subsided. Continued Nat M. 6x
 10—1—1957 By this day all symptoms had subsided.

A CASE RECORD

By

Dr. B. N. Shankaranarayana Rao, B.Sc. Gauribidanur.

A man aged about 63 years called on me on 27—1—'56 with the following history.

He was hale and healthy until he was 50 years old. Later he began to catch cold at every change of weather and used to have spasmodic cough often and often. Later when he was about 55 years old the doctors declared that he was having *Bronchial Asthma*. He took treatment with several eminent Doctors. But it gave him only temporary relief and gradually he began to get the attacks more often than before and he began to grow weaker and weaker every day. On 27—1—'56 he came to me and complained that he was suffering from Asthmatic attacks continuously for the last 3 months and the doctors could not give him even the much-needed temporary relief.

Symptoms as per my Examination: 1. Pulse fairly normal (Slightly sluggish but full)

2. Rattling in the Chest. Rhonchi all over the Chest—both lungs affected.

3. Heart weak.

Symptoms as Elicited from the Patient

Mind:—No peculiarity could be found.

Head:—Headache only during day. No headache in the night.

Respiratory Symptoms:—1. Spasmodic cough 2. < Lying down 3. < only during day especially from morning to noon 4. < on movement 5. Dry dyspnoea 6. Difficult expectoration. 7. Rarely easy expectoration.

General condition:—Great prostration.

Desires and Aversions: Likes only cold food and water. No more symptoms could be elicited from him.

TREATMENT

- 28—1—56 Bryonia 200 2 doses } 4 doses to be taken
 Carbobeg 200 2 doses } every 4 hours in alternation. This alternation was made to effect speedy relief at least temporarily.
 29—1—56 Slightly better Sac lac 3 doses.
 30—1—56 No change. Repeated Bryonia 200 and Carbobeg 200 as before.
 31—1—56 He could walk about without much tiresomeness. Prostration slightly better. There was easy expectoration. Sac lac 6 doses for 2 days.
 2—2—56 General condition better except for the day aggravation in cough. Medorrhinum 200 1 dose Sac lac 2 doses.
 3—2—56 Medorrhinum 200 1 dose Sac lac 2 doses.
 4—2—26 Medorrhinum 200 1 dose Sac lac 2 doses. Placebo for a week.
 14—2—56 There was complete relief except for the debility due to old age and long suffering.
 Placebo for a month.

I did not meet him again > for about 2 months. On 12—4—56, when I saw him he had no complaints. He was perfectly free from Asthma. Again I saw him on 4—8—57 and on enquiry I learnt that he had no troubles from the day on which I administered the last dose of medicine. It is true I have used 3 drugs in this case namely Bryonia, Carbobeg and Medorrhinum all in the same potency. Which has cured his ailment? Is it Bryonia or Carbobeg or Medorrhinum I cannot say. In my opinion all the three have contributed their mite in curing this dreadful disease "Asthma". Any way I am really very happy for having cured an incurable disease according to the Allopaths, by simple medication however imperfect it may be.

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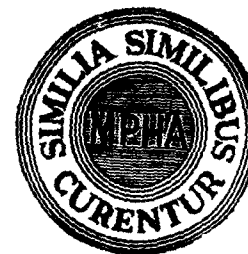
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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

December 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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No. 12

Editorial notes and comments.

OURSELVES

The Madras Homoeopathic Journal will, with this issue, be completing two years of its renewed existence. We are glad that the Journal has been receiving an increasing measure of support from the Homoeopathic world.

Col. K. V. Ramana Rao, I. M. S. (Retd.) who was our Editor till now and has rendered signal service to Homoeopathy and the Journal, having expressed his inability to function as such owing to old age and ill health, the Executive Committee had to accept his resignation with regret, after placing on record its appreciation of his great services to the Journal.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, has been unanimously nominated by the Executive Committee to take over the Honorary Editorship and he has taken charge on the 24th December, 1957.

The year 1957 has seen Homoeopathy make good progress in India. There is to-day an ever-growing popular demand for Homoeopathic treatment and Government recognition of the system.

Almost all the states in India have recognised Homoeopathy and enacted suitable legislation providing for the registration and training of Homoeopathic practitioners. Only two states have lagged behind so far, viz. Madras and Mysore, and we are happy that the Mysore State has recently published a bill for eliciting public opinion. We hope that the New Year will see Homoeopathy well established in India and recognised in Madras State.

AYURVEDA AND HOMOEOPATHY

Sri P. Rama Rao, Advocate, Tanuku

Individualisation in Ayurveda

Individualisation in Ayurveda is based on the Thriguna and the Thridosha Siddhantas or theories. The thriguna Siddhanta is itself based on the Pancha Bhuta Siddhanta. It is stated in the previous articles that according to Ayurveda 'Rajoguna' and 'Thamoguna' cause mental disease, and that Vatham, Pittham and Sleshmam are responsible for bodily disease and that both the theories are interconnected. According to Hindu Philosophy, the whole world is made up of Bhutas or elements and it is a play of the Gunas i.e. the modes in which these Bhutas exist either in a balanced or unbalanced condition. The human body being a bit of the world—a microcosm in a macrocosm—is itself made up of Bhutas and subject to Gunas. The five elements are those perceived by the five senses Earth, Water, Fire, Air and Space. Space is the field in which all the others play. Out of these five elements arise the three Doshas. Air is Vatham, Fire is Pittham and Water and Earth are Sleshmam space being the common ground of all. As stated previously according to Susrutha, Space is predominantly Sathvic, Air is predominantly Rajasic, Water and Earth have predominantly Tamas in them. In their balanced condition they are called Dhathus. They are called Doshas when they are otherwise. The term Doshas is some times used in Ayurvedic text books for both Dhathus and Doshas for the sake of convenience. Imbalance is disease and balance is health. This unbalanced condition is not the same in all individuals as no two individuals are exactly alike. Different

Homoeopathie Individualisation

Hahnemann insists on looking at man as a whole. But the inside of a man—his mental, emotional and moral reactions and the inner processes of his life—is not visible to the naked eye. But it can only be inferred through 'symptoms'. Symptoms are external expression of the internal condition of man. Hahnemann rightly calls symptoms 'the language of nature' through which God in his kindness reveals health and disease. If one speculates about disease, he may or may not come to the right conclusions and so Hahnemann is definitely against speculation. He wants every doctor to carefully note all the symptoms of the patient bodily as well as mental and on the basis of the data so collected to draw a picture of the disease and the drug and to match them not mechanically but artistically and philosophically. A mechanical collection of the symptoms does not make a picture. It is the beautiful arrangement with due regard to essentials and non-essentials that constitutes Art. Art simplifies, enlivens and beautifies all work including medical work. Philosophy enters into the picture in order to assess the value of the symptoms, the mental being superior to the physical.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPHARMACY, DADAR (W. Rly.)

