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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

January 1958



Homocopathy 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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THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

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Editorial notes and comments.

HOMOEOPATHIC ORGANISATION

If Homoeopathy has not pulled its weight in India with the Government so far as much as it should have done inspite of its innate efficacy and merit, it is a little due to want of efficient organisation amongst Homoeopaths. Of course, the antipathy of modern medicine practitioners and the vested business interests of chemists and druggists are also responsible for people who are easily carried away by ideas of magic and frequent doses not assessing its superior merit. But want of organised propaganda and publicity are really mainly responsible for the beneficial effects of the system not being brought home to the people. It is regrettable that even now when organisation means everything for the realisation of any idea or cause, Homoeopaths should not be able to realise the value of coming together under the banner of a single All-India Organisation which, with the allegiance of the Organisations in States federating in their turn local units, will have a potent voice which will automatically carry weight. It is high time that all the organisations styling themselves All India ones voluntarily decide to give up their existence in favour of a single broad-based well-knit and representative organisation. We suggest that the best way of achieving that end will to be organise an All India Congress of Homoeopaths at Delhi as early as possible, at which representatives of Homoeopathic association throughout the

We are happy that Dr. V. Venkatasubba Rao, one of the oldest and veteran Homoeopaths of the Madras City, has been nominated as a member of the Andhra Pradesh State Homoeopathic Board of Medicine. Dr. Venkatasubba Rao was one of the professors of the Madras Homoeopathic Medical College run by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and he is still a valued member of the Executive of the Association. We wish him a long career of useful work on the Board.

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2. But all are not able to properly understand and much less to practise well the subtle art of medicine which Homoeopathy is. In taking a case, in evaluating the gathered symptoms, in selecting a drug on the Law of similars, in determining the proper dose, in repeating the same drug or employing a new drug and in proceeding with or stopping further treatment, doubts assail us at every step and the path is beset with difficulties. Why should one prefer the mental symptom to the physical? Why should peculiar symptoms be considered and common symptoms ignored? No doubt Hahnemann and his followers tell us to do so. But what is the reason for it? As 'Nash' naively says, are we to reply 'Don't ask me the why of it?'. The simple answer that they lead to individualisation does not satisfy all. They further ask why should we individualise at all? Why not we generalise as in Philosophy? Why should we take the whole man into consideration and why not confine ourselves to the

part outwardly affected? Then it becomes necessary to tell about the origin of life, how the one becomes the Many or how the diversities in the world arise, how in a balanced condition there is no discord, how the gunas or modes of existence of Prakriti or Nature cause the diversities by their unbalanced condition, how Rajas and Tamas desire and inertia act on the body to build and vibrate it, how they lead to a series of separations (the seed of individuality) how Sattva or balance leads one to a sense of unity and to a conception of an integrated whole, how the variegated colours and shades of Rajas and Tamas get up mixed inextricably in the world. All this philosophic background has to be told and Ayurvedic texts state very carefully first so much as is necessary for the understanding of medicine. The play of Rajas and Tamas, and the permutations and combinations of the five elements are the background and key to the understanding of Ayurveda. The Panchabhuta, the Thriguna, and Thridosha Siddhantas are its basic foundations. This knowledge will help a practitioner of medicine to understand and appreciate not only the importance of individualisation, but also how it arises, takes shape and acts. He will be able to know the why of things. Instead of merely being told that peculiarities are important, he will know how they arise, and he will also be able to value them properly. Dark corners are illumined and everything becomes rational. Thus while Homoeopathy mostly deals with the art side of medicine, Ayurveda comprehensively describes the science, the art, and the philosophy of medicine and life itself of which it is a part. So Ayurveda gives the necessary back-ground in full detail and this helps a Homoeopathic practitioner in this art.

3. In Homoeopathy there is considerable difficulty in assessing mental symptoms. There is also some ease in selecting some fully proved drugs where mental symptoms are strikingly peculiar. One need not seek the reason for them though one can do so for strength of conviction or for an academic purpose but not all the drugs in Homoeopathy are fully proved. There are no central or fundamental principles around which all the variety of thoughts, emotions, and attitudes can be grouped and explained. Ayurveda with its Thriguna and Thridosha theories comes in as a ready helper. The minds of Vatham, Pittam, and

Sleshmam are all clearly defined in Ayurvedic Text Books. Their temperaments and personalities are classified as Kayas, Rishikaya, Yamakaya, Indrakaya, Gandharvakaya, Sarpakaya, Pakshikaya and the like according to the predominant characteristics of their mind make up the spiritual, the disciplinary, the happy, the musical, the pleasure — loving, the malignant and the flurting temperaments etc. A study of the human mind is made and presented from different angles in a vivid and picturesque way. These descriptions stick to the mind of the practitioner and aid in categorising and understanding the complex human personality. While Homoeopathic Materia Medica are mines of information, Ayurvedic text books give us the principles according to which they can be arranged, classified and understood aright. I have derived immense help in analysing mental cases by following Ayurvedic principles in order to apply Homoeopathic medicines.

4. Next to the mental symptoms, in the field of modalities Ayurvedic knowledge helps a good deal. Though Hahnemann and Kent insisted on the reactions to heat and cold as essential modalities, many practitioners in their race for peculiarities have ignored this main distinction. The world is full of heat and cold. The Sun and the Moon act upon it. The Rishis of Ayurveda said 'Agni Someeyam Jagat'. This heat and cold balance can be understood properly by a knowledge of the Panchabhuta Thriguna, Thridosa theories. Its compositions will be impressed on our mind, and we will never ignore or belittle its importance.

5. In understanding conflicting elements in a drug most students of medicine, as well as practitioners are perplexed. Let us take a very simple familiar drug like 'Pulsatilla'. In describing the mental state of 'Pulsatilla' Kent says 'while he is mild, gentle and fearful yet she is remarkably irritable not in a sense of pugnacity but easily irritated. Melancholy, sadness, weeping etc., Generally Pulsatilla is associated with a mild temperament; how are we to understand that it has irritability also in its composition. (Ayurveda tells us that mildness or gentleness is a sign of Sleshmam, irritability is a sign of Vatham and indignation of Pittam).—Kent proceeds 'with such a mental state the general state of the body is worse in a

warm room, and relieved by motion. Ameliorated walking in open air especially when it is cool, fresh and bright. Cold drinks relieve though the patient is not thirsty.

6. A person with excess of Pittam will have relief from open air and cold drinks but he will be thirsty also. Pulsatilla has no thirst. Ayurveda tells us that in a human personality all the three doshas exist in certain proportions. In a patient who has excess of Pitta which is considerably modified by Sleshma and Vatham we have the Pulsatilla state. Sleshma takes away the thirst. Kent says 'Pulsatilla has an unusually venous constitution 'with an' 'overheat' of the skin'. Skin feels hot while the temperature of the body is normal! This is a condition produced by the interaction of Pitta; and Sleshma where Pitta slightly predominates. There is violent headache in Pulsatilla; this is a sign of Vatham. So Pitta first and Sleshma and Vatham next is the order in Pulsatilla. This explains all the symptoms and their actions. In this way every Homoeopathic drug can be analysed and rationally understood though the analysis is by no means easy. Analysis makes us remember the drug in a nutshell. In the Ayurvedic Materia Medica drug properties are mentioned in a couplet or a few couplets in terms of the Tridosha theory and the Rasa Sidhanta etc. Pathological diseases come last. From this short description we can infer and visualise the entire picture of the drug. I have taken the illustration of a familiar and simple drug like Pulsatilla to illustrate it. But it has to be noted that every drug possesses all the three doshas in some form or other and their relative strength and proportion. Pradhanya and Vikalpa helps us in correctly understanding the apparently conflicting elements.

The Rasa Sidhantha of Ayurveda is also another useful guide in diagnosis. Man's tastes or liking for Rasas differ. The liking for sweet, sour, saltish, pungent, bitter and astringent Rasas vary from patient to patient. Sweet, bitter and astringent Rasas reduce heat. Sweet acid and saltish 'Rasas' reduce Vatham; Pungent, bitter and astringent 'Rasas' reduce sleshmam. From these the predominance and proportion of the Doshas and therefrom the personality of the patient can be inferred. One word of caution has to be uttered. The desire for different tastes by the human tongue is one thing and the blending of tastes or Rasas in a particular dravya or thing is another. From

desire for a single taste, or tastes inferences can easily be drawn but to understand the blending of Rasas and their proportion in drugs is a matter of experiment analysis and inference and also an act of intuition. This knowledge is of immense help in diagnosis. Likings and aversions to Rasas are given for some drugs in Homoeopathy and guide us in selecting the remedy, but the subject has not received the comprehensive treatment it had in Ayurveda. The tastes are not classified and interpreted. They are simply shown as occurring in patients when particular drugs are proved on them. It is a great advantage over Allopathy but is something less than what is found in Ayurveda. It can be said that Homoeopathy is not concerned with the cause but only with the provings to apply the Law of Similars. But Ayurveda helps us to arrive at a better understanding of the subject.

8. Thus Ayurvedic knowledge helps a great deal in selecting a Homoeopathic drug on strictly Homoeopathic lines. This looks paradoxical at first sight but not really so. Both the symptoms aim at individualisation. Ayurveda with its science and philosophy of medicines serves as a good foundation for the superstructure of the art of Homoeopathy. Without using a single Ayurvedic drug, a Homoeopath can draw upon Ayurvedic principles to the benefit of himself and his patient. There are some Ayurvedic drugs which are potentised and used in Homoeopathy. From one point of view every drug in the Universe can be Homoeopathised but that is a different matter with which we are not concerned in this article directly. Homoeopathy by its insistence on individualisation also reminds an Ayurvedic Doctor who does not individualise his patients and his drugs to do so.

• INDIVIDUALISATION

"With our wider knowledge of scientific medicine, we have tended to lose sight of general principles in a wealth of detail: the individual patient is subordinated to an interest in the disease with which we label him. One of the most serious defects in present-day medical training is the failure to regard the patient as a whole."

—Report of the British Medical Association.

EXPERIENCE FROM THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

By

Dr. Dewan Jai Chand (New Delhi)

Having been asked by Dr. W. L. Templeton to write a paper on the subject of my experience of homoeopathic prescribing, extending over nearly thirty-two years. I thought I could not do better than to give clinical cases which would at once demonstrate a homoeopath's distinctive approach to the study of diseases and the treatment of patients, in sharp contrast to what obtains in the other schools of medicine, and also prove what the prominent pathologist and prescriber, C. G. Rane, wrote viz. "The symptoms which go to make the choice of the homoeopathic remedy often stand outside those that go to make the choice pathology of the case." The distinguished Dr. Drysdale also laid down, for the guidance of homoeopathic practitioners, the general principle that, "the greater the value of a symptom for diagnosis, the less its value in the selection of the remedy".

It must, however, be understood that in presenting the clinical cases that follow, I do not claim any originality in prescribing for them with brilliant results, but I do claim strict adherence to what Hahnemann taught and what his illustrious followers like Hering, Kent, Farrington Nash, Dunham, Wheeler, Weir and others have emphasized. I could multiply such cases manifold but desist from doing so for fear of making the paper lengthy.

I find that we homoeopaths of the present generation are not taking full advantage of the great heritage bequeathed to us by the geniuses of Hahnemann and his successors, and are therefore losing ground everywhere. This need not have been so nor be so any longer, as Homoeopathy, if properly understood and faithfully applied, places in our hands therapeutic weapons far more potent and powerful than antibiotics or chemotherapy of the so-called modern medicine.

I have divided the clinical cases into four groups.

1. Clinical cases illustrative of true homoeopathic pathology.

2. Clinical cases of malignant growths cured with homoeopathic medicines.

3. "Surgical" cases cured with homoeopathic medicines.

4. Clinical cases which induced me to make an intensive and extensive study of the science of Homoeopathy, leading to my conversion to its practice in 1919.

Clinical Cases Illustrative of True Homoeopathic Pathology

1. *Blindness caused by bilateral embolism of the central artery of the retina*

On or about October 24th 1937, a little patient M. L., hardly two years of age, developed an attack of fever, accompanied with cough, and was placed under the treatment of an Ayurvedic physician whose diagnosis was "Influenza". Temperature became high, and cough so severe as to cause involuntary urination during the paroxysm, and respiration so laboured as to cause perspiration to stand out like beads on the patient's forehead. The condition grew steadily worse till after a week's treatment, the Ayurvedic physician asked for consultation of a qualified Allopathist well versed in Ayurvedic practice. This being agreed to by the child's father, the consultant was called on November 1st, who gave the diagnosis "pneumonia" and his opinion was that the patient was sinking because of the heart failure. To avert the catastrophe, the child was given some mixture containing brandy, and an intravenous injection of cardiazol. During the next seven days, the child was given two injections daily, besides the mixture given internally. During this time his eyes were rolled upwards to this symptom none of the two physicians paid any heed. On November 8th, when the child was free from fever, he asked for a toy. His father brought the toy, and offered it to the child who stretched his hands hither and thither like a blind man and could not locate the toy. The father realized that his child had lost its vision. (It is worthy of note that, on November 1st, the child's vision was intact as he snatched a small tumbler of water from his father's hands, the latter trying to conceal it because of the child having been prohibited by the physician from taking water). A qualified allopathic physician practising in the locality was then consulted: he declared that the child's pupils were extremely dilated and did not respond to light and his vision was lost, and advised that he be taken to an expert ophthalmologist of repute. This was done on

November 9th; the eye specialist very carefully examined the child's eyes but deferred the expression of his opinion till next day, when the child was again examined by him and some other doctors in a dark room. The child was again re-examined on November 11th; and the diagnosis declared as "bilateral embolism of the central artery of the retina", and the prognosis "incurable, as no treatment would be of the least avail, and no power on earth could revive the cells of the retina, which were all dead". The eye-specialist sympathized with the father in his sad plight, but told him definitely that the child would remain for ever blind. Thereafter, the father was persuaded to show the child to another eye-specialist; this was done on or about November 14th, when the child was examined under chloroform. This eye-specialist gave his written opinion "a case of bilateral embolism of the central artery of the retina. Bilateral embolism is very, very rare but there it is. The prognosis is hopeless". Some allopathic physicians including other eye-specialists were also consulted thereafter, but none of them held out the faintest hope of relief, recovery or cure.

Now the father turned his attention to sources other than allopathic. His first choice was a well-advertised quack who professed to cure all eye diseases and defects, including every variety of blindness excepting the congenital. This man treated the boy for about one month, without the least benefit. At this stage, the father's next choice was Homoeopathy and my humble self.

When brought to me on December 15th 1937, the child was found to have completely lost his vision; the pupils were fully dilated and did not at all react to light; even when looking directly at the disc of the sun or at a high-power electric light, he would not as much as wink the eye-lids. With the diagnosis and prognosis of several eye-specialists before me, I dared not give any hope to the distracted father, but told him that I would do my best for the child, and that at any rate he had lost his vision and he had nothing further to lose by giving a chance to the child and placing him under the treatment of a homoeopathic physician for a month or two. He appreciated the argument, and agreed. I prescribed *Gelsemium* 200; single dose; finding no change, after one week's waiting, I gave on 23rd, *Gelsemium* 30, four doses, one dose every four hours for one day and on 24th, *Silica* 30, one dose in the morning and one

dose in the evening for four days. On 27th, the child developed fever preceded by chill, and accompanied with cough and bilious vomiting, and received from me *Natrum sulph.* 3x, one powder every three hours, five doses daily for three days. The fever and other troubles subsided. The father informed me that the child had exactly the same symptoms, only in very much aggravated form. when he lost his vision. And strange to say that it was during the revival of the old trouble that the child's pupils began to respond to strong electric light although no change for the better was noticed in his vision. As on the subsidence of fever, the child passed a quantity of threadworms, I prescribed on December 30th, *Cina* 30, one dose in the morning and one in the evening for four days. No medicine was given thereafter for ten days. On January 14th, 1938, the child was given one dose of *Phosphorus* 200, which was repeated on February 13th, March 13th April 12th and May 16th, 1938; and one dose of *Phosphorus* 1,000 on August 3rd 1938. It was towards the end of March, 1938, that the child was noticed to have some perception of light. At this stage, on my suggestion, the child was shown to the same eye-specialists who had examined his eyes before, to find out if they could detect any change in his retinae. They admitted that there was perception of light (which they attributed to "percolation") but that it could not help the child in seeing objects; the retinae they could not examine unless atropine was put in the eyes (as the previously fixed and dilated pupils had become responsive to light and would contract as soon as the light from ophthalmoscope was reflected upon them), and to this I would not agree for fear of complications and sequelae. Towards the third week of April, 1938, the child could see and pick up coloured toys although in picking them he would not at once put his hands on the object aimed at, but just a little away from it or at its edge and then grasp the object. He could at first spot coloured articles of comparatively big size, but gradually he could pick out smaller articles but still the coloured ones and not the white e.g., he would pick out a copper pice but not the silver rupee.

Gradually but steadily, vision improved—this I learnt from his father, who moved with his office and family to Simla (a hill station) for the summer, in the month of May 1938. On his return from Simla in October, 1938, and

subsequently, he did not bring the child to me although I had, in my letter written to him a month earlier, requested him to show the child to me. But on November 24th, 1940, at my special request, the child, then five years old, was brought to my office; and I availed myself of the opportunity to test his vision. He could pick up the thinnest and smallest needle, and saw everything as well as a normal child does. The external rectus muscle of the right eye was weak, and caused him to squint when looking at an object to his right side. His father informed me that he had taken the child to the eye-specialists after the restoration of his vision, and they declared that somehow collateral circulation had been established; they very much wanted to examine the child's retinae but the father did not allow the use of atropine in the eyes, and in this I agreed with him. I saw the child then a grown-up school-boy of fifteen years in June, 1949. the vision in both the eyes was perfect, and he could read the smallest print.

This case is highly interesting and extremely instructive; it illustrates a few lessons (which, if learnt, would prove, of great value to practitioners of Homoeopathy as they have proved to me), viz.

1. Pathological lesions, diagnosed by even specialists of repute, to be of permanent character, need not deter him from undertaking the treatment of patients having them.
2. The length of time a dose of homoeopathic medicine was allowed to act.
3. Once the curative homoeopathic medicine was selected, no change to any other medicine was necessary or desirable, even when the action was, to all outward appearance, slow.
4. The original disease during which blindness supervened, returned, though in a mild form, before the first signs of improvement manifested themselves.

2. *Dropsy disappears under Dulcamara*

R. R., aged 9 years. On October 27th 1939, the boy was brought to me, bloated and dropsical, the oedema affecting the entire body, including the scalp which was a boggy, doughy mass, pitting deeply on pressure, but the depression caused by such pitting would fill up quickly,

so great was the fluid in the tissues of the skin. His face was very pale, waxy-looking and bloated. There was fluid in the abdomen and in the chest (peritoneal and pleural cavities). On taking the case-history, I found that it was on April 1st, 1939, that his eyelids were noticed to be puffy this puffiness was considered by his father to be due to gradually increasing heat of the season. Treatment by allopaths for two months did not avail much, except that the albumin in his urine diminished for a period of ten days, after which it increased even beyond the extent it had reached before. The patient was then placed under the treatment of a qualified homoeopathician for four months, with practically no benefit. The patient, who started with puffiness of the-lids, developed, within a month of its onset, oedema of the feet, and soon after, oedema over the entire body, and finally in the abdominal cavity. For six months before the boy was brought to me for treatment, his diet consisted of milk and fruit juices. No solid diet nor any salted food had been allowed. There was very little thirst, and extreme anaemia, palpebral conjunctivae being altogether blanched white, and so were lips and nails. Urine passed in twenty-four hours ranged round about six or seven ounces. I prescribed *Terebinth* 3x, four doses daily, for four days, and *Terebinth* 6x, four doses, for two more days. Finding no change for the better, I gave *Helleborus* 30, four doses daily for eight days, and two doses daily for a further fifteen days. The patient was removed to his home in Delhi, 350 miles away. The report received from the patient's father was not encouraging. The oedema had not increased but had not much decreased either. All this time since coming under my care, this diet consisted of fruits and vegetables (prepared in the ordinary manner, and containing salt) and wheat bread in addition to milk.

[To be continued]

SOME NEGLECTED AND FORGOTTEN REMEDIES

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

- Amigdalus Persica Cortex*: persistent vomiting of pregnant woman. Dose. 5 drops of ø
- Bellis Perennis*: during pregnancy lame stiff bruised sensation in the abdominal muscles and pelvic organs extending down to thighs thus preventing walking. Dose. ø, 6
- Chimapila Umbelatta*: chronic bladder troubles where pus blood are in the urine. Dose. 5 drops of ø
- Cornus Alternifolia*: cracking of the skin from which exude a sticky watery fluid. Dose. 5 to 10 drops of ø
- Cracinosinum*: useful for cancer, Dose 30th and upwards
- Euphorbium*: In carbuncle, Erysipelas etc. where terrible burnig pain is felt when Arsenicum or Anthracinum fail. Dose. 30 and upwards
- Fraxinus Americanus*: In hypertrophy of the uterus it is very effective. The womb rapidly regains the normal condition. Dose. 5 drops of ø
- Ginseng*: Stiff contracted joints in rheumatism and lumbago Dose. 5 to 10 drops of ø
- Heloderma Horridus*: Its action on the cerebro-spinal system is profound and is very useful for myelitis or spinal meningitis. Paralysis agitans Dose. 30. 200. 1000.
- Lactrolectus Mactans*: A good remedy for Angina pectoris. Dose. 12. 30. 200.
- Lemna Minor*: Its action is on the nostrils, sense of smell poor the nose is never clear, catarrh, ozena, polypi. Dose. 2 drops of ø
- Negundium Americanum*: engorgement of rectum and piles Dose 5 to 10 drops of ø
- Nymphaea Odoratta*: vaginal ulceration, prolapse uteri and uterine cancer. Dose 5 drops of ø
- Oenanthe crocata*: useful for epilepsy and fits. Dose 5 drops ø
- Onosmodium*: very useful for females with lost or depraved sexuallife who are weak mentally physicaly and morally. Dose. 6. 12.

- Oxydendron Arborum*: in dropsical cases where there is great accumulation of water. Dose. 5 drops of ø
- Phaseolus*: For weak heart. Dose 3 drops of ø
- Sedum Tele*: obstinate cases of uterine hemorrhage during climacteric period. Dose. 6.
- Sarurus Cernus*: irritation and inflammation of b'adder and urinary passage with strangury Dose. 15 to 20 drops of ø
- Skookum Chuck*: very bad casea of eczema. Dose. 3x, 6x.
- Solidago Virga*: diseased kidneys where the patient cannot pass urine without the aid of catheter Dose. 5 drops of ø
- Stellaria*: painful rheumatism. Dose 5 drops of ø
- Epihysterinum*: It is of great value in controlling uterine haemorrhage with fibrous growth. Dose 30th and upwards
- Hipposacninum*: malignant ulcerations and swellings, abscesses and enlarged glands, nasal catarrh and ozena, old cases of bronchitis,

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ulcerations in larynx, pharynx, and trachea. Dose 30th and upwards

Melitagerinum: for eczema. Dose 200 and upwards at considerable intervals.

SILICEA

By

Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda, (Coimbatore)

Synonyms for Silicea have been given in our text books as flint earth, quartz, sand, silica and silicium acidum. We are to understand it as crystal form of quartz occurring mainly in rocks as the most common hard mineral on the earth, being found under the sea in rocky, sandy and muddy layers, to some extent mixed with saline water in sandy particles and on the land everywhere besides occurring in bamboos in its purest milky white form.

While abundant in vegetable kingdom, in animal body it finds place in bones, connective tissues, hair, nails and skin. Although its administration is peculiar to Homoeopathy, it provides us another instrument to probe the validity of our law of similars.

We come across neglected, uncared for cases in the wayside with their hair exhibiting an earthy appearance and as frequently we find as neglected human beings pavement dwellers and the sort with similar earthy appearance obviously due to excessive exposure to the influence of earth and malnutrition. Again in our professional work, we meet patients from all classes with earthy hair and complexion in spite of regular care and attention. Their very best make-up will not help avoiding our notice. The cause here could either be traceable to the negligence in the part or to the imperfect assimilation in spite of nourishment duly provided. A third possible cause of any morbid process also, however, is not to be ruled out.

There are individuals under peculiar influence of earth. They sweat when touching sand or when walking barefooted on sandy or stony surfaces. Our enquiries into certain ailments of children at times reveal a habit in the past of swallowing earth. In all these instances, we have our inevitable selection in Silicea. Its ability to prove Homoeopathy is still better demonstrated by the position it holds as a remedy for occupational diseases. Silicosis is a disease

due to the deposits of sandy particles in the lungs to which particularly the individuals engaged in stone work-cutting, crushing etc., are predisposed. Our well known remedy for stone cutters' asthma will successfully stand its test in all ailments from such a cause.

Leading therapeutics under Silicea can be committed to our minds through four "S" sandy, senile, suppurative sweaty.

Sandy symptoms are obviously birthright of Silicea. Besides earthy appearance, there are distinct indications such as momentary blindness as if sand was thrown over the eyes with similar sensation and worms developing in digestive tract as in wet sand.

SENILE. Besides in the effects of actual old age, it helps us to relieve the victims of artificial or premature senility due to prolonged illness, malnutrition, disagreeable occupations and objectionable habits. Middle aged people looking too old for their ages, young men with wrinkled skin, premature grey hair and scanty hair and young children too sickly and worn out are entitled to the benefits of Silicea. Under the Suppurative heading are found most important indications for Silicea. A sharp stone-hit to a ripe fruit is Silicea to a boil. Going through the wide range of suppurative symptoms, we cannot fail to note it covering every suppurative affection of Silicea constitution. It does not confine itself to the skin but liberally extends to all internal organs and functions. Cough with sore throat expectorating little lumps of offensive mucus, pyorrhoea, otorrhoea, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, haemorrhoids, carbuncles and cancers are found gathering around Silicea.

SWEATY symptoms have their attached importance in accurate selection of Silicea which shares night sweats and sweat on slightest exertion with a few other remedies, reserving to itself the offensive foot sweat and sweat associated with chilliness. In profuse head sweat, Calc Carb seems to be its nearest rival, but unlike that of CC, Silicea sweat is offensive and extends down on the neck.

The extensive range of indication of Silicea as described by many eminent authors, covering all organs and functions of the organism, deserves our close attention and through its proper administration we shall be amply rewarded in gaining many interesting victories for Homoeopathy.

A CASE OF RECURRENT MASTITIS

By Dr. P. Sankaran (Bombay)

On the 2nd March 1953, I was consulted about the following interesting case.

A lady aged 25, married and having three children presented herself with a *hard painful swelling* of the right *mammary gland*. She reported that she has been getting recurrent attacks of such mastitis during the last three years. *It always appears before the menstrual period and every time the side always alternates, never occurring on the same twice in succession.* She has a pain "*as if the breast is being bitten by a snake*". The pain is worse by jar, pressure and suckling.

The disorder has *originated three years back, since she lost a child* whom she loved dearly. Even now she remembers him and weeps very often.

She feels very weak and lethargic; prefers to lie down.

Has lachrymation on seeing sunlight; vision is defective at night.

When it is a question of

★ ELEGANCE ★ EXPERIENCE
AND ★ WORKMANSHIP

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN



Appetite: poor. Thirst: She takes 20 glasses of water per day, 2 to 3 glasses at a time. She prefers sweets.

Stools: hard. Urine: passed 7 to 8 times a day.

Vertigo agg. raising up the head, agg. after bath and amel. by a drink of water.

Dyspnoea on ascending the stairs.

Dreams: frightful; of water, fish etc.

Desires company. Dislikes even the noise of the children

Cold sweat on the palms and soles.

Hair falls away easily,

Slight rise of temperature in the afternoon and night.

Physical Exam: She looks pale Tonsils enlarged on both sides. Wt: 100 lbs. BP: 100/80.

Prev. History & Family History: N.A.D.

TREATMENT

I decided to concentrate first on the acute condition and took the following rubrics from Kent's Repertory (5th Edition)

Swelling, Mammae, Menses, Before	(P. 881)
Pain, Mammae, Menses, Before	(P. 846)
Induration, Mammae	(P. 835)
Sides, Alternating	(F. 1400)

The only drug to come through was Lac. can., which I prescribed.

2—3—53 Rt Lac. can. 1M, one dose.

The pain and the swelling promptly decreased and disappeared. The patient was asked to report after a week but she turned up only after six months. She reported that she had had no further attacks till this month. All the various symptoms she had complained of had disappeared by the end of April 1953. She has now become quite sturdy, her weight being now 131 lbs. She does not weep as she used to do.

Just now the mastitis has recurred and she has an indurated inflammation of the medial lower quadrant of the right mammary gland. (note: the side affected is the same as the last time).

I merely repeated the medicine.

14—12—53 Rt Lac. can- 1 M, one dose.

1—7—57 The patient has remained well ever since.

COMMENTS

1. It was a revelation to me that Lac. can. could be so deep acting and that it covers ailments from grief, though it is not mentioned under the rubric "Sadness" (in Kent's).

2. The frequent occurrence of "snakes in the symptomatology of Lac. can. is brought out in this case also in the symptom "as if bitten by a snake".

HOMOEOPATHY IN BENGAL

Bengal Homoeopathic Faculty Members meet the Health Minister*

The following members with Dr. B. K. Sarkar, as leader met the Health Minister at writers, Buildings on Friday, the 25th October, 1957. Drs. B. K. Sarkar D. N. Chatterjee, J. N. Majumdar, B. B. Choudhuri and Dr. S. N. Mondal. The Registrar also accompanied.

Dr. Sarkar narrated in brief the stages by which the Council has accepted the Degree Course with I.Sc. as minimum standard for admission, and the syllabus of study as approved by the Ministry of Health, Government of India. He also referred to the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee about the ad hoc grants to some of the Homoeopathic institutions, and requested the Health Minister to recommend the ad hoc grants and Research schemes put forward by Homoeopathic State Faculty for the institutions of West Bengal, so that the institutions can be improved and Research works can be undertaken. He also drew the attention of the Health Minister to the fact that further grants to the Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital for upgrading have been withheld by the Central Government as the West Bengal Government has not given any assurance to pay its quota.

He also referred to the statement of the Chairman of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee with reference to the policy of the Central Government with regard to financial aid, as recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee held on the 3rd August, 1957, which runs as follows: The Chairman pointed out that while the Health Ministry would be prepared to give all reasonable assistance, it could not assume the responsibility

Reported by Dr. A. Sen, Registrar, West Bengal State Faculty of Homoeopathy.

for functions which were primarily those of the State Governments and it is for the representatives of the profession to impress upon the State Government to the necessary action to promote the development of Homoeopathic institutions. If requests for this purpose are received duly sponsored by the State Government all reasonable assistance from the Central Government would be forthcoming on the pattern approved for the purpose by the Government.

"On doubts being expressed with regard to the terms in respect of financial assistance for the Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College a letter to the Government giving assistance to the college was brought to the notice of the Committee."

At this stage Dr. J. N. Majumdar, a member of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee drew the attention of the Health Minister to a letter dated 17.10.57 received by him from Dr. K. G. Saxena, Delhi, another member of the said Committee. In this letter Dr. Saxena wrote that he has recently been informed by Sri. V. K. B. Pillai, Secretary, Minister of Health, Government of India and the Chairman of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee that the Central Government have not yet received any reply from West Bengal Government regarding grants to the Homoeopathic Medical institutions affiliated to the Homoeopathic State Faculty West Bengal. Lt. Genl. Chakravarty, D.H.S., West Bengal has told him (Mr. Pillai) verbally that the State Government is not interested in Homoeopathy and that they would not bear any recurring expenses for the Homoeopathic institutions in West Bengal. Regarding their earlier commitments he (Genl. Chakravarty) said that it was misinterpreted and now the Government would not foot the bill for the Homoeopathic colleges in any case. Dr. Majumdar requested the Health Minister to look into the matter.

He (Dr. Sarkar) also described the difficulties of the registered Homoeopaths of West Bengal in absence of legislative enactment of Homoeopathy in the State and compared their position with the other States where Homoeopathic bills have already been enacted and registered Homoeopaths enjoy full right and privileges of a legally qualified practitioners. He also stated that most of these States have no teaching institution, but the persons are enjoying facilities, of a regularly qualified medical practitioner—whereas, in spite of their teaching institutions, West Bengal Homoeopaths are having

no such facilities. He advocated an uniform standard of Homoeopathic education all over India, so that these anomalies can be removed.

Dr. J. N. Majumdar drew the attention of the Health Minister to the ethical rules of the West Bengal Council by which Registered Allopaths are being harassed for their teaching and co-operation with the recognised Homoeopathic institutions.

The question of registration of the Homoeopaths from the transferred territory of Bihar was also discussed and the point of view that the Council and Faculty will be run on the same lines as the State Medical Faculty, West Bengal.

Dr. A. B. Roy, the Health Minister gave a patient hearing, and replied that he was very much alive to the problem of Homoeopathy. He stated that he was trying his best to remove the difficulties experienced by the Homoeopaths by a legislative enactment, but did not commit the date of such enactment. He, however, did not agree to the recommendations of the Dave Committee and of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee about the future standard of education for Homoeopath of 5 years degree course with

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I.Sc. as minimum standard. He suggested that the existing four years licentiate course with Matric School Final Examination Certificates as the minimum qualification for admission should be continued, and a Homoeopathic post-graduate institution of 2 or 3 years course would be started and maintained by the Government where facilities for Homoeopathic Researches and training of a few medical graduates (allopathic) will be provided and attempts would be made that the Calcutta University may recognise Homoeopathic M. D. degrees.

On an enquiry from Dr. S. N. Mondal, the Health Minister stated that Licentiates should also be allowed to take up the degree course provided all the conditions are fulfilled. He also suggested that Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical College can be upgraded for this purpose. It was thought desirable of opening Homoeopathic dispensaries in each and every district of West Bengal. He was of opinion that the 4 years course should cover all the subjects with special attention to the Homoeopathic subjects. Licentiates should not be allowed to use Allopathic medicines and practise Surgery and Midwifery. He considered that such a procedure will help the development and spread of Homoeopathy in the country and there will be sufficient number of qualified Homoeopathic practitioners, who will fill up the void created in rural areas by abolishing the L.M.F. course in allopathic medicine.

The members of the deputation thanked the Minister for his sympathetic attitude towards Homoeopathy and assured him of the co-operation of the Homoeopathic State Faculty, West Bengal, in the matter.

LOSSES IN HOMOEOPATHIC RANKS

The late Mr. H. Shankar Rau C.I.E.

In the death on October 5, 1957 at Bombay of Mr. H. Shankar Rau, well known to his friends as H. S. R. Homoeopathy has lost a staunch champion and the country a great social worker, spiritualist and thinker and writer. Many in South India would not have known him so well as those in North India and especially in the city of Bombay, did.

Rising from humble beginnings in Government audit service as a clerk, the late Rau rose to the position of Controller of Currency and retired prematurely at the age of forty eight having narrowly escaped death in the famous bomb incident in 1929. On his retirement he devoted his full attention to social service, religious study and service and preaching and practice of Homoeopathy. He practised the Gita code of life and did service to the suffering by Homoeopathic treatment. He was an active worker in the Bombay Homoeopathic Association of which he was the President and latterly he was the Editor of the "Homoeopathic Outlook" till his death. His contributions which were full of logic and argument have earned for him a great name. He was a generous and great soul. May his soul rest in peace!

The late Dr. Farrington

The passing away of Dr. Harvey Farrington in June last removes an eminent figure from the Homoeopathic World.

He was the worthy son of the famous Dr. E. A. Farrington. Even at the ripe old age of eighty five when he passed away and till his death he was an active worker in the cause of Homoeopathy and his prescriptions which were marvellous and baffled doctors and established the magic effects of the minimum dose.

May his soul rest in peace!

NEWS AND NOTES

THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY

The All India Institute of Homoeopathy, Delhi Branch, got up a function to meet Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and Editor of the Madras Homoeopathic Journal during his visit to Delhi on the 12th January at No. 1, Hanuman Road, New Delhi. Dr. Dewan Harish Chand, the President of the Delhi Branch of the Society presided. There was a large gathering of Homoeopathic practitioners present including Dr. Dewan Jai Chand and Dr. K. G. Saxena Honorary Homoeopathic Physician to the President of India.

Introducing the guest Dr. Dewan Harish Chand said that Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of Homoeopathy and had done a lot to consolidate Homoeopathic organisations in South India. The Madras Homoeopathic Journal had earned a great name in the Homoeopathic world and was serving true Homoeopathy very well indeed.

Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar said he was glad to find a large number of practitioners in Homoeopathy in Delhi but was not happy that there were a number of associations and that was possibly the reason why Homoeopathy was not pulling well at the capital. He exhorted Homoeopaths to stand under the banner of one organisation and suggested they dissolve all organisations, sink personal differences and found one body which as an All India Body would be able to affiliate to itself all the state organisations. That All India Body would then be able to speak with great authority on behalf of Homoeopaths throughout India. He suggested the holding of an All India Congress sometime in Delhi and the formation of an executive which would be the nucleus of the new All India organisation. Though everybody was anxious to have such a representative body, each association was not willing to shed its identity. That should not be the proper attitude. In the cause of Homoeopathy, all the existing institutions must be prepared to efface themselves in favour of a new organisation in which should be found all Homoeopaths and associations throughout India. He appealed for such a sacrifice.

Dr. K. G. Saxena hoped that it would be possible to arrive at a solution to the question of merging the various Associations. He pointed out that the All India Institute was the oldest institution and had been recognised by the Government.

Dr. Dewan Harishchand endorsed the views of the speaker and thanked him for the valuable advice.

Dr. N. Chandran, Secretary of the Delhi Branch, proposed a vote of thanks.

The monthly meeting of the Association was also held that day.

A TWO YEAR COURSE AND STUDY CIRCLE INAUGURATED

A two year course in Homoeopathy modelled on the syllabus prescribed by the Madhya Pradesh Government for its two-year Diploma Course and run by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and a study circle for Homoeopaths of Madras City was inaugurated on the 15th January 1958 at the Sanjiva Kamath Hall, Y.M.I.A. Mylapore, by Dr. S. K. Padiar, Principal of the Royal College of Homoeopathic Physicians, Ernakulam and the President of the All India Hahnemannian Society of India, Calcutta. Sri. N. Raghunatha Ayyar presided.

The gathering included Sri. M. Patanjali Sastri, President of the Association.

After prayer, Sri. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary of the Association, in his welcome address said he was happy to announce that the Homoeopathic Study Centre had decided to merge with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and it will not continue its classes with effect from 1st April, 1958 and all its members would become members of the Association. He then explained the course and felt glad that a veteran in the field of Homoeopathy like Dr. S. K. Padiar was available to inaugurate it. He hoped that ere long it would be possible to start a College with degree and diploma courses in Madras.

Sri. N. Raghunatha Ayyar said that the future of Homoeopathy was bright indeed. It was the only system which took a realistic view of treatment of man, for it laid great emphasis on mind which played the most important part in the cause and cure of illnesses. The modern medicine exponents were also coming round to the view propounded long ago by Dr. Hahnemann that mind, heredity and temperamental factors played a dominant part, and not merely the mere component parts of the body. Mind was the driving force and any system which did not reckon with it was no good. Homoeopathy had a philosophy, as had Ayurveda, unlike the modern medicine, and was based on a universal law, namely, the law of similars. Science was Truth and Truth was not changing but eternal. Those who attempted to realise it had a limited vision and that was why what was said in the name of truth today was found to be different sometime later and Homoeopathy based on a

universal law i.e. law of similars was really scientific. Dr. Hahnemann was far ahead of his time when he emphasized on the need for the small dose to deal with the human body effectively and the atomic theory now showed how wise and far sighted Dr. Hahnemann was. With its cheapness and efficiency the system was bound to be increasingly popular. There was need for institutional training in the system so that quackery might be eliminated and there could be put in the field rightly-trained men. He appreciated the valuable work the Association was doing in this regard. He hoped that a large number of people would avail of this opportunity to learn the system, through the course.

Dr. Padiar inaugurating the course said that a two year course on the basis of the syllabus prescribed by the Madhya Pradesh Government was quite ample to give good training in Homoeopathy. He said that the criticism that Homoeopathy was not scientific was not justified.

He complimented the Association on its splendid work in South India. He explained the conditions in Travancore Cochin State. He appealed to the Madras Government to recognise Homoeopathy. It was the only Government which unfortunately lagged behind in this regard.

Messages received from The All Tamil Nad Homoeopathic Association, the Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association, the Melur Taluq Homoeopathic Practitioner's Association and Drs. V. R. Murthy (Kumbakonam), Palanirajan (Kilakarai), S. S. Rajaram (Melur), Keremgowda (Coimbatore), K. P. Narayanan (Udumalpet), V. S. Govindarajulu (Tambaram), C. R. Venkatachari (Coimbatore) and Sri N. R. Venkatarama Iyer were read.

Sri N. Venkatarama Iyer proposed a vote of thanks.

THE SALEM DISTRICT HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

The monthly Meeting of the Salem District Homoeopathic Association, Tiruchengode was held under the chairmanship of Dr. M. Rajamanickam. Dr. M. K. V. Puri, Velur, delivered a lecture on Pregnancy and its treatment. He pointed out the Homoeopathic Medicines useful in *Morning Sickness, bleeding from female organs during Pregnancy and after delivery, false pain and Labour or delivery stage by stage.*

The meeting concluded after a vote of thanks given by Dr. E. P. M. Swamy, the Secretary of the Association.

THE RAYALASEEMA HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

The General body of the Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Association met at Guntakal on 29—12—57, with Sri Dr. K. V. Govinda Rajulu in the chair and resolved to merge the R. H. A. with the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association Hyderabad and to start immediately its Regional Branch at Guntakal for Rayalaseema and to hold a scientific sessions in the month of February 1958. Dr. K. L. Narasimhan advised the members to work hard to raise their standard as the Government of the state had given recognition to them. Dr. Subbarayan explained the procedure for the registration of Homoeopaths. The meeting came to an end with a vote of thanks by Dr. P. T. Swamy Secretary.

STUDENTS FAST IN HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE

A hunger strike by two students of Lucknow's National Homoeopathic College focussed the attention of the public to the demands of the students and the U. P. Government undertook to use its good offices to secure the redressal of those demands as could be redressed at once.

Mr. Thakur Hukum Singh, the Health Minister listed, in the Assembly in reply to a communist adjournment motion on the subject the demands of the students as being provision for indoor beds in the hospital attached to the institution, establishment of pathological physiological laboratories in the college, abolition of the certificate of Homoeopathic practice examination, institution of a degree instead of the diploma course, and affiliation of the institution to the Lucknow University.

The Minister undertook to provide indoor beds and pathological and physiological laboratories and agreed to suggest to the Board of Homoeopathic medicine the need for revision of the curriculum and the Board had convened a special meeting to consider those suggestions and added that as regards the affiliation to the University it was a matter for the University to consider and affiliation would be possible when the institution was raised to the requisite standard.

On this statement, the speaker disallowed the adjournment motion.

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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

February 1958

7 MAR 1958



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.

HOMOEOPATHY IN KERALA

The announcement of Dr. A. R. Menon, Health Minister of Kerala (published elsewhere) that Government-controlled Homoeopathic dispensaries will be run shortly in the Kerala State will hearten Homoeopaths in South India. He has also offered Government help to colleges that might be opened. Dr. A. R. Menon is an allopathic doctor and his view that Homoeopathy is an efficient system of medicine may be noted by the allopathic practitioners who criticise the system in ignorance of it. It is unfortunate that Madras, which is usually a pioneer in many directions, should be the single state in the country which has not taken steps so far to promote Homoeopathy. Health is now a State Subject and however much the Central Government is sympathetic to Homoeopathy, it cannot do anything without initiative from the State. Therefore, it is up to the people to realise this and demand of Government that Homoeopathy should be recognised and encouraged, so that they may have the benefit of this cheap and none-the-less efficacious system of medicine. What is needed is persistent and co-ordinated effort on the part of Homoeopathic organisations to press on the Government the need for promoting Homoeopathy by recognising it. It is hoped that the Madras Government will soon follow the fine example of Kerala.

CURES OR COINCIDENCES

The following are extracts from the inaugural address by Dr. N. J. Pratt to the post-graduate course at the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital on October 10, 1957.

So often critics of homoeopathy dismiss our cures as mere coincidences, or psychological effects. It is important that we should be able to give clear reasons why we consider our cures to be the effects of the homoeopathic treatment. That is why I decided on the challenging title: "Cures or Coincidences?" It is a challenge to ourselves as well as to any inquirer.

In a paper on prognosis, the late John Ryle, formerly Professor of Social Medicine at Oxford, and before that Regius Professor of Physics at Cambridge, wrote: *We should train ourselves to observe the strictest impartiality in assessing the proportionate contributions of time and nature on the one hand and of our ministrations on the other*".

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K. KRISHNA RAO, Proprietor.

Let us consider how to acquire and to maintain impartiality in this matter. This kind of scientific detachment is important at all times, and especially important during a course of study such as this postgraduate course. How will you decide whether the cases you see and the cases you hear about are examples of cure or examples of coincidence?

Statistics

Statistics have a prominent place in the medical journals nowadays. We are all familiar with the large series of cases the control cases, the impressive tables of figures, and the elaborate formulae for estimating significant differences, eliminating chance as far as possible. At the end of all the hard work and complex organisation and analysis of the cunningly arranged cards, with the many nibbles off their edges, statistics do not claim to prove anything. They indicate probabilities with scientific caution. That is admirable for those who are able to collect the necessary series and to perform the statistical analysis, but very few of us are in a position to do so,

Prof. Robert Platt, President of the Royal College of Physicians, has given an excellent example of the time it would take for one general practitioner to collect a significant series in his own practice. In an address entitled "Opportunities for Research in General Practice" he said:

"Suppose the mortality from coronary occlusion (blocking of the blood vessels supplying the heart muscle) in cases not immediately fatal is known to be 25 per cent. Suppose you treat 10 cases and all but one recover, your mortality is therefore 10 per cent. This may sound convincing but statistics will tell you that it could happen in about one in four of such trials by chance. It is in fact a good deal more likely than picking up a bridge hand with two aces in it (which happens about once in five hands) and no one would consider that worth reporting. Statistics can tell you that you would need 35 or more cases for the results to be significant, if your case mortality is 10 per cent and the usual case mortality is 25 per cent.

What we term statistically significant is a purely arbitrary standard, the usual one accepted being that the result would occur by chance less than once in 20 trials.

If you have only five treatable cases of coronary occlusion each year, this piece of research is going to take you seven years.

But inquirers want to make up their minds about the value of homoeopathy as soon as possible, and need some principles on which to assess their first impressions, so as to be reasonably sure that it is a subject worth investigating further. We should not be overawed by statistics. Mr. Arnold Aldis, in a booklet entitled "The Limits of Medical Responsibility," published for the Christian Medical Fellowship, has written: *Statistics should not govern our approach to the individual patient*. To the question "What can we put in the place of statistics?" he answers; "*Clinical judgment based on personal experience*."

Judgment

Let us, therefore, consider how we can apply clinical judgment to the individual case: First, we need to judge the state of the case accurately before we start the treatment. We need to be reasonably sure that the trouble is not showing any sign of healing spontaneously at the same time as we are treating it.

Secondly, we need to detect any change in circumstances which might favourably influence the case at the same time as treatment is in progress. For instance, a woman aged 20 came for treatment for hay fever, and asked for some antihistamine tablets which, she said, had relieved her symptoms last year. I prescribed these tablets for her, but she came back three weeks later worse than ever. *Nux Vomica* was the indicated remedy, and I prescribed the 3x three times a day. Three days later she was free from hay fever after needing only two doses. But there had been rain in those three days, and this was as likely to have been the cause of her improvement as the *Nux Vomica*.

Thirdly, we need to be sure that the patient is not taking any other medicine at the same time, or in alternation with the homoeopathic remedy.

Another source of confusion is change in nursing or management. This was well exemplified by a lady of 85 who complained to the niece who looked after her of pains in her wrists. I prescribed *Ruta* 3x three times a day and next time I visited her I was told that she had complained of pain much less often. I might have considered

this to be the result of the *Ruta*, but discovered that during the interval she had been looked after by another niece who had not asked her if her wrist was hurting her. The previous niece had been much more sympathetic and had elicited much more pain.

Similar snags occur nearly every week, and the cases must be eliminated from the collection of probable cures. On the other hand, there are plenty of cases in which it can be said with reasonable confidence that the homoeopathic remedy was the only change in the case and that the improvement which followed its administration can be regarded as a true therapeutic effect. Even then we should be careful to make it clear on the case sheet that we have excluded all conceivable causes of coincidence.

So we need to ask more questions in the course of taking the case, in addition to the extra questions which are nearly always needed to find the simillimum. This means more work, but it is well worthwhile. Indeed, we should be happy to do so, knowing that we are following the example of Hahnemann himself, for it is clear from his writings that he was untiring in his attention to details. Untiring attention to detail is one of the marks of genius.

Hahnemann's Genius

There are many definitions of genius, not one of them adequate in itself. The subject was brilliantly discussed recently by Dr. Ernest Jones, Consulting Physician to the London School of Psycho-analysis, in his address to the Royal Society of Medicine on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Sigmund Freud.

He mentioned the characteristics of genius—the extraordinary intuition, the originality of thought, and the capacity for exploring new fields of knowledge. He commented on the frequency with which people of genius received their inspiration "in a sudden flash that startled the recipient himself or herself".

It has been said that "one of the hall marks of every truly important scientific discovery is that it offends common sense". Hahnemann's discovery certainly did that. He was far in advance of the thought of his times. I wonder how his theory would have been received in these

days, now that so much is known of colloid chemistry, and of atomic physics, and of cellular metabolism. The exciting advances in these and similar fields of knowledge seem to me to confirm our belief that potency energy is real.

There is a gulf of misunderstanding between those who practise Homoeopathy and those who criticise it without trying it for themselves. It seems that this gulf may soon be bridged; the foundations of the bridge are being laid on both sides. On one side, for example is the work of Dr. Boyd of Glasgow providing evidence of the reality of potency energy. On the other, to quote a quite recent example is the use of emulsified influenza vaccine.

Emulsified Influenza Vaccine

In the British Medical Journal of October 5th the first article, by Professor Stuart-Harris, Professor of Medicine in Sheffield University, is entitled "The Present Status of Prophylactic Immunisation against Influenza." He said:

"An important matter connected with the antibody response to a vaccine has arisen from the development of vaccines containing adjuvant materials and existing as a water-in-oil emulsion. The simple virus vaccine suspended in formolised saline produces its maximum effect in three weeks, and the antibodies then slowly return to their previous level during the next year.

Vaccines emulsified in mineral oil by the aid of emulsifiers such as "arlacel" produce a slower rise in antibodies, but the peak, which is reached three months after inoculation is much higher. A small amount of virus antigen amounting to one tenth, or even one twentieth, of that used in saline vaccine will, because of the adjuvant property of the emulsions, produce an excellent antibody response, which falls off more slowly than after saline vaccines". (I do not agree with his idea of the adjuvant property of the emulsion).

He goes on to mention that a serious disadvantage of the emulsified vaccines is the development in the inoculation sites of chemical abscesses, and ends by remarking: "For the present it appears that we have to be content with the less potent but safer formolised saline vaccines".

This discovery might prove to be more than just another stone in the bridging of the gulf of misunderstanding. It might be the keystone itself, if the Medical Research

Council will consider the inferences which can be drawn from this work. This emulsified vaccine which in effect, is a 1x potency, illustrates the truth of the homoeopathic principle.

I venture to express the hope that the Council of the Faculty or some members of the staff of this hospital will write a letter to the Medical Research Council or to the British Medical Journal and perhaps to other journals expressing this point of view.

Since Hahnemann's day various deviations from his principles have been developed. For instance, his insistence on the administration of the single remedy seems to be ignored to some extent on the Continent. There is a preparation used in France for the treatment of influenza, containing five remedies, Belladonna, Eupatorium, Gelsemium, Arnica and Sulphur. Other preparations by the same laboratories contain as many as ten remedies.

Subject for Debate

I find it hard to believe that a mass attack of five to ten remedies is better than the administration of the simillimum. This is the sort of subject which is suitable for debate, especially at International Homoeopathic Congresses.

I expect you will find any sort of polypharmacy is frowned upon in this hospital, and rightly so, quite apart from what Hahnemann said, because polypharmacy conduces to slack methods of case taking, insufficient re-pertorisation, and indifference to exact diagnosis.

Your lecturers will tell a great deal about the characters of the major remedies, and the types of patient for whom they are indicated, and the strange rare and peculiar symptoms which they so effectively cure. Until we are aware of the value of the strange rare and peculiar symptoms, we scarcely notice them, but after a course such as this, we are much more aware of them, and quicker to use them as guides to the remedy.

Finally, remember that provings are the foundation of the homoeopathic materia medica. Provings are just as important today as they were in Hahnemann's time. If you get a chance to be one of a proving team, seize it as a privilege. The days of pioneering are not ended in this as in many other fields; there is always something new for a pioneering spirit to tackle.

EXPERIENCE FROM THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

By

Dr. Dewan Jai Chand (New Delhi)

(continued)

On closer enquiry, at this stage, into the beginning of the illness, I discovered that just preceding the puffiness of the lids, the patient had taken a bath with *cold* tap-water *in the open*, for three or four days. Before that he used to take a bath with *warm* water and in a *closed* room. The light dawned upon me, and I accordingly prescribed *Dulcamara* 200, on November 24th, 1939, repeating the dose on January 13th, 1940, and a dose of *Dulcamara* 1,000, on March 27th 1940. Dropsy began to diminish rapidly after the first dose, so much so that the patient was reported steadily improving in general health, urine having increased in quantity.

On June 10th, in consideration of albumen and casts persisting in the urine, even long after the dropsy had disappeared. I prescribed *Merc. cor.* 6x, two doses daily for one month; then followed *Phosphorus* 200, a single dose on August 16th, and repeated on November 5th, 1940.

The report received on December 16th, 1940, showed slight, very slight oedema of scalp which was occasionally perceptible.

From the perusal of the results of urine examination, reported by one of the most competent analysts on November 20th, December 18th, 1939, January 22nd, February 8th, June 25th, September 5th, October 20th, 1940 and tabulated by me, it will be manifest that excepting the considerable decrease in the quantity of albumen (the decrease being more apparent than real because the quantity of urine passed in twenty-four hours had considerably increased), practically no change had occurred in the composition of the urine.

A few months later I heard from the patient's father that the urine was practically free from casts and the quantity of albumen in it was in traces only. I had an opportunity to see this patient recently; he is well and fit in every way, reading in a Commercial College. His urine was absolutely free of all abnormalities but occasionally contained the

merest trace of albumen. In course of time these pathological changes had disappeared although the treatment had been discontinued when no symptoms remained.

This case beautifully illustrates what a homoeopathic physician regards as true homoeopathic pathology which enabled him to make a brilliant cure, in spite of the pathological or morbid (using the words "patho-logical" and "morbid" in their ordinary sense) change in the organs and tissues remaining to all appearances, unaltered.

3. *Diarrhoea disappears under Dulcamara*

In the early twenties of this century, when my homoeopathic practice was in its infancy, a European gentleman of middle age, who had heard of some wonderful cures effected under homoeopathic treatment, wrote to me from Bombay, seeking my professional advice, expressing at the same time his inability to come personally to Lahore for the purpose. He stated his case history in several closely-written pages which I found, in the then state of my knowledge of Homoeopathy, confusing and needlessly lengthy. He was suffering from diarrhoea and dysentery which had continued for about three years, in spite of much and varied treatment under the care of several competent and capable allopathic physicians, European and Indian. The stools were described by the patient as slimy, or consisted of blood-tinged mucus alone; there were at times watery motions, without any mucus or blood in them. Before the stools, there were always some griping and a little gurgling in the abdomen; and some straining at the end of the motion. He had hardly been free even for forty-eight hours at a time from the trouble which had dated from the day when the boat which he was rowing capsized, and he was thrown into the water which was cold. At the time of rowing when this unfortunate accident occurred, he was hot with perspiration due to the exertion involved in the exercise. I reasoned in my mind that here was a case where the disease had started by *sudden* exposure to cold and damp while the body was over-heated. A dose of *Dulcamara* 200 was sent, followed by the usual *Sac. lac.* powders. A fortnight later, I received a letter from the grateful patient who informed me that his trouble had ceased as if by magic or miracle, after taking the solitary powder because he had had neither diarrhoeic stool nor dysenteric motion after it, and that he was now fast improving

in general health, and had never felt so well as at the time of writing, during the last three years.

Needless to say that such results as this in the beginning of one's practice of Homoeopathy, are very encouraging, and inspire and enhance one's faith in the system.

I cite this as another example of what we homoeopaths are proud to call *true homoeopathic pathology*.

Thuja Occidentalis and Vaccinosis

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

4. Chronic diarrhoea disappears under Thuja

My first acquaintance with the efficacy of *Thuja* as an anti vaccinosis remedy dates from early months of the year

1920 when my child recovered under the influence of a single dose of *Thuja* 200 after much and varied allopathic and homoeopathic treatment extending over twelve months. The child was born in February 1918 and vaccinated in the following winter. Soon after vaccination he began to suffer from diarrhoea which I ascribed to teething. His urine, clear at the time of voiding turned dirty white within a couple of minutes. At times moderately high fever developed which lasted two to four days. During the intense heat of mid-summer, diarrhoea increased, stools being choleric in type, very profuse, thin and watery, and very offensive, resulting in exhaustion (sometimes amounting to actual collapse, necessitating the administration of a few drops of brandy or other restorative). In the later part of 1918 and early part of 1919 while I was practising allopathy, the child was treated with all the remedies known to me, without much relief. Several allopathic medical friends offered assistance, and prescribed for the child, but without any avail. Finding not even temporary relief, I turned to Homoeopathy which I had, in the meantime, begun to study and administered *Podophyllum* 30 with temporary respite and partial relief from diarrhoea, which however, invariably relapsed. *Podophyllum* 1000, would hold the diarrhoea in check a few days longer, but not even for one full week at a time. I was at the end of my medicinal resources, after I had tried a few other homoeopathic remedies, without the slightest benefit. The following cold season (when the child was then two years old—out of which he had been ill for over one year—looked a mere skeleton and not expected to survive long) my wife mentioned one evening a fact which had not struck me till then, and that was, the child had been ill since he had been vaccinated the previous winter. I had just read Burnett's excellent book vaccinosis". In accordance with the teachings contained therein, I administered a single dose of *Thuja* 200, with results startlingly marvellous, bordering upon miraculous. Diarrhoea ceased, fever abated urine remained clear after voiding, and the child began to put on flesh, and within the short period of a few weeks, grew plump and strong. His digestion improved, allowing him to digest and assimilate foods which were hard to digest for even an average healthy child of his age. The progress was maintained, and in the course of the next four years he became so strong and plump that he was nicknamed "Pahlwan" (wrestler) in the locality where I resided.

5. Asthma cured by Thuja

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

6. Rheumatism cured by Thuja

A boy of 12 years of age, came under my treatment after he had been treated for several weeks by some of the famous allopathic physicians, for what was described as "rheumatism", for want of more accurate diagnosis. He

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

Clinical Cases of Malignant Tumours Cured by Homoeopathic Medicines

1. Sarcoma of femur

B.C.D., a boy, 10 years of age, was brought to me on November 5th, 1941, with a view to elicit my opinion whether Homoeopathy could do anything for him. On examination he was found to have a large fusiform swelling of the upper third of the shaft of left femur, making movements of the affected leg painful and preventing him from walking. The X-ray pictures showed the bone involved to be expanded and thinned and fractured a little below the neck of the femur. One of the most renowned surgeons attached to one of the biggest hospitals in this country had diagnosed the case "Sarcoma", and declared the prognosis fatal even if amputation was done at the hip-joint; his own words were that there was only 5 per cent, chance of

survival after amputation and none without it. The patient had been running slight fever and had a little cough besides being very weak.

I gave my opinion that Homoeopathy certainly held out much more than 5 per cent. chance of the patient's survival. With the approval of the patient's father whose only child he was, I undertook the treatment.

[To be continued]

FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM

By

Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda, (Coimbatore.)

In Natrum Muriaticum the adherents of the other school of medicine accompany us to a certain distance and leave us to proceed further with our extensive findings, while in Silicea, they entirely leave us alone with exclusive rights to make wealth out of waste. But Ferrum Phosphoricum provides a strong iron platform for all to meet again for a free and a frank discussion, with a certain amount of understanding to start with.

In one or more of its derivations, iron is adapted by all popular systems of medicine, with a remarkable resemblance in its pharmacology according to different systems, in spite of the fundamental differences in the rules on which the particular system has been formulated.

The stone-age lapsed with the discovery by man of the utility of iron as the formal lay out of modern civilisation. The range of exhibits to determine the extent to which this single substance is responsible for achievements of mankind is extremely wide, as from gigantic bridges and locomotives down to tiny needles and watch springs.

Iron stands for security, stability and strength as claimed both by the industrialist and the pharmacologist with reference to its utility in their respective fields.

Evidently in the early stage of evolution of medicine, iron found place in medical field and multiplied itself into many derivations as exposed to the invasion by Homoeopathic prover, resulting in adopting most of them in our pharmacology. Prominent among them are Ferrum

Accitrate, Ferrum Arsenicum, Ferrum Iodatum, Ferrum Metallicum and Ferrum Phosphoricum. When Schussler was making up his twelve tissue remedies, he felt indispensibility of allotting a place for iron among them and out of various derivations of iron, Ferrum Phosphoricum successfully stood the test as the most suitable form of iron for the purpose.

According to Allopathy, Ferrum Phos is administered in 5 to 10 grains per dose and it enters into two official preparations, namely, Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis containing 1 grain FP in 1 dr. syrup and Easton's Syrup containing a combination of FP, quinine sulphate and Strychnine and several non-official preparations including a Chemical Food. Average iron content of the body is estimated to be 3 to 3.5 grams and three fourths or a little more is found in blood in the form of Haemoglobin. Daily excretion is about 20 milligrams. The abundant presence of iron in blood and the influence it exerts there caught the pharmacist's eye, with the result the market is full of tonics containing iron.

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Obviously the presence of iron is of vital importance to the existence of blood and just as there is no life without blood, there is no blood without iron. The importance of the presence of iron in the organism in proper proportion, not only for normal healthy functioning but also for very existence of life is great in deed Its striking influence on blood on the one hand and the presence of it in a readily assimilable form in the other hand together, provide us with something which can be compared with a lifeguard, though with limited security. It is limited because the advanced morbid process is capable of creating deterioration in blood, rendering absorption of Ferrum Phos very difficult.

Nevertheless, the limited security that FP provides us with is no small an advantage as it is a most powerful instrument in our hands to nip in the bud many a malady which would otherwise develop into a menace. Generally, all acute inflammatory conditions in their early stage, easily yield to its quick action.

Most significant action of FP seems to be the effect it exerts to equalize the circulation where by it restores the tone, abating both congestions and haemorrhages.

While taking FP-well-worth-trying practically in all diseases, provided the stage is appropriate-its limited utility should not be overlooked to avoid the needless delay in restoration of health. Aconite has more restlessness, to sing about and greater fever. Belladonna has at times more violent rush of blood to the head. Gelsemium has more drowsiness and in teething troubles in children Chamomilla exhibits greater suffering.

In respiratory troubles, Anti Tart and Bryonia are often required to complete the cure, while in anaemic conditions, Calc Phos, China and Natrum Mur are often found worth-considering, in addition to FP.

Although we cannot claim exclusive right over FP, it has been duly proved and adopted by us and in turn it gratefully plays its part in proving Homoeopathy. It stands as a most convincing example in support of our doctrine of potentisation. According to the other school, the astringent effect in FP is responsible for its ability to check haemorrhages and for the purpose it has been administered in 5-10 grain doses. FP in attenuated form as possessed by us has been found more efficacious in similar conditions.

Again as a constitutional tonic, against their large crude doses, Schussler recommends 12X as the preparation best adapted to arrive in muscular cells as phosphate. Our dose of such attenuated form is nothing but a little sugar to them while in efficacy it will convince beyond the least trace of doubt the truth of potentisation.

Thus in FP we have a remedy with security deserving to be used in our daily practice as well as an instrument to prove the genuineness of our pharmaceutical process.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dr. C. V. S. Corea.

The unity of Homoeopaths.

"It was with great interest and pleasure that I read both the editorial as well as the speech of Sri. N. Venkatarama Ayyar at a function of the All India Institute of Homoeopathy, presided by Dr. Dewan Haris Chand at which Dr. K. G. Saxena and Dr. Dewan Jai Chand amongst others were present, in the January issue of the Madras Homoeopathic Journal. Sri Venkatarama Ayyar's suggestion is both welcome and opportune and it is one that I have been constantly stressing in my articles and speeches which have been published from times to time in the various Homoeopathic journals in India, Pakistan and other countries. As International Director for Asia of the World Homoeopathic Medical Congress, I strongly advise and urge the Homoeopaths of these various countries to sink all petty differences and unite under the banner of a single Homoeopathic organization in their respective countries.

If Homoeopathy is to succeed and take its rightful place in the medical structure of each country it is of paramount importance that you should set about the implementation of this suggestion without delay. It is my confirmed belief and considered view that the Homoeopaths should give the highest priority to this question of organizing and establishing a single Congress of Homoeopaths to which all the existing organizations should be affiliated which would therefore be in a position to speak with authority on all matters pertaining to Homoeopathy. It is the disunity of the Homoeopaths and the Homoeopathic organizations today which is undoubtedly the cause that

retards not only the progress but also the establishment of Homoeopathy on a very high and uniform standard. It is the unity of the Allopaths and Allopathic organization which made their position supreme in the various countries in which it is practised and certainly not due to its superiority as a scientific and effective system of medicine, since we all know that Homoeopathy is not only infinitely superior in its curative effects but also undoubtedly is the most scientific system of healing the world has ever seen. We cannot blame the Governments for not doing what they should for Homoeopathy in their respective countries as they are in a dilemma as to what Homoeopathy really is, since various Homoeopaths and Homoeopathic organizations today, each according to their particular grade give varying definitions of Homoeopathy some of which are as ridiculous and fantastic as they are fallacious and obnoxious.

It therefore behoves us not only to establish a single Congress of Homoeopaths but also to give the correct definition of a Homoeopathic physician as given by the late revered Dr. J. T. Kent who is an unquestionable authority on Homoeopathy, viz. "a Homoeopathic physician is one who prescribes the single remedy in the minimum dose in potentized form selected according to the Law of Similars" and is most certainly not an addition to unscientific Allopathy as some inefficient ignorant Eclectics would have us believe, as the two systems are fundamentally opposed to and poles apart from each other. Homoeopathy is Homoeopathy, and Allopathy is Allopathy, the twain can never meet."

THE UNION HEALTH MINISTER ON HOMOEOPATHY

Message to the Annual Conference of the All India
Institute of Homoeopathy

Dear Mr. Saxena

Thank you very much for your asking me to inaugurate the Annual Conference of the All India Institute of Homoeopathy on 4th August 1957. I regret very much that on account of certain pressing preoccupations, it will not be possible for me to be present at this Conference.

I would like you, however, to convey to the Conference my and my Ministry's deep interest in the welfare of both the All India Institute of Homoeopathy and the Homoeopathic system of medicine. The Government of India have taken on the development of the Homoeopathic profession on sound lines so that the public can benefit from what the Homoeopathic science can offer to the sick. In the pursuit of this objective, importance is rightly attached to the improvement of standards of training in Homoeopathy and to research. The Government of India have set apart substantial funds for the promotion of these activities. Action is taken in this matter on the advice of an Advisory Committee on which sit some of the prominent members of the Homoeopathic profession. Apart from this sphere of activity, the actual provision of medical services being the function of the State Governments, the development of Homoeopathic hospitals etc. depends upon the interest which the State Governments take in this matter.