Hametum Salbe (With Canula)

A D W Schwabe Patent

For Cuts, bleeding piles

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It is a master stroke of Hahnemann's genius when he defined diagnosis by his picturesque phrase "Treat the patient and not the disease. "Well". Who is this patient? Disease without the patient is an abstraction. It is the patient who is real. The Rishis of Ayurveda also instructed in the same way "Purusham Purusham Veekshya". One individual is to be seen as different from another. Unfortunately Allopathy relies too much on pathology and too little on personality. The mind is the most important thing as it gives shape to the body. As is the mind so is the body, but the body is not the mind. It is hidden from sight and can only be known by expressions of fear, anger, jealousy, confusion, dullness, excitement, impulsiveness etc. Hahnemann gave drugs to healthy individuals and carefully noticed the changes in the minds and bodies of his provers and recorded them in his 'Materia Medica Pura'. Thus the mental symptoms which the drugs are able to cure have been secured to the great advantage of the Homoeopathic doctor. This is not available in Allopathic Materia Medica and to that extent they are defective. Ayurvedic texts give descriptions of the drugs in terms of the Tridosha theory from which the mental symptoms etc., can easily be inferred. These mental symptoms are technically called 'Mental Generals' by some Homoeopathic writers. Next in importance are what are called the corporeal symptoms as Hahnemann called them. They include physical generals as well as local symptoms. Man's reactions to his environment come under physical generals. There is heat and cold in the world. Days and nights and seasons and time have their own peculiar effects on human and other life in the universe. Each man reacts differently to work and leisure, pleasure and pain, weakness and sleep and dreams. Thus man while thinking and in action gives expression to a lot of sensations and functions which reveal his personality. These are extremely important because they can be known with a little care on the part of the doctor and the patient while the mental symptoms are much more difficult to gather and assess. That is why in Homoeopathy the greatest prescribers rely on what are called modalities i.e., man's reactions to the modes of existence. Life and Nature have their ways of balance, action and inertia. Each individual has his own rhythm of life different from the other. His reactions to Life and nature depend on his own peculiar mental and bodily

constitution. That is why, individualisation or constitutional treatment constitutes the real art in medicine. Lastly comes the local symptoms, the pains and sufferings associated with the particular part or parts of the organism in which the disease force gives its utmost physical manifestation to operate as a 'vent' for it. Here also the Homoeopath's attitude is found to be different from that of the Allopath. While in case of pain of a part, an Allopath gives a pain reliever without any regard to the personality of the patient, a Homoeopath is expected to find out what the nature of that pain is whether it is dull or oppressive, prickly or bursting etc., relieved by heat or cold, pressure and posture, aggravated by physical or mental exertion or both and several other minor details which visualise to us the characteristic pain of that patient as different from an abstract pain rid of the personal colouring. It is 'his' pain that is to be relieved not the pain in the text books. Not that pain killers do not relieve always. They do sometimes when they unconsciously agree with the patient or they relieve and very often do some other harm for the same reason. This individualising of local complaints under the heads locality modality and sensation as it is technically stated gives us what is called a 'completed symptom'. I think it is the great Farrington who said that it requires an entire education to understand a 'symptom' that is fully in relation to the patient.

Homoeopathic Materia Medica contains under the headings of Sensations, Aggravations and Ameliorations and generalities and the like, the reactions of provers to drugs, which will be helpful in selecting a drug to a patient who has similar reactions. The mental being the most important, and the physical generals being the next in importance, and the local peculiarities the last in importance, the key to the understanding of the art is given, but all of them constitute the whole picture and the whole picture has to be considered.

From what I have stated above, it is clear that a Homoeopath or for the matter of that any doctor is expected to be a medical artist, and to the extent he does his job well justifies his profession. This art is not fully possible in Allopathy as individual reactions are left out. The instruments which modern science has invented are made use of by the Allopath and they reveal parts of the

human body not otherwise visible. But all this covers only a small part of the human personality. There is much more to be done with the Godgiven instruments of reason and intuition which are the subtlest of all instruments. Any Ayurvedist or a Homoeopath by carefully noting the expectorations and the excretions etc., rightly understands the condition of the organs etc. The Allopath sees and draws a physical picture of the diseased part. It is an advantage to that extent. But seeing, he is blind to the peculiarities of the patient where as an Ayurvedist or a Homoeopath does not see with the instrument but sees through the peculiarities and draws a more characteristic picture of disease. Even an Ayurvedist or a Homoeopath can be partly benefited by the instruments but he can do his job even without them. The peculiarities are really much more important if only we shed prejudice and try to give the instrument its due place and not to exaggerate its importance. To make it more clear I will give an illustration. An X-ray examination reveals a patch or a congestion, and some details as to the condition of the phlegm etc., in the lungs. But if we try to note the colour of the phlegm whether it is white yellow or green, its contents whether it has mucus slime froth or blood etc., its smell the action of the lungs as expressed in the breathing such as the accompaniment of rales or otherwise and their nature and the various shades of difference in these symptoms, do we not get a better dynamic picture of the lungs? Let us graciously admit our indebtedness to the many instruments which modern science has invented but let that not blind us to the art of Prescribing. Most people do not know what is the value to be attached to these details which they see and more so how to fit it into the general picture of the personality of the patient. It is much more important now to understand, appreciate and follow the principles of Ayurveda or Homoeopathy or any other system which insists on a complete individualisation of the patient because instruments appear to most people as having replaced all thinking, all art and all philosophy of life. Ayurveda looks at life as an integrated whole and in its view all sciences are interconnected. A doctor cannot be a good doctor unless he has knowledge of not only the science but the art and philosophy of medicine. All this does not refer to surgery. Even according to Hahnemann surgery has its due place and modern advances in surgery are very valuable and the Ayur-

vedic art of surgery has been lost by disuse. Ayurvedic doctors have to sit at the feet of the western scientists and surgeons and learn surgery. But it is not the same with therapeutics. With all the instruments the Allopath's method of treatment is certainly deficient as it is not complete. Allopaths have to reprove their drugs to include mental symptoms and individual peculiarities. Their outlook on health and disease must undergo a change if they have to fall in line with the great standards of the medical art set in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. It is time that we should see the merit in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, and Naturopathy and colour therapy and the like which insist on individualisation of the patient and medicinal agents.