I wish your conference all success and trust that its deliberations will take the Homoeopathic profession a step further towards its goal.

Sd. D. P. Karmarkar.

NEWS AND NOTES

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

Calcutta Homoeopathic Convention

The importance of the Homoeopathic system of treatment in a poor country like India was stressed by different speakers at the two-day Homoeopathic Convention held under the auspices of the International Hahnemanian Society of India at Buddhist Hall, Calcutta, on Sunday the 19th January, 1958, Dr. S. K. Padiar of Ernakulam presiding.

Dr. A. B. Roy, Minister of State for Health, West Bengal inaugurating the Convention observed as follows: - "Now the time has come to place the art and science of Homoeopathy

for the study, teaching and training on sound footing in its original and pure form without coming in clash with the modern scientific system prevailing in India. It is necessary to outline a policy and a scheme for a licentiate course in pure Homoeopathy with a provision for integration of this with M. B. B. S. degree so as to turn out real Homoeopathic graduates. Provision should be made to arrange for research work with a view to get the recognition of the Universities".

Extending a hearty welcome to the delegates from different States, Dr. B. K. Sarkar narrated the endeavours made by Homoeopaths in Bengal to secure State recognition by legislation for Homoeopathy.

Dr. S. K. Padiar of Kerala, in his presidential address, emphasised the need for establishment of more Homoeopathic institutions, hospitals and colleges. The following are extracts from his address:

"The convening of such meetings here and there, all over the world and atleast once a year is a necessary reminder to the Homoeo Practitioners all over, that they

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once again pledge themselves to the effect that they would not deviate from the path chalked out by the Great Master, because true success can be attained only in that way. I believe it was Dr. Hanemann that first proclaimed to the world that palliation of symptoms of a disease not only does not constitute a cure, but is in the long run harmful to health. Perhaps with the exception of Naturopathy which is against the use of all kinds of medicine except Homoeo Medicines, almost all other systems of medicine aim at palliation. He also proclaimed that if a patient is really cured of his disease, what must follow is genuine health. This is the great difference between palliation and cure. In palliation the *Materia Peccans* is neither eliminated nor annihilated completely. It lurks in the system in a latent form and flares up in some form or other at the opportune time. Coupled with this we have to remember that the drugs for palliative purposes, do have their side effects besides palliation. These side effects are what are called "Drug Diseases." While most of the natural diseases are curable, drug diseases are not so. Even if some are curable, it is with great difficulty that all drug diseases could be cured. It is indeed a wonder of wonders, that even if the majority of up-to-date Physicians do know these things they do not like to give up this pernicious habit of prescribing palliative drugs and thus offend against the laws of permanent and Natural Healing of the sick. And when those who call themselves Homoeopathic Practitioners resort to the use of these questionable palliative methods in the course of their practice, it is not only still more wonderful but also pathetic.

Statistics have conclusively proved beyond a shadow of doubt that national Health suffers to a very great extent beyond chances of getting relieved in countries where palliation is extravagantly practised. As I know it is America that is being pointed out as the *one great country* where civilization and Scientific development have reached their zenith. Let me quote here a few lines written by well-known Sri J. Vijayatunga in his famous book on Yoga.

"That the ills of our Civilization are more than Civilization can cope with is admitted on all sides. Let us take the case of America, the most progressive country. Its progress is so rapid that its psychopathic wards are full of everflowing, its private and State Sanatoria for Alcoholics are filled to capacity, the condition of its asylums

for the insane were exposed, without fear or refutation, in "the snake Pit" which became a best seller. Taken as whole it is the most hysterical nation on earth."

"And yet it prides itself on its methodical madness, and its Institutes of Public opinion proclaim to the world that one third of the Adult population have had their Tonsils removed, that one of every five adults has had his appendix out, that 10% of the population are subject to Hay fever, while 20% suffer from Rheumatism, and one in 7 adults suffer from Neuritis. According to the same source of information, one fifth of the population are deaf or partially deaf; Cancer is termed the Nations Killer, No. 2."

"According to another survey over 6,500,000, sleeping pills are taken by people every night in the U.S.A. Every second hospital patient is suffering not from organic disease but from worry, resentment and other emotional difficulties. According to still more recent information collected by the Institute of Public opinion, the Average American considers his own chief fault to be, that he is too hot tempered, combative-aggressive. Resolutions to curb my temper are common."

From the above quotations, it is easy for us to infer that the general standard of Health in the United States of America, which is the richest and the most progressive country in the world, is not at all satisfactory in spite of the fact that science has developed most there. It is never my intention to slight the progress of America in all Branches of Science. In fact I have the greatest admiration towards the scientists of America. But what about the general standard of Health of the nation as a whole?

If what Sri Vijayatunga has written is correct and may be relied upon, then we have to, though reluctantly, come to the conclusion, that the National Health of that great country is far from satisfactory, and yet our Government i.e., our Health Ministers at the Centre as well as in the States also, do everything in their power and in good faith, to import and introduce in our country, even at tremendously great cost, all the medical means and methods in vogue there, without using any discretion whatsoever as to which of these are particularly suited to the conditions prevailing in our own country.

It is an admitted fact that our country, Bharat, is at present comparatively a very poor one and also that the

major part of the population, say 75%, is living in the villages, without any education, or without any of the amenities necessary for living a civilized healthy life unlike the urban people. Prosperity to Bharat, therefore, means prosperity to the Villages. To attain this our Government will have to give top priority to carry out all the measures calculated to first of all remove poverty, secondly to remove ignorance and lastly to prevent and wipe of diseases and preserve health. It is only when these objects are achieved that the Nation can be called prosperous. It is this purpose that our Government has, under the very wise and able leadership of the most venerable Prime Minister, Sri Jawharlal Nehru, launched the 2nd Five year Plan. The Nehru Government's only theme is prosperity not only to Bharat but also to the whole world including Pakistan. In the 2nd Five year Plan chalked out for us by the Government, provision has been made for not only raising the standard of the common man, but also for imparting to him all kinds of Physical, Mental and Moral education on a sound Scientific background so that he may develop as far possible, into a rational healthy being."

We, as Homoeopaths have to hereafter mostly concern ourselves, with the Health of the Nation and not be content with our private practice and the individual name and fame and money accruing from such practice. We have therefore to concern ourselves with the activities of the Health Department of the Government and point out to them when and where they take a wrong step. We have to see that the major part of the funds set apart for this Department is utilised in the most judicious manner. When I say, 'in a Judicious manner' what I mean is that first of all the greatest good must be achieved by spending the least possible amount, and secondly that Medical Institutions such as Hospitals and Medical Colleges must be established in rural parts more than in the Towns—because the greatest number of people will be served thereby.

The practice of our Government has till now been to import very costly medicines from abroad and force them upon the people over here, and educate them in such a way that any amount of money spent on them will be of the greatest use in safeguarding Public Health. One of our Health Ministers had been actually doing great propaganda work on behalf of these, styling them to be the wonder

drugs of the times. The real wonder is that the Minister is ignorant of the fact that these wonder drugs, while giving instantaneous palliation in some cases, do implant in the human system, a latent disease, which will flare up at some later period, and which also may put an end to the life of the victims suddenly at a very unexpected moment. And what is the huge amount that is spent for this purpose of implanting in people *latent drug diseases*, without their knowledge? All this is termed and classed under scientific development. Our most respected Health Minister said the other day that more money is and has to be spent on Modern Medicine because it is the one system which is *most scientifically developed*. The greatest achievement of science to day is the invention of the hydrogen Bomb, which can destroy the whole population of the earth, by shooting it into space from one corner.

It is no less a personality than our wise Prime Minister, Sri Nehru that has registered the strongest protest in the world against this in spite of the fact that he himself is a man of science. In the Medical sphere the question really is not the scientific basis of the Medicine, but the real and practical benefit that accrues from it. Let me assert here that every drug in the Homoeopathic Materia Medica is a Wonder-Drug when administered in the right place and correctly.

In the course of our Medical Practice, I am sure, it will be found that not more than 10% of the case of sickness may require surgical interference. In other words 90%

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of the patients even in Government Hospitals will be those that require Internal Medical Treatment. Let these 10% requiring surgical treatment be entrusted to the care of the Modern System and the other 90% to the care of the other Indigenous Systems in which the Government has been pleased to include the Homoeopathic System also. If only the people at the helm have the courage to carry out this step, I am sure the results will be marvellous. Ladies and Gentlemen, I have put in more than 50 years of practice as a Homoeo Physician, and I speak from my experience. With the amount of money now spent on medicine by Government, at least ten times more people could be served profitably and quite a good number of villages reconstructed.

On behalf of the poor suffering masses in the villages, I humbly appeal to the authorities concerned to kindly pay greater attention to them, by opening a few Homoeopathic Institutions, Hospitals, as well as Colleges in the rural areas, because this can certainly be done at a comparatively lesser cost. I feel that they have a just claim for this.

Dr. K. G. Saxena of Delhi, who was the Chief Guest, regretted that, though the Planning Commission had accepted the suggestions made by the representatives of Homoeopathy as early as 1952, none of them had been implemented by the Government of India so far.

Among those who spoke at the Convention were Dr. K. C. Kern of Patna, Dr. M. C. Batra of Lucknow, Dr. J. K. Mukherjee of Sibpore and Dr. J. C. Banerjee of Calcutta proposed a vote of thanks.

Messages had been received from the Hon'ble Sri. B. P. Karmarkar, Health Minister of India, the Hon'ble Sri. A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Drs. Yudhir Singh, Motilal, L. C. Khanna, Dewan Jaichand, Mahapatra, C. V. S. Corea, S. N. Chanda, B. N. Dutta, D. L. Rajahtaj, R. K. Singa, K. C. De. N. Mazumdar, S. R. Wadia, T. R. Savan, M. H. Udani and P. B. Dutta.

Resolutions

The convention after recording its sense of sorrow at the loss of Dr. N. M. Chaudhuri, one of the most eminent Homoeopaths of India, resolved to request the Union Government to set up a Central Homoeopathic Council with genuine Homoeopaths as its members, to give immediate recognition

to Homoeopathy, and requested all the existing Homoeopathic Practitioners forthwith without any classifications in respect of registration, to set up uniform standards for the training of qualified Homoeopaths by two courses (viz) (1) a Licentiate or Diploma Course of three years and (2) a Degree course for 5 years. Post-graduate course of 2 years, for higher study in Homoeopathy may also be introduced. It also resolved to request the Govt. of India to establish separate directorates for Homoeopathy in the Centre as well as different States as recommended by the Dave Committee.

The All Tamil Nad Homoeopathic Medical Association.

Addressing a special meeting of All Tamilnad Homoeopathic Medical Association held at 'Saraswathi Vilas Elementary School', Varadarajaperumal Koil Street, Trichy on Saturday the 25th January 1958, Dr. Ramanuja Ananthar B. A. B. L. presiding, Dr. S. Srinivasan, Principal, Hahnemann Homoeo Institute, Tiruvarur, observed that the Homoeopathic system of medicine was a scientific one and that chronic cases could be cured only through Homoeopathy.

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Resolutions requesting the Government of Madras to recognise Homoeopathy and register all existing Homoeopathic practitioners; to establish Homoeo Hospitals in rural areas and utilise the services of Homoeopaths as rural Health Assistants; to open Homoeo colleges to impart regular training in Homoeopathy and to nominate experienced Homoeopaths and expert members to formulate proposals for opening Homoeo colleges and fix up the syllabus, course etc., were passed. It was resolved to wait on deputation on the Chief Minister and represent the grievances of Homoeopaths and to request him to recommend the sanction of funds in the Second Five-year Plan for Homoeopathy. It was also resolved to request the Government to exempt all Registered Homoeopaths from the Operation of the Inter-state Trade and Commerce Control Act. 1955 (Control Act 39/55) Madras Rules.

Govt. Run Homoeo Clinics for Kerala

Dr. A. R. Menon, Kerala Health Minister has assured that the Government would give all possible help to develop Homoeopathy in the State.

Inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Kottayam District Homoeopathic Association on February 5th the Minister said he was quite convinced about the efficacy of the Homoeopathic system which besides, was cheap.

Government, the Minister said, had decided to open one Homoeopathic dispensary shortly in Trivandrum and in course of time they proposed to open more dispensaries in different districts.

He stated Government would be prepared to consider giving grants, stipends to students for higher studies and affording hospital facilities, if a Homoeopathic college was started by private enterprise.

The Association at their business meeting yesterday passed resolutions requesting the State Government to sanction Government Homoeo dispensaries in all districts, encourage Homoeopathy by giving grants to deserving Homoeopathic dispensaries and make necessary amendments to the Medical Practitioner's Act on the lines recommended by the Dave Committee.

**The Central Homoeopathic & Biochemic Association, Gwalior.
Homoeopathic College for Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)**

At a meeting of the Executive Body of the Central Homoeopathic and Biochemic Association, Lashkar, held on Feb. 9, 1958, it was decided to open a college and run a two year Diploma Course under the auspices of the Association and to have the opening ceremony on the 10th April 1958 on the occasion of the celebration of 203rd Birth Day Anniversary of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy and to function from the 2nd week of July 1958.

A council was elected to collect funds and be incharge of the management of the college with Dr. R. L. Pradhan as Honorary Chairman and Principal of the College and Dr. N. P. Singh as Honorary Registrar.

The Chittoor District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners' Association.

The annual meeting of the Association held at Chittoor on 31st January 1958 adopted the Report and audited Statement of Accounts for the period ending 1957 and elected the following office-bearers: Dr. Srimathi Sarojini S. Raghavan as President; Dr. A. Srinivasalu as Vice-President; Dr. K. Durga Prasad Rao as General Secretary; and Dr. B. P. Subrahmaniam as Joint Secretary and Dr. K. Sreenivasan as Treasurer.

The Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association

At a meeting held under the auspices of the above Association on 26—1—58 at the premises of the "Theosophical Lodge", Coimbatore, Dr. R. K. Shanmugam spoke on "Ferrum Phos". Sri C. S. Balakrishna presided; Messrs. K. T. Thomas, K. S. Ramasubbier, D. P. Kerewgoda and J. M. Nallathamby also spoke.

Homoeopathic Hospital Opened

Sri. C. S. Balakrishna, President of the Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association declared open the Indian Homoeopathic Hospital on 27th January at Ramanathapuram. Dr. R. K. Shanmugam welcomed the gathering. Dr. K. Dasaratharaj unveiled the portrait of Dr. V. R. Murthy, Director, Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Kumbakonam, while Dr. K. Ganapathy unveiled the portrait of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann the-father of Homoeopathy. Messrs.

C.R. Venkatachari and G. T. Thirumalaswamy Nadar spoke. Dr. R. K. Shanmugham proposed a vote of thanks.

The Salem District Homoeopathic Association, Tiruchengodu

At a meeting of the members of the Salem District Homoeopathic Association, Tiruchengodu held on 15—2—58 with Dr. V. Subrahmaniam in the chair, Dr. A. V. Subrahmaniam spoke on the 'Philosophy of Homoeopathy'. Sri. V. Subbiah addressed on 'Sulphur'. Dr. N. Gurusamy Naidu, Vice-President of this Association, gave a talk on "Venereal Diseases". The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr. E. P. M. Swamy, the Secretary. The Executive Committee of the Association, Dr. M. Rajamanickam presiding, resolved to wait on deputation on the Health Minister of Madras for securing recognition for Homoeopathy in March or April 1958.

Medical and Toilet preparation Excise Duties Act, 1955

The Executive Committee of All India Homoeopathic Medical Association, Delhi, after considering the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by it to examine and report on the question of the inclusion of all Homoeopathic preparations containing alcohol in the schedule to the Medicine and toilet preparations (Excise Duties Rules) 1957 which has caused a lot of difficulties and hardships to the manufacturers of such preparations in this country, has taken up the matter with the Government of India.

Dr. Seh Dev the General Secretary of the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association along with D. P. N. Bhatnagar had an interview with the Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Revenue) New Delhi, on Wednesday the 12th Feb. 1958. They explained to him in detail the difficulties and the handicaps experienced on account of Rules and Regulations under Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act, 1955 as referred above, particularly by non-bonded Homoeopathic manufacturers.

They also pleaded that all Homoeopathic medicines can not be used or made into any form that can be used as an alcoholic beverage, so they should be declared as unrestricted Homoeopathic medicines and a Duty of Rs. 5/- per L. P. Gallon charged on them.

The Secretary gave them a very patient hearing and assured them that he would look into the matter and will do the needful.

A Charitable Hospital Opened

The Society for the Advancement of Homoeopathy, Delhi, has started "Sir A. H. Ghaznavi Charitable Homoeopathic Hospital" in Ganj Mirkhan, Suiwala, Turk Mangate, Delhi. The opening ceremony was performed by Shri Satya Narain Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs on Friday, the 7th February at 4 P. M. The meeting was presided over by Ch. Abdur Sattar M. C.

INTERNATIONAL HOMOEOPATHIC CONGRESS

(Liga Homoeopatica Internationals Medicorum)

Dr. Robert Seitchek appeals to the Homoeopaths of India to attend the next session of the International Homoeopathic Congress which will be held at Salzburg (Austria) from September 8th to September 12th 1958. Communications and any paper on 'Homoeopathy and Science' to be read at the Congress may be addressed to Dr. Robert Seitchek, Wien 16, Kitchiengasse 50, Salzburg, (Austria.)

Society of Homoeopaths, Pakistan

The Annual Conference of the Society of Homoeopaths, Pakistan, was held on the 25th December 1957, Dr. Abdul Aziz, presiding.

Dr. Mahamud Masood, the President of the Society in his welcome address, pleaded for the Government allowing Homoeopathy to play its full part in the future Health schemes of the Government in view of the adoption of the Homoeopathic Act of 1957. He said the Society had undertaken the translation of important German and French books on Homoeopathy and was striving in every way to popularise Homoeopathy.

Mr. Riazuddin Ahmad, the Secretary to the Health Department of the Government of Pakistan in his inaugural address observed that the principle on which Homoeopathic system was passed, namely, the law of similars was not at all unscientific and in addition the medicines were cheap, their administration was easy and they are palatable. He added that some of the medicines were unbeatable. He advised Homoeopaths to be steady, united, strong and hardworking

and send up to the Homoeopathic Board men who possessed not only high qualifications but good moral standards.

Dr. Abdil Azuz in his presidential address appealed for unity amongst Homoeopaths.

The resolutions adopted included a request to the Government to provide for homoeopathic Colleges and hospitals in the five year plan, the establishment of a separate directorate for Homoeopathy and to the World Medical Organisation to incorporate Homoeopathy in its organisation.

Salem District Homoeopathic Conferences

The Secretary, Salem District Homoeopathic Association, Tiruchengode intimates that the Second Salem District Homoeopathic conference will be held on 4-5-'58 at Velur, Salem.

The Salem Homoeopathic Association, has resolved to conduct the Salem District Homoeopathic Conference at Salem in the first week of June 1958 along with its annual meeting. An influential Reception Committee has been formed. The Secretary appeals to all Homoeopathic Medical practitioners and sympathisers in Salem District to co-operate in making the conference a success. Particulars may be had of Dr. A. V. Subramanian, Salem Bank Buildings Salem.

[We hope that in the interests of unity both the associations will collaborate and have one District conference for Salem.]
Ed. M. H. J.

The Homoeopathic Sandesh Annual Number

The Editor, Homoeopathic Sandesh, Delhi writes that the annual number of Homoeopathic Sandesh will be published on the 11th April 1957, Dr. Hahnemann's 203rd Birthday and will be priced Re 1/8 a copy.

THE CALCUTTA HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS CONFERENCE

The Calcutta Homoeopathic Practitioners Conference held on December 22nd under the presidency of Dr. J. C. Banerjee requested the State Government to establish a licentiate course apart from a degree course

and also a post graduate course and pleaded for the registration of all existing practitioners and the recognition of all existing Homoeopathic institutions either affiliated or non-affiliated with the present Central Council and State faculty. Dr. Sarkar inaugurated the conference and Dr. S. N. Ghosh was the chief guest.

THE DELHI HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the association was held on the 22nd December 1957 at 3-30 P. M. under the presidentship of Dr. Seh Deva and Dr. M. S. Chada read his paper on "Gout and its Homoeopathic treatment". He pointed out the nature of the disease and its symptoms and how it is common among middle aged men and is always associated with derangement of digestion. He emphasised the value of balanced diet and fresh air and keeping the bowels free. A discussion followed in which many participated including Dr. Banerjee and Dr. P. N. Chopra and Dr. Yudhvir Singh.

It was announced that the Silver Jubilee of the Association would be celebrated in the beginning of January 1958 and Dr. Karmarkar the Health Minister had agreed to inaugurate the celebrations.

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 February 1958, failing which the February issue will be sent by V. P. P.

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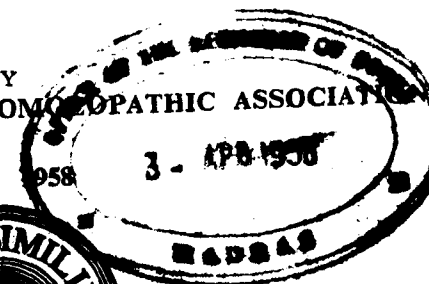
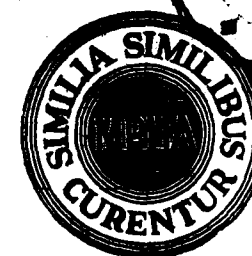
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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

March 1958



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

MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND HOMOEOPATHY

Madras is the only State in India which unfortunately has not taken any steps so far to accord recognition to Homoeopathy.

Taking South India, Andhra has already enacted legislation providing for a Board to be in charge of the training and registration of Homoeopathic practitioners and the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Board has begun actively to function. The Kerala Government has taken steps to open Homoeopathic dispensaries and is exploring the possibilities of opening a College with a hospital attached to it. Mysore has recently published a Bill the salient provisions of which have been summarised elsewhere.

We are happy, however, that the present Health Minister of Madras (the Hon'ble Sri. M. A. Manickavelu) has expressed himself as having an open mind so far as Homoeopathy is concerned. All that we want is a dispassionate understanding of Homoeopathy and an examination of the scope and possibilities of the great benefit which our people will derive by the utilisation of this cheap and none-the-less efficacious system to the medical needs of our country.

India is a land of villages and adequate medical facilities are lacking even in cities. There are villages which have not got any doctor for miles around. Homoeopathy offers

the best scope for a satisfactory solution of the problem of rural medical relief at a considerably lesser cost to Government. Doctors with a two-years training will be able to deal with all ailments barring those of major surgery and could be made to settle down in villages and attend to the medical needs of the rural population.

All these were pointed out to the Hon'ble Health Minister by a deputation of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association which waited on the Health Minister on the 27th March 1958 (details of which appear elsewhere) and the Minister who gave a sympathetic hearing observed that he would carefully consider the matter.

We feel sure that we will have at the hands of the present Minister what we want viz., a dispassionate consideration of the entire matter.

EXPERIENCE FROM THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

By

Dr. Dewan Jai Chand (New Delhi)

(continued)

Hekla lava 6x four times a day was given for one week from November 5th to November 12th, 1941. Fever increased and so did cough, left lung was found congested, necessitating the change of prescription to *Phosphorus* 30 twice daily for six days. Fever abated and cough was reduced to a vanishing point. On November 19th, 1941, I again prescribed *Hekla lava* 6x, twice daily and continued it for 5½ months till May 6th, 1942. The patient began to show signs of recovery within a fortnight of the exhibition of *Hekla lava*; the condition of the affected bone gradually improved as shown by the X-ray pictures taken during the course of treatment. Finally, the patient was completely cured. Fracture united and femur was practically normal; the only defect that remained was a slight limp in the leg.

The latest report I received of him was on 9 June, 1950; he is perfectly well and fit, and attends to his father's business.

2. Cancer of the tongue

H. R. K., a man in the early forties consulted me on May 19th, 1945. On examination, he was found to have in his mouth a mutilated tongue, its right half having been almost removed by operation and exposure to radium because of a malignant ulcer (cancerous) in its right edge. Besides, the right side of the lower jaw in its inner side was the seat of a jagged ulcer as big as a shilling-piece, covered with foul-smelling sanio purulent slough through which the uneven necrosed bone was visible at places. There was excessive salivation, disgusting fetor oris, making the patient's "life not worth living" (to use his own words) as he could not eat solid food without pain and had to remain spitting all the time he was awake. Thirst was excessive in spite of the mouth being constantly full of saliva.

Merc. sol. 200 single dose was administered on May 20th, 1945, which gradually dried up the slough, partially heated the ulcer, and made the movements of the tongue, or rather what remained of the tongue, easy and painless. Excessive salivation ceased and fetor oris became considerably less. The improvement came to a standstill in about seven months' time, and the second dose of *Merc. sol.* 200 was given on January 15th, 1946, with further improvement, the action lasting for about three months, when on April 17th, 1946, a single dose of *Merc. sol.* 1,000 was administered. The patient continued well, attending to his business and resuming his normal life and activities.

I lost sight of him after July, 1947 due to the great upheaval caused by the partition of the country and unexpected migration of millions of people of the province of the Punjab.

On March 4th, 1950, I received a messenger of his, asking for repetition of the medicine as the patient was apprehensive of the traces of the disease having possibly been left behind, which might flare up again as he had been suffering for some weeks past from salivation. A dose of *Merc. sol.* 200 was sent, which must have removed his complaint; otherwise I am sure to have heard from him by now.

3. Cancer of oesophagus

Mrs. D. European, past 60 years of age, consulted me on June 13th, 1944. The food that she took would often be thrown out practically unchanged, soon after ingestion; and this condition had continued for months. Liquid food

would very often be retained but not always. Bowel did not move unless she took some opening medicines; and this she did almost daily. She was very much debilitated in consequence.

X-ray pictures had been taken, and even oesophagoscopy done. They had revealed malignant growth in the oesophagus just above the cardiac orifice of the stomach, narrowing the tube and making the entry of solid food through it either difficult or impossible. A diverticulum of considerable size had developed above the constriction in the oesophagus, in which the food lodged till it was thrown out, with much mucus in it.

Left lung was found, on examination, to be full of loud and coarse moist crepitations practically all over; and there was history of haemoptysis having occurred several times in the past, but not lately. She did not have much cough, worth the name; and it was remarkable that she did not appear to be any the worse for the serious pathological lesion in the lung—in fact it remained unsuspected till auscultation showed its presence.

Treatment commenced on June 13th, 1944 with placebo for four days during which she had not been allowed to take opening dose. On June 17th she was given *Nux. vom.* 30 a dose at bedtime, to be repeated on the 18th. For the next four days she was again given placebo. As the bowels moved occasionally and erratically during the ten days she had not taken any opening medicine, and as there was much discomfort in abdomen, she was given *Plumbum met.* 6x, twice daily for three days, without result. Then on June 25th she was put, for three days, on *Alumina* 30, twice daily, with the result that the bowels moved regularly and satisfactorily for a week. Constipation having set in again (and as the result of an enquiry made at this stage regarding the use of aluminium utensils for cooking her meals and the reply being in the affirmative—this was then prohibited for the future and all such utensils were discarded), she was given, on July 4th, and again July 21st, a single dose of *Alumina* 200, with marked relief all round, not only regarding constipation but also the passage into the stomach of solid food through the affected portion of the oesophagus. She picked up strength, increased in body weight, became healthy-looking and cheerful. On September 4th she was given *Alumina* 1,000, single dose, which was allowed to act for two months, when the patient was considered to have been cured.

During this period, the patient had been given a single dose of *Phosphorus* 30 on July 2nd, of 200 on August 11th, and of 1000 on November 4th, because of cough and vomiting caused thereby, with immediate relief.

X-ray pictures were taken thereafter when the patient had enjoyed uninterruptedly sound health, without even a single vomit, and could take for several months ordinary solid food like any healthy person. They showed that the oesophagus was patent throughout its entire length and the diverticulum had shrunk. Test barium meal could easily pass through to the stomach.

I had an occasion to see this lady several months later and found that the cure held good. She looked quite a different person from what I had found her in June, 1944.

4. Cancer of rectum

W. R. in late thirties, consulted me on May 17th, 1937, for what had been diagnosed in the Medical College Hospital by one of the renowned surgeons attached to it as cancer of rectum. In the surgeon's opinion the case was inoperable because of the patient's great weakness and exhaustion.

The patient passed daily many ill-smelling stools containing mucus and blood, and attended with and followed by severe pain in rectum. Appetite very poor, and sleep much disturbed.

He was given on May 17th, 1937, *Acid nitric.* 30 four doses a day for two days, with marked relief in pain and in the passage of mucus and blood.

For the next five days he was on placebo powders. A new symptom now developed and that was the involuntary passage of a little stool on the discharge of flatus. Now he received on May 24th, 1937, *Nat. sulph* 6x, at first every four hours and later at longer intervals, with only partial relief to the new symptom. On June 3rd, 1937, he was given a single dose of *Aloe soc.* 200, but without relief. On June 11th, 1937, he was given a single dose of *Nat. sulph* 200, and a week later the dose was repeated with much relief.

After about three weeks, he again developed pain somewhat severe, during and after stools, for which he was given

on July 11th, 1937, a dose of *Acid nitric*. 200 which brought about complete relief. No further treatment was necessary.

Only a few days ago, one of his friends brought a patient to me, and reminded me of the cure that had been effected in the case of W. R. at the same time telling me that W. R. is quite healthy and has had no trouble since he was cured under homoeopathic treatment.

5. *Cancer of rectum*

Miss F. S. unmarried, age 47 years, schoolmistress, noticed a spot of blood on one side of formed faeces, which in a few days developed into a streak of blood—no pain attended or followed the motion. Later she felt a small lump in the rectum. The number of stools gradually increased to four or five or more a day; and pain attended defaecation and remained for some time after it.

The patient was admitted to the biggest hospital in Punjab as an in-patient. The surgeon attached to the hospital kept her under observation and investigated the case for a week. On examination of the rectum, a mass the size of a small lemon was seen; on biopsy it was declared to be cancerous. The surgeon advised either radium treatment in India or operation in England but gave his opinion that the patient could not survive beyond two years. Correspondence with Patna Radium Hospital authorities brought the reply that the patient could be admitted after three or four weeks. A friend of the family suggested homoeopathic treatment in the meantime. The patient was brought to me; while telling her symptoms she began to weep, she was so despondent and evidently despaired of her life.

I prescribed *Pulsatilla* 30, twice daily for six days on January 29th, 1935; with the result that the number of motions decreased and pain during and after the motion somewhat abated but tenesmus, fruitless urge for stool, and escape of a little mucus when passing flatus developed—for these she was given on February 4th, 1935, *Aloe soc.* 6x, three times a day for four days with marked relief. No medicine was given for three weeks while the improvement lasted, then a dose of *Merc. sol.* 200 was given on February 27th, 1935, to relieve the frequent gripings in abdomen and reappearance of mucus with stools. Twelve days later a dose of *Sulphur* 200 was given and repeated after three

months. The patient is quite well since—that, I learnt a few days ago from her sister.

The friend who had suggested homoeopathic treatment, was an enthusiastic supporter of Homoeopathy ever since his mother recovered by its aid from what was diagnosed as cancer of the breast. She had been sent from a small town for radical mastectomy. The breast contained a hard, a stony, painless mass, the size of a cricket ball. As on arrival at Lahore, she developed fever, the operation was postponed, and the patient put under my treatment for fever. As during the treatment lasting a week the mass in the breast appeared to be a bit smaller I was asked to continue the treatment—now for the tumour. I gave *Calc. fluor* 6x three times a day with gradual but perceptible diminution of the tumour till in about ten weeks' time it disappeared altogether. This lady died several years afterwards, of some other illness, there being no recurrence of the tumour in the breast.

[To be continued]

***** 'BEGINNERS GUIDE TO HOMOEOPATHY'

by

The Late T. S. IYER

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DEPUTATION WAITS ON HEALTH MINISTER OF MADRAS

A deputation of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association waited on the Hon'ble Health Minister to the Government of Madras at Fort Saint George at 11-30 a.m. on the 27th March 1958.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, P. Sharfuddin and N. Thirumurthi and Drs. Shanker Rao P. Koppikar and P. Seshagiri Rao.

The deputationists presented a memorandum which emphasised that the Homoeopathic system with its own philosophy based on natural laws was scientific. The fact that system had spread so far without Government help established its innate efficacy. There were on the date of the report of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India three lakhs of practitioners. In meeting the great demand for learning Homoeopathy, naturally unsatisfactory methods of teaching had come to be adopted and there were some quacks in the field. The only way of eliminating quackery was to control the training and registration of practitioners. This could only be done by Government enacting suitable legislation therefor. It was pointed out that Homoeopathy, being cheap and at the same time efficacious system of medicine, was the most suited to meet the rural medical needs of the country and a two year course was quite ample to equip a practitioner with sufficient knowledge to deal with all ailments barring those requiring major surgery. Legislation should be introduced providing for a Board for Homoeopathy to be in charge of setting up standards for Homoeopathic training and the registration of practitioners. The need for the starting of a Homoeopathic College at Madras with a well equipped hospital attached to it, as in Bombay, providing for a degree course in Homoeopathy on the basis of the syllabus prescribed by the Union Government was also stressed.

The deputationists explained the great progress made by Homoeopathy throughout the world and how it has been recognised by an Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom making it a part of the National Health Services and how almost all the states in India had recognised the system and that the only states that lagged behind were Madras and Mysore and the latter also has published a Bill now.

The Minister gave a sympathetic hearing and said he would give his careful consideration to the matter.

HOMOEOPATHY AND THE ALLOPATH CONVERT

[Address of Dr. C. V. S. Corea, Colombo, Ceylon at the Annual General Conference of the Society of Homoeopathy Pakistan].