Rules of Diet

1. Co-ordinate exercise and diet,
2. Co-ordinate appetite and diet.
3. Appoint and keep regular meal times.
4. Avoid over indulgence.
5. Avoid unsuitable articles of diet.

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SOME PECULIAR SYMPTOMS OF THE 'THREE NOSODES'

Dr. B. T. Pillai, (Shencottah)

Medorrhinum

Forgot what had been read even the previous line. Loses constantly the thread of the talk. Thinks some one is behind, sees faces that peer from behind the bed and furniture. No fear of death, tendency to suicide, fear of dark. Medorrhinum is forgetful of names while Syphilinum is forgetful of occurrences. Things done an hour ago appear to have occurred a year ago. Asked the time of the day and in five minutes insisted that half an hour had elapsed and could not believe it till the watch had been shown. Sensation of a worm an inch long crawling in right ear. Tenderness of soles so that he could not stand on them at all and had to walk on his knees. Sleeps in a kneeling position with face forced in pillow. Dreams of ghosts and dead people. Pricking sensation all over the body. Incessant itching, would scratch till it bled but no relief.

Psorinum

Great sensitiveness to cold air or change of weather. In chronic cases when selected remedies fail to relieve the symptoms; Eruptions disappear in summer and return in winter. Hungry during the middle of the night. Children plays all day but cries and screams all night. Chronic gonorrhoea of years duration that can be neither suppressed nor cured when the best selected remedies fail. Dreams of robbers. Fright caused by the merest trifles which causes trembling and perspiration. Continual spitting of saliva. Spasms of the gullet impedes swallowing. Urine passes while coughing, sneezing, laughing. The semen is not discharged even during a continued coition but passes off afterwards in nocturnal pollution or with urine. Chronic hoarseness, suffocation worse when sitting up better when lying down. Loud talking during sleep. As soon as the eyes are closed, all manner of fantastic appearances and distorted faces appear.

Syphilinum

All symptoms are worse at night from sun down to sun rise. Cannot remember names of persons or places. Arithmetical calculation difficult. Leucorrhoea profuse, soaking

the clothes and running down to the heels. Craving for alcohol in any form. Absent minded, always washing the hands. Utter prostration and debility in the morning. Feeling of numbness in palms and soles which have at times a sensation as if pricked by a number of needles.

THERAPEUTIC HINTS ON SOME INDIAN DRUGS HOMOEOPATHICALLY PROVED

Dr. B. T. Pillai, (Shencottah.)

Asvagandha

It is a general tonic and restorative. It is very effective in nervous debility and impotency. Loss of memory, seminal discharge along with urine, constipation, insomnia, loss of appetite, slight excitement causes seminal discharge, frequent wet dreams, body and brain weak. Dose 10 to 20 drops.

Avena Sativa

It is also a most useful remedy in all cases of nervous debility, insomnia, nocturnal emissions. A most valuable remedy for overcoming morphine habit. Give it in 15 drop doses morning and evening in a wineglass full of hot water. After three or four days give the fifteen drop dose four times daily. Dose 15 to 30 drops.

CONTACT

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Contact!!! SPECIALIST,

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Abroma Augusta

It is one of the best drugs for diabetes. Much amount of sugar in the urine, intense thirst, constipation, voracious appetite. Dose 2 to 5 drops.

Abroma Radix

Very useful for varieties of dysmenorrhoea. Dose five drops.

Acalypha Indica

Effective in hamorrhage from lungs. Hemoptysis ; morning pure blood, evening clotted dark lumps, violent cough in the night. Haemorrhage from rectum. Dose 6th potency one or two drops.

Azadirachta Indica

Worst cases of intermittent fever with chronic enlargement of liver and cough. Constant bitter taste in the mouth and throat. Sensation of burning heat on the face eyes palms of hands and soles of the feet coming on every afternoon. Dose 6th dilution one or two drops.

Blatta Orientalis

It is very effective in asthma. Give it in repeated doses during an acute attack in low potency; when the spasm subsides and if there is wheezing and dyspnoea give it in a high potency. Dose. 6, 12, 30.

Coleus Aromaticus

Very useful in cystitis, renal colic, pain in the region of the kidneys. burning pains during and after urination.
Dose. 10 to 20 drops.

Drone

A specific for scorpion bite: apply externally at the bitten part and take internally 5 drops of the mother tincture.

Jonosia Asoka

It is a sovereign remedy for all menstrual disorders. Act like miracle in most cases of dysmenorrhoea. Long standing cases of irregular menstruation made rapid recovery. Headache due to scanty flow or suppressed menses; menstrual colic; pain in the back thighs: and lower part of the abdomen. Amenorrhoea at puberty with headache.

palpitation, hysteria, loss of appetite, constipation, menorrhagia; leucorrhoea in the place of menses; infantile leucorrhoea. Dose. $\varnothing$, 30.

Kurchi

It is a valuable drug in the treatment of acute and chronic dysentery. Dose 5 to 10 drops.

Punarnava

Very useful in anasarca, dropsy, ascites. It is useful when increased secretion of the kidneys is desired. In ascites either from cirrhosis of liver or heart or kidney. In pleurisy and other accumulation of fluids in the cavities, the drug may be useful. Dose. 5 ø drops.