"As International Director for Asia of the World Homoeopathic Medical Congress, I welcome this opportunity to exhort all Homoeopaths, irrespective of any petty differences that may exist among you, to unite and act as one Brotherhood for the greater glory of the greatest and most scientific system of medicine the world has ever seen—namely, Homoeopathy. If Homoeopathy is to take its rightful place in the medical organization of your country at the earliest possible time, then it is imperative that all the Homoeopaths of Pakistan should speak with one voice in matters pertaining to Homoeopathy. I have no doubt whatsoever, that Homoeopathy must and will supersede Allopathy, if not in the near future, most certainly in the distant future, since Allopathy may be able to fool some people all the time, and all the people for some time, but it will certainly not be able to fool all the people all the time."

It is inconceivable that in this 20th century of ours, a great truth like the truth of the Homoeopathic law of similars could not only be suppressed, but be maligned as well, by a certain section belonging to another school of medicine who have not even got the foggiest idea of genuine Homoeopathy. It is only now that the Governments of India and other countries are beginning to realize the value of this scientific system of medicine, and provide the necessary legislation for the establishment and propagation of genuine Homoeopathy. It is a fact worthy of consideration and which should be stressed on every possible occasion, that, it is inconceivable that great Allopathic Doctors all over the world who have gone through their six or seven years training in the most reputed Allopathic schools of medicine in their respective countries, should have abandoned Allopathy and taken to Homoeopathy after studying Homoeopathy extensively. In this connection, I would like to mention the fact that the physician to the Royal family in England Sir John Weir, is a Homoeopath, and Dr. Riccardo

Gallazzi-List, physician to his Holiness the Pope in Rome are Homoeopaths. Could you conceive of anyone of the two renowned doctors who are also highly qualified in Allopathy, giving up Allopathy completely and practicing Homoeopathy if they did not find Homoeopathy to be infinitely superior to Allopathy? Is it possible for them to have given up the popular so-called scientific system of medicine and taken to something that is inferior to it? No, dear colleagues, they have discarded Allopathy and taken Homoeopathy because they are convinced of the superiority of Homoeopathy to the Allopathic system of medicine.

Sir John Weir says, "It is our experience of Homoeopathy that has made us Homoeopaths. We have all been Sceptics; but facts have been too strong for us. Those who test Homoeopathy and make the experiment, do not escape. Over and over again Allopathic doctors have studied Homoeopathy, or have been commissioned to look into it, in order to expose it but only to become its most enthusiastic adherents and exponents." Dr. C. P. Bryant M. D. another convert to Homoeopathy says, "In my entire medical career I can attest to the superiority of the Homoeopathic school over all other methods." Then again Dr. James Krauss M. D. another convert says, "The Era of scientific medical experimentation begins with Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy and no one else. Scientific to the core, Hahnemann experimented scientifically for scientific observation. Alert with intellectual power, he conceived his induction scientifically from scientific observation. Uncompromisingly scientific for experimental verification, he verified his induction scientifically for all time on his patients made his method of symptom similarity for all time the central curative method of scientific medical therapeutics. There is no greater achievement than to have scientific truth, pass it on, have succeeding generations follow it and express it."

In this connection I would like to state that this does not mean that to become a Homoeopathic physician you must go through a course or qualify in Allopathy. The two systems are poles apart and are fundamentally opposed to each other. It is impossible for an Allopath to take Homoeopathy and be an efficient practitioner unless he has the ability to discard all Allopathic therapeutics. Allopathy is Allopathy and Homoeopathy is Homoeopathy, the twain shall never meet.

If one tries to practice both systems of medicine, he would be an inefficient useless Eclectic. There is absolutely no necessity for a Homoeopath to practice Allopathy or any other system of medicine. The great Kent says: "Has Homoeopathy not been found operative in all diseases and in all countries? The Homoeopathic Law is complete and perfect. It is TRUE, let it stand. Allopathy building upon the uncertain sands of theory need to be continually rebuilding as each new theory causes a shifting of their foundation. Homoeopathy building upon the unchanging rock of Law need never rebuild. The Law is completely perfect and fixed and I cannot understand why even those who concede this, desire something more. They want liberty license to use their judgment and treat anomalously, cases by non-Homoeopathic measures. There is growing up such a tendency to the so-called Scientific that Homoeopaths stand in danger of being drawn to this vortex of confusion. This scientific vortex looks wonderful; it is strong. The Allopaths say, "We are the scientific" "We teach Science". What more can there be in the science of medicine but a knowledge of how to cure the sick? If a Physician knows how to cure the sick he has the knowledge and is Scientific. The Eclectics claim to be the most Scientific of all because they select the good from all schools of medicine. Who has guided them to this great Wisdom? Do they pretend to have a Law or a Philosophy to enable them to select the Wheat and leave the Chaff? They even claim the greatest Empiricism to be the highest order of science. Homoeopaths who know their Homoeopathy have confidence in their remedies and cure all curable diseases. It is only those who have not sufficient knowledge of their remedies who are unable to do so, and have to resort to other means and other medicine. There is only one excuse for this and that is FAILURE, and this failure is NOT due to Homoeopathy but to the incapacity of the practitioner. No man can practice Empiricism and honestly claim to be a Homoeopath."

It is a significant fact that all the discoveries of modern science have only substantiated and confirmed Hahnemann's doctrine and that not one of them has been able to disprove one single statement of his. In fact, in these days of advancing science, the foolishness of Homoeopathy is proving wisdom; and the amazing pre-science of Hahnemann is obtaining, everyday, new confirmation.

Now to come back to the unity of Homoeopaths, no Homoeopath worthy of the name should consider himself superior to the others. As Homoeopaths it is our bounden duty to help and co-operate with each other to the greater glory of Homoeopathy. Instead of looking at it from a monetary point of view I wonder how many of us realize the true greatness as well as the power of Homoeopathy to bring about miraculous cures when all other systems have failed. Clarke says: "Homoeopathy is a jealous mistress; she will brook no rivals." It has been stated that no person can attain the first rank with any game with a ball and be first rate in any other line of life as well. Whether or not Homoeopathy is to be reckoned as such a game by virtue of its globules, pilules, etc., it is certain that it provides scope for the best energies of everyone of us, and of as many more as are likely to come into our fold, and a life devotion to Homoeopathy will not leave much energy to spare for anything else and form whatever point of view we regard it. Homoeopathy is a proud mistress of whom we have every reason to be proud. From whatever angle we may regard it be it as a Philosophy, Science, Art, or all combined, we may well be content to devote our lives to its exposition, elucidation, and advancement.

If anyone wishes to know what is my religion, I reply, "I am a Homoeopath." My Politics? "I am a Homoeopath." My fatherland? "Homoeopathy". With me Homoeopathy is first and second and third and everything else that is desirable comes after that. This should be the proper attitude for us Homoeopaths to assume. If you are to make anything of Homoeopathy, you must devote your whole life to it, and associate yourselves with others who do the same, in short there is no help for it, you must go the whole hog or none. The only possible line of progress is to think a thing out to the bottom, to reduce it to a point where a "Yes" or "No" is all that is required. Is it fact that "Like cures Like" or is it not? This is the first question to be answered. The answer I emphatically state is "Yes". Let this question of Homoeopathy be settled once for all. It is not a matter of creed; it is a matter of knowledge; it belongs to the everlasting "Yea". I have noted that the genuine Homoeopaths are disparagingly called 'Puritans' by some ignoramuses. A genuine Homoeopath takes Hahnemann's Organon for his Scripture, and prescribes in accordance with

its directions, irrespective of the name of the disease, the patient may be suffering from, and cures his patient. My personal belief is that 'the further from Allopathy, the nearer to Grace, and the nearer to Allopathy, the further from Grace.' Every Homoeopath should be inspired with one enthusiasm, the enthusiasm of Homoeopathy. The Law is one, and we must all aim at one ideal, and the higher we aim, the more likely we are to reach attainment. It matters not what our grade of Homoeopathic practice may be, so long as we are ever moving onward, forward, and upward, farther away from the region of Allopathic name-fetters and negations, we are contributing to the evolution of our art and the welfare of our race, and as Clarke puts it, 'the force which can alone move us is Enthusiasm—the Enthusiasm of Homoeopathy.'

In the clash of conflicting creeds, the enthusiasm of Homoeopathy should be put forward as an all-sufficient motive power to inspire the efforts of every good man. In all Homoeopaths the spring of all our efforts against human ills, the force which carries us onwards, towards the perfecting of our art, is the enthusiasm of Homoeopathy. It was this which inspired Hahnemann when once he had grasped the idea, to undertake those mighty labours, the magnitude of which even his followers but imperfectly recognize. It was this which upheld him through all the persecutions with which his professional brethren greeted his great discovery. The enthusiasm of Homoeopathy has had its Martyrs, as well as its Heroes; and who shall say that its Martyrs, have not suffered in a manner worthy of their pains. Enthusiasm knows no laws of Human-making but only the laws of Nature itself.

There was time when a Homoeopath cured a patient, he did not worship the man who cured him, but was at once on fire with enthusiasm for the SYSTEM which had cured him. The gratitude to the doctor no doubt there was, but the greater glory was the glory of Homoeopathy. It seems to me that now-a-days things are somewhat reversed. I should like to point out that the only Homoeopathy that cures and works wonders is the Homoeopathy of the Organon, the Materia Medica and the Chronic Diseases. We are no longer slaves of authority, we can go direct to Nature and interrogate her ourselves. There is no high priest of Medical Science, there is no church, there is no Academy

which we are bound to ask to do the interpreting for us. Hahnemann has abolished all that ceremony and has given liberty to the Medical world. The 'helots' of Medical Science prefer these chains to the alternative of having to do the thinking themselves; and herein lies the strength of the Academies in their efforts to strangle Homoeopathy. They may spare themselves the trouble. Homoeopaths are sometimes aghast when they contemplate the numbers of the opposition, they forget that in such things numbers do not count, and where the numbers are opposing a law and the few have the law on their side the few are strong and the many are the weak, no matter how large their majority may be.

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

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

CASES CURED

By

Dr. B. N. Sankaranarayana Rao, Gauribidanur (Mysore State).

The following are a few examples of cases illustrative of how rapidly and effectively Homoeopathic remedies can cure when properly selected.

I

Baby aged 6 months. Crops of boils on the head; Bolls red in colour; More on the R. H. S. Great pain. In spite of Allopathic treatment for more than 15 days there was no relief. Two injections had also been given to the baby of 6 months.

I gave 3 doses of sulphur 200, Placebo for 3 days. At the end of 3 days I found that no fresh boils had appeared. Treatment was stopped. In about 3 days more the baby was quite free from boils.

II

A lady aged about 50 years; Great uneasiness; Belching pain in the stomach; Pain appeared to rise from lower abdomen towards the chest; Attacks were periodical and not always at regular intervals. The Patient had never experienced such an attack of stomach ache before. She had taken an injection and several medicines for about a week with no relief.

First to give some relief, I gave Pulsatilla 30 for 2 days. It gave some relief. It increased the duration of interval between attacks. Then I gave Asafoetida 200 3 doses. Complete relief and cure obtained within 3 days from that date.

III

A Girl aged about 10 years: Fever 102°F. A boil in the nose. The entire right cheek and eye swollen. Severe pain in those parts. I gave Aconite 200 3 doses. Complete relief obtained with in 2 days. No more medicine was given.

IV

A girl aged 10 years; Diarrhoea. Tongue milky white. Stomach ache < at night; Rumbling in the abdomen; Whitish stool offensive. 2 doses of Ant. Crud completely cured the ailment within 24 hours.

V

A Lady aged about 40 years. A Monkey scared her and she fell down. She got injured near the knee. The wound was small and hence neglected. After a few days it took eczematous form—Severe itching and burning. Took all sorts of Allopathic and Ayurvedic treatment for nearly 2 months with no benefit.

When she came to me she presented the following symptoms. 1. All around the Knee there were blisters full of water and pus. 2. Severe itching-burning pain. 3. Very restless. 4. Aggravation by motion. I gave Arn Mon 1 M 1 dose and some Arnica Oint for external application.

A baby aged about 1 year. I was called upon by the Father at about 2-45 A.M. The baby had Flatulent colic of the abdomen. Hard stomach: Cannot bear even the least pressure; Very cross; it was rolling in the bed from side to side due to severe pain; Had not passed urine for the last 24 hours, Constipation.

I gave Chamomilla 200 3 doses and advised the Father to give the Medicine once $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour until there appears some relief. But after a single dose of Chamomilla 200 the Baby slept well till the morning. In the morning at about 6 A.M. She had a motion and passed urine. Flatulence was reduced. Later on it was found that the Baby had ineffectual urge for stools. I gave Nux V 200 2 doses. This completed the cure. Within 12 hours after the administration of Nux the baby was perfectly alright.

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K. KRISHNA RAO, Proprietor.

Aphthae over the tongue and fraenum. Profuse salivation; Diphtheric patches on the tongue; Difficult to swallow anything even milk; Complete prostration. The Local Doctor had diagnosed it as *Diphtheria* and had advised the Parents to go to Bangalore for antidiphtheric injections etc.

I gave Diphtherinum 30 1 dose and Merc Cyan 63 doses. Within 24 hours there was marked improvement and within the course of 4 days there was complete cure.

Patient aged about 60 years was suffering from Diarrhoea and Vomiting from the last 9 months. All Allopathic treatment was useless.

Present symptoms: 1. Vomiting of undigested food
sour Nausea always. 2. Diarrhoea complete prostration
afterwards. 3 doses of Ipecac 200 and 3 doses of Phos 30
cured the case within the course of I week.

Youth aged about 25 years; Cough with difficult expectoration; Nasal catarrhfluent < during night; Pain in the Chest; Difficult breathing; Perspiration during cough especially on the forehead; Should get up during night when the attack comes; > by rest; < after lying down; Pain in the throat; Some times difficult deglutition; and no thirst. The above symptoms were present for the last 5 years and appeared periodically. The present attack was for the last 15 days.

4 dose of Ars Alb 200 and 1 dose of Sulphur 200 in a Course of 6 days gave him complete relief. Moreover the wonder is that the attack has not recurred even once in the last 2 years.

Girl aged 9 years: Dry spasmodic cough; < at night
and < on lying down;

Perspires when coughing; Lachrymation of Eyes

No pain in throat; both the tonsils were enlarged;

Emaciation; Restless when the attack of cough comes; The above symptoms are present from the last 3 years. All Allopathic treatment futile.

6 Doses of Mercurius Sol 200 and 4 doses of Belladonna 200 in a course of 1 month cleared the case marvellously that no more and no other medicine was needed thereafter. To day i.e. even after 2 years she is free from tonsils, cough and other distressing symptoms.

CALCAREA CARBONICA

By

Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda (Coimbatore)

Generally speaking, Calcareo or Calcium denotes the soft white metallic element known to layman as chalk, forming abundant and essential constituent of the earth in its various derivations. Occurring under the oceanic water and in the rocky land, it is found scattered everywhere in the ground in combination with sand and clay.

Nature to its credit, provides self dwellings with numerous varieties of oceanic creatures similar to snails on the land, while in construction of our dwellings there is nothing so conveniently to replace it. Neither the betel-chewer can proceed with his usual task nor the school master with his blackboard demonstration without its assistance. Depending on it for production and our fancy for disposal exists the profitable industry from where it comes to us at fancy prices in the forms of face and tooth powders.

Just as chalk in general industry and trade, Calcium in medical field exists in various derivations, dating back its entry to pre-Homoeopathic era, when its utility was based merely on clinical evidence and advantageously the invaded Homoeopathic prover succeeded in annexing most of them including Calcium Carbonate or as called by us Calcareo Carbonica.

Calcium Carbonate as used in medicine occurs always in combination, never in a free state, and for administration according to Allopathy, Precipitated Calcium Carbonate is obtained by the interaction of Calcium Chloride and Sodium Carbonate. As the absolute purity of the basic substance is most essential for the efficacy of Homoeopathic attenuations, we obtain it as instructed by our Master, from middle layer of the oyster shell. The most applicable synonym for our preparation therefore is Calcareo Ostrearum.

Calcareo plays an important part in proving Homoeopathy. Excessive pale body and chalky white stools are among its 'white' indications. Chalk exerts a quickly drying effect due to which its addition makes expelling oil readily from scrapped coconut possible. CC is a prominent remedy for dry coryza and the skin diseases under it are dry with little pus.

Chalk exerts a magical effect in neutralising acid. A layer of betel chewer's chalk applied over the cut surface of a very sour mango slice renders it at once entirely free of sour taste. Apart from sour symptoms including cough with sour expectoration and vomiting of sour matter, CC is our prominent remedy for acidity which is the morbid state maintaining the presence of worms of all varieties within human system. Their forcible removal by anthelmintics is a widespread practice going on and on like a recurring decimal, but it does not prevent recurrence unless the cause (acidity) is removed. Both acidity and worms are prominently featured under our CC.

By reason of the virtue possessed by crude chalk in quick decomposition of animal substances, the claim of our CC over purulent discharges and wasting diseases is strongly supported.

The burning effects of crude chalk are too well known just as we are aware of its burning symptoms under various headings involving respiratory, digestive and sexual organs and their functions.

Calcareo occupies a place among the remedies for occupational diseases drawing victims concerned from among those engaged in chalk and stone industries, masons and white washers. We occasionally observe inmates falling sick when their dwellings are being whitewashed, and in such instances, CC will not only set things right, but also will act as preventive through a dose in advance.

A factor rendering close study of Calcareo particularly interesting is its admirable relationship with Silicea, resembling their association in their natural occurrence and in industry as chalk and sand. They act as succeeding running mates in double-member constituencies and as friendly rivals in a game ending in a draw. At times in a close and a keen contest, both reach the goal together, calling for the intervention of the constitution for settlement.

Allopaths prescribe Calcium Carbonate in large doses in acid dyspepsia and diarrhoea, especially that of children with sour smelling stools. Our administration of CC in attenuated form in similar complaints with greater success proves our pharmaceutical process. They also prescribe it in combination with aromatics, astringent tinctures, opium, gray powder, bismuth etc, with the intention of promoting its efficacy. Procedure as adopted by us is also competent to prove our principle of the single remedy.

A laborious study of the extensive symptomatology under CC as laid down by many eminent authors is greatly worthwhile, as it is full of resources to remunerate to our hearts' content.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

NOTICE

Dr. Hahnemann's 203rd Birthday Celebration

The 203rd Birthday of Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, will be celebrated by the Association on Thursday, the 10th April 1958, at 6 P.M. at the Sanjiva Kamath Hall, Y.M.I.A., Mylapore, Madras-4.

The Hon'ble Sri M. A. Manickavelu, Health Minister to the Government of Madras, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

All are requested to attend.

N. Venkatarama Ayyar,
Honorary General Secretary.

Dr. Shanker Rao P. Koppikkar,
Dr. P. Seshagiri Rao,

Joint Secretaries.

Madras,
26th March 1958.

TIMES OF REMEDIES

By

Dr. B. R. Kohli, (Chandigarh.)

[The following information about the action of remedies at particular hours of the day has been collected from standard books and arranged in chronological order. The table will be found useful by students of Homoeopathy and the busy practitioner will find it handy for reference.]

TIME	TO	SYMPTOM	MEDICINES
1 a.m.		Vertigo	Palladium
1 a.m.		Fever	Borax
2 a.m.		Cramps in stomach	Ars. Nat. C.
2 a.m.	5 a.m.	Cough	Rumex
3 a.m.		Anxiety	Ars. Alb
3 a.m.	6 a.m.	Stranguary	Parcira
3 a.m.		Fever	Aug. Thuja
3 a.m.		Chill	Thuja
3 a.m.		Cough	Am. C. Kali C.
4 a.m.		Cough	Nice
5 a.m.		Vertigo	Kali Iod.
6 a.m.		Anxiety	Graphites
6 a.m.		Cramps in stomach	Pulsatilla
6 a.m.		Chill	Nux V.
6 a.m.	12 Noon	Chill	Nat M.
7 a.m.	9 a.m.	Chill.	Podo.
9 a.m.		Fever	Kali C.
10 a.m.	6 p.m.	Vertigo	Apis
10 a.m.		Vertigo	Borax
10 a.m.		Fever	Rhus. T. Gels.
10 a.m.		Chill	Ars. Nat M. Rhust
			Stan. Sulph.
10-30 a.m.		Chill	Lob.
10 a.m.	11 a.m.	Chill	Ars. Nat M.
10 a.m.	2 a.m.	Chill	Merc. Sulph
10 a.m.	3 p.m.	Chill	Silicia Sulph
11 a.m.		Punching Spleen	Fluoric Acid.

TIME	TO	SYMPTOM	MEDICINES
11 a.m.		Perspiration	Silicia
11 a.m.		Fever	Berberis, Sars.
11 a.m.		Chill	Hyos. Op. Ipec.
11 a.m.	12 Noon	Chill	Kali c. Kobalt.
11 a.m.	4 p.m.	Chill	Gels.
11 a.m.	11 p.m.	Chill	Cact.
11 a.m.	4 p.m.	Fever quotodian	Gels.
12 Noon		Vertigo	Argent
12 Noon		Chill	Elap. Lobe.
12 Noon	2 p.m.	Chill	Lach.
1 p.m.		Chill	Cact.
1 p.m.	2 p.m.	Chill	Ars. Eup P.
3 p.m.		Auxiety	Carbo V. Nux V.
3 p.m.		Vertigo	Thuja
3 p.m.		Stinging on Scalp	Staphisagria
3 p.m.		Epistaxis	Sulph
3 p.m.	4 p.m.	Aggravation	Apis
3 p.m.	3 a.m.	Aggravation	Thuja
3 p.m.	5 p.m.	Aggravation	Clemantis
3 p.m.		Fever	Nice.
3 p.m.		Chill	Aug. Apis. Con. Staph. Thuja
3 p.m.	4 p.m.	Chill	Zach. Apis.
3 p.m.	6 p.m.	Chill	Arsen.
3 p.m.		Fever Quot.	Aug.
4 p.m.		Fever	Anveac. Stan.
4 p.m.		Chill	Puls.
4 p.m.	6 p.m.	Chill	Kobalt.
4 p.m.	7 p.m.	Chill	Kali Iod
4 p.m.	8 p.m.	Chill	Graph. Hep. S. Lyco. Nat S.
4 p.m.	3 a.m.	Vertigo	Belladonna
4 p.m.		Epistaxis	Lyco.
4 p.m.	6 p.m.	Diarrhoea	Carbo V.
4 p.m.	8 p.m.	Diarrhoea	Zyco.
4 p.m.	3 a.m.	Aggravation	Belladonna
4 p.m.	8 p.m.	Aggravation	Hell. Zyco. Mag M.
4 p.m.		Ameboration	Mer C. Iod.

TIME	TO	SYMPTOM	MEDICINES
4 p.m.	10 p.m.	Aggravation	Platina
5 p.m.		Diarrhoea	Digit.
5 p.m.		Aggravation	Coloc.
5 p.m.		Fever	Kali C.
5 p.m.		Chill	Con. Kali C.
5 p.m.	6 p.m.	Chill	Phos. Sulph.
5 p.m.	8 p.m.	Chill	Hep S.
5 p.m.		Fever	Con. Nat. C. Rhns. T. Sabina. Sulph
6 p.m.	6 a.m.	Aggravation	Kreos.
6 p.m.	7 p.m.	Aggravation	Hep S.
6 p.m.		Fever	Canst. Ant T. Cocc. Kali C. Rhod.
6 p.m.		Chill	Nux. V Arg. N.
6 p.m.	8 p.m.	Chill	Kali Iod. Sulph.
6 p.m.	12 p.m.	Chill	Lachesis.
7 p.m.		Cramps in stomach	Thuja
7 p.m.		Chill	Lyco. Pet Sulph.
7 p.m.	8 p.m.	Chill	Sulph
7 p.m.		Fever	Borax, Lyco. Mag C. Mag S. Patr. Rhns. T.
9 p.m.		Aggravation	Bryonia
9 p.m.	10 a.m.	Chill	Mag. Sulph.
9 p.m.		Fever	Mag. S. Nit. Ac.
11 p.m.		Epistaxis	Rhns.
11 p.m.		Gramps in Stomach	Cal. Sulph. Kali C.
11 p.m.		Diarrhoea	Puls. Rhns. T.
11 p.m.		Prespiration	Silicea
11 p.m.	4 a.m.	Fever	Act. Rac.
11 p.m.		Cough	Arn. Carbo V. Const. Fever. Hep. Led. Lyco. Nct. Ac. Puls. Sep. Stan. Staph. Sulph. Verat. Zinc.

EVERY DAY TREATMENT IN CHILDREN'S AILMENTS

By

Dr. B. T. Pillai, (Shencottah)

Aethusa Cynapium: The child vomits curdled milk which is often green. The child becomes exhausted and goes to sleep. It awakens hungry eats and vomits again.

Antimonium Crudum: Vomits curdled milk. Children who need Antimony often have an eruption. There may be colic in which case there is almost a deposit of Lithic acid in the urine. Eruptions on nostrils and corners of mouth.

Antimonium Tartaricum: When eruptions do not come out properly, the face is bluish or purple, the child becomes more and more drowsy and twitches. There is rattling breathing. All of these indicate a desperate case. Eating brings on cough. A nursing infant suddenly lets go of the nipple and cries as if out of breath and seems to be better when held upright and carried about and this is the beginning of bronchitis in which subcrepitant rales are detected. There is another form of cough in which there is marked wheezing when the child breathes. The cough sounds loose. Head hot and bathed in sweat. Cyanosis appear.

Baryta Carb: The mouth is partly kept open and saliva runs about freely. The child has a silly vacant look. Non-development of brain in early childhood. Enlargement of the glands behind the ear and under the jaw.

Cal Phos: Child vomits curdled milk with sour smelling diarrhoea. Oozing of bloody fluid from the navel of infants.

Cantharis: Pain in glan pennis exhibited by children by pulling the organ. Mer. Sol, is also useful.

Mag Carb: The child is puny and sickly from defective nutrition. Milk is refused or if taken causes pain in the stomach and passes undigested. Frequent colic, draws its limbs to relieve pain. Stools sour and green, (characteristic). Mouth full of ulcers.

Mag Mur: Indicated in enlargement of the liver who are rachitic. The hairs drop out due to skin diseases.

Oleander Nerium: Whenever the child passes wind it soils the cloth.

Psorinum: Skin diseases in which a sticky fluid oozes.

Petroselinum: Child will be suddenly seized with the desire to urinate, if he cannot be gratified he will jump up and down with pain.

Sarasparilla: For gravel in children when they cry with pain after passing urine. There will be found a grayish sand in the urine.

Sulphur: Redness of ears indicate earache. The child screams when the bowels are moved due to the redness of the anus. In cholera the urine is suppressed, eyes half open, reacting sluggishly to light, occasional twitching of the limbs, now and then start up from sleep with a cry.

Borax: Infant screams before urinating which is hot with a peculiar pungent odour due not of gravel.

Kali Bromatum: Night terrors of children when the child shrieks out in sleep and if the child is old enough will complain of seeing ghosts or something of that kind.

When it is a question of

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Phosphorous: In chorea of children who are growing too fast.

Bromine: Glottis, the child turns blue in the face and its body become convulsed.

Kreosote: During dentition the child worries all night and must be patted and tossed.

Podophyllum: Prolapsus of rectum before stool and Nux Vom after stool.

Lac Canninum: Child cries and screams all the time especially at night and will not be pacified in any way

Belladonna: Cries or screams hour after hour without any assignable cause, indicated in indigestion with sharp pains suddenly screaming and bending backwards and not forwards as Colocynth.

NEWS AND NOTES

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

The Mysore Medical Practitioners' Bill

The above bill which seeks to regulate the qualifications and practice of medicine and provide for the registration of practitioners in the Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Siddha systems of medicine provides for the appointment of a separate Board for each of the systems of twelve members consisting of a President nominated by the State Government, five members including the Head of the Department of Indian medicine also nominated by the Government and six members elected by the Registered practitioners from amongst themselves—the first Board, however consisting only of nominated members. A list of persons in practice on the 1st January 1958 is to be compiled and maintained by the Registrar. Those practising for not less than fifteen years before the Act are entitled to be registered under the Bill along with persons who pass a qualifying examination. The Bill provides also for recognition of teaching institutions by the Board and the Board will be

in charge of the qualifying examination. The Bill provides for the prohibition of others than those registered under the Act or any other law from practising for *personal gain*, any system of medicine and only those who are registered under the Act can sign birth or death certificates. It also prohibits the advertisement or sale of spurious drugs and the conferment, grant or issue of colourable imitation of degrees or diplomas or licenses and the addition of any title or description unless authorised to do so. It also enables the registration of those already registered under other state enactments on payment of the prescribed fees.

The Karnataka Homoeopathic Hospital and College Society.

The above society has been formed with the objects of establishing well equipped Homoeopathic hospitals and run dispensaries in the state of Mysore and promote the starting of Homoeopathic libraries and reading rooms in the state and encouraging higher studies in Homoeopathy. An

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appeal has been issued to all Homoeopaths interested in Homoeopathy to join the Society and help in the achievement of its objects. All communications may be addressed to Dr. L. J. da Cunha, 5, Langford Garden Road, Bangalore 1.

Madras Health Minister visits The Indian Institute of Homoeopaths.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Manickavelu, Health Minister of the Government of Madras visited the Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam on the 18th February. He was taken round by Dr. V. R. Murthy who explained to him the working of the various departments and the pharmaceutical laboratory. The Minister said that he would try his best to promote Homoeopathic clinics in rural areas.

The Bombay Unregistered Homoeopaths Association.

An association of Bombay unregistered Homoeopaths has been formed with a view to agitate for the reopening of the question of registration of Homoeopathic physicians in Bombay under the Bombay Homoeopathic Act of 1951. The office of the association is temporarily located at 23, Fathima Manzil, Dr. Maheswari Road, near Dongri Police Station, Bombay 9.

The Homoeopathic Study Centre, Madras.

Merger with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association held on 9th March 1958, the letter of the Homoeopathic Study Centre dated 8th January 1958 offering to close its activities and merge with the Association was considered and the Committee welcomed the offer of services of the Study Centre in the cause of Homoeopathy and their offer to dissolve their classes with effect from 1-4-1958 and participate in the activities of the Association by becoming its members. It considered that inasmuch as the same subjects that are taught in the Association's Course were taught in the study centre courses also, it had no objection to consider the students of the Study Centre as having undergone a similar training.

Registration of Madras College Students.

At an emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association held on the 17th March 58 it was resolved to request the Andhra Homoeopathic Board to recognise the students who have passed out of the Madras Homoeopathic College as on a par with the students of the Gudivada College as the former was amalgamated with the latter and the courses were identical.

Two-year Course (Supplementary) Examination, 1957

The following candidates have passed the Two-year Course supplementary examination.

<i>Register No.</i>	<i>Name of the candidate</i>
1	M. Bashyam
2	P. Doraibabu
9	P. R. Subrahmaniam
10	Susairaj
14	A. Rajeswara Rao

Certificates

The certificates for those who have passed the examination will be distributed by Diwan Bahadur Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, at a function which will be held on Sunday the 20th April, 1958 at 6 P. M. at the Sanjiva Kamath Hall, Y. M. I. A., Mylapore.

The Salem District Homoeopathic Association

At the monthly meeting of the Salem District Homoeopathic Association, Tiruchengodu held on 14-3-58 at Namakkal, Dr. A. Manickam, presiding, Dr. S. Mehboob spoke on "Anacardium Orientale". Drs. M. Rajamanickam, E. P. D. Swamy, A. Viswanathan and A. Kumaran Nair addressed on "Surgery and Homoeopathy" and "Influenza and its treatment" respectively. The Executive Committee of the above Association resolved to conduct the Second Salem District Homoeopathic Conference on 4-5-58 at Velur (Salem).

ERRATA

In the article on Silicea in January 1958 issue, read "probe" in last but one line of para 2 as "prove" and "asses" in 1st line of para 3 as "asses".

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PARLIAMENT AND MEDICINE

During Lok Sabha discussion on the Health Ministry's demands for grants, Prime Minister Nehru intervened unexpectedly and called for a "scientific approach" to the controversy between the systems of medicine.

"Medicine," said Mr. Nehru, "according to us, is one subject. We do not mind how a person treats a patient but we do feel that a person must have normal scientific education before he can treat anybody. A person who does not know what the body is composed of internally, does not know many things which are well known now-a-days to modern science, we consider, is not properly qualified for any system".

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (Cong.—Punjab) that indigenous methods of medicine including homoeopathy, had been given a step-motherly treatment. Even funds allotted for development of these systems were not fully utilised. He wanted greater stress to be laid on family planning schemes.

Mr. Ramji Verma (Praja Socialist—U. P.) said that the biggest disease in India was poverty. It gave birth to other diseases. Unless this disease was eradicated, India's health problem could not be tackled properly. He urged the Government to devote more attention to the development of indigenous systems of medicine.

Dr. Pasupati Mandal (Congress—West Bengal), asked the Centre to give adequate aid to well-established private medical institutes in the States to help relieve the dearth of medical men in the country.

Dr. N. C. Samanti Sinha (Congress—Orissa) supported Dr. Sushila Nayar's suggestion that the Health and Education

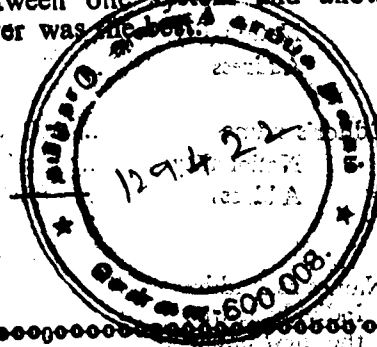
Ministries should be upgraded. Health, he said, was an important subject and the Centre should not escape with the notion that its responsibilities were less as it was a State subject.

He said, there should be more co-ordination between rural and district hospitals.

Mr. Jagdish Awasthy (Socialist—U.P.) urged that more attention should be paid to medical facilities in rural areas. He also stressed the need for improving the conditions in hospitals.