Ranwolfia Serpentina

The drug is useful in insanity whether mild or violent and in cases of high blood pressure. Blood pressure and other symptoms pertaining to it are reduced in a miraculous manner. Dose 10 to 30 drops.

Syzgium

A good remedy for diabetes; give 5 drops per dose.

Vysaka

It is useful for cough and bronchial spasm, Liquifies sputum makes it easy to come out. Dose. 5 drops.

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

CURE AND RECOVERY

By

Dr. Pierre Schmidt of Geneva.

(Continued from page 235)

Morbid Substitution, or time co-ordination

The organism, as we have just seen, is a unity. Every sickness affects this unit, but manifests itself generally in such or such a region, or organ, whilst producing its morbid localization. Without the consent of the organism there are no diseases, and pain or other signs as fever, etc., are warning signals.

Eczema of the face, lumbago, cancer of the prostate are all three the end-products of a diseased organism which expresses its suffering, if we may say so, through the skin, the lumbar muscles, or the genitals. Yet the blood and the lymph circulating in those provinces, the nervous system which innervate them causing their sensitiveness, transfer beyond the injured region and to the furthest parts of the economy, the self-same blood, the same lymph, the same nervous influx. The face, back or prostate are only sick because the whole body is sick. There is here a functional unity, a unity in space.

A patient frequently marvels at the great skill with which a dermatologist causes the rapid disappearance of a given skin disease by means of some patent ointment. Some months or years later, suffering from an eye trouble, iritis, glaucoma, etc., he will consult an oculist and perhaps the local treatment may cause the trouble to vanish. Then insomnia and trembling while writing will drive him to a neurologist who would give a treatment deemed wonderful because sleep has been restored and the trembling stopped. Still some years later, he notices a swelling of the feet and difficulty in breathing; a heart specialist would explain that there are cardiac troubles and would treat them accordingly.

All those physicians, although perfectly conscientious as regards the disease *per se*, would in no wise merit this expression with respect to the patient. They looked at the disease, treated the diagnoses. If we try now to link each preceding morbid state to the one following, so as to perceive its continuity throughout time, we observe a very

interesting phenomena; a determined malady can suddenly stop through a treatment—as it is the case here—or even without treatment whilst another sets in and replaces it. It is what we call in our scientific “jargon” a “morbid substitution”. Those substitutions are too frequent and too plainly characterised to be attributed to hazard.

Because they are absolutely irreducible to the classic conceptions of etiology, only a very modest place has been accorded them in the official treatise, which consider them as rare and as curiosities. But as a matter of fact, if we consider this a little closer, they are, on the contrary, seen to be extremely frequent and even constitute a kind of rule.

According to Allendy, from whom many of these datas are taken, the termination of a disease has been defined by the Greek physicians by the name of *metaschematism*, which literally signifies ‘change of form’.

To-day this expression has fallen in desuetude, and the words *metastasis* or *transfer* are used essentially.

Already in 1840 in a thesis at Paris, Dalmas gave this definition of metastasis: “Each time that a cessation of a physiological or pathological phenomenon occurs, the appearance of a new disorder in another part of the body coincides with the one where the primitive phenomenon has ceased”. But here we ought to discriminate between the *metastasis* from the *propagation* or *morbid extension* and the *pathological complications*.

In *metastasis* there is a cessation of a trouble—before the appearance of the next, and metastasis is synonymous with *morbid substitution*. But just here, we are particularly embarrassed, in a case of gouty rheumatism for example, to explain this malady by a mechanical or chemical precipitation of uric acid and to say why this precipitation suddenly stops its local action in the joint, knowing as we do, the lengthy process of such a reabsorption. Nor would it be possible to explain why in tabes the lesions of the “*medulla oblongata*” cease to progress at the moment of an injury to the optic nerve.

It is also clear that the famous bacterial theory, cause of diseases, according to Pasteur, is not able to explain these facts. If a gonococcal urethritis really only depended on the presence of the gonococci in the urethral mucous membrane, the sudden appearance of an orchitis instantly stopping the

discharge would be incomprehensible, as the extending of germs to the testicles could not in any way suppress those still scattered in the canal.

One should realize the fact of a discontinuity in the morbid manifestations.

It is not so much the presence of the bacteria causing the disease but rather the specific reaction of the ground (terrain). Contrary to the conceptions of old, this discontinuity appears to be a law of nature. Thus the metastasis, or morbid successions, with their character of discontinuity, would reintegrate in a natural, general way, instead of representing a paradoxical particularity of medicine.

And when in their etiology, radically different diseases succeed one another, such as staphylococcal furunculosis, indicating by the almost sudden disappearance of the symptoms of pulmonary phthisis in the first degree the classic conceptions of etiology are in still greater danger.

Syphilitic eruptions have been seen to vanish momentarily after an erysipelas or a violent attack of cholera. Is this explained simply by saying that it is a case of substitution? Now why and by what mechanism does it operate?

The substitution of the cessation of the menses or the lacteal secretion, of the suppression of the perspiration of the feet through nose haemorrhages, sick headache and gastric ulcer are far from being exceptional or rare observations and find no satisfactory explanation in our treatises. To have called this phenomenon "vicarious" does not make it clear and explains absolutely nothing of its mechanism.

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Myocardial defects and coronary insufficiency.

NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR-BOMBAY 28

The skin metastasis, the reversible alternations of eczema with asthma, or urticaria with gastric crisis, through their frequency, have become almost banal. From these observations have we not arrived at therapeutic method, which are *barbarous*, yet nevertheless maintained even in our day, such as the fixation abscess, a kind of artificial suppuration provoked in chronic or acute ailments in order to establish a reaction; and is the same not true of some more modern methods, for instance, the colloido-classic shock of Vidal?

Has Renaud not even proposed the inoculation of typhoid as a "curative" treatment of a great number of pathological states showing no known or logical relation to that disease (and among others, general paralysis)?

Other physicians have tried tuberculin injections, others microbes such as the staphylo- or streptococci with apparently favourable results. Lately, it has been discovered that malaria is the disease which best "substitutes" general paralysis.