Mr. Radhelal Vyas (Cong.—Madhya Pradesh) said: thought the death rate had come down there was an increase in diseases and in the use of medicines.

Replying to the criticism by Pandit Bhargava and others that indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopathy were given "step-motherly" treatment Mr. Karmarkar said that he would beseech all members not to create an atmosphere of conflict between one system and another. They had to adopt whatever was the best.



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Phone: 86648 (Secretary's Residence)

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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.

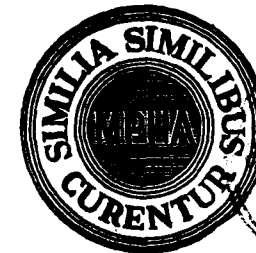
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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

April 1958



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

THE HAHNEMANN DAY

The 10th of April this year marked the 203rd birthday of Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, and all those interested in the system paid their homage to that great savant who "lived for others".

His services to humanity are immeasurable and so long as Homoeopathy will live, Dr. Hahnemann will live; and Homoeopathy can never die because it is based on an immutable law. Dr. Hahnemann has, therefore, won for himself an imperishable place in the world.

The greatness of Hahnemann lies in the fact that he revolutionised medical thought and was far ahead of his times. His theories are now being approved by the scientists as correct. He first applied the theory of atoms and electrons to medicine long before the power of atom was thought of, much less realised.

The homage paid by millions of his followers and believers in Homoeopathy throughout the world to his spirit would be real only if the practitioners of the system and followers are true to the principles laid down and propagated by him. It is necessary that on this occasion there should be a rededication by them not to swerve from the path laid down by him. Unfortunately, of late, there is evidence of a tendency to deviate from the principles of the system on the alleged

score of "improvement"; and in the name of Homoeopathy many things are done which really amount to a "profaning" of the system. The law which Dr. Hahnemann gave to the world, namely, "the law of similars," can admit of no "improvement" as such and those who try to deviate from it deviate really from Homoeopathy and there can and should be no place for them under the Homoeopathic banner: similarly for those who question the well-settled fundamentals of the system, namely, the similar remedy, the single dose etc. These have been found to stand the test in any case, acute or chronic, if correctly followed. The failure is only the failure to apply the principles. Those who indulge in spectacular unhomoeopathic methods know that they do so not with reference to the needs of the disease or the real interests of the patient but to create a feeling of satisfaction where the patient craves repeated doses but in such cases the better approach will be to educate the patient in the principles of Homoeopathy and better cooperation of the patient will be ensured thereby. Therefore, a true adherence to the principles of the system will be a genuine homage to the Master.

The Homoeopaths of Madras State have every reason to feel a special significance in this birthday. The declaration by the Hon'ble Manickavelu, Health Minister, at the birthday celebrations under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association that it was his intention to harness all the systems of medicines for the benefit of suffering humanity will hearten Homoeopaths. We hope that the Government of Madras will be able to take early steps to introduce legislation and set up a Board for Homoeopathic Medicine which will be charged with the duty of setting standards for Homoeopathic education and [training and also the registration of practitioners. It must be the duty of everyone interested in the system to see that the field of Homoeopathic education is rid of people who play upon and benefit by the credulity of the public by making attractive offers of cheap training and bogus certificates and diplomas. We cannot too strongly condemn all these methods which are calculated to create only quacks who bring discredit to the system as a whole.

May the spirit of Hahnemann unite all his followers under the banner of "True Homoeopathy" and guide them on right lines!

EXPERIENCE FROM THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF HOMOEPATHIC PRACTICE

By

Dr. Dewan Jai Chand (New Delhi)

(continued)

6. Cancer of liver

My Aunt, Mrs. J. C., widow in her fifties summoned me to see her as she expected to die soon. On arrival at her residence, I found that she had suffered from jaundice for the past several months and had not been able to get rid of it in spite of much and varied treatment—allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani. Liver was very much enlarged, the enlargement being mainly in horizontal direction involving the left lobe; the surface of the enlarged liver was wavy and not smooth. She, who was fair-complexioned in health, had become now very dark, bordering upon black, so deep was the jaundice—almost black jaundice. Urine was dark bilious in colour and stools were reported to be white. Evidently she suffered from cancer of the liver, and had been given up as almost dead—she was so thin and lean while she had been somewhat stoutish in health.

I at once put her on *Carduus mar.*, mother tincture, five drops in water, three times a day. Within a week, the good effect was visible; urine had been less dark, and stool somewhat pale. Appetite developed; from sheer despondency she had changed to a cheerful mood and begun to entertain hopes of her surviving the disease. Under the study exhibition of *Carduus mar.* in mother tincture, five drops three times a day for about two months, the patient improved and became her normal self again.

Years after this lady suffered from cholera from which she was pulled out again by homoeopathic treatment. She was lying in bed, bathed with cold sweat, the body being absolutely cold to touch, although the season was very hot. Thirst was unquenchable; vomiting and purging had ceased but attempts at vomiting still harassed her. The one thing remarkable about her was her unwillingness to be covered; she would not even tolerate her ordinary cotton clothes. In fact she felt so hot that she wanted ice-cold water to be poured on the bare body. I gave *Secale cor.* 30, which soon changed her condition for the better; and she recovered

completely from the dangerous condition with less than twelve hours.

This has so far been the only case of cholera in which I had to use *Secale Cor.* and it did not disappoint me.

Surgical Cases Cured with Homoeopathic Medicines

1. Appendicitis

1 (a) The earliest case of appendicitis, of which I have recollection in my homoeopathic practice, I treated in May, 1923. The patient, in early thirties, was employed on responsible clerical work in the Civil Surgeon's office in a district town. At the close of the office time, he asked the head dispenser of the Civil Hospital to give him something for pain in abdomen and constipation. A large dose of magnesia-sulphate was administered to him, with the result that the abdominal pain was increased, and vomiting began. For the next three days the patient was in great distress, in spite of the best medical advice available. In a week from the commencement of the pain, the Civil Surgeon was preparing to perform the operation for the removal of appendix, which by this time was involved in an abscess, the size of a large walnut, which was exquisitely tender. The patient's attendants declined the operation, and brought the patient by railway train to Lahore, and put him under my care. Not having by that time any personal experience of the homoeopathic cure of such serious conditions—a doughy swelling in ileo-caecal region, attended with high fever—I was faced with a real problem, which necessitated the exercise of judgment as to which of the two alternatives—operation or homoeopathic treatment—would be safer to choose. To my mind, in the patient's condition at the time, operation was much more risky than the other alternative.

The patient was very nervous and hypersensitive, and felt chilly in spite of the high fever and hot weather. He was given *Hepar sulph.* 30, one dose in the morning and one dose in the evening on May, 24th, 1923; next morning one dose of *Sulphur* 30. The doughy swelling began to subside, and temperature came down to about normal by the 27th, when to relieve constipation and engorged piles (from which the patient had suffered for years) I gave him *Nuxvom.* 3, one dose in the afternoon and one at bedtime, on the 27th and 28th with satisfactory results. On the 29th he was given seven doses of *Sulphur* 30 (one dose to be taken in four days) and

twenty-one doses of *Nux vom.* 3 (one dose to be taken at bedtime on the intervening three days). No trace of the doughy swelling (appendicular abscess) was left; bowels moved regularly and satisfactorily, and there was neither pain nor bleeding of piles.

Years later, this patient developed an abscess near the anus which burst and turned into fistula-in-ano, for which he was successfully treated with homoeopathic medicines.

He is in fairly good health, has studied and learnt a bit of Homoeopathy, and help himself and others, when sick, with the tiny homoeopathic pilules. He came to me with a patient four months ago, and on enquiry reported himself well and fit.

[To be continued]

* HOMOEOPATHY IN PAEDIATRICS

By

A. Dwight Smith, M.D.

Children brought up on good homoeopathy certainly have not only a better start in life but also a better chance than others all through life. They are better physically and mentally, and are less likely to develop the chronic complaints that people are prone to, or at least will develop later in life.

Homoeopathic prescribing for pregnant woman certainly gives healthier babies than all the doping that the average pregnant woman receives from the modern obstetrician. There are far less feeding troubles and digestive upsets during the first years of life under homoeopathic care, and such babies will not need any phenobarbital to control their colic.

Many people who know very little about homoeopathy and even many regular physicians will admit that homoeopathy is good for children. It surely is good for babies and children, and it is just as good for adults and even in old age.

Homoeopathy gives a unique contribution to paediatrics by sparing these children all the disagreeableness of modern paediatric care, while at the same time giving them better

* Presented to the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, I.H.A., 75th Annual Meeting Chicago, Illinois June 14, 1957.

health, both during childhood and in the years to come. Homoeopathy avoids harmful drugging. Its medicine is pleasant to take and even small children have no dread of going to a homoeopathic physician. In fact, they look forward with pleasure to receiving a sweet-tasting powder and know that they will seldom be hurt while under his care.

Confidence in Physician :

Children usually consider their homoeopathic physician as a real friend. Such children enjoy going to see their physician, instead of going with fear, trembling and screaming, as is so common under orthodox medicine with its inoculations, hypodermics and disagreeable tasting medicine.

Any parents who have had the chance to compare the results of good homoeopathy with modern medicine in the treatment of their children, will think a long time before they forsake homoeopathy for the wonders of the much-publicised so-called modern treatment.

Homoeopathic physicians are being told more and more by the parents of their little patients, "I certainly am glad that our doctor doesn't give our children a shot of penicillin or some other antibiotic every time we take our children to his office or he comes to our home." Parents who know what good homoeopathy can do usually prefer to trust it, even though in some cases it may take a little longer to obtain relief, but they know that when they do get relief, it will be a cure not just palliation, and they know that they do not run the risk of bad results and very unpleasant and even dangerous reactions.

The child is cured as a whole instead of having only certain conditions eliminated, often with other bad reactions to follow. Modern medical discoveries do not cure the patient, though they may temporarily overcome the particular ailment. Homoeopathy is gentle, swift and sure; and it accomplishes its work without harmful drugging of the patient and with no bad after effects. Homoeopathy saves lives and does not cause dangerous reactions.

Children born and raised with correct and expert homoeopathic care and guidance have less sickness and

develop more normally, physically and mentally, with healthier bodies and happier lives. With good homoeopathic care in infancy and childhood, there is much less prevalence, after maturity, of chronic ailments, such as arthritis, cancer, kidney, heart and lung diseases.

Removal of Inherited Tendencies:

Inherited constitutional conditions appearing in infancy and adolescence are usually overcome by one or a series of remedies, and then these fortunate ones may look forward with confidence to a healthy adult life.

Any homoeopathic physician who only prescribes for the acute diseases of childhood has neglected much of his opportunities to do what he should for these youngsters. Most acute conditions will eventually disappear without treatment, but the chronic or constitutional difficulties will go from bad to worse, unless they are cured; and homoeopathy is the only system that really cures them.

We constantly hear the expression, "He will probably grow out of it", used not only by the laity, but by the medical profession as well, with reference to all sorts of diseases of early life, from such conditions as bed-wetting and eczema to the more serious conditions. Often the statement that the child will ultimately out-grow the trouble is the last refuge of the unsuccessful physician, and the belief, the last hope of the discouraged mother.

Personally, I believe that most conditions that are outgrown are really superseded by more serious diseases. If these children are cured homoeopathically, such will not be the case. If we treat infants and children constitutionally while they are young, whenever abnormal conditions arise, we are going to prevent much of the later trouble to which the human race is heir.

Observation Important:

Some physicians say it is difficult to prescribe for a baby because it cannot tell you how it feels. Any observing physician should be able to get reliable symptoms by watching the child and questioning the mother. The way it lies, acts, conditions of discharge, mental conditions, etc., are all important symptoms. A child will not put anything on to impress you, as older people will often do. The symptoms may be few, but they are usually more reliable than in older people.

Difficult Children:

Homoeopathy is certainly a Godsend to the sick child, It is simple; it is gentle in its effects; it is pleasant to take, yet it does cure if the case is curable and even cures many cases that may be considered incurable. It should lessen the duration of practically all acute diseases, if skilfully applied, and I say this knowing the great present day claims for the sulfa drugs, antibiotics, etc. If we do not accomplish these results, it is not the fault of homoeopathy, but our own fault.

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

Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda, (Coimbatore.)

The organ of balance consisting of three little canals is situated deep in the temporal bone in communication with the internal ear and it helps the brain to maintain the balance of the body. Diseases effecting the brain such as certain forms of epilepsy, upset the balance. For the sake of brevity, I explained here the functions of the ear in a shortened form and a reference to any standard treatise on Anatomy will actually show how delicate and complicated a piece of mechanism our organ of hearing is.

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The internal mechanism of the ear and that of the nose have their close connection with the throat so that any morbid process originated in any of the three has every chance to extend its effects to the other two. For the same reason in addition the complicated nature of the mechanism of the ear itself makes it very difficult to establish accurately the seat of derangement maintaining such process. Here we find a strong piece of evidence in support of our claim that the symptomatology is superior to diagnosis. Whether our conclusion regarding essential nature of the ailment be correct or not, the perception of the symptoms in right manner will enable us to restore the normal functioning.

Ailments of the ear chiefly consist of aches and pains, discharges and defective hearing and at times more than one of them co exist. Aches and pains in the ear, whatever the cause they may arise from, are greatly distressing and they may either be originated in the hearing apparatus itself or may be extended from neighbouring organs, most probably from the throat.

The discharges from the ear are greatly annoying as the sufferer, whether one is a baby in arms, pupil in class room or a person engaged in any business or profession is apt to be considered untouchable by those coming in close contact, as a covering up is almost impossible.

The effects of defective hearing provide us with many funny stories and in real life we come across instances stranger than fiction in this regard at the expense of the victims of it not amounting to complete deafness.

The close connection in location and functions between the ear, the nose and the throat and the intermingling nature of their ailments well caught the medical sub-occupation mongers's eye, hence the E. N. T. specialist with his crowded parlors.

Simple aches and pains in the ear often yield easily to Aconite, Arnica, Belladonna, Chamomilla and Pulsatilla selected according to the cause, nature and modality. Uncomplicated aches and pains rarely go beyond the scope of these remedies. But those attended with other defects and of chronic nature, we cannot do a good performance without a thorough study and the same applies to the other defects of the ear and its functions. The study also seems to be rather a complicated one for the reason that a vast percentage of our remedies own their ear symptoms.

If we are to pick up first a group of remedies to study in this connection, Pulsatilla deserves to be the centre figure, covering most of the symptoms—pains, swellings, hardness of hearing and pus and mucus discharges and its formidable rivals are few. Inevitable BELL claims red hot swellings and darting tearing pains. In humming roaring singing and ringing in the ears, Pulsat often meets three powerful opponents, namely Calc Carb., Grap, and Kali Carb. in a keen contest. Although it may give in here, in hardness of hearing as if the ears were stopped, roaring in like a distant loud noise and violent pain in the ear as from something forcing outward, there is hardly anything to excel it.

Pulsat has in its ear both mucus and pus discharges but they are in offensive; and in offensive discharges its mineral counterpart, Silicea, and the latter's associate Calc Carb. take its place. Pulsating at night is often shared between Pulsat and Merc S.

Besides the aforesaid, we possess a large number of frequently indicated remedies for various disorders of the ear and its functions. Peculiar symptoms in this section include: ears feel stopped up on blowing the nose (Conium), Cracking in the ears on swallowing (Coccus C) Sensation as if wind rushing out of ears (Chelid), Whizzing as from insects in the ear (Lach.) Scraping pressure as from a blunt piece of wood (Ruta) and Cracking when chewing (Nitr Acid).

Although not being able to hear either completely or almost completely is the common symptom of all cases of deafness, the causes from which it arises are numerous and as numerous are the attending side ailments to be taken into account in helping ourselves to treat successfully. Where the causes are traceable to injuries, Arnica, Ledum, Hypericum and Symphytum stand for selection, China and Gelsem to abuse of quinine and Aurum and Carbo Veg of Mercury. Most cases of rheumatic deafness yield to Caust and Sulphur as nervous to Lach and Naja. In aged persons trial of Carbo Veg and in jaundice Chelid may be worthwhile. Phosphorus is rather deaf to human voice and it is useful after typhoid just as Secale after Cholera.

A painstaking study of the subject in general and proper case-taking and perception in individual cases coming before us in particular will reward us immensely, both in radically relieving those affected and in proving the superiority of symptomatology over diagnosis.

CASE NOTES

A CASE OF CHOREA CURED

BY

Sri R. Ramachandran (Madras)

An old gentleman, aged about 65 years, of excellent health, one day in January 1956, developed tooth-ache. A dentist was consulted who treated the offending tooth by extracting it. That same night, the patient developed high fever. A practising physician was called in who gave penicillin injection. The next morning the patient woke up to a very alarming experience. The fever had subsided, but the moment he sat up in bed, his lower jaw started doing an automatic up and down motion over which he had no control. The mouth would open and close up roughly at the rate of 3 or 4 times a minute. While opening the mouth, the tension over the face would be so great that the eyes would seem about to pop out of their sockets.

Immediately treatment at the hands of specialists and general practitioners was commenced, one after another. This lasted till November 1956 with no apparent benefit. Then it was that a lay homoeopath and the present writer was consulted, "to try Homoeopathy as a last resort", as the wife of the patient said.

The patient's condition was as described above. To start with, I gathered all the facts of the case, and made a detailed examination. The patient had been a physical culturist and had maintained excellent health. In fact he said he had never been ill as far as he could remember. He was a deeply religious man, spending most of his time in religious pursuits. No other background, miasmatic or otherwise, could be elicited.

To sum up, the case boiled down to the following facts:

- (1) Automatic motion of the lower jaw, probably due to injury sustained during tooth extraction.
- (2) Prevalence of all symptoms only during waking hours.
- (3) Complete cessation of the automatic motion of the jaw during sleep.
- (4) Cessation of symptoms, even when awake, for short period, when the patient was deeply absorbed in any interesting topic.

The above symptoms were checked with Boericke's Repertory and Materia Medica, and two remedies were selected—Arnica and Mygale L, for the following reasons:—

Arnica: Traumatic effects following tooth extraction.

Mygale L: Chorea is the principal therapeutic field of this remedy. Twitching of facial muscles. Mouth and eyes open in rapid succession. Ameliorated during sleep.

Prescription was then made as follows:—

10—10—56: Arnica 1M—one dose. Sac lac for seven days.

25—10—56: No change. Mygale lassidora 1M, one 5-size pill was given with plenty of sac lac.

For ten days there was no reaction. Then a number of big boils cropped up all over the body, which passed through all the stages—intense inflammation, formation of pus etc. The patient was undergoing intense suffering all the time, which lasted for about 25 days. And strange to relate, with the appearance of boils all over, the automatic motion of the jaw stopped. He remains cured to this day.

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HAHNEMANN'S 203rd BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS,

Madras

The Health Minister of Madras, the Hon'ble Sri M. A. Manickavelu presided over the 203rd Birthday Celebrations of Dr. Hahneman under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association held at the 'Sanjeevi Kamath Hall', Mylapore, Madras, on the 10th April '58. Sri M. Patanjali Sastri, former Chief Justice of India and President of the Association, was among those present.

The Health Minister said that the Central as well as the State Governments were anxious to encourage all systems of medicine including Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy so that adequate medical relief at cheap rate might be made available to people especially those in rural areas, and that insofar as Homoeopathy was concerned he would seek expert advice as to its development in this State and ascertain what was obtaining in other States in respect of recognition of and encouragement to this system.

The Minister said that whatever might have been the policy in the past, the present policy of the Central and the State Government was to encourage every system of medicine and were very anxious to give as much facilities as possible for the development of various systems of medicine so that people especially in villages could get treated and cured through "cheap, inexpensive and harmless methods". In Homoeopathy, he was told doctors could be trained in a shorter time than in the case of some of the advanced modern systems. This was an advantage that they could avail of.

The medical needs of the growing population of India, he added, were bound to increase in course of time and that was why the Government, both at the Centre and in the State, had decided to encourage all systems of medicine so that the doctors practicing in them might be "honoured and placed on a better footing".

Regarding the encouragement of Homoeopathy, the Minister said he was personally interested in the development of all systems of medicine so that more and more medical relief could be given to the people especially in villages. In this connection he referred to the sums set apart by the Centre for this purpose and expressed the hope that they would be able to make good use of the same in Madras.

Welcoming the gathering, Sri N. Venkatrama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary stated that Homoeopathy was becoming popular by dint of its efficacy and has been recognised in almost all the states in India. Mysore had recently introduced a Bill. He hoped that Madras would follow the example of the other States. There was need for training institutions in the system to eliminate quackery. He pleaded for the establishment of a Homoeopathic College in Madras with suitable legislation to recognise, develop and popularise Homoeopathy in the State.

Dr. V. Venkatasubba Rao, Member, Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Board, said that the need for proper training for Homoeopathic practitioners was great.

Dr. V. R. Murthy wanted that in legislating, provision should be made for training institutions and not merely for registration, which would retard the advancement of Homoeopathy.

When it is a question of

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Dr. Thomas of Pollachi said that Homoeopaths should be true to Homoeopathy.

Sri R. Ramachandran said that, if there was a popular demand for Homoeopathy, it was bound to be recognised.

Dr. Shanker Rao P. Koppikar pleaded for Government having a Homoeopathic ward in the School in Indigenous Medicine to start with.

Sri N. Venkatrama Ayyar in his vote of thanks wanted the practitioners not to deviate from the path laid down by Dr. Hahnemann and appealed for public patronage and support to the College, which they proposed to start.

Messages had been received from Sri T. M. Narayana-swami Pillai, Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, The Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association, The North Arcot District Homoeopathic Association, The Tamilnad Homoeopathic Institute, Melur, The Melur Taluk Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners and Sympathisers Association, The Salem District Homoeopathic Association, Tiruchengodu, and The All Tamilnad Homoeopathic Medical Association, Trichy.

Ceylon

The Homoeopathic Association of Ceylon celebrated the anniversary of the founder with a meeting at the German-Ceylon Association premises. Mr. Gundevia, the Indian High Commissioner, addressed the gathering. The German Ambassador Dr. T. M. Auer was also present. A message received from Mrs Vimala Wijewar, Minister of Health, Ceylon Government, stated 'Our Government will support any system of medicine which is of particular benefit to society. This system of medicine founded by Dr. Hahnemann is one such system as it is inexpensive. I wish your Association and the science of Homoeopathy continued success in the future and I sincerely hope that the people of this country will be benefited by your efforts'.

Coimbatore

The 203rd birthday of Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy was celebrated on 10-4-58 under the presidency of Shri T. N. Lakshiminarayanan, the Dt. Collector in the premises of the Theosophical Lodge, Coimbatore.

Shri. K. S. Ramasubbier, one of the Vice Presidents of the association, welcomed the President and other members.

After prayer, Messrs K. Ganapathy C. P. Seshu Iyer, P. B. Sundaresan, S. A. Pillai and Mr. and Mrs. Kerewgoda spoke on the life and work of the founder.

The President in his address advised the Homoeopaths to co-operate with Allopaths and whatever good was found in one system should be embraced by the other systems. He said that he could testify personally about the efficacy of Homoeopathic treatment which was a cheap system and so ideally suited to a poor country like ours, especially for the villagers where adequate medical aid cannot be had at present.

Messages wishing the function all success received from Messrs. N. Venkataramier, General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic association, Dr. V. R. Murthy, Director, Indian Institute, Kumbakonam, K. T. Thomas of Pollachi, and K. R. Subramanya Iyer of Dharapuram were read by the Secretary.

With a vote of thanks by Sri C. R. Venkatachari, Honorary Secretary and the singing of National Anthem, the function came to an end.

Kolar

The 203rd Birth anniversary of Dr. Hahnemann, Founder of Homoeopathy was celebrated under the joint auspices of the Kolar District Homoeopathic Association and the Samyukta Karnataka Homoeopathic Medical Association on Sunday, the 13th April 1958 at 5-30 P. M. in the King George Hall, Robertsonpet, K. G. F.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga, Minister for Labour and Legal Affairs, Sri H. R. Jaichand Bapna presided.

Dr. N. Ponniah welcomed the gathering.

Messages wishing success of the function were received from various sister associations and leading medical practitioners.

Dr. H. S. N. Roye, Principal, Hahnemann College of Homoeopathic Medicine, Bangalore, spoke on the life of Dr. S. Hahnemann. Dr. M. R. D. Naidu, Bangalore explained how Homoeopathy approaches the patient in a scientific way. Dr. S. L. Saldana described the progress of homo-

opathy in many of the Western Countries. Messrs V. M. Swamy Dorai, Ex. M. L. A., Arul Doss and Dr. V. Hanu-mandoss also spoke of the efficacy of Homoeopathy and its utility for the masses.

Dr. T. S. S. Pillai, Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

Salem

The Salem Homoeopathic Association celebrated the 203rd birthday of Dr. Hahnemann on Sunday, the 13th April 58 at the N. G. G. O. S. Association building, when Dr. S. M. Namasivayam, L. I. M. President, Suramangalam Panchayat Board, gave a very interesting and scholarly lecture on the life of Dr. Hahnemann and the principles of Homoeopathy as compared with other systems of therapeutics. Sri M. Muthusami Padayachi, Retired Deputy Collector, presided.

Dr. R. Narasingam, Joint Secretary of the Association proposed a vote of thanks.

DR. HAHNEMANN'S MESSAGE

BY

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

It is rarely in the history of any art or science that there arises a man of such gigantic stature, of such prodigious achievement, of such strong character and creative force that he seems to have incorporated in his one life all that his predecessors had for years been blindly seeking after and to give the inspiration and impetus to the efforts of his successors in generations to come. Such a man was the founder of Homoeopathy, the immortal Hahnemann, whose two hundred and third birthday we are celebrating today. If a liberal education is to be demanded as a perquisite to entrance to any profession it would seem as if medicine should be that profession, for no other requires deeper insight, broader sympathy or firmer grasp of principles than true medicine. The highest success in Homoeopathic medicine comes to the man who best knows life and mind in all their phases; to the man who has so cultivated his own mind and developed his spirit as to bring him into sympathetic relation with all that is best and noblest in human nature as expressed in art, in literature and in science, as well as in medicine. Not until he has done this can he

grasp in all their meanings the intricacies of the problems of life, health and disease which are daily presented to him. Insight and in the last analysis, spiritual insight, is the secret of success, and this comes only as the result of broad and liberal culture. The same faculty that enables a man to love and appreciate a beautiful painting, a masterpiece in literature or a symphony of Beethoven will enable him when technically trained to search out and grasp appreciatively and masterfully the disease pictures that are presented to him in his daily work. This faculty comes from cultivation. It is developed by study and reflection. It is the object of education and the ideal of human attainment. No better example of such better attainment can be found than Hahnemann himself. A life long student, receiving "lessons in thinking" from his father at the age of five, entrusted with imparting the rudiments of Greek to his fellow pupils at twelve, master of ten languages at twenty-two, a chemist of national reputation, a geologist and botanist, author, translator and learned annotator of many scientific treatises, lover of art, literature and music, scientific original investigator, savant and philosopher, proclaimed by Jean Paul Richter, "that double headed prodigy of learning and philosophy" he stands as an embodiment of the highest human attainment. Where is the man today with whom to compare him? Is it any wonder that he was able to discover the healing principle in nature, formulate the only true system of medicine and perform miracles of healing? In celebrating the Master's birthday I think it is nothing but right to remember also his illustrious and immediate followers without whose courage and indefatigable work Homoeopathy could not have prospered and spread to every civilised country in the world. The names of Bonninghausen, Hering, Kent, Lippe, Dunham, Wells, Allen, spring unbidden to the lips as worthy representatives of their great examples. All these were men of liberal education, of broad culture, of warm human sympathy, interested in many things beside medicine, but pre-eminently successful in medicine because of their wider interests which gave them insight and comprehension. The truly successful physician then, must be an educated man, in the widest sense of the term. Kent says, "It naturally comes into our minds to celebrate the birthday of Samuel Hahnemann on the 10th day of April. Some will do this by a banquet, some by speeches, some by silent heart-throbs. Some will celebrate openly and outwardly, while in

secret they administer tinctures in physiological doses and compound tablets, and alternate two medicines, neither of which is related to the sickness in hand. The heartfelt thankfulness that Hahnemann has born and lived his life and left us the *Organon*, *Chronic diseases* and *Materia Medica Pura*, is the best way to celebrate this wonderful man's birthday. Hahnemann fulfilled his usefulness, and no man ever took his place. This is true of all great and useful men. Every man that does his utmost in useful work leaves no one to do his work. Every man must seek his own work and do it; men fail when they try to fulfil another man's work. Many great men have followed Hahnemann; each has done his own work. Men have become great in Homoeopathy in following the principles laid down in *Hahnemann's Organon*, in teaching, translating, compiling and prescribing, but not a single man has become noted by using tinctures, compound tablets, or ignoring the doctrine of potentization. The men who have been noted teachers in our *Materia Medica* have been men who have openly stood for the principles of potentization, the single remedy, the similar remedy, and all the principles found in the *Organon*. All such men will celebrate the birthday of Samuel Hahnemann." In conclusion I would ask all of you who have assembled here to celebrate this important occasion to take a silent oath that you will do everything in your power to redouble your efforts in the coming year not only to propagate and establish true Homoeopathy, but also to safeguard all the principles and instruction given in his colossal works the *Organon* and *Chronic Diseases* for the greater glory of Homoeopathy, which is undoubtedly the greatest and most scientific system of healing the world has ever seen.

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

—Turner—

NEWS AND NOTES

The First Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Medical Conference

The above Conference was held at the Sriramachandra Chetty High School, Rajahmundry on the 2nd and 3rd March 58, Dr. D. N. Chatterjee, (Calcutta) presiding.

Swami Nirvikalpananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission opening the Conference observed as follows:

"When we find that hundreds of costly dispensaries started with great emotion, cannot administer proper medicine to the visiting hands of patients, as they cannot manage to cope with the prohibitive cost of the medicine, we feel greatly tempted to advise them to adopt this system of medicine, which is very cheap. *It is high time to be noted by the general public that whether Homoeopathy completely gives immunity from disease or not, it will not bring in any bad reaction.* Hence, at least for this fact, I commend Homoeopathy to be used by one and all."

Dr. Chintaluri Janakiramiah, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome address spoke of the efficacy of Homoeopathy and the need for more clinics to establish it.

The President in his address narrated the problems confronting Homoeopathy and Homoeopaths. Dr. N. M. Jaisooriya, M. D. inaugurated the Scientific Session.

In the afternoon session Dr. V. Venkatramana Sarma read a paper on Homoeopathy. Dr. P. Subbarayan, secretary, Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Association read a paper on Influenza. Dr. S. D. Sircar unveiled the portrait of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann and gave a speech about the scientific therapeutics of medicine. Dr. Pramanik M. B. B. S. declared the monthly journal on Homoeopathy, 'Hahnemann' edited by Dr. M. Ramakrishna Rao, B.A., open and spoke about the utility of journalism in general and of Homoeopathy in India and abroad in particular. Dr. P. Deekshitulu, President, Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association, Coastal Andhra Unit, unveiled the portrait of late Dr. Mudunuri Seetharamaraju. Discussing the life history of the doctor, he mentioned that Mudunuri Seetharamaraju B. Sc. was a well read man in Homoeopathy and had great courage of conviction when he resigned his job from Government in order to do good work in Homoeopathy. He wrote some books on Homoeopathy in Telugu and there are some other unpublished works by the author which his brother Mr. M. Subbaraju, Local Boards Engineer, wanted to

publish. In the afternoon session Dr. Jaisoorya spoke about the question of registration and the scope of hospital work in Homoeopathy and other matters of organisational interest. He stressed the need of medical problem in the rural areas which could be met by the homoeopathic doctors. He advised the younger practitioners to devote their time in treating the sick in the rural areas. He said that he would call for a Homoeopathic Convention in Hyderabad in June, '58 to facilitate the merging of all the three units with the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association. He recommended a course of two to three years studies just to be able to practise homoeopathy in rural areas and to relieve the suffering of the poor.

The resolutions adopted at the Conference included one to make attempts to build up a strong representative body for the whole of India with proper zonalisation.

Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association

The 2nd Scientific session of the Rayalaseema Zone of Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association was held on 23-3-1958 at Guntakal with Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya, M. D. in the chair. Dr. K. V. Govindarajulu welcomed the gathering. Dr. V. V. Subba Rao, Member, Board of Homoeopathy, Government of Andhra Pradesh, inaugurating the session observed that Homoeopathy which is both a science and an art, if properly understood and applied, would do immense good to combat sickness.

Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya in his presidential address observed that Homoeopathy was best suited for rural medical service in India. He also stressed on the need for a strong central organisation to co-ordinate the activities of all Homoeopathic organisations. He was of the opinion that a well-planned two-year course would suffice for Homoeopathy. He also wanted Homoeopaths to get indigenous drugs potentised and use them Homoeopathically.

Earlier, the General Body of the Association elected the following office bearers.

Dr. K. V. Govindarajulu, L. M. P.	...President
Dr. K. L. Narasimham, L. I. M.	...Vice-President
Dr. C. P. Subbarayan	...Regional Secretary
Dr. P. T. Samy	...Joint Secretary
S. Narasimhalu	...Treasurer.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks by Dr. K. L. Narasimham.

The Salem Homoeopathic Association

At the monthly meeting of the Association held at 3 p. m. on 30-3-58 Dr. D. R. Ramaswamy Chettiar presiding, the proposal to conduct a District Conference at Salem in June 1958 and start a Homoeo Pharmacy, Nursing Home and free dispensary were discussed in detail. Dr. A. V. Subrahmaniam spoke on "Homoeopathic Materia Medica".