It is curious to note that Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, said already in the beginning of the XIXth century:

"Two diseases, differing, it is true, in kind, but very similar in their phenomena and effects and in the sufferings and symptoms they severally produce, invariably annihilate each other whenever they meet in the organism; (Org. § 45); some cases of chronic insanity have been cured after a recurrent fever."

Consequently we may observe a fact of considerable importance; *i.e.*, a second disease may not conjoin with the former, but will verily change it and definitively substitute itself for it, at least in typical cases.

Typhoid fever seems to alleviate—says Baur in his thesis of 1924—almost all the insane who contract it and nevertheless is it not well-known that this disease is liable to leave mental troubles as sequelae on the subjects hitherto unaffected in this way? I have just observed a case of this kind, a splendid illustration of homoeopathic law!

Cases of insanity have been cured by the mere presence of influenza or pleurisy. The metastasis represent one of the most universally observed phenomena by clinicians.

Here is a practical case: —

A child has an interminable crusta lactea. First manifestation—Treatment—Ointment and suppression of this external manifestation.

Following this he has whooping cough or another exanthema, measles, scarlet fever, which second manifestation is treated with suitable vaccines.

Then we pass through a phase of apparent health, and later on in the teens an anaemia appears, lasting for months with a pretuberculous state third phase.

Then again, for a certain lapse of time, seeming health. One day an eczema breaks out, a metastasis of this condition: disappearance of the fourth phase. Then, a period without any serious sickness but with slight dyspepsia, a few headaches, piles, periods of sleeplessness, and suddenly at about 50 years of age, all these symptoms disappear and the cancer of the bowels manifests itself!

Are all those manifestations to be considered as entirely different disease having not the slightest connection or is it rational to think that it is the same morbid affection, the same vital disorder developing in different and successive nosographic forms?

What do we know about the suppressive treatments? About the long-term results of those numerous vaccinations for small-pox, diphtheria, tetanus and many others imposed on our organism?

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NEW ERA HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

DADAR - BOMBAY 28

How fruitful a study would it be which led to the discovery of the link binding those vital stages in the course of time!

Then it might be found that these various crisis in the life of an individual are not a succession of fortuitous etiological circumstances such as the unexpected intrusion of bacteria but that each morbid manifestation supervenes at the precise moment at which a rigorous determinism in the vital evolution calls for an acute crisis in order to counterbalance in a metastasis an unbalanced state of chronic tendency, sometimes impossible to diagnose.

Claude Bernard has already said: "*Medicine would have made immense progress had it been possible to foresee in the state of health the various morbid predispositions and thus predict the approach of the danger*"

In common parlance one might compare those phenomena to the clock that is wound up at night. It will strike twelve o'clock or four o'clock only when the hands have reached at the right place.

Similarly there are morbid stages which are only reached at certain determined times of life, but the real cause, the effective cause, the first efficient cause, has been released long before.

To summarize, the disease inserts itself in the continuity of life and is not a fortuitous, exceptional accident; life is perpetual pursuit of an unstable equipoise.

The Cure

To disinfect, to eliminate bacteria, does not constitute a cure, and it is time now to do away with the naive and erroneous conceptions still prevailing, according to which the accidental deposit of a microbe on a mucous membrane of itself determines the sickness. Bacteria is the devil of our century, and assumes the devil's function. It is easier, of course, to incriminate one's neighbour—the germ-carrier—than our own excess of diet and our faulty mode of living.

In a word the abuse made by the notion of contagion is a veritable effective madness.

* Allendy reports in a volume consecrated to this subject that before the war, whilst on military service at the Villemin Hospital in Paris, he was struck by the following fact: Desirous of evading their service and wishing to obtain a long furlough, the soldiers sent to the hospital for trivial ailments and almost ready to be discharged, escaped at night from their dormitories and secretly visited the scarlatina wards requesting to share their beds for a moment in order to rub each other's skin. And yet not a single one contracted the disease, notwithstanding that it would be difficult to dream of a more wonderful or better opportunity for contagion!

It is a no less remarkable fact that physicians and the sanitary staff in charge of contagious case are so seldom infected and this without any really special precautions being taken. This is then called professional immunity.

It would be necessary to explain why epidemics take such odd courses, why they cease precisely at a given moment and why they return in a precise periodicity. In spite of vaccines, serums, diphtheria recurs every 7 years, dengue every 12 years, measles every 5 years, influenza nearly every 20 years; I am referring to virulent epidemics.

On the other hand, there is the fact that some non-infectious diseases, such as tics, attacks of hysteria, even suicides are contagious so that psychiatrists speak of mental contagion which enables one at least to realize that the propagation of an ailment may be due to more subtle causes than the mere transmission of germs.

To dispel still further the entirely mechanical idea, one has generally on the question of contagion, one must recollect the enormous importance of the psychic factor in genesis of the morbid process.

Crollius considered the fear of epidemic as the main factor of its appearance, and indeed we all know how much the dread of influenza facilitates its spread. Do we not all know the story related by Charcot of the famous imaginary poultice provoking redness and pain? Through verbal suggestion Finne provoked fever, dermatosis, burns of the second degree. The role of psychic forces and their

influence in the cause of disease as well as the means of a cure, is incomparably greater than we dream of.

What an abundance of mechanisms is still unknown to us! What is known of inoculation, this hidden mechanism which precedes disease? On the other hand, is it possible to explain famous question of morbid localization? Why does rheumatism attack some articulations in preference to others, pneumonia such a lung, angina or otitis such a side rather than the other? Quantities of mysteries, problems, still remain to be explored by the searcher.

This should keep us very modest, and nevertheless what a joy it is to the physician when he follows the natural laws of recovery and restoration up to cure in cases seemingly desperate. This is why no zeal, no effort, no endeavour can ever be too great in order to acquire the knowledge of how to apply those laws which afford the widest possibilities for healing.

Genuine therapy should be inspired by natural processes of cure. Let us not make the mistake of taking the symptoms for the disease, for example, to treat, as we frequently see it done, a diabetic by trying to suppress his glycosuria without taking into consideration his liver, pancreas, kidneys or other deficient organs.

Do we not see in general practice the suppression of pain by narcotics, a diarrhoea by opium, of insomnia by soporifics, of anorexia by bitters eruption by suppressive ointments?

One makes the mistake of palliating which does not cure. Therapy must not confound the symptoms of the moment with the malady, neither assume the secondary causes to be the essential or efficient causes, nor try to suppress as being a morbid case, that which is only a reaction of defence. Above all do not imagine a disease to be limited in space, nor localised to peculiar organs, neither in time, having no relation to prior pathological manifestations.

Should one ask a physician how he can prove that he has cured someone—I mean an effective cure, not a momentary recovery or a camouflage of certain states, his only answer would be the one mentioned at the beginning of our lecture—namely, that the patient is not dead or that such and such a pathological manifestation for which a drug has been prescribed or an operation performed—has vanished.

If you ask the same question of an experienced homoeopath, you will see that he possesses the means of discriminating between a real cure and a metastasis or morbid substitution. Indeed, we know that the morbid aggressiveness has always a centripetal direction and the cure a centrifugal one, that is why a patient with a rash or a fever in the course of his disease is on the right road to recovery, so that one must carefully guard against its suppression.

When at the bedside of patients, after the administration of the chosen remedy according to the totality of symptoms and based on his patient's general condition, the physician sees by watching the manifestations and the course of the sickness that the symptoms follow a *centrifugal* direction, that is to say, they disappear,—and according to the Law of Hering—from above downwards, from within to without, and in the reverse orders of their starting, he knows that his patient is on the road to cure and that his medicamentous agent has exerted a beneficial influence on his patient because were the disease to take its own course this retrogression of symptoms would never occur.

The evolution of chronic diseases is *centripetal* i.e., they are directed without to within, from the circumference towards the centre, as Kent says, from the less important organs towards the more important. All chronic diseases are first manifested on the surface and from there proceed inwardly towards the vital centres. From this it follows that in the measure that those prior manifestations of the sickness can be driven back to the surface, will the patient progressively regain his health.

So then, in proportion to the patient's evolution towards the cure, his cardiac, pulmonary renal or cerebral complaints must almost always be attended by external manifestations, this practically always happens when suppressive treatments have been applied, even year back.

Everybody knows of the falling out of the hair after serious illness, the desquamation of the skin, the modifications of the nails, etc.

Certain rheumatoid cardiacs during their treatment will say: "But Doctor, at your last call, my heart was bad and now it is well, but then I could walk easily and now my joints are all swollen and I am quite stiff." (Kent).

The signifies that the patient is on the road to recovery, and if the physician ignores this precise interpretation he will prescribe something to repel the rheumatism of the extremities again toward the heart and will mathematically witness the aggravation for the patient, if indeed, the poor sufferer does not become incurable.

This simple illustration demonstrates how the morbid manifestation can be changed from within outward.

It is very likely that the cure could never be complete; it is also probable that the patient's state becomes, as we say "irreversible." Nevertheless, this is the only direction to be followed in order that the cure may be effected and there is no other possibility of cure than that of the transference towards the circumference of manifestations that long ago disappeared.

The physician, in order to cure genuinely ought then first to find the deep causes, by means of a thorough interrogation and examination, then to give careful attention to his patients' diet and habit, correcting anything harmful in his physical and psychical surroundings. Any remedy he may prescribe should be regarded not as being antagonistic to the disease, but as a specific excitant destined to intensify the natural reaction of defence, and it is here that the remedies chosen according to the principle of similars and given in innocuous doses can assist a disordered organism.

The first task of the practitioner is to make his acquaintance with the totality of symptoms in time and space, and to prescribe therefore the suitable remedy.

To summarize, individual existence is like the flame of a candle, which while constant and steadfast in its form, yet embodies indefinitely modified elements continuing within the boundaries of a beginning and an end.

Such is life in its entirety, a perpetual healing !

Reprinted from Health & Homoeopathy.

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

German Homoeo Injections

Pamphlet Free

BIOCHEMIC REMEDIES IN DISEASES OF INFANTS

By

Dr. K. Ranga Ratnam (Madras)

The health of Infants depends very much on the health of the mother, and therefore, mothers have to take special care of their health in the interests of their new born. Bio-chemical medicines are harmless and good for children if given by a good physician after sound examination.

The following data may help the practitioners in treating children with reference during the crowded hours of their practice.

Fevers: Ferrum Phos 6 x thrice a day

Laryngitis: Ferrum Phos 6 x twice a day

Cough: Natrum Mur 6 x thrice a day. One teaspoonful of lemon juice with honey twice a day.

Mumps: Ferrum Phos 6 x and Kali Mur 6 x alternately twice a day.

Worms: Natrum Phos 6 x; and Ferrum Phos 6 x if there is fever followed by orange juice or carrot juice.

Colic: Magnesia Phos 6 x in warm water.

Rickets: Calcarea Phos 6 x, Kali Phos 6 x and tomato juice

The body should be massaged with oil and exposed to the mild heat of the sun.

Spasms: Mag Phos 6 x, Kali Phos 6 x, Cal Phos 6 x.

Dentition: Cal Phos 6 x, Ferrum Phos 6 x if there is fever Natrum Mur 6 x.

Whooping cough: Kali Mur 6 x, Mag Phos 6 x, Calcarea Phos 6 x.

Liver Troubles: Natrum Phos 6 x with tomato juice

These Bio-chemic remedies may be given 3 or 4 times a day.

CORRESPONDENCE

AYURVEDA AND HOMOEOPATHY

Dr. C. V. S. Corea (Ceylon) writes:

I have read the article on Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in your November issue where the writer tries to reconcile the opposite with the similar; but what riles me is his utterly fantastic and absolutely fallacious statement that Hahnemann had made a clear pronouncement that the similar and the opposite are both true methods of cure by quoting from the foot-note given at page 108 of the sixth edition of the Organon, one sentence taken out of its context, without, either by deliberate intent or to give a more charitable explanation I might say error, quoting the very next paragraph which completely condemns the Allopathic method.