The Pollachi Division Homoeopathic Association

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association held on 22-3-58, under the presidentship of Dr. K. Muthuswamy, it was decided to affiliate the above Association with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

The Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association

Mr. K. S. Ramasubbier addressed the members of the Association on "Otitis and Otorrhoea" in the premises of the Theosophical Lodge on 30-3-58, Dr. P. V. Sundaresan presided. Messrs. Subrahmaniam of Dharapuram, Dr. S. K. Ganapathy and Kerewgoda also spoke. Shri C. S. Balakrishna proposed a vote of thanks.

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The Melur Taluq Homoeopathic Practitioners and Sympathisers Association

The 5th Anniversary of the above Association was celebrated on the 30th March 1958, Dr. K. R. Palaniswami presiding.

After prayer by the C. S. I. School girls, Dr. S. Thomas welcomed the gathering. Sri Natarajan unveiled a portrait of Gandhiji and Dr. John, a portrait of Dr. Hahnemann. Sri S. S. Rajaram, Secretary, presented the annual report. The President appealed for more people joining the Association.

Dr. S. John, Assistant Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

The following office bearers were elected on the 13th April 1958. Dr. M. Muhamad Yanin, President; Dr. M. Sambasivan, Vice-President; Dr. S. S. Rajaram, Honorary General Secretary; Dr. V. S. Abdul Kasim, Assistant Secretary; and S. Mahadevan, Treasurer; Dr. S. S. Rajaram was nominated to represent the Association on the Executive of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

The President (Dr. N. Muthu Mohamad) appealed to the members to exhibit a greater interest in the Association.

The Kurnool District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Association

At the annual general body meeting of the Association it was decided to urge the Andhra Government to include Homoeopathy and to allocate a reasonable amount in the Second Five-year Plan for research, etc. along with other indigenous systems of medicine.

The Hahnemann Homoeo Institute, Perunna

The above Institute celebrated its first Anniversary on the 15th March, 58.

Free Homoeopathic Treatment

Free Homoeopathic treatment is being given to the public at Sri Agastyar Ashramam, Tiruvottiyur, Madras-19 every day from 8 to 9 A.M. by Sri K. L. Narasimhamurthy. (Sri K. L. Narasimhamurthy is a retired District Educational Officer and an experienced Homoeopath. He has been rendering yeoman service to Homoeopathy by rendering free aid and free tuition to public. He is a member of

the Executive of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association. We hope the public will avail of his valuable services. Ed. M.H.J.)

Homoeopathic "Convocation"

"Homoeopathy with its efficacy and the low cost of its medicines has undoubtedly a great role to play in solving the medical and health needs trends of our vast country" observed Sri. Diwan Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Vice Chancellor of the Annamalai University, addressing the members of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and the students who had taken a two-year course in Homoeopathy run by the Association at the Sanjiva Kamath Hall, Y. M. I. A., Mylapore on the 20th April 1958.

Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai distributed the certificates to those who had passed the course. Sri. M. Patanjali Sastri, former Chief Justice of India and President of the Association, presided.

Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai observed that there can be no question about Homoeopathy being scientific. The great merit of it was that it dealt with the patient as a whole taking into consideration the background of his heredity and laid great emphasis on the mind which has come to be acknowledged even by the modern medicine practitioners as having a prime part to play in the cause and cure of illness. Another great feature of the system was that the drugs were all proved on healthy human beings, unlike pigs or rabbits as in others, and the provings took note of the symptoms on the mind. The claim that the doses though infinitesimally small had greater effect with lesser harm to the system was easy to accept in this atomic age. The system was based on the law of similars and had a regular philosophy behind it as given by Dr. Hahnemann the great medical man of Germany who founded it. The system was quite suited to our country with our philosophy. He had known of many cases of even complicated and chronic nature which had baffled allopathic practitioners being cured by Homoeopathy. Pleading for the coexistence of all good systems of medicine that had proved their worth and stood the test of time, he said that Homoeopathy had a good claim to be recognised as a well-established road for the preservation of health both on the basis of recorded evidence of cured cases and on the testimony of allopathic doctors of

experience who had switched over to this system due to firm conviction.

The reasons for Homoeopathy not acquiring a 'firmer and wider hold' was due not to lack of efficiency but was due to want of recognition by the State. Luckily there was at present 'a wide awakening and a growing public opinion' in favour of this system.

In this connection, he referred to the views of Prime Minister Nehru who had wanned against having a closed mind and discriminating one system against another and observed that this should fill the hearts of lovers of Homoeopathy with hope. He also referred to the allotment of Rs. 35 lakhs for the development of Homoeopathy in the Second Plan.

He agreed that it was necessary to put down undesirable methods of training and entrust the work to responsible institutions like the Association. He hoped the college which they proposed to restart would be popular. He was sure that with its efficacy and the low cost of medicines the system had a great role to play in the tackling the medical needs of this vast country, especially in the villages. He was glad that the present Health Minister had promised

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to give the question his early and earnest consideration and he hoped Government would soon recognise the system as the other states and help in starting the college.

He advised the students who had taken the course and those to follow not to swerve from the standards set by the founder and they were bound to succeed if, though they had to wait, they did not give up their principles.

Mr. Patanjali Sastri, blessed the outgoing practioners and wished them all success. Many of them, he hoped, would settle in villages and set up practice there. Even though their medicines were cheap, the fact remained that they had to contend against long-standing traditions. People there might not change over to new systems easily. In order to win them over to this system, the practitioners would perhaps have to charge very moderate fees—on occasions treat without fees—in early stages. Unless the Government came to their help and opened rural Homoeopathic dispensaries under the charge of trained doctors, it would be rather difficult for them to earn a decent livelihood in the initial stages. While proving and establishing the efficacy and supremacy of Homoeopathy, they should take care to see that they did not decry the other systems. It would do nobody good if they indulged in mutual recrimination or condemnation. Instead, they should imbibe the spirit of coexistence.

Earlier Sri. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Association, welcoming the gathering said that the need for institutional training in Homoeopathy which alone would eliminate quackery cannot be over-emphasized. Homoeopathy had spread in India without Government recognition or aid or control and in its untrammelled spread naturally some undesirable features had crept in. He pleaded for early recognition of the system and provision for institutional training in recognised institutions. He was glad that the present Health Minister had appreciated the need for all systems of medicine being harnessed for solving the medical needs of this country. He pleaded for public support and Government help to the College and hospital which they intended to start early. The two year course run by the Association based on the syllabus of the recognised diploma course by the Madhya Pradesh Government was quite suitable to fit a person to practise with confi-

dence. All the subjects necessary, viz., Physiology, Anatomy, Practice of medicine, Homoeopathic Principles and Materia Medica were all taught. The College they proposed to have would contain both this and the degree course for five years for those wishing to have the M.B.B.S. standard. He appealed to the State Government to utilise the amount granted to Homoeopathy in the second five year plan fully. He also appealed for early legislation providing for a separate Board for Homoeopathy to be in charge of the standards for training and examinations and registration of practitioners.

Sri. P. Sharfuddin, Vice-President of the Association, proposed a vote of thanks.

All-Orissa Homoeopathic Conference,

Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya, presiding over the All-Orissa Homoeopathic Conference, urged the Government to consider Ayurveda and Homoeopathy as auxiliary aid services along with the Allopathic system of medicine.

He said the harnessing of all the prevailing systems of medicine at various stages was quite feasible and desirable, and could be done to a great economic advantage, and would produce satisfactory and practical results.

Dr. Jaisoorya said there was increasing evidence that Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic drugs, if properly applied were superior in their action and effects to Allopathic medicines. This evidence did not support the contention that Allopathic system of internal medication was superior as far as therapeutic efficiency was concerned over other systems of medicine prevailing in the country.

FUTURE OF HOMOEOPATHY

[The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Dr. D. N. Chatterjee, at the First Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Conference.]

"Homoeopathy is now passing through a crucial stage, and its future depends on how we tackle the situation just facing us. The problem of Homoeopathy to-day is not one of its recognition by the Government but one of right vision that will carry us through healthy stages to build the mansion of Homoeopathy brick by brick on a firm basis to suit the demands of the age.

Courses of Study

There are at present two Schools of thought for re-orientation of Homoeopathic education. There is the Dave Committee. It recommends a unitary standard of teaching for 5 years degree course with I. Sc. as the minimum qualification for admission. It is now for us to judge whether this Scheme quite fits in with our basic ends both from the subjective and objective points of view. While in such a scheme there lurks the danger of Homoeopathy being relegated to the background, it will also defeat the main object of Homoeopathy to give the benefits of relief to the poor masses of India, in as much as it will make the cost of education prohibitive with its inevitable consequence of a scarcity of doctors. In fact, Homoeopathy is liable to be wholly merged in Allopathy under this Scheme. We must be on guard against such a contingency. There is no special charm for such a degree course that may ultimately reduce Homoeopathy to a mere myth. Nobody would oppose a degree course provided the scheme could strike such a golden mean as to serve the vital ends of Homoeopathy already indicated. The second School of thought recommends the Licentiate or a Diploma course of 4 years with Matriculation or School final certificate as the minimum qualification for admission. The scheme is recently brought into prominence by Dr. A. B. Roy, the Health Minister of West Bengal, who is showing a keen interest in straightening out the affairs of Homoeopathy in West Bengal. The scheme provides facilities for Post-Graduate researches and also study of degree course for students on fulfilment of some conditions. The scheme is, however, in an exploratory stage. Both the schemes are before us, and it is not a question of accepting or rejecting one or the other in toto. Let us have a probe into both the schemes carefully and squeeze out the essence of both for preparing a practical scheme that will add to the dignity of Homoeopathy as a system of treatment commanding respect of all sections of people. For this all the States and territories of India must join their hands working in complete unison to convince our National Government of the righteousness of our claim.

Attitude of Government

In this connection, we should remind our National Government that the re-orientation of the Homoeopathic

education brooks no further delay. Since the attainment of independence they have had a number of Committees to investigate into the affairs of Homoeopathy including an Advisory Committee to guide them. The appointment of the Advisory Committee naturally raised in us the hope that the Government would soon come out with their final decisions but unfortunately they seem to be yet drifting. This leads us to suspect that there is something wrong somewhere. Either there is some disagreement between the Advisory Committee and the Government, or the Government are only playing for time for reasons of their own, reducing the Advisory Committee to nullity. The case of Homoeopathy has been thrashed from various platforms for long ten years, and it is a pity that the Government are not yet bold enough to face the issue squarely.

Rural Medical Needs

While we should not be ungenerous in our criticism of the Government, we should point out to them one simple truth that the millions in our villages practically go without treatment, and it certainly makes a sad commentary on the socialistic pattern of our Government. The Government should realise that within a foreseeable future there is no earthly chance for them to produce the necessary number of Doctors from the Medical Colleges to meet the needs of the villages, particularly after discontinuing the short-term licentiate course in Medical Schools. In the circumstances, there is no reason why they should not come straight with a scheme to put things right. Let there be no further delay in making the people realise that they are living under a Government of the people, for the people and by the people. The peculiar set up of India with 80 per cent of people living in more than 5 lacs of villages demand all round decentralisation of institutions to lift up the villages which form, as it were, the pillars of the Republic. In my opinion, the main solution of the problem of health of the poor millions of India lies in covering the country with a net work of small Homoeopathic Hospitals and laboratories, and for this a strong organisation is needed to carry the scheme to its logical conclusion.

CORRESPONDENCE

I

Thuja Occidentalis

Dr. R. D. Ghazi, Editor, The Homoeopathican, Lahore writes:

Thuja Occidentalis is one of the grand discoveries of Hahnemann. Although most of the remedies proved by him were known to medical world for one or the other malady per material dosage. But no remedy has ever been used by any physician in dynamised form so peculiar to the Homoeopathic science. In the case of Thuja like Lycopodium all laurels for its medicinal usage go to the founder of Homoeopathy. Von Graunogl describes it as hydrogenoid. Boeninghausen praises it as a preventive and curative in smallpox saying it prevents pittings and is an abortive and as mentioned by my respected friend Dr. Dewan Jai Chand as in the terms of Dr. Compton Burnet a remedy for vaccinosis. The learned Burnet has given many cases of neuralgias, morbid skin disorders, Indigestion and constipation etc. Burnet use to give twenty four powders course in which three or four were medicated with Thuja and the rest only of the second best so well known to the followers of Homoeopathy. His indications being left sided, chilly, aggravated morning, in wet weather and in cold. But excuse me in these summing up words there is partial aspect only. For example the cases mentioned by my friend Dr. Jai Chand only point towards the fact that the patients benefited at his hands by Thuja were prescribed on the fact that they have been vaccinated. No doubt he says that his wife rightly drew his attention towards the fact that their child was ailing since the time he was vaccinated. But what led him to give Thuja alone and not Apis, Sulphur, Antim. Tart, Silicia or Malandrinum which are all antidotal to Vaccinum is not mentioned at all. This sort of generalisation is fatal to the correct development of true prescribing and is rather nearer to the old school than the ways of the Founder of Homoeopathy. Dr. Holcomb has referred to a case of wart treated by Hahnemann with three doses of Chamomilla which Halcomb despite being present on the occasion the patient's symptoms were recorded could not perceive and seeing the cure effected by three doses only enquired of the Master about the prescription who fearing such a routine prescribing instead of individualising, refused to tell of the

remedy with the remark "You also recorded the symptoms and saw the patient. Why cannot you compare these with the Materia Medica and find out the remedy yourself." But this did not end there the anxiety led the learned Holcomb to come to the office very early and steal out the symptom register and see the remedy Chamomilla with an underline on the following symptoms (1) Patient restless—can't sit in one position and (2) one cheek pale the other bright red. The cases, therefore, must be elucidated on such decisive characteristic symptom and not on the vague generalising like the Vaccinosis. This excuse me is far from Homoeopathy.

To-morrow if any one says that I cured such and such disease in various patients with one or the other remedy will be that Homoeopathy which aims at treating the patient and not the disease? I have in my early practice wasted over two months of a patient of mine on Thuja for the bad effect of Vaccination which fact was mentioned by the gentleman the very first day. But having failed miserably was told that the hand's itching was aggravated in cold weather and also aggravated from washing which drew my attention toward Malandrinum and the patient was cured with a singular dose of one thousand. Thuja has great lassitude and weakness of legs but sulphur also has the same. Why Thuja was given and not Sulphur must have been clarified. I don't mean to say anything but that we should make our experiences more clear and definite so as to be a good guide for the future. With great labour our Materia Medica has been brought into existence and we must give a true justification of it while referring to our experiences.

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS

Madras.

March 25th, 1958.

His Excellency, the Governor of Madras (Sri Bishnuram Medhi) granted an interview to-day to Sri N. Venkatarāma Ayyar, (Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association).

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

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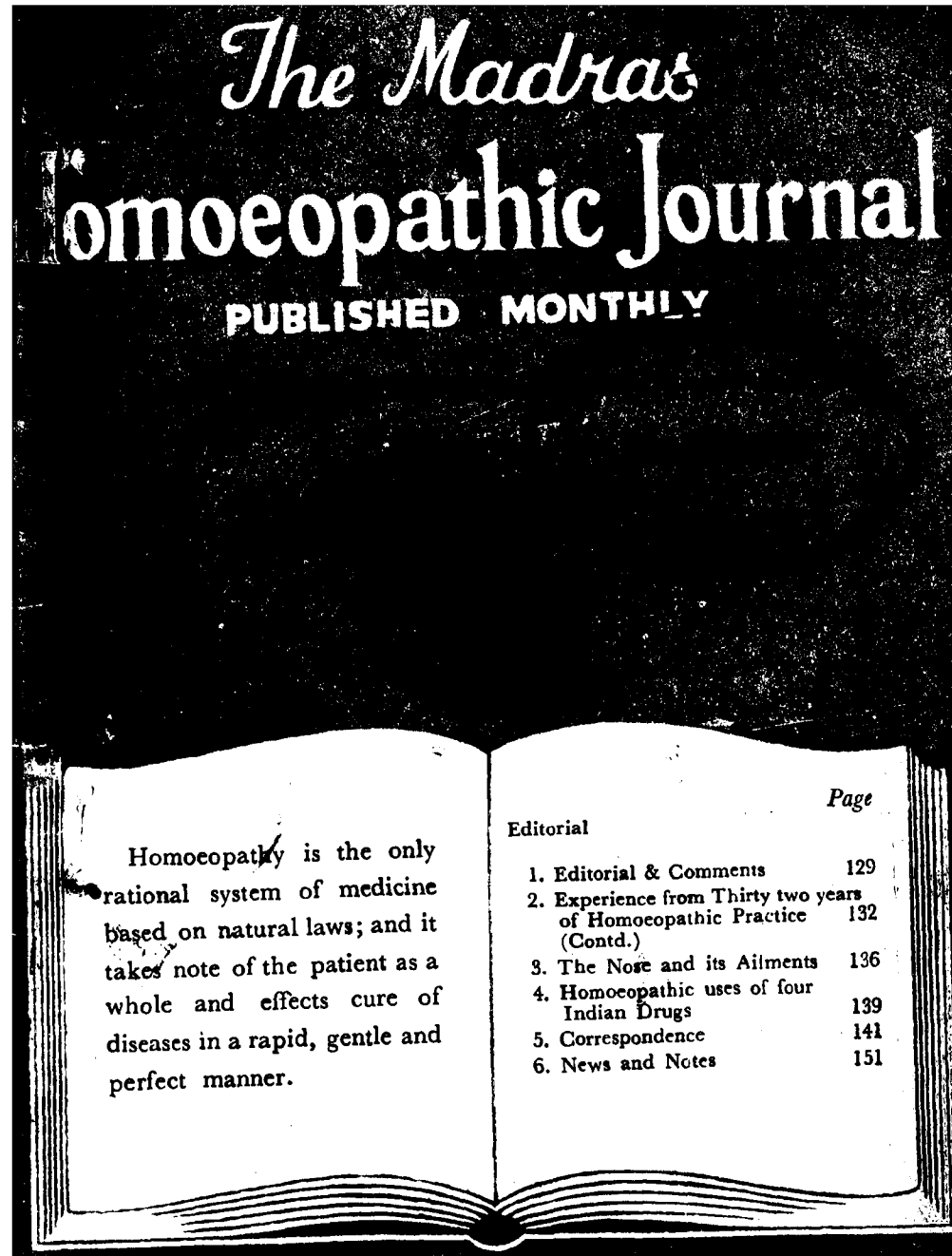
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Editorial Notes and Comments

HOMOEOPATHIC PROGRESS

Need to eliminate undesirable features.

While the progress of Homoeopathy has been phenomenal, and the demand for Homoeopathic treatment has been ever on the increase owing to its superiority and cheapness, the spread of the system, uncontrolled by legislation, has resulted in some undesirable features in the teaching and practice of it.

It is the duty of everyone interested in the system to strive to see that these ugly features which are becoming more and more pronounced are eliminated.

As regards training, innocent persons, mostly educationally ill-qualified and unemployed, are lured by attractive advertisements of making a person a doctor while at home to learning Homoeopathy by post and correspondence. Lessons are sent by post for a fee and the learner gets a diploma and sets on a career to practice the system. It is only when he comes to grip with the actual treatment of cases that he realises much too late and to his regret what the value of the course is and that he has had benefit of no value. The only person who really benefits is the one who conducts the course with mercenary motives.

Certain institutions are literally "selling" high sounding degrees like "M. D." and diplomas for a fee which is very often nominal without even the farce of a course or test. Needless to say that these are not worth the paper on which they are written or printed. By such methods the field is flooded with practitioners with half-baked ideas of the system and little or no training and no wonder that they spoil the fair name of Homoeopathy and bring ill repute to it. It is necessary that these undesirable methods should be put an end to.

Another undesirable feature is the "patent" medicine in Homoeopathy. The market is flooded with preparations alleged to be Homoeopathic and claimed to be a cure for specific illnesses. The essence of the Homoeopathic system is individualisation and the merit of the system is it treats the "patient" and not the "disease"—a principle hailed even by the modern medicine exponents as the correct approach. The fundamental tenets of the system are "a single dose" and "no repetition". The patent medicine is a combination of a number of drugs to be administered in a routine way. It is nothing but a fraud on Homoeopathy. It may not be surprising if some of these preparations are made up of anti-biotics to obtain so called "quick" results and are clothed with a Homoeopathic name. To a Homoeopath, nothing can be more abhorrent than all this.

It is necessary that people are made to realise that they are being asked to use in the name of Homoeopathy things which are not Homoeopathic.

It is unnecessary to advert to the undesirable and unwholesome way of some practitioners of Homoeopathy resorting to spectacular methods of treatment to please the patient knowing that they are against the grain of the system.

As regards Homoeopathic practitioners, the question has very often been asked by many whether they are entitled to use the word "Dr." before their names. The answer to this is that only those who have received training in an approved institution and have received a degree or diploma approved by a State Faculty of Medicine that can do so. Others cannot. The correct legal position is that no person should add to his name any title, description, letters or abbreviation which implies that he holds a degree, diploma

licence or certificate as qualifications to practise any system of medicine unless he actually holds such a thing and it is recognised in law for the time being in force and it has been granted by any authority recognised by the Government as competent to grant it (Vide the Indian Medical Degrees Act as amended by the Madras Act XX of 1940.) Therefore, none of the practitioners who have not received training in any institutions approved by any State Faculty of medicine and who have not been granted a degree or diploma or certificate by a recognised or competent authority could prefix the title "Dr" to his name or add any description indicative of any degree, diploma or certificate and any such persons doing so in violation of this is liable to be prosecuted and punished. All that a Homoeopathic Physician can do legally is to add the words "Homoeopathic Physician" to his name. The addition of the prefix 'Dr' or as suffix any description or title or diploma granted by any unauthorised body is illegal.

The Homoeopathic practitioners of this state have also to be warned about one other thing. A Homoeopathic Practitioner is not entitled to add to his name "Registered Homoeopathic Practitioner" by virtue of the Collector's registration obtained by the practitioner. That registration is a very limited one to enable the practitioner to stock tinctures containing spirituous liquors and, therefore, the word "Registered Homoeopathic Practitioner" as if it is a registration for all purposes is illegal and unauthorised. To sum up, as the law stands at present, while there is no ban on the practice of Homoeopathy, there can be no use of the description "Doctor" by any Homoeopathic practitioner without the conferment by any competent authority of a degree or diploma or a certificate and the use of the description "Registered Homoeopathic Practitioner" on the basis of the present Collector's registration is equally illegal.

We earnestly hope that the Madras Government will soon eliminate these undesirable features by suitable legislation providing for the training and registration of Homoeopaths and enable Homoeopathy to develop on sound lines for its proper utilisation for effective rural medical relief.

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expectorated. For this condition he remained under treatment for about five weeks, and was completely cured. He took a few weeks more for recovering his lost strength. Then he appeared before the Government Medical Board before being allowed to resume his official duties. The Board found him fit, and when told the whole story of the disease, would not believe that he had had a big appendicular abscess, which had, under homoeopathic treatment, been absorbed so completely as not to leave the least trace of its existence behind.

The patient is alive, and has not had any recurrence of the trouble during the last twenty-one years.

1 (c). H.R., a young man, on December 14th, 1939, suddenly developed pain in the region of the appendix in the afternoon. (In the morning he had taken a rather heavy breakfast, wheat bread containing chopped cauliflower, both fried in clarified butter, and other foodstuffs.) Pain rapidly became very severe. An allopathic doctor, who had treated him for a similar but milder attack a year previously was summoned; he prescribed a sedative mixture but advised him to have his appendix removed immediately as there was grave risk to his very life. Not finding any relief from pain by the use of the mixture, and not willing to submit to an operation, he sent for me, late in the evening. I found him lying on his back, with both knees drawn up, unwilling to move to either side, and suffering acutely from colicky pain, not only in the ileo-caecal region but extending over entire lower abdomen on the right side; the patient was too nervous to allow me to even gently palpate the painful area. Every few minutes he would have very severe exacerbation of pain, coming and going quickly. He had moderate fever; abdomen was distended. *Belladonna* 30, a few pellets dissolved in water, one teaspoonful every half hour till pains abated. On the 15th, in the morning, it was reported to me that he was lying on his right side (with a roll of cloth under the painful area), unable to move to any other position because of pain. *Bryonia* 30, was prescribed, one dose every three hours. By the 17th, morning, he was reported comfortable, fever having abated, pain having given place to tenderness in the region of the appendix, which also disappeared in the next few days.

He was quite well till September, 1940, when I saw him last.

2. Ganglion

1 (a). Years ago, my wife suffered from a ganglion the size of a cherry, on the back of her right wrist, rather painful when the wrist was flexed, and thus interfering with movements of that joint. It was tender, very tender because she had been striking it with the handle of a hair-brush, having heard from some one that such treatment was efficacious in causing the ganglionic tumour to burst and its fluid contents to disperse in the surrounding tissues where they are evidently absorbed. Having read in Clarke's *Prescriber* that *Sulphur* in *cm* (one hundred thousandth) potency is generally efficacious in the case of ganglion, I availed myself of the opportunity offered to put his recommendation to the test, specially as I had never, up to that time, prescribed such high potency of *Sulphur* or any other drug for any patient suffering from any disease whatever. A single dose was administered to the patient with the result that the ganglion disappeared within three weeks. In this case it is interesting to observe that she suffered from a severe infection of scabies in 1909, which even caused mastitis ending in mammary abscess. A course of vigorous application of sulphur ointment had cured her of scabies in a week's time.

1 (b). The husband of a young lady consulted me in my early days of homoeopathic practice about his wife's ganglions—one on the back of each wrist, both about the size of a small almond. Neither of them was tender nor pained on pressure unless the latter was excessive. The main discomfort the patient felt was at the time of kneading the wheat-flour for preparing the dough with a view to cooking bread, as both the wrists are brought into play during the process. *Calc. fluor.* 6x four grains, three times a day, cured the patient within a fortnight.

3. Mastoid abscess

A. K. consulted me on March 15th, 1940, suffering from inflammation of mastoid on right side (mastoiditis) which had progressed towards suppuration. The skin over mastoid region was red and hot, mastoid itself was much swollen and very painful and very tender; the pain was partially relieved by warmth provided by thick cotton-wool padding retained by bandage. There was very thick, yellow, purulent, sticky discharge from the right ear. The patient had been under the treatment, from the very beginning, of competent allopa-

thic ear-specialists who had syringed, douched and put various medicines in the ear with no result except that the mastoid continued swelling. Then they had perforated the membrana tympani with a view to let out the pus accumulated in the middle ear; this too gave temporary relief. Fever, which the patient had since three or four days after the commencement of the disease, and which had gone up to medium height, came down a little with the punctured tympanic membrane but had again risen in spite of the drainage of pus. They then proposed operation for removal of mastoid. Having a wholesome dread of the operation and having heard of the wonders of Homoeopathy, he came to me, and received *Capsicum* 200, a single dose. The inflammation began to subside, the ear-discharge became a little thinner, fever abated, pain greatly subsided, and things looked promising when suddenly fever returned and with it the other conditions which were gradually but steadily disappearing. On the 26th I gave *Silicea* 200, a single dose. Finding no improvement, I administered on the 30th once again, a single dose of *Capsicum* 200 and repeated it on April 10th. Favourable results followed immediately on the exhibition of *Capsicum*, and by the end of April, 1940, no trace remained of the disease in any of its aspects.

I was in touch with the patient for three months thereafter; he continued well and fit.

4. Urethral caruncle

A middle-aged lady, fat, flabby and fair, came to me, in the afternoon on June 10th, 1935, accompanied by her husband. She was in tears, terrified at the prospect of an operation, which had been declared by one of the most competent surgeons in this province as inevitable and the only means of relieving her of an intensely painful condition. For some weeks past, she had felt pain during the act of urination. This pain had gradually increased in intensity, was described as burning in character, and was felt not only during micturition but lasted a variable time from a few minutes to half an hour after it, though its intensity was maximum during the act of voiding urine. In fact the pain was so intense as to make the patient desist from voiding urine for as long a period as she could endure. The surgeon, who had advised operation, had examined the parts, and diagnosed the condition as urethral caruncle. I had never come across such a case in my entire professional life but

intent on doing my very best for the patient, I consulted Helmuth's *System of Surgery*, wherein had been recommended for the cure of this distressing condition, *Eucalyptus globulus* in first decimal potency was given. I gave powders made with one drop each of the 1x, with instructions to take one powder three times a day in addition to applying locally, glycerol of eucalyptus. From the next day improvement began under this treatment, and complete recovery resulted in a fortnight. No recurrence of trouble has taken place till now. [To be continued]

THE NOSE AND ITS AILMENTS

By

(Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda, Coimbatore)

THE NOSE, like the ear, is responsible for two fold functions. The delicate organ which provides with the sense of smell is situated in the nose having its connection with the brain in respect of smelling, as in the case with the ear of hearing.

As a member of the respiratory apparatus, it provides us with the means of breathing and in this essential service, it is engaged in a non-stop, continuous motion from birth to death.

The external nose is so prominently placed that nothing can take the place of nose adding to ones personality and on the other hand, the damage caused to it by any deformity of the nose can never be remedied. But the internal nose is badly placed under risky conditions in the discharge of its duties. Delicate sense organ contained in it gets into action whenever the wave of any odour strikes on to it and the process of breathing goes on bringing in such 'odour-waves' within reach. Some odours are too strong that they do harm to extra sensitive tissues of the organ making the sense blunt when the ability to smell very sensitive odours will be lost in the long run. There are also odours harmful otherwise. The air breathed contains dust of all varieties and also the air is influenced by atmospheric conditions such as dryness, coldness, dampness etc. It is true that Nature provides protection as perfect as possible, but the conditions under which the nose labours do not always permit it to avail itself of the full advantage of the measures of protection provided. The range of ailments affecting the nose and its functions remains wide.

After the ear, the nose is the other triplet under E. N. T. Specialist's tortures which include cauterization (burning with hot iron or with a caustic substance) at times performed by instalments to prevent the shock of one big operation. In spite of the fact that such opera-processes are so nasty, the specialist continues to be busy and his parlor crowded as there is no known alternative. The high society has been trained to take it that the severeness of tortures do reflect the seriousness of the malady, ensuring his existence.

With the tools of our art in possession, we can, with security offer an effective but tortureless alternative to the E. N. T. Specialist and prove once more the superiority of simple symptomatology over complicated diagnosis. Our efforts in this connection, better consist of thorough study of the remedies exerting particular influence upon the region, rather than gathering groups of remedies around ailments as they are termed as the later is apt to take us out of point. Some cases are not so serious as they appear to be and in haste we may leave behind simple remedies often of service in search of deep acting remedies. Aconite, Bell Chamomilla often bring us success beyond expectations.

Mercurins leads and Alumina and Arsen Alb follow the swollen, red and painful-to-touch nose while in cracked point and obstruction Alumina leads. In ulcerated nostrils, Puls though often leads, is challenged by Alumina, Anti Crud, Aurum, Graph, Kali Bich and Nitr Acid. Puls again comes in with strong claims for chronic nasal catarrh with stuffy sore nostrils and discharge of thick yellow mucus to meet its rivals in Alumina, Baryta, Graph, Hep sulphites, Kali Bich and Mercurius. None to excel Arsenican in pain at the root and in burning dryness, but in watery excoriating discharge Ammon Carb, Arum, Cepa, Euphr and Lycop find their places. Hard, bluish tumor on end of nose is exclusive to Carbo Ani, as drawings in root to Carbo Veg. Phosphor comes in with internal nose swollen and shares over sensitiveness to smell with Acon, Agar, BELL, Colch, GRAP, Hep S, Lycop, and Sulph, greenish-yellow discharges with Kali Bich and nosebleed with most of these remedies and Hamam.

Apis and Rhus share puffy swelling of nose while Thuja nose has ulcerated wings and it shares purulent discharges with Graphitis, and Nitric Acid.

Old warts on the nose and pimples on tip are peculiar to caust., while swelling at the root to Calicum C Carb which in addition possesses ulcerated nostrils and it is somewhat similar to Aurum in caries of the bones. Aurum Mur and Puls are most applicable to fetid smell from the nose while there is nothing like Mercurius for a dirty nosed child.

Calc Fluor, Kali Mur, Natrum Mur and Silicea in Biochemistry are useful in most of the ailments of the nose and its ailments of acute nature.

A thorough study of the remedies as briefly discussed above will show that we can easily cover the symptoms of the ailments termed Adenoids, Antrum, Nasal Catarrh, Polypi, Sinus etc., without particular reference to the names given to them.

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HOMOEOPATHIC USES OF FOUR INDIAN DRUGS

By

Dr. B. Shankaranarayana Rao, Gauri bidanur (Mysore State)

Acalypha Indica

(Tam.I-Kuppivanni Telugu-Kuppichettu Kannada-Kuppigida)

Uses: 1. Hemorrhage from lungs. 2. Worthy of trail in all pathological hemorrhages.

Symptoms: 1. Hemorrhage occurs in the morning. 2. Bright red blood but not profuse in the morning. 3. Soft and easily compressible pulse. 4. Violent cough in fits at night. 5. Patient feels worn out in the morning but gains strength as the day advances.

Dose: 5 to 10 drops.

Avenasativa (Oats)

Uses: 1. It is anti neurotic. 2. Its sphere of action mainly is upon the male sexual organs. 3. It can be used in all cases of nervous exhaustion, general debility, nervous palpitation of the heart, Insomnia etc. 4. Nocturnal emissions. 5. To overcome the bad effects of the morphine habit. 6. Tuberculosis. 7. Cholera. 8. Influenza.

Main Symptoms: 1. Weakness of nerves. 2. Cannot keep the mind fixed on any one subject. 3. Occipital head ache. 4. Urine contains phosphates. 5. Impotency due to too much of sexual indulgence. 6. Paralysis agitans. 7. Post diphtheric paralysis. 8. Rheumatism of heart. 9. Acute coryza. 10. Alcoholism-Sleeplessness of drunkards. 11. Bad effects of morphine habit. 12. Amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea with nervous exhaustion.

Dose: 5 to 20 drops in hot water.

Anadirachta Indica (Neem)

(Tamil-Vembu Telugu-Vepa Kannada-Bevinamara)

Uses: 1. Malarial fever. 2. Helmenthiasis. 3. Boils. 4. Bilious derangements. 5. Catarrh. 6. Vomiting. 7. Cutaneous diseases. 8. Hiccough. 9. Gonorrhoea.

Symptoms: 1. Malarial fever. Fever in the noon and after-noon. 2. Burning of eyes and palms. 3. Useful after quinine. 4. < in open air and after-noon. 5. Giddiness as if the head were moving to and fro. Head-ache throbbing in

the temporal arteries especially of right side, vertigo at 10 a. m. 6. Burning in the eyes. Pain in the eyes on slightest pressure. Red congested and burn in with slight coryza-eyes red and sunken. 7. Bitter taste in the throat. 8. Numbness of hands and feet. 9. Salty Saliva. 10. Rheumatic pains in various parts. 11. Buzzing in ears-a peculiar sound is heard in the ear like tickling with a feather which is < on opening the mouth. 12. Depression of mind and poor memory. 13. < Noon and after-noon. 14. Great thirst at long intervals. 15. Offensive flatus. 16. Great sexual excitement. 17. Cough after bathing. 18. Itching of skin. 19. Dreams of quarrels.

Dose: 3 to 10 drops of the Mother tincture. 6th & 30th potencies are also reliable.

Blatta Orientalis

Common Name: Indian Talapoka (Indian Cockroach).

Uses: 1. Asthma. 2. Bronchitis. 3. Phthisis.

Symptoms: 1. Asthma. 2. Obesity. 3. Asthma especially with a past history of Malaria. 4. Asthma < during rainy season. 5. Bronchitis and phthisis with great dyspnoea. 6. Useful especially when arsenic fails though indicated. 7. Much pus like mucus. 8. Hurried respiration with difficulty of breathing.

Caution: Stop medicine with improvement. If not streaks of blood would appear in the sputa which the patient had never experienced before. If Blatta is to be continued further a change of potency preferably to a higher is advisable.

Dose: 3 to 5 drops. 3 x and 6 x can also be usefully employed.

Kalamegh

(Tamil-Nilavambu. Telugu-Nelavemu. Kannada-Nelabaevu.)

Uses: 1. Enlarged liver. 2. Jaundice. 3. Diarrhoea. 4. Intermittent fever.

Symptoms: 1. Always very weak and sad. 2. Easily angered. 3. Forgetful. 4. Head ache < coughing. 5. Bitter taste in mouth. 6. Coryza with sneezing. 7. Tongue coated with tip slightly red. 8. Eructations < after-noon, fermentation in abdomen indigestion. 9. Spleen and liver enlarged and painful Infantile liver. 10. Constipation similar to that

of Nux V. 11. Yellowish urine. 12. Irregular menses, 13. Intermittent fever. 14. Burning in hands and feet < by cold applications.

Dose: 5 to 10 drops of Kalamegh 1 x, 3 x and 30 can also be employed with success.

I have tried to give the most important symptoms and uses of the above drugs. All the above drugs have been used by me in my daily practice and I am greatly benefited by them.

CORRESPONDENCE

DEFINITION OF A HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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

It was with considerable amusement that I read the following editorial in "Homoeopathic Health Ceylon" Jan.-April 1958, the journal of a Homoeopathic Society in Ceylon in which the Editor has had the audacity to attack pure Homoeopaths and pure Homoeopathy.

"Dr. David Castro of Brazil makes judicious reflections on the erroneous manner in which Homoeopathy and homoeopaths are "known" among most people, including persons of considerable education and the majority of our allopathic colleagues a situation which we contribute to through our apathy and indifference. We are considered quarrelsome charlatans or, at best, unprepared and imbued with a phobia for surgery. He emphasises the existence of a conspiracy of silence against Homoeopathy, in relation to our own manner of acting. Our task should be to take advantage of every opportunity that arises to explain, clarify and divulge Homoeopathy, take an active part in all congresses and meetings; attend all scientific institutions with homoeopathic works; contribute to magazines and periodicals and unite all forces in order to win the teaching of the theory and practice of Homoeopathy in all medical schools."

While we agree with Dr. David Castro, we cannot support the so called "pure homoeopaths" of this country and elsewhere. There are many lay homoeopaths all over the world who are doing excellent social work in alleviating the suffering of humanity with the aid of homoeopathy. But

those who take to the practice of Homoeopathy for gain must qualify themselves as physicians. The accepted definition of a homoeopathic physician is, "*one who adds to his knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of Homoeopathic therapeutics and observes the law of similars All that pertains to the great field of medical learning is his by tradition, inheritance, by right*"* W. A. Dewy M. D. (Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, University of Michigan.) The so-called pure homoeopaths of this country appear to be obsessed with a notion that the homoeopathic physician should have a knowledge of only homoeopathic therapeutics and additional qualification in modern medicine is a contamination, completely forgetting that the founder of the system himself and his followers who brought Homoeopathy to what it is today were nearly all highly qualified Doctors of Western Medicine.

(*This is not the definition of a quack)

When it is a question of
★ ELEGANCE ★ EXPERIENCE
AND ★ WORKMANSHIP
YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN



Those who assume to be pure homoeopaths (particularly of this country) appear to be more than satisfied with and are greatly proud of the bogus degrees and diplomas to cite a few such as M.D., D.Sc., Ph D. (H) granted by private tutories and individuals with mercenary motives. All these ought to and will end when Homoeopathy is recognised by the State and suitable laws enacted. Till then the mythical glory can be theirs among the unsuspecting and credulous."

His reference to pure Homoeopaths I must say is not very Complimentary to their own associate member and Honorary Adviser-in-Chief, as given in the July-Sept. 1954 issue of their journal. I wonder whether it would not be a terminological inexactitude to call this a Homoeopathic organization, since its members prescribe under the guise of Homoeopathy some queer rostrums called 'Father Muller's numbered Specifics' the constituents of which, even the prescribers themselves are unaware of, and which has no relationship to, and has nothing whatsoever to do with Homoeopathy. In fact no one of the practitioners of this Society have any of the qualifications contained in their own definition of a Homoeopathic Physician. Those who assume to be registered practitioners appear to be more than satisfied with and are greatly proud of their bogus registration, which is not worth the paper written on, since there is absolutely no provision whatsoever made by the Government for the registration of Homoeopathic Physicians in Ceylon, although the self appointed Registrar without status is elated at the amount of funds collected thereby. All these ought to and will end when Homoeopathy is recognised by the state and suitable laws enacted. Till then the mythical glory can be theirs among the unsuspecting and credulous. The editor has jubilantly published the much hackneyed and now obsolete definition of a Homoeopathic Physician trotted out by the Eclectics of the American Institute of Homoeopathy viz - "The Homoeopathic Physician is one who adds to his knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of Homoeopathic Therapeutics and observes the Law of Similars," which has been condemned by all true Homoeopaths in the world and which was the cause that led the great Kent and the elite in Homoeopathy of his time to break away from this Eclectic body and inaugurate the International Hahnemannian Association U. S. A. As a pure Hahnemannian Homoeopath it has been

my obvious duty over a period of years to expose the hoax and fraud involved. Counterfeit, Homoeopathic coinage cannot be made to pass indefinitely as genuine currency. In his presidential address referring to the American Institute which adopted this stupid definition of a Homoeopathic Physician, Kent says, "It was certainly for no idle purpose, nor for any senseless caprice, that our oldest and most respected members left the American Institute and formed this separate Association. Was not this Association formed solely for the purpose, as expressed, of perpetuating and developing true Homoeopathy? Had they not heard all the principles that Hahnemann had taught, and which the experience of many had proven to be true, villified and abused; had not in short all true Homoeopathy been driven from the Institute? the Homoeopathic School, then as now, was divided into two parties—the one representing Eclectic methods and practice the other the principles and practice of Hahnemann, of Gross, of Boenning-hausen, of Hering. The time had come when all practitioners had to decide which of the parties they should assist, and let it be to the eternal glory of these men who left the Institute that they choose rather to be right than to be with the majority." The correct definition of a Homoeopathic Physician as given by Kent is the one that is accepted by all genuine Homoeopaths in the world viz—"The Homoeopathic Physician is one who prescribes the single remedy in the minimum dose in potentized form, selected according to the Law of Similars." Referring to the fallacious definition trotted out in the editorial referred to by me, Kent says, "The astonishing part of the formula is expressed in the first part: 'Who adds to his knowledge of medicine.' Of what does the knowledge consist? It is what all tradition count as up-to-date use of drugs, such as cathartics, ointments, depressants, compound tablets, coal-tar products, crude drugs in general, etc.? Does it mean that the Homoeopathic Physician must know these so that he can have something to which to add the special knowledge of Homoeopathic Therapeutics in order to be a Homoeopathic Physician? It would be supposed that the Homoeopathic Physician had abandoned the first to become a Physician of an advanced and scientific order. It must be acknowledged that all of this knowledge of medicine, to which he is to add his Homoeopathics, is traditional ignorance and absurdities. Now to this ignorance he is to add a knowledge of Homoeo-

pathics. Would it not be better and wiser to say that a Homoeopathic Physician is one who has abandoned traditional absurdities and adopted the science and philosophy of healing according to the Law of Similars? Men who depend upon the diagnosis, the laboratory findings, the pathology, the bacteriology, for selection of their remedies are expected to add to such knowledge (?) a special knowledge of Homoeopathic Therapeutics! It has been our experience to meet a large number of these so-called Homoeopathic Physician, but we have never met one who had added any knowledge of Materia Medica or the art of prescribing to his so-called general knowledge of medicine. The astonishing part of the formula is that it frames into the definition just the part that prevents every man from becoming a Homoeopathic Physician. So long as he holds on to the traditional absurdities, even when called modern scientific medicine, so long as he is incapable of learning the true art of healing according to the law of Similars. So long as he believes that these absurdities are valuable knowledge, so long he feels no need of going into real knowledge of Homoeopathic Therapeutics, he can never be a Homoeopathic Physician. It is not sin to know these absurdities so long as he realizes that they are such, but the formula calls them "knowledge of medicine." Was not the adoption of this definition for the sole purpose of giving standing to men whose requirements were a knowledge of fads and traditional absurdities, and ignorance of Hahnemann's ORGANON and the PURE MATERIA MEDICA? It is a question that must come to the mind of every thinking Homoeopathic Physician. It is equally evident that the correct definition, mentioned above as the description of a genuine Homoeopathic Physician, could find only a small minority in the American Institute to favour it, as we all know. It has often been asked why Homoeopathy grows so slowly. Is it not apparent that the reason is to be found in the sentiment that caused the adoption of this first definition of the Homoeopathic Physician, which so misrepresents the true followers of Homoeopathy? When such men are in the majority what is there to be seen in their prescribing that would attract the attention of any suffering man? No wonder that the world is slow to accept Homoeopathy when the people see so little convincing proof of its usefulness. What better is it than the traditional medicine? How often do we hear our patients say: "If we could not find a genuine Homoeopathic Physician I would call an

Allopath?" These are the patrons that know the difference. The patron knows better than to trust a man who alternates remedies, gives compound tablets and tinctures. Yet the A. I. H. definition permits the fraudulent misrepresentation to pose as a genuine Homoeopathic Physician." The greatest authority in all matters pertaining to Homoeopathy is Hahnemann himself and no one else, and anyone who goes against his teachings, while professing to be a Homoeopath, whoever or wherever he may be, is a quack and worse still a traitor to Homoeopathy. Hahnemann says, "It is impossible that there can be another true, best method of curing dynamic diseases besides Homoeopathy, just as it is impossible to draw more than one straight line betwixt two given points. He who imagines that there are *other* modes of curing diseases besides it, could not have appreciated Homoeopathy fundamentally, nor practised it with sufficient care, nor could he even have seen or read cases of properly performed Homoeopathic cures; nor, on the other hand, would he have discerned the baselessness of *all* Allopathic modes of treating diseases and their *bad* or even *dreadful* Effects, if with such lax indifference, he places the *only* true healing art on an equality with those *hurtful* methods of treatment, or alleges the latter to be *Auxiliaries to Homoeopathy* which it *could not do without!* My *true conscientious followers*, the *Pure Homoeopaths*, with their successful, almost never-failing treatment, might teach these persons better." As I have now proved conclusively and to the hilt, by the *authority* of no less a person than the *founder of Homoeopathy himself*, and his most illustrious and successful follower the great Kent, himself, an unquestionable authority on Homoeopathy, that Homoeopathy is *definitely not an addition* to unscientific Allopathy but a *totally different and complete system* of medicine in itself. The *true* adherents of Homoeopathy, the *pure Homoeopaths* can go ahead in the full knowledge that they have *always* been right and let the mongrels wallow in the mud of their own making.

KESARI DAL AND LATHYRUS SATIVUS

Dr. A. V. Subramanian (Salem) writes:

For the past few years we have been reading in newspapers various accounts of the so-called Kesari Dal. It has had the honour of having been discussed in the State assemblies and Central Parliament. Some suggested that it has been imported into India from foreign countries and some

have said that it is a regular item of diet in West Coast districts. Some say that it is a cheap variety of dal closely resembling Thoor Dal largely cultivated in the dry land of North India and that unscrupulous merchants use it for adulteration. However, all available reports go to show that it causes Paralysis of lower limbs when excessively used. In spite of all these perplexing statements, no serious attempt seems to have been made by any people of responsibility to investigate into the real nature of this produce.

But as a homoeopath, the similarity of the poisonous effect of this article with that of Lathyrus Sativus of our Pharmacopia strike me very much. The British Homoeopathic Journal in a very interesting article "Poliomyelitis and Prophylaxis" by Dr. A. Taylor-Smith B. Sc, M.B., CH. B. (Edin) of Johannesburg Medical Centre gives a graphic picture of the plant Lathyrus Sativus. It is said therein that there are about 100 varieties of this plant and that it is customary to mix flour of the Lathyrus seed with wheat flour in the proportion of 3 to 1 to make bread. It is also further stated that the effects of eating this produces (1) Lumbago, incontinence of urine, loss of sexual power and pains in lower and sometimes in upper limbs (2) Lower limbs become affected with anaesthesia and motor-paralysis. Clarke especially says that Lathyrus will doubtless prove a notable remedy in spinal complaints and that men are more susceptible to it than women. A number of provings has been cited which all go to prove that Lathyrus is a dependable medicine for the prophylaxis and cure (if taken early) of poliomyelitis.

Will any of your contributors enlighten me as to whether any experiment has been conducted with Kesari Dal and if so, the result obtained therefrom?

This seems to be a fruitful field for research. In this connection, I would earnestly request our association seriously to consider about the possibility of starting and conducting a proving centre in Madras. Ours is the premier organisation in the south and our country is abundant with materials which may prove to be of immense potential medical value to homoeopaths. It is my confirmed view that we as homoeopaths can make real advancement only if and when a number of proving centres are opened throughout the country; for, till then we will not be turning out any original work whatsoever.

Will any of your esteemed readers be kind enough to inform me whether there exists any organised proving centre in India? Of course, in the various price-lists we receive from Calcutta firms, a section called Indian drugs has been introduced. I am not satisfied with this. Has any Indian Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia been published under the aegis of some reliable society or association on the basis of conducted provings?

*Homoeopathic Organisation

Under the scheme every state should have an Association with a Central Association at the top. The State Association should naturally play the vital role in organising Colleges, hospitals and laboratories throughout the State. It should embrace in its activities every corner of the State, particularly by establishing small hospitals of 15 to 20 beds with clinical Laboratories attached to them in every Union. In order to afford facilities of Medical education to distant villages, it would be well to start institutions in the Community Project and National Extension Areas which are already developed. All the hospitals and laboratories, big and small, throughout the Districts will have proper records of the cases treated therein. These records will be periodically sent to the parent Association of the State who after proper assortment and collection will make a proper evaluation of the efficacy of Homoeopathic treatment in various ailments. It will then transmit its evaluation results to the Central Association who will compare the notes of the State Associations and publish the summary of their conclusions for the guidance of the States. All these figures and statistics will have a propaganda value, and it will be one of the most important functions of both the Central and State Associations to give wide publicity to their figures and statistics in order to carry both the Government and the people with them. If we can just start working along this line in a few selected areas, and show results, we will have gone a long way to win our battle. This and only this way can we prove to the world at large that Homoeopathy is not behind any system in curing diseases. The scheme may look a formidable one from the financial point of view, but it should be noted that we just propose to make a humble beginning with small hospitals and laboratories in a few selected areas, the cost of which will not be prohibitive.

*Continuation of the extracts of the address of Dr. D. N. Chatterjea published in our last issue.

The initial cost of a Hospital of 15 beds with an attached clinic laboratory will be somewhere between 8 to 10 thousand rupees.

In this connection, I should suggest a common syllabus of study and use of regional vernaculars as the medium of teaching. I would also suggest that there should be no provincial barriers for Homoeopathic practitioners. All this will make our path smooth removing all causes of tension between States. It is high time that all the States should rise as one man to take up the cause of Homoeopathy, and let the clarion call go to every corner of India from this platform in the name of our revered Master—Samuel Hahnemann.

DR. HAHNEMANN'S 203rd BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Pollachi

The first annual day of Pollachi Homoeopathic Association and the 203rd Birthday of Dr. Hahnemann were celebrated on 20-4-58 in the Pollachi Municipal Girls' High School Hall, Pollachi, Dr. V. R. Murthy, Municipal Chairman and Director, Homoeo Institute of Kumbakonam, presiding.

Sri K. Arumugam, Municipal Chairman, Pollachi hoisted the flag.

Sri V. K. Palaniswami Gounder, M.L.C. who inaugurated the celebration expressed confidence in the Homoeopathic system of medical treatment and stressed the need for propaganda among the common people.

Sri C. R. Venkatachari, Secretary of the Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association, unveiled a portrait of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

Sri P. M. Venkatachalam Pillai, President of the Pollachi Association, emphasised the need for establishing laboratories for research in the system. Dr. R. Yegneswaran of Coimbatore read a paper on 'Homoeo Treatment'. Dr. K. T. Alexander of Palghat gave his experiences of this treatment compared with Allopathy. Dr. U. Bagyanathan of Madurai strongly condemned homoeopaths administering allopathic medicines in the course of their treatment and

wanted more attention to be paid to propagate Homoeopathy in rural areas. Dr. K. P. Narayanan of Udumalpet welcomed the gathering.

Dr. Murthy, in his presidential address, referred to the growth of the system in India and particularly in the South and wanted the establishment of a properly equipped 200-bed hospital in the Coimbatore District and later on, a Homoeo Medical College. He felt confident that this system would have its recognition soon in Madras State also, as elsewhere, and the great problem of dearth of doctors in rural areas and in Block Development areas would be thus solved. He said that, in the long run, this system too would have its own laboratories for research. With a vote of thanks by Dr. K. T. Thomas and a dinner, the morning session concluded.

In the evening, discussions regarding the treatment of cases under this system were held and resolutions were then adopted.

Regret was expressed at the closure of some medical dispensaries and the readiness of Homoeopaths was expressed to work in these institutions on trial for a period of six months at their own cost and if the people supported the same, the Government should ultimately undertake to run the institutions themselves as Homoeo Clinics. It was also resolved to open a 12-Bed Hospital in Pollachi Town and an influential committee was formed with Sri V. K. Palaniswami Gounder M.L.C. as President, Sri N. Mahalingam, M.D.A. as Vice-President, Sri K. Arumugham, Municipal Chairman as Treasurer, Dr. T. R. Srinivasan as Secretary and Doctors Purushottam of Udumalpet, T. T. Joseph of Vadakkipalayam, K. T. Thomas of Pollachi, Narayanan of Udumalpet, Muthusami Pillai of Negamam, G. Chidambaram of Jekkarpalayam and Arogyaswami of Thevannampalayam as Members of the Committee with powers to co-opt.

Delegates from Coimbatore, Madurai, Erode and Udumalpet and from several other centres attended the function.

A sum of Rs. 250/- has been donated by Dr. V. R. Murthy towards the establishment of a Homoeo hospital at Pollachi.

Dr. K. Muthusami Pillai proposed a vote of thanks at the end.

Madurai

The Madurai Homoeopathic Institute celebrated the Birthday of Dr. Hahnemann on 13-4-58 Mr. V. K. Doss, Municipal Councillor, Madurai, presiding. Srimathi V. K. D. Pankajam unveiled a portrait of Dr. Hahnemann. Dr. U. Bagianathan and others addressed on the life and work of Dr. Hahnemann.

NEWS AND NOTES

Two lakhs for Homoeopathy

The late Shri Tunki Shah of Muzza:orpore has made a generous gift of two lakhs of rupees for the starting and running a Homoeopathic Hospital and College at Muzzafarpore with 200 beds. This was due to the efforts of Dr. R. P. Mishra of Muzzafarpore, the President of the Bihar State Homoeopathic Association. Dr. Mishra has already purchased a bungalow for Rs. 50,000/- to house the hospital.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian Union is expected to lay the foundation stone of the hospital and the college during his next visit to Bihar.

International Congress of Homoeopathic Medicine

The Honorary Secretary of the 22nd International Congress of Homoeopathic Medicine, Salzburg (Germany) intimates that it will be held from the 8th to 12th September 1958 at Salzburg. The Congress is being arranged by the Liga Homoeopathica Internationalis Medicorum together with the union of Homoeopathic Physicians of Austria.

The Honorary Secretary appeals to all Homoeopathic physicians and those interested in Homoeopathic medicine to participate in the Congress and co-operate in making it a success.

The Delhi Homoeopathic Medical Association

Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

Inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Delhi Homoeopathic Medical Association on the 29th March at the Delhi Public Library, Shri Karmarkar, Union Health Minister, observed that the Government was not prejudiced against any system of medical treatment but the policy of the Government was to encourage and help every

medical system in the country. According to him, each system had its own good in curing diseases and one should choose the best line suited for a particular disease. The dispute between the modern system of medicine and indigenous systems was baseless and futile. He felt that all the systems should be encouraged for the good of the country. Homoeopathy enjoyed an important position in the Western countries like Germany and United States and in India too it can develop through successful researches.

Dr. Yudhvīr Singh read the welcome address and Dr. K. N. Mathur, Secretary, presented the report of the activities of the Association since its foundation in 1932, which showed that mainly owing to the efforts of its President (Dr. Yudhvīr Singh) the Homoeopathic Bill for the Delhi State was negotiated during his regime as Health Minister.

Resolutions amongst others appealing to the Government to render all help to establish a Homoeopathic hospital in Delhi, and requesting the Government to enforce the Delhi Homoeopathic Act of 1956 at once were passed.

Dr. Yudhvīr Singh appealed to Homoeopaths to come under the banner of one organisation.

The scientific session which was held in the Constitution Club on March 30th was inaugurated by D. J. M. Choudhury, President, Meerut Homoeopathic Medical Association who appealed to Homoeopaths to do researches in Homoeopathy as are being done in atomic energy and safely maintain the legacy left by Dr. Hahnemann.

Dr. V. D. Kashyap presided over the first sitting when Dr. Seh Deva presented a paper on "Allergic Disorders" which was followed by a lively discussion in which a number of practitioners and others took part.

The second sitting was presided over by Dr. Rup Narain when Dr. Jugal Kishore read a paper on "Potency Problem" and in the discussion which followed Dr. Motilal and Dr. P. N. Chopra amongst others took part. Dr. Rup Narain pleaded for start from low potency and proceeding to the higher and children and old men being given low potency as their vitality is low. He also exhorted Homoeopaths to cast aside rivalries and petty jealousies.

The Association has brought out a nice souvenir on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee, containing the history, the activities and the achievements of the Association.

Homoeopathic College, Raipur. Annual Function.

The annual function of the College was held on the 23rd March 1958 under the presidentship of Dr. Thomas Singh who appealed to the students to settle down in villages and alleviate the sufferings of the villagers.

Dr. G. P. Shyam, Chairman of the College welcomed the gathering and Dr. R. B. Rajimwale, Principal, read the report which showed that 16 out of 41 students had passed.

The Chief Minister of the State (Madhya Pradesh), the Health Minister and others had sent messages.

District Association, Singbhum

At the annual meeting of the Association held on the 31st March 1958, Dr. S. Sinha was elected President and Dr. J. N. Biswas and Dr. K. Singh Siddu Secretaries.

The All India Homoeopathic Conference.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Council of the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association held at the Constitution Hall, New Delhi, on the 30th March, Dr. Yudhvīr Singh, Vice President, presiding. Dr. S. P. Sinha of Monghyr extended an invitation on behalf of the Bihar State Homoeopathic Association to hold the conference at Patna.

Development of Medical Systems

According to the Annual report of the Union Ministry of Health for 1957-58, a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for the development of Indigenous Systems of Medicines including Homoeopathy under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Homoeopathic Association for Rajasthan

An association of Homoeopaths of Rajasthan was formed at a meeting held on the 25th December 1957 at Prakash Homoeopathic Dispensary, Jaipur under the presidency of Dr. C. Prakash. The rules were drafted and Dr. Chandra Prakash was elected, President. Dr. Tara Singh Chantar, Secretary and Mr. Krishna charan, Treasurer.

Homoeopathic Practitioners Association, Bombay.

Merger with the Homoeopathic Education Society.

At a meeting of the General Body of the Homoeopathic Practitioners Association, Bombay, held on 30th March 1958, It was resolved to wind up the affairs of the

Association with a view and merge into the Homoeopathic Education Society and to transfer all the assets and liabilities of the Association to the Society and to authorise the joint Secretaries to hand over possession of the assets and the cash balance to the Society.

The Bombay Homoeopathic Education Society has issued an appeal to the public to help in its efforts to promote training and education in the science by donating liberally for the fund for the College started by them known as the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College with limited activities for the present viz. preparing students for the Diploma of L. C. E. H. The preliminary courses in Physics, Chemistry and Biology are given in the National College at Bandra and the regular college activities have been established at the Government Homoeopathic Hospital at Sion.

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RECENT RESEARCH & ADVANCES IN HOMOEOPATHY

(A paper read at the All Karnataka Homoeopathic Conference)

By

Dr. P. Sankaran, (Bombay)

There is an unfortunate impression that the science of homoeopathy is static and that no research or advance is being made. This is quite untrue for the simple reason that science represents an eternal search for truth. While the basic concepts of homoeopathy propounded by Hahnemann are the same, further studies have suggested wider fields of application and different approaches to the subject. We shall now briefly deal with the researches done and the advances made in the last fifty years.

Electro-Physical Research

In the early part of this century an American Dr. Starr White made certain discoveries. He noticed that in the human body there is an effect caused by the changes of position in relation to the points of the compass. For example, if a person's chest is percussed while the person slowly turns from the east-west to the north-south direction; then there is a change in the percussion note. The percussion note is of a higher pitch when the subject is facing east-west than when he is facing north-south. When the individual is in the east-west position, the percussion note also changes when a living plant or potentised drug or crude tincture is brought within a certain distance of the person.

Such effect caused by the radiation from drugs is not confined merely to changes of resonance but can be observed in other ways such as a change in the size of the pupils, a change in the calibre of minute veins, a change in the capillary circulation and sometimes a momentary change in the pulse and skin reflexes. One of the most striking effects is an alteration in the amplitude of heart contraction and this can be seen by means of the fluoroscope. Dr. Albert Abram after years of patient labour constructed an electrical machine called Abram's Coil for mechanically recording such reactions and succeeded to a very large extent. But later, Dr. William E. Boyd of Glasgow took more elaborate pains and after years of patient research succeeded in constructing another apparatus in which such reactions could be detected on a healthy human being, who was elaborately

screened and protected from all external electrophysical energies. This machine has been called Emanometer and it has to a considerable extent paved the way for accurate selection of homoeopathic drugs merely from the secretion of the patients. A drop of some secretion of the patient, for example, the lacrymal, saliva, etc., is taken on blotter and placed in a compartment of the Emanometer and a healthy person is made to stand naked inside the machine and is exposed to radiation from this secretion. A change in the percussion note on the abdomen is noticed. The distance at which such change is produced is noted and a correct drug in potency is selected and placed in the machine so that the person is exposed both to the disease energy and drug energy. When the change in the percussion note caused by exposure to the patient's secretion is neutralised completely by simultaneous exposure to a drug in potency, then this drug is found to be the simillimum. Such a machine is being operated in London by Dr. W. R. McCae. Several years back, the Royal Society of Medicine appointed a highly critical committee under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Horder. This committee carried on investigation for nearly two years. Numerous tests were arranged. The final crucial test consisted of eight demonstrations. In this series a high potency of Sulphur was used as test material and in every test its presence was detected without error. The chances of accidental success ranged from 1 in 9 in the simplest to 1 in 33½ million in the most complex cases.

By means of this demonstration, Dr. Boyd was able to prove that there are some radiations of very delicate character inherent in highly potentised and highly diluted substances and that these radiations evoke reactions in the human body that can be detected. The experiments of Dr. Boyd were highly complex and required infinite patience and practice. But the experiment can be repeated in a much simpler way by anyone. A normal person is made to stand facing east or west. An observer percusses over the chest at the border of the hear. A third person across the room picks up a homoeopathic potency in his hand, approaches the subject while he is being continuously percussed. At some point anywhere from across the room, three to four feet from the subject, the percussion note will change. It will be found that different remedies cause the change at different distances showing the variable susceptibility of the subject

to the different remedies. The remedies need not be diluted to produce this effect. Even flowers and plants will do the same thing. Even the energy from the third person who approaches this subject will produce this reaction but at a much shorter distance of two to three feet.

A similar experiment can also be done with a sick person. It will be found that when a phial containing the correct drug even if corked is brought into contact with the patient, there is an immediate and momentary difference in the pulse rate besides changes in other reflexes. The changes observed are no doubt the changes effected by the disease and drug energies on the autonomic nervous system of the body. It can be said that this is probably the only method in which the drug energy and disease energy are detectable and measurable.

Experiments with High Potencies

The basic principle of homoeopathy "SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURENTUR," peculiar though it may seem at first, is found acceptable by the orthodox medical profession. But what they fail to comprehend and therefore refuse to acknowledge is the effectiveness of the ultra minute doses of drugs used by the homoeopaths. So homoeopaths have always tried to explain and demonstrate the action of the infinitesimal dilutions which are called potencies.

Among those who have tried to demonstrate this through laboratory experiments was Dr. W. E. Boyd of Glasgow. It is well-known that the ferment diastase produces hydrolysis of starch, converting it into sugar. Dr. Boyd by a series of most scrupulously planned experiments was able to demonstrate that the rate of activity of this hydrolysis is changed by the addition to this ferment of mercuric chloride in various high potencies. He had actually derived the clue from the earlier experiments of Dr. Arndt and Dr. Schultz, who were able to show that the same drug which in material doses acts as a toxic agent to the ferment inhibits its activity when diluted and actually acts as stimulant when further diluted. This led to the enunciation of the famous Arndt-Schultz Law. It took Dr. Boyd over twenty years to bring his experiments to a conclusion but he was able to succeed just before his death in demonstrating the activity of high potencies in the laboratory just as he had demonstrated their activity in the biological sphere with the help of the Emanometer.

The Bowel Nosodes

In the early part of this century, a very young, highly qualified and energetic physician, Dr. Edward Bach of England, had developed a theory that the most chronic diseases were the result of auto-intoxication from the bowels and experimenting along with Dr. C. E. Wheeler, another eminent homoeopath, developed the idea of preparing a vaccine from the stool of each patient and using it on him. They had excellent results which they published. This led Dr. John Paterson, of Glasgow to study the characteristics of the human bowel flora and its behaviour in health, in disease and in drug provings. After doing patient and laborious research for over twenty years and after having examined innumerable stool specimens, he was able to come to the following definite conclusions: (1) The non-lactose fermenting non-pathogenetic bowel flora undergo definite changes in disease conditions; (2) The balance of the bowel flora is disturbed in diseases; (3) Similar changes are also observed in drug provings. He grouped and typed the flora and by constant observation he was able to notice a definite relationship between certain drugs and certain bowel flora. Going further he potentised and administered the various flora and found that they acted like the nosodes. By clinical study he was also able to bring out the indications for each type. They are often used in U. K. with very good results.

Pharmacological Research

The subject of homoeopathic pharmacology offers infinite scope for fascinating research, which has not been fully exploited. Among those working in this field must be

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mentioned Dr. Willmar Schwabe of Germany (a private research worker) who conducted experiments and is studying the effects of various drugs on the organism.

We should also mention the experiments done by Prof. William Burridge, former Dean and Professor of Physiology at Lucknow Medical College, who proved that various drugs, e.g., nicotine, which act toxically on the myocardium in certain doses inhibit it in smaller doses and actually stimulate it when highly diluted.

Research in Cancer

It is well known that a great deal of attention of the whole of the medical profession is concentrated on the problem of cancer. Homoeopaths have also been interested in cancer and they have the advantage of viewing the affected organism as a whole. Research is being carried on in the homoeopathic treatment of cancer. The research is mainly based on the ideas scattered by one Rudolf Steiner, a world famous philosopher. Steiner was a German Swiss who had a deep insight into Indian philosophy also whose concepts have been utilised in various fields like education, health, etc. Basing the research on his teachings, several doctors in Switzerland, among whom Dr. A. Leroi is one, have prepared an extract called Iscadur out of the drug Viscum Album. This extract when injected in specific dilutions is found to have specific effect on cancer both in retarding and arresting its growth, thereby prolonging life. This drug is regularly used in cancer cases by Dr. L. R. Twentymann at the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital and it is seen from his records that he gets excellent results. Due to many reasons, it has not yet been possible to make this treatment a standard and universal one but there is no doubt that it will be soon so.

Research in 'Blood-Group'

One of the latest researches to be done in the homoeopathic biological field was by Dr. Emile Florentin of France. It is well known that the biological blood groups are so basically constituted that they vary during an individual's life. It is believed by some that the homoeopathic constitutional make-up of an individual is also basic and rarely varies during his life time. If so, it might be interesting to make a correlated study of the blood groups and homoeopathic types of individuals. With this idea Dr. Florentin examined hundreds of blood specimens and

studied the make-up of the individuals and has published the results of his study which are most interesting.