Hahnemann says in the very next paragraph I have referred to, "This procedure plays, as I have shown elsewhere, an irresponsible murderous game with the life of the patient by means of dangerous, violent medicines, whose action is unknown and which are chosen on mere conjectures and given in large and frequent doses." He further states, "All pure experience, however, and all accurate research convince us that persistent symptoms of disease are far from being removed and annihilated by opposite symptoms of medicines (as in the *Antipathic*, *Enantiopathic*, or *Palliative* method), that, on the contrary, after transient, apparent, alleviation, they break forth again, only with increased intensity, and become manifestly aggravated. There remain, therefore, no other mode of employing medicines in diseases that promises to be of service besides the Homoeopathic."

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

Tonic Powder

For Debility Loss of appetite, Rickets & Neurasthenia

Ask for free literature

Hahnemann has at no time or nowhere conceded that the method of opposites enunciated by either Allopathy or Ayurveda is a true law of cure, which the author Sri P. Rama Rao is unsuccessfully labouring to prove.

You and I as well as the genuine Homoeopaths would be able to recognise the piffle in such articles but I am afraid that a large number of your readers who have not had the opportunity of studying the sixth edition of the Organon will be inclined to be taken in by the deliberate fallacious statements which would not only confuse them but also tend to lead them away from the correct concept of genuine Homoeopathy.

NEWS AND NOTES

Andhra Homoeopathic Board

It is reported that at a recently held meeting of the newly constituted Board of Homoeopathy for Andhra Pradesh it has been decided to register all the existing practitioners of five years standing provided they pass an examination to be held by Government.

The Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Association, Guntakal, will, it is stated conduct classes to coach for the examination.

The Mysore Medical Practitioners Bill, 1957

A draft of the Bill has been published for eliciting public opinion within fifty days from 14th November, 1957.

The Kolar District Homoeopathic Association which held a special meeting to consider the provisions of the bill on the 30th November, 1957, under the presidency of Dr. D. A. Rashid M. L. A., pleaded for a separate Board for the Homoeopathic system. As regards the constitution of the Board, it was requested that six members be elected by the registered practitioners and that out of them four should be representatives of the different associations and this should be kept in view in nominating the first Board. It was suggested that all Homoeopathic practitioners practising as on date should be registered *en masse* including those who, being employed under Government or other service were practising Homoeopathy as a matter of service, should also be registered. A list of Homoeopathic institutions from which training had been received was suggested to be

approved for purposes of registration. Dr. H. S. N. Roye of Bangalore and Dr. Kuppuswami of Madras attended the function. Dr. T. S. S. Pillay proposed a vote of thanks.

Move for Homoeopathic College in Kerala.

Dr. A. R. Menon, Minister for Health of the Kerala State, told the Kerala State Assembly on the 16th December that an application to establish a Homoeopathic College in the State if the Government was prepared to grant financial assistance had been received by the Government and was under consideration. He added that the Government had not decided to start any such College by itself.

The Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association.

At a meeting of the association (Andhra Region) held at Rajahmundry with Dr. P. K. Deekshitalu in the chair, Dr. P. K. Dikshitulu was elected President, Dr. M. Ramakrishna Rao, General Secretary, Dr. V. Venkataramana sarma, Joint Secretary and Dr. K. R. B. Sankara Rao, Treasurer. The Association congratulated the Government of Andhra Pradesh for nominating the Board of Homoeopathy and requested the Government and the Board to conduct examination in English and the regional languages.

A conference of Homoeopaths of Andhra Pradesh was also decided to be held in December.

The Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Association on the 24th November, Mrs. Kerewgoda spoke on Natrum Muriaticum. Dr. K. Ganapathy presided. Messrs. C. R. Venkatachari and Kerewgoda also spoke. Sri C. R. Venkatachari, Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

RECOGNITION FOR HOMOEOPATHY

Request to Madras Government

Madras, December 23: Addressing a meeting of Homoeopaths under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association yesterday, Mr. C. Ramakrishnan, of Trichur appealed to the Madras Government which was the only State Government which lagged behind, to accord immediate recognition to Homoeopathy. Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar presided.

Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Two Year Homoeopathic Course

A two-year course in Homoeopathy on the basis of the syllabus recognised by the Madhya Pradesh Government for the diploma course in Homoeopathy will be conducted by the Association commencing from 12th January, 1958.

The lectures will be held on Sundays and public holidays at the Kesari High School, Mylapore, Madras-4.

The course will include lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Practice of Medicine and Homoeopathic Organon Materia Medica, Pharmacy etc.

The minimum qualification for admission will be a pass in the S. S. L. C. Examination.

At the end of course, a certificate of proficiency will be issued on the results of an examination conducted by a Board of Examiners.

Application form and other particulars can be had of the Secretary at 93, Venkatachalla Mudali Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.

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NATRUM MURIATICUM

By

Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda, (Coimbatore)

The earth we live on consists of one fourth of land and three fourths of deep oceanic water and it is estimated that every 30 pounds of this water contains one pound of salt in crystals. Although it is very largely produced by evaporation of saline water, there are various inland sources of obtaining the very same substance.

Domestically to everybody, as always to the common man it is known merely as salt while it is Sodium Chloride to the Allopath and to us Homoeopaths, it is the great healing agent NATRUM MURIATICUM. Besides being a powerful remedy, it is to us an effective instrument in convincing the intelligent layman or the professional healer of the other school as to the truth of our law of similars.

This salt is the earth's most abundantly available article belonging to the mineral kingdom and also the most commonly consumed one, being the only mineral matter directly entering into our food preparations.

The salt content in human body is estimated to be about eleven ounces and a very small intake is sufficient to maintain the same. Instead, we consume it in much larger quantities owing to formed habit and its taste, cheapness and availability. Anything in excess is bad if not harmful; so is salt. For the prevention of ill effects resulting in such excess, a process of regular elimination is absolutely necessary. Various secretions from the body contain salt in considerable proportions and any failure or suppression of such natural processes will bear ill effects calling for Natrum Mur in its high potencies.

Produced largely by evaporation of saline water and readily soluble in water, its close association with water is quite clear as its richness in watery symptoms such as salivation, expectoration of watery mucus, watery coryza, watery leucorrhoea, even gonorrhoea with watery discharge and anaemia with watery blood indicated by pale complexion and menstruation of thin watery blood etc.

The cause of scurvy suffered from by sailors can be attributed to the influence of salt on them. They sail on

saline water and consume preserved foods with an excess of salt. Besides the excess of salt itself, there is low nutritive value in such foods due to the influence of salt in excess as employed for preservation. Our NM has been wisely adapted as a chief remedy for scorbutic affections and in diseases resulting from malnutrition. It best suits the morbid process of emaciation going on in spite of nourishment provided.

The salt when taken in the mouth excites the flow of saliva and swallowed produces the thirst and as naturally it stands a supreme remedy in various ailments in the presence of similar indications, e.g. in diabetes with great thirst and dryness of the tongue or salivation and in fevers with thirst during chill. Salty saliva, expectoration of salty mucus and craving for salty foods are among the symptoms to its credit in that direction.

Just as it is a vast and influential constituent of the earth, the salt is a constituent of every part and substance whether solid or liquid of the organism, its main function being to regulate the degree of moisture within the cells, thus expanding its range of symptoms to all organs and functions of the body. Whenever we find a *hypersecretion of the watery elements of the body with simultaneous want of activity in some other portion of the mucous membranes*, the remedy is to be found naturally in NM.

Many Homoeopathic remedies from vegetable kingdom owe their healing energy to the content of salt in them in atomised form. The plants with large content of fluids and hence able to stand long against non-supply of water are particularly so influenced by salt.

Our heart remedy, Cactus can be cited as an example. NM has several heart symptoms in common with Cactus.

Although the importance of NM is often overlooked when selecting remedies for disorders of the heart and its region, it is one of the best remedies to be consulted in that connection, particularly in cases of anaemia. Our humble salt joins with majestic gold as another remedy for sub-standard heart-Aurum Met.

We come across people with whom the life near sea does not agree and complain of particular climate not suiting them, also the officials never feeling quite well ever

since their transfer from interior to coastal areas, thus creating a problem for which our inevitable solution lies in our NM in high potency.

Even the most adamant Allopath cannot fail to admit that his Normal Saline administered to save lives in great danger is nothing but a solution of our NM in its crude form. But the pity is that he stops there, while we are far away with our extensive findings covering all organs and functions of the organism to convince him as to the truth of Homoeopathy, if not to convert him.

THE NEW ASIAN FLU NOSODE

The following is the text of the address of Mr. A. L. Wagland, Chairman of the British Homoeopathic Association at a press conference in London on September 17 at which he announced the New nosode against the Asian 'Flu.

"We are drawing attention to the new nosode, Asian 'A' Influenzinum, because we are convinced that it could be of great value in the event of the threatened epidemic becoming a reality in this country. It has value as a prophylactic. It has value as a means of speeding up recovery. It has value as a means of making the recovery complete and thus avoiding the debility that so often follows.

Although a hypodermic vaccine has been produced, as I understand it, the cost and difficulty of production would make it impossible for it to be made available for general public use. The Ministry of Health has stated:

On present evidence there is no medical necessity for general vaccination against so mild a disease. On past experience the protection given by vaccines of this type does not usually exceed 30 to 40 per cent.

Homoeopathic doctors have used nosodes generally for a very long time and there is a store of evidence of their effectiveness, both as prophylactics and in treatment. They are inexpensive and can be produced in large quantities.

Not Always Mild

Epidemics of the kind visualised, and indeed influenza generally, do not always have such mild effects as the

"The method of treating cases of disease with a remedy derived from the infectious principle of the disease itself was

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Another approach was then made, this time to Dr. Alick Isaacs, of the National Institute of Medical Research, for the test to be made. In this case Dr. Isaacs provided us with the notes on the procedure for making the test, which he was unable to undertake. So far we have not been able to carry out such tests among our own contacts.

A complete dose of eight tablets can be bought for 2s. The cost is about a third that of the vaccine which has to be

given by injection, A pharmaceutical chemist said that 40,000 doses a week of the oral vaccine could be produced.

Another doctor, who is consulting physician to two associated factories at Acton and Colnbrook, said that he was giving the vaccine to the workers in them. So far 400 out of 850 had volunteered to take the tablets.

The chemist said that his agent in Johannesburg had reported there had been no outburst there recently. The only member of his staff who had influenza was one who did not take the vaccine.

Mr. Wagland explained that homoeopathic vaccines, or nosodes, contained no actual germs. They had been widely and successfully used for many years against other forms of influenza, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and German measles.

"They are inexpensive and can be produced in large quantities in cases where the disease is not prevented the effects will be minimised. Recovery is speeded and subsequent debility is avoided".

—The Daily Telegraph September 18, 1957

Mr. A. L. Wagland, the chairman of the British Homoeopathic Association, said in London on September 17 that the association's new nosode—on oral vaccine—"could be the cheap, short answer to Asian influenza." It is a small tablet which can be swallowed by children as well as adults.

The nosode has been prepared by a firm of homoeopathic chemists from a culture of the Asian influenza virus, which was supplied by the World Health Organisation. One bottle of tablets contains eight doses, which the association says would last for a month and provide immunity for about forty days.

The tablets have been available at homoeopathic chemists since July. The association last week offered its help to the Ministry of Health. Mr. Wagland said that he received a reply stating that the Ministry did not think that there was any special way in which its services could be utilised.

—The Manchester Guardian, September 20, 1957

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

(The official organ of the Madras Presidency
Homoeopathic Association)

Subscribers to the Journal are requested to remit the annual subscription of Rs. 6/- payable in advance for 1958 on or before the 15th January 1958.

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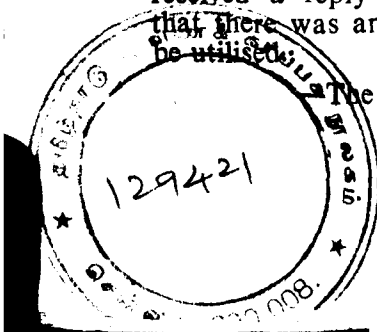
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Reg. No. M. 6753

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

Membership is open to lay men and women and also medical practitioners. The yearly subscription is only Rs. 10/- and the entrance fee is Re. 1/-. The affiliation fee for associations is Rs 13/- per annum. Every member will get the journal free.

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