Drug Proving

Proving of further drugs are being carried on by the homoeopathic educational and research laboratories and a number of drugs have been proved recently among which are ALLOXAN, ACTH, CORTISONE, RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA and MORGAN (PATERSON), the last being the latest.

Conclusion

Homoeopathy is a most fascinating subject and a number of aspects of this science and art await exploration. Due to various reasons, research and advance have not been so extensive as one would wish for; yet, quite a good deal of work is being done. A brief review of the more important items of such work has been attempted in this paper.

Encouragement of Homoeopathy

President Prasad's plea

Muzaffarpur, May, 26: President Rajendra Prasad pleaded for more encouragement and support to Homoeopathic system of medicine for the benefit of the poorer sections of the people.

The President said India was a poor country, where the majority of the people could not afford costly treatment for diseases. The poor needed less expensive but beneficial treatment for their ailments.

Moreover, he felt it was also difficult to administer only one kind of treatment for various types of diseases prevalent in a big country like India. Many people not only believed in Homoeopathy, but also derived benefits from it. It must therefore receive encouragement and support.

Dr. Prasad was laying the foundation-stone of the Rai Bahadur Tunki Shah College of Homoeopathy and Hospital here today.

The late Rai Bahadur Tunki Shah, a leading hardware merchant of Muzaffarpur, had donated Rs. two lakhs for founding a College of Homoeopathy and hospital two years ago.

The President said the Government was taking interest in the homoeopathic system of medicines, and was setting up State Boards for its development.

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.

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

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Editorial Notes and Comments

WILL MADRAS FOLLOW?

The decision of the Kerala State Government (reported elsewhere) to open Homoeopathic Colleges, hospitals and dispensaries to start with in some selected centres in the State will be welcomed by all homoeopaths as a move in the right direction in the organization of Homoeopathy in the State.

Homoeopathy has become increasingly popular due to its efficacy established by cures even in complicated cases given up by other systems of medicines; but its uncontrolled spread has naturally brought in its wake, as has been adverted to by us previously, several undesirable features. The need for uniform standard of training for homoeopaths and their insistence for the development of Homoeopathy cannot be overemphasised. The training institutions should have attached to them, as a necessary corollary, well-equipped hospitals, so that apart from the latter being regular centres of treatment, they would also afford opportunities for the students to observe how cases of difficulty and importance are dealt with. The registration of the already existing practitioners has also to be taken up. The fixation of the standards of training, the equipment of colleges and hospitals and the setting up of standards

for registration are all matters, which could only be dealt with by a body of experts in the system and the Kerala Government have wisely decided to set up a committee to go into all these questions and make early recommendations to implement the main decisions already taken.

We have fortunately at present at the helm of health affairs in the Madras State, the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Manickavelu, who has an open mind in the matter of harnessing all systems of medicine for the benefit of the people. We hope that the Madras State Government would soon follow the decision of the Kerala Government to open colleges, hospitals and dispensaries in a few centres to start with and enact legislation to establish a Board or Council charged with the duty of setting and enforcing standards in Homoeopathic training and be in charge of registration of Homoeopathic practitioners.

Will Madras Government do so?

When it is a question of
 ★ ELEGANCE ★ EXPERIENCE
 AND ★ WORKMANSHIP
 YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN



EXPERIENCE OF THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE

By
Dr. Dewan Jai Chand (New Delhi)

(continued)

Clinical Cases which induced me to make an Intensive and Extensive Study of the Science of Homoeopathy.

1. A young married woman suffering from cough, mostly dry but at times with expectoration which had often to be swallowed because its expulsion through the mouth caused gagging and retching, consulted me after the failure of two prominent allopathic doctors to cure her of it after about six week's treatment. I was practising allopathy at the time; it was in 1917, but studying Homoeopathy in my spare time. A month's treatment by me resulted in practically no relief. The patient's brother then told me that the cough invariably awakened the patient at 3 a.m., so much so that the patient could tell the time by her cough commencing at precisely the same hour every night without looking at a watch. A layman practising Homoeopathy who was sitting in my office at that time when the patient's brother was relating it to me, came near me and whispered in my ear "*Kali carb.*, a single dose should cure the case." I asked him to bring it from his dispensary as it was a case of any port in a storm. He soon brought *Kali carb.* 200, one dose with a lot of placebo powders. The medicine was duly administered, and lo! and behold! the deed was done and cough ceased from the next day, thus allowing the patient a full night's sleep without disturbance. This case impressed me tremendously as the time factor in the causation of cough or any other symptom did not enter into the ingredients of prescription in any other system of therapeutics.

2. Mrs. J.S.M., aged 28 years, had borne two daughters, 11 and 9 years ago. No further pregnancy had occurred. As, among the orthodox Hindus, the presence of a male offspring is highly prized and devoutly desired because of religious beliefs, the husband and wife both were anxious to terminate the state of sterility which had apparently set in after the last pregnancy, nine years ago. He approached me for treatment when I was practising allopathy. I prescribed for her ovarian extract and few other medicines but without success.

Menses were irregular but always delayed at times even for six months, and whenever they occurred the discharge was pale and scanty. She was reported to have gradually but unmistakably grown stout physically and despondent temperamentally since the menstrual periods and discharge had become less.

I took her for internal examination, to a celebrated American lady doctor, as Indian women are loath to be examined by male doctors. She, on examination, found the uterus flabby and retroverted and the os patulous. On passing a uterine sound, she brought out what looked like a jelly-like mass (endometrial tissue), and declared that pregnancy in such a uterus was absolutely impossible, and advised curetting as a preliminary measure. The husband, a Government officer could not take leave then and proposed the postponement of operation for at least three months, and left for his home. While in my office, he had seen a few homoeopathic books on my table; these used to be studied by me in my spare time. A few days later, I received a letter from him that he would like me to treat his wife homoeopathically till the time the operation was done. I replied that I had so far, not treated a case with homoeopathic medicines; and would not like to take the responsibility of treatment, more so when I had seen the jelly-like scraping from the endometrium. Still he insisted. I sent him a few powders of *Pulsatilla* 30, to be given twice a day for several days. About a month later, he reported that his wife was suffering from digestive disorders, which I ascribed to over-action of *Pulsatilla*. A few days later the patient was reported to be suffering from nausea and occasional vomiting. All these I now considered to be due to pregnancy. I had to express my opinion guardedly but the patient received it with doubt and ridicule. At my suggestion the operation of curetting was postponed. At the end of the fifth month, a lady doctor examined her and was not sure whether the patient was pregnant or not. She asked to examine the patient again after a month. It was not till the end of the seventh month that the patient felt the movements of the foetus, and the lady doctor confirmed the diagnosis of pregnancy. In due course the baby arrived, and as luck would have it, it was a male. Eleven months later, she was delivered of another male child, and fifteen months later, another male child was born to her.

3. Mrs. H. R., my niece, a girl of 15 years during her first pregnancy, suffered since its fifth month from nephritis, which was, later on, complicated with jaundice. Nephritis manifested itself in albuminuria and gradual diminution of urine, resulting in anasarca. This latter progressed to such an extent as to make the swollen eyelids completely close the eyes and the swollen legs develop cracks in its skin with constant oozing of watery discharge. Urine passed in twenty-hours did not exceed four ounces, and contained much albumin and bile. The case looked hopeless and beyond human aid. Her mother had died of the same affection soon after confinement, some years earlier.

The patient had been treated by a highly qualified and very competent British lady doctor, specialist in her line, without any relief, let alone cure. I practised allopathy at the time but studied homoeopathic literature and *Materia Medica* in my spare time. The patient was then in seventh month of pregnancy. In desperation, and armed with the knowledge that I could not do worse, I gave her *Apis mel.* 6x, and *Chelidonium* 6 x in alternation every three hours.

My pleasure and surprise could be better imagined than described when on the third day from the commencement of these medicines, urine began to increase rapidly in quantity and within a couple of days more, rose to over 120 ounces in twenty-four hours. On the seventh day when oedema had practically disappeared and jaundice considerably diminished, labour pains began and resulted in expulsion of a dead foetus—the delivery being dry. (Query—was the amniotic fluid drained through or other channels under the action of *Apis mel*?).

The patient made a rapid and uneventful recovery, and has since borne several living and healthy children after normal pregnancies.

4. In the early days of my homoeopathic practice, an allopathic colleague asked me to treat his child suffering from cholera. On arrival at the doctor's house I found that the little patient had been transferred from a cot to the ground in anticipation of his death which was considered imminent. (According to the Hindu custom, death of a

person on a cot is considered to be fraught with evil.) The doctor's allopathic colleagues had abandoned all hope of the child's recovery.

I found the child cold and almost in a state of collapse but still conscious. Purging and vomiting (rather retching) still continued. Cramps in legs came off and on, to aggravate the sufferings of the patient.

I dared not give the father any hope as I had never treated up to that time any case of cholera by the homoeopathic method. I had to sit by the bedside of the patient for practically the whole day, watching his progress under the influence of *Veratrum album*, which practically and literally pulled the child out of jaws of death, to my great delight. The child thus saved is a robust young man of 37 to-day.

A domestic servant in the same house developed cholera next morning. Rubini's *Camphor* used liberally, arrested the disease at an early stage. It was a second triumph of Homoeopathy in the hands of a homoeopathic novice.

(concluded)

CASE NOTES

By

Sri R. Ramachandran (Madras)

1. *Angina pectoris* A friend of mine, an allopathic practitioner, stormed into my room one day in November 1957 and asked, evidently in an anxious tone, "Have you a remedy for angina pectoris in your system?" I replied, learnedly affecting Kent, "We don't have remedies for angina pectoris, but we have remedies for patients suffering from angina pectoris." My friend was not impressed, though he caught my point a bit. "You are simply quipping, talking like tweedledum and tweedledees" so he accused me. Without further preliminaries, he described the patient as a well-built man of 35 years, subject to frequent anginal attacks. He then retailed the text book symptoms so well known. The doctor had been treating him for two days according to his methods, but the patient's condition did not show material improvement. On the contrary it was causing him real concern. My friend was unable to proffer

any other symptoms to help a homoeopathic prescription, nor was he even absolutely certain of his diagnosis. It might as well be a case of thrombosis.

"What is your patient's job?" I asked him.

"He is not a high pressure executive, nor a financier, nor a busy banker. He is an ordinary bloke, a telegraphist in a busy post office", was my friend's answer.

"Even a humble telegraph clerk may be a victim of angina and we have remedies for relieving his condition". So saying, I handed him 8 packets of *Actaea Racemosa* 30 with instructions to administer one packet every 2 hours, until relieved.

The next day my friend told me that Homoeopathy had a capital remedy for at least angina pectoris, and required a large quantity of the medicine for future use. The very first packet relieved the patient's condition vastly in half an hour, and the next day he was normal. I informed my friend that *Act. Racemosa* was not likely to prove a cure-all for all anginal patients, but would only help if indicated. It is well to recapitulate H. C. Allen who has the following rubrics on *Act. Racemosa*:

Excessive muscular soreness, after dancing, skating, or other violent muscular exertion.

"Rheumatic pains in muscles of neck and back; feel stiff, lame contracted; spine sensitive, from using arms in sewing, typewriting, piano playing (Agar, Ranb)"

The occupational tip in the above rubrics is well worth remembering.

Case 2: It must be the experience of many homoeopaths that the most unexpected prescription sometimes cures completely even very chronic conditions. The writer had one such experience in 1948. In January and February of that year I was treating a photographer for what he said, was nervous dyspepsia. He was a man of about 35 years, and his complaint was of 3 or 4 years duration. His symptoms were extremely meagre, except the text book ones distress of the abdomen off and on, fullness, colic which was spasmodic, heartburn all these symptoms invariably relieved by eating anything, or even drinking water. In appearance

he was lean and looked extremely nervous and tense all the time shaking his fists and gesticulating while talking, very much hasty and impatient.

Based mainly on the single symptom "relief by eating", and the condition of the patient, I prescribed for over 3 months, Anacardium, Kali Phos, Carbo veg., Nux Vomica, with insignificant results.

One day in March 48, he came to my house at noon with acute distress. He had an immediate photographic assignment and wanted relief at once. I rapidly took stock of his condition, and organised my information about him as under:

(a) a tense, hasty, nervous, lean individual, gesticulating wildly while talking.

(b) spasmodic abdominal pains and distress, relieved by warmth and pressure

Would Mag phos help? Dr Von der Goltz described a Magphos patient as one who "talks with the whole body" Well, I did give Mag phos 6X, about 30 tablets in an envelope, and advised him to take 4 tablets every 2 hours with hotwater until relieved. The photographer saw me 2 days later and told me that he was promptly relieved after taking the tablets. It is now 10 years and the man has not had a recurrence of his complaint! He sees me occasionally and asked me to keep in mind the remedy I gave him that day, so that he may approach me in case of need.

I claim absolutely no credit for having cured his condition. I did not expect any miracle to take place when I administered Mag phos. It was merely a chance prescription that hit the bull's eye.

I think homoeopaths would greatly benefit by the following account of the facial diagnosis so well pictured by von der goltz

"*Mag phosphorica* Ailing. white, ghost-like, misanthropic face, with anxious look; quick mimic play around mouth and nose.

"The skin of the face appears to be drawn. The patient appears thin, emaciated, lean and of light complexion; full

of ambition but tires easily; quick in motion, but slow in thinking; talks with the whole body, and always gesticulate to correct the slow flow of thought. Weakened will power no resistance against pains; easily governed by others.

THE THROAT AND ITS AILMENTS.

By

Dr. D. P. Kerewgoda, Coimbatore.

The anterior border of the throat which is also the posterior limit of the mouth is formed by the *Velum pendulum palati*, from the centre of which the *Uvula* hangs. The lateral portions of the uvelum are called the *Arches of the Palate* and the spaces between the anterior and posterior arches are termed the *Isthmi of the fauces*. In these spaces the *Tonsils* are situated. Beneath the vulva, in the anterior portion of the throat and at the back of the tongue, is the *Epiglottis* which on closing during the act of deglutition, prevents food from passing into the larynx and carries it into the *Pharynx*, which forms the entrance to the oesophagus. At the back and above the oesophagus extending beyond the border of the throat as far as the posterior nares, are the *Choanae* or the upper portions of the pharynx with the openings of the eustachian tubes. These parts are furnished with numerous simple and racemose glands, which render the appearance of the surface somewhat irregular.

The morbid states affecting the throat chiefly consist of the following:

1. Acute inflammation of the Soft Palate attended by difficulty in swallowing and the pain, with fever, prostration and loss of appetite. This may either be an independent inflammation or as symptoms of certain acute infectious diseases as scarlet fever or diphtheria.

2. Catarrhal Inflammation of the Fauces. Sore Throat.

3. Inflammation of the Isthmus of the Fauces. With this there is inflammation of the tonsils, sometimes confined to one side and in severe cases the lymphatic glands of the lower jaw are swollen.

4. Inflammation of the Tonsils. Quinsy. Here the tonsils are so largely swollen and the throat so narrowed

that the patient can hardly speak or swallow until the pus finds vent.

5. Sloughing Sore Throat with grayish white discoloration of the mucous membrane.

6. Croupous Inflammation of the Fauces with croupous deposit on the tonsils and the soft palate, giving a dark red appearance to the surrounding mucus membrane.

Being the third of the triplets maintaining the existence of the ENT Specialist, the throat exposes itself to by far the greater degree of his tortures with the risk attached. In spite of the reports concerning the cases of tonsillitis ended fatally, the Specialist protected by the strong arm of the State continues to go strong. He is accurate in his logic to convince others as to the beyond-the-reach nature of the case although he makes just an attempt towards survival. Further, he can find shelter under the fate or 'karma' of the victim.

We, Homoeopaths on the other hand shall have no excuses as any failure at our hands will be so largely magnified so that the entire system of medicine will be discredited. We should, therefore, endeavour to make our selection exceedingly sharp. It is this sharpness of ours that will undo the sharpness of the Specialist's knife.

The throat provides us with an excellent ground to demonstrate the symptomatology and prove its superiority over diagnosis.

We are apt to jump in haste to refer to rare remedies in this connection while there are cases in early stage readily yielding to Aconite followed by Sulp. Bell finds its place in most cases in early stage.

It is of significance to note that Iodum and iodides of Arsen, Baryta, Calcarea, Mercur, Potassium (Kali) and Sulphur exert particular influence upon the organs in the region of the throat and they deserve inclusion in our study in this connection. But they need not be considered as superior to other remedies since we are to be guided solely by the totality of symptoms.

Immediately after Bell, Merc S and Hep S often appear and the later has its claim over suppurative tonsils. While both Lach and Merc Iod Rub affect the left tonsil, their

colours purple and red respectively enable us to arrive at accurate selection. Lach finds it more difficult to swallow liquids than solids and there is none to excel it when liquids, attempted swallowing tend to escape through the nose. Bell too is worse when swallowing liquids and Calc Phos finds it difficult to swallow saliva rather than solid food.

Calc Fluor and Silicea are helpful in overcoming the tendency to suppuration of tonsils. Sul; Cal; Lyc trio too has been found to be of particular use in this regard.

The most elaborate range of symptoms covering throat and its region as laid down by our revered authors deserve our careful perusal. One taking all throats together will be well convinced that there could be nothing more affecting the throat within human imagination and this fact must give us satisfaction and courage to proceed not with doubt but with security.

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HOMOEOPATHY & HAHNEMANN FACT & FICTION A CONTROVERSY

I

By Dr. A. S. Outschoorn

The anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann has once more come and gone—he was born on the 10th April 1755—and the usual eulogies by his admirers and those who support or practise homoeopathy have appeared in the press.

It might be as well, however, if another account, from a different point of view be presented of this great man—for a great man he undoubtedly was. Hahnemann published his teachings in instalments, mainly over the years 1796–1811, and they formed the basis of the system of homoeopathy.

The characteristic principles of homoeopathy were as follows:

(1) The doctrine of similars. This was Hahnemann's first enunciation (1796) and has been called the Law of Cure. It holds that diseases should be treated by drugs which are capable of producing in healthy persons symptoms similar to those of the disease itself. Hahnemann arrived at this concept by personal observations on the effects of drugs on healthy persons. While it is no doubt true that he did describe many drugs and their curative effects, the doctrine itself appears, in the light of present knowledge to have been based on fallacy. Thus when experimenting with cinchona bark on himself, Hahnemann after a large dose experienced a paroxysm which he thought to be identical with a paroxysm of malaria. It is likely that his paroxysm was no more than a severe gastric irritation.

Similarly a drug found suitable for Scarlet Fever was probably one which produced a scarlatiniform rash. We now know that this is a manifestation of quite a different effect. The conclusions drawn as to the efficacy of those remedies in particular diseases may thus have been correct—but for the wrong reasons. However Hahnemann's testing of medicinal substances or "provings" as they were called, and his record of "drug diseases" undoubtedly made a definite contribution to our knowledge of the effects of many drugs such as cinchona, arsenic, ipecacuanha, belladonna, hyoscyamus, arnica, Nux Vomica and Veratrum.

Not the first

Hahnemann was not the first to propound the doctrine of similars. He himself admitted reference to the writings of Hippocrates. The principle had also been described by Paracelsus. It has been epitomised in the Latin phrase *similia similibus curentur*, meaning "like should be treated by like" or "let similars be treated by similars." This is often misreported *similia similibus curantur*—"like is cured by like". Hahnemann made no such positive statement. The correct version using the Latin subjunctive mood, and being thereby more limited in meaning is accepted by knowledgeable persons today.

(2) The theory of origin of chronic diseases. The second of Hahnemann's principles, his theory of disease, considered all chronic diseases to be attributable to the itch (*psora*) which might be visible or suppressed, to syphilis, or to fig-wart disease (*sycosis*). This theory does not require comment. It shows clearly that all Hahnemann's teachings had not the same value and his immediate followers were the first to discard the idea while adhering to his other principles.

(3) The dosages of homoeopathic medicine. Hahnemann's theory of dose is considered by many to be the governing precept of homoeopathic pharmacology. It depended on the belief that only minute doses of medicine did produce the desired effects of the drugs. These doses were obtained by means of serial dilutions (with alcohol) of fluid medicines or repeated subdivisions in inert material (milk sugar) of solids. The drugs when in sufficiently small doses were believed to be "potentized" or dynamised. It was not the most important principle of Hahnemann's system and indeed was enunciated several years after the publication of the law of cure which was fundamental.

Spiritual power

The reason for this increase in potency of drugs—the smallest amounts being alleged to have the most powerful effects—was believed to be the development of a spiritual power to cure in these small quantities. This is known as the doctrine of spiritual dynamization. A scientific explanation for "potentization in extreme subdivision may be available in some cases. For example in the trituration of

mercury its pharmacological effects might be increased owing to oxidation of the metal to mercurous and later to mercuric oxide.

The system of treatment of disease in vogue in the 18th centuries was known as allopathy. The remarkable feature of allopathic therapeutics was that the measures utilised were extremely drastic. Massive doses of purgatives and emetics might be given; large volumes of blood removed by venesection. After these heroic efforts, the effects of the treatment probably made the effects of the disease if the patient were still alive appear insignificant.

It is of note that the beneficial effects of cleaning out the various systems of the body are still obtained by some practitioners of Ayurvedic medicine. After emptying the alimentary canal (from both ends) the naso-pharyngeal and other respiratory passages and the genito-urinary system a general improvement of all the bodily processes is believed to result. A vestige of allopathy may still remain in modern pharmacopias—there is a group of purgatives still known as drastic purges.

It is not surprising to find that in the 18th century allopathic medicine as it was practised caused many a sensitive person—practitioner and patient alike—earnestly to desire that one day the need for less rigorous therapeutics would be met. The first well known person to combine both the devising of a new system of medicine with the personal courage necessary to publish it was Hahnemann who introduced Homoeopathy in Germany in 1796.

Not allopathy

It must not be imagined that modern medical practice, as taught in the Universities and Colleges of Europe and America as well as in those of Asia affiliated to them can possibly be described as allopathy. This term properly is applicable only to the methods of the times in which they were practised—the 18th century. Therapeutics today which forms only a part of the great system of diagnosis and treatment comprising modern medicine, has achieved such a degree of scientific accuracy that it bears little resemblance to allopathy.

Unfortunately there are many whose knowledge does not extend beyond the idea that practitioners of medicine

still are of two kinds, homoeopathic or allopathic the latter category including all those on the registers of the Medical Councils. Modern scientific medicine is as far removed from allopathy as homoeopathy is claimed to be from allopathy.

There are many today who would practise homoeopathy on the ancient principles only. They believe implicitly in Hahnemann's teachings, follow only his prescription, accept the doctrine of spiritual dynamization by subdivision, and generally conform strictly to his observations e.g. the use of like to treat like. A dispassionate or scientific assessment of Hahnemann's work might, however, reveal valuable results such as the following:

Apparently with the introduction of homoeopathy there was a check on the excessive drugging and drastic therapeutics hitherto indulged in under the name of treatment. It began to be realised that the human body could get rid of many diseases with only gentle assistance from the physician. This tends to incline one to the opinion that the chief credit due to Hahnemann and his early followers should be for their boldness in abandoning the distasteful methods of treatment then common.

Study of Drugs

Secondly, the introduction of homoeopathy did draw attention to the need for detailed study of various powerful drugs then available and in fact it initiated such a study. This was of significant importance in pharmacology because many so-called remedies then in use had been obtained from times previous with only hearsay evidence as to their efficacy. A precise knowledge of their effects, based on personal observation would therefore have been of incalculable value.

Thirdly, it would perhaps be true that place may be found for some homoeopathic remedies in the large therapeutic armamentarium possessed by modern medical science.

That homoeopathic principles are employed under certain conditions in general medicine may be realised in the production of immunity by vaccines and in similar processes. Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Secretary of the Health Survey and Development Committee of the Indian Medical Service has drawn attention to the fact that homoeopathy

today is a system only of Therapeutics, that is of treating the sick—not a system of medicine, which would include in a far wider field the diagnosis and study of disease—and that by itself it cannot contribute a complete system of medical practice. Whether one subscribes to this view or not, would perhaps depend on the medical or scientific education with which one has been associated.

II

By

Dr C. V. S. Corea

I have read with interest an article with the above heading by Dr. A. S. Outschoorn, and I congratulate him for his admission that Hahnemann undoubtedly was a great man, but when a mere Allopath attempts to speak on Homoeopathy with an insufficient knowledge of the subject and which is totally opposed to his system of medicine which he terms the modern medical practice, it is tantamount to an avowed Christian trying to disprove the principles of Buddhism or vice versa.

Will Dr. Outschoorn kindly let us know exactly why the doctrine of similars the Homoeopathic Law of Cure, appears in the light of present knowledge to have been based on fallacy, when eminent Allopathic Doctors, all over the world to give but a couple of instances—like Sir John Weir, physician to Her Majesty the Queen in England, and Dr. A. H. Grimmer of the U. S. A. who after studying Homoeopathy extensively have accepted it as a proven fact. In fact in these days of advancing science, the foolishness of Homoeopathy is proving wisdom; and the amazing pre-science of Hahnemann is obtaining, everyday new confirmation. Hahnemann antedated science and and his prophetic eye discerned the dawn that was to brighten into the most brilliant day of medical art.

Consider the following **Facts too strong**

Sir John Weir says, "It is only our experience of Homoeopathy that has made us Homoeopaths. We have all been Sceptics; but facts have been too strong for us. Those who test Homoeopathy and make the experiment do not escape. Over and over again Allopathic doctors have studied Homoeopathy or have been commissioned to look into it in order to

expose it—only to become its most enthusiastic adherents and exponents." Dr. Compton Burnett M. D. states "I am not ignorant of the range of his Art-Cure of disease in the wide literature of the world and I affirm that outside of Homoeopathy such grand Therapeutic work has literally and absolutely no existence". Dr. C. P. Bryant M. D. says "In my entire medical career I can attest to the superiority of the Homoeopathic school over all other methods." And another Allopathic M. D. Dr. J. Krauss says. "The era of scientific medical experimentation begins with Hahnemann the founder of Homoeopathy and no one else."

Scientific to the core. Hahnemann experimented scientifically for scientific observation. Alert with intellectual power, he conceived his induction scientifically from scientific observation. Uncompromisingly scientific for experimental verification he verified his induction scientifically for all time on his patients and made his method of symptom similarity for all time the central curative method of scientific medical therapeutics. There is no greater achievement than to have scientific truth pass it on have succeeding generations follow it and express it.

Much Ignorance

Contrast this with what some of the Allopathic Doctors themselves have to say of their own system of medicine. Dr. Benjamin Rush M. D. Professor in the Medical College of Philadelphia says, "Dissection daily convinces us of our ignorance of disease and causes us to blush at our prescriptions. We have assisted in multiplying disease we have increased their fatality." The well known, Dr. Ramage of London says "How rarely do our medicines do good? How often do they make our patients really worse! I fearlessly assert that the sufferer would be safer without a physician than with one" Dr. John Mason good M. D. F. R. S writes in the medical magazine, "Our medicines are in the highest degree uncertain except indeed that they have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined." Professor Gillman, M. D. of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons says "Nine-tenth of the diseases to which the flesh is heir are due to the abuse of Allopathic medicine in childhood and infancy." Professor Gaddum whom the Allopaths in Ceylon saw by in a recent lecture at the Medical Faculty, Ceylon

said, "In spite of all the modern medicines there was nothing to beat Sodium Salicylate."

And again did Dr. Outschoorn hear what he had to say regarding their much boosted antidiabetics. If he did I am surprised that he should try to find a mote that is non-existent in another man's eye without removing the beam in his own in order to enable him to see clearly that the only system of medicine based on an unalterable Law of Cure which is infallible as Newton's Law of Gravity—is Homoeopathy. When Dr. Outschoorn refers to Hahnemann's experiment with Cinchona bark on himself and says it is likely that his paroxysm was no more than a severe gastric irritation he is, as is usual, with some members of the so-called modern scientific school of medicine presuming something which is contrary to fact, similarly when he says, a drug found suitable for scarlet fever was probably one which produced a scarlatiniform rash, he is again, presuming without any proof to back his statement. His statement that the conclusions drawn as to the efficacy of those remedies in particular diseases may thus have been correct—but for the wrong reasons" is ludicrous.

Matter of experience

Is it not more scientific to use remedies which are efficacious in diseases, as in the case of Homoeopathy than to use remedies which are not efficacious and curative but given for the right reasons as in the case of Allopathy? The Allopathic School would rather have a patient die scientifically under the modern scientific system of medicine than have a patient recover unscientifically according to them under any other system of medicine. Dr. Outschoorn will find it impossible to incorporate any Homoeopathic remedies to be used for curative purposes in the Allopathic School as they are in the first instance effective only when prescribed according to the Law of Similars and in the second instance it would be impossible for him to classify them into Fibrifuges, Diaphoretics, Stalagogenus, Cholagogenus etc., etc., just names upon one or at most two actions of a drug because unfortunately for him all Homoeopathic drugs are drugs of several actions.

We all know that Hippocrates Paracelsus, as well as some of the Rishis of ancient India had a glimpse of the Law of Similars. But it is unfortunate that the Allopathic

School instead of accepting this truth discarded it and embraced the stupid dogmas of Gallen the founder of the Allopathic School of Medicine but whose doctrines have been discarded completely now by his followers of the present day. The Allopathic system of medicine which keeps on changing its drugs and modes of treatment from year to year like ladies' fashions and is still continuing to do so, wants us to believe that it is a scientific system of medicine. Text books which are a few years old are completely out of date and unsaleable. Treatments, which were considered highly scientific ten or twenty years ago are now considered out of date or sheer quackery. All these treatments which in their time were declared to be the most scientific and the most perfect treatment are now considered a wild aberration of the human mind for which there is no reasonable explanation.

Once more the Orthodox medical fashion has changed. We are now taught that all diseases are due to the 'Guilty Microbe' and that all of them can be cured by destroying the Microbe when found, with some specific produced in a laboratory and injected into the blood stream. This sweeping doctrine is of course as mistaken as the previously held doctrines, of Plethora and Asthenia and it will in due course be thrown into the medical lumber room where it will join the doctrines and treatments which were fought by Hahnemann more than one and a half centuries ago. Kaleidoscopic changes have been taking place in Allopathic medicines and are still taking place; meanwhile the Homoeopathic method of curing diseases has not had to be changed since the time of Hahnemann.

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Chief difference

Homoeopathic medicine is a matter of experience, and is based on exact facts, and is not disturbed by prevailing theories, however, ingenious and plausible they may appear. The Orthodox Practitioner no longer uses the Lancet, the most important medical instrument during Hahnemann's time. He swears now by the Hypodermic Syringe. Meanwhile, the ablest physicians, practising Homoeopathy all over the world practise medicine, exactly as did Hahnemann, using the identical remedies with identical results. With reference to Hahnemann's treatise on the Chronic Miasms of Psora Syphilis and Syphilis, which Dr. Outschoorn dismisses as not having the same value is in fact one of the most fundamental and important factors in Homoeopathic treatment. It is only through a thorough knowledge of it that the Homoeopaths are able to perform virtually miracles of healing. His statement that his immediate followers were the first to discard the idea is absolutely fallacious. It was only a few of the inefficient Eclectics of his time as well as in the present day that have not accepted it where as his true followers, the genuine Homoeopaths then as now, adhere strictly to the instructions given in his Monumental Work, the Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Outschoorn's statement that potentization is known as the doctrine of Spiritual dynamization is incorrect. What we say is that with each succeeding potency a corresponding power which is dynamic is released so that the higher and higher potencies although it contains less and less of the original crude material substance is more and more powerful and effective in their curative force. In this atomic age it should not be difficult for anyone to understand the potentialities of the infinitesimal. It might interest Dr. Outschoorn and those of his ilk to know that quite recently the Boyd Research Laboratories have proved conclusively in a scientific manner the positive action of the high potencies as used in Homoeopathy. His statement that the trituration of mercury increases its Pharmacological Effects we accept, but his surmise in attempting to give an explanation is not acceptable as it is not concerned with facts and not based on facts. We are only with theories however, plausible they may appear to be.

Constant changes

His statement that Homoeopathy today is a system only of Therapeutics that is of treating the sick—not a system of medicine which would include in a far wider field the diagnosis and study of disease—and that by itself cannot contribute a complete system of medical practice is as fantastic as it is untrue, and is one which would be condemned by genuine Homoeopaths all over the world. It also goes to prove that the writer has not sufficient knowledge of the science and art of Homoeopathy to speak with authority on the subject. A Homoeopath does not treat a named disease by a diagnosis as in the case of Allopathy with their so called specifics, but treats the patient for the totality of his symptoms which is one of the fundamental differences between the two systems of medicine.

Dr. J. T. Kent M. D. says. "What can there be in the science of medicine but a knowledge of how to cure the sick? If a physician knows this he has the knowledge and is scientific. The allopaths most of all cry. We are the scientific. We teach science.' They even claim the greatest empiricism to be the highest order of science. The greater the chaos and confusion, the greater the science. Successful practice cannot be based upon pathological theories. Whether these theories teach one to prescribe for a pathological condition or for a presumed dyscrasia it matters not both are unscientific and both are unsuccessful."

In conclusion Dr. Outschoorn as a statistician should know that quite recently in Ceylon the diagnosis of highly qualified practitioners in this much boosted modern scientific system of medicine, have been proved to be wrong in not less than 90 per cent of 272 cases of fever.

NEWS AND NOTES

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

Enquiry body to be set up in Kerala

Dr. A. R. Menon, Kerala's Health Minister, observed at Alleppey on June 10th. that it was the policy of the State Government to accord encouragement to all deserving systems of medicine and treatment.

The Minister was inaugurating the All-Kerala Homoeopathic Convention at S. D. V. Besant Hall.

It was the intention of the Government, he said, to start three homoeo hospitals in the State this year itself, and budget provision for this had already been made, he said. The Government also intended to open homoeo hospitals and dispensaries in all the district head-quarters and major towns in due course.

The Government had no full knowledge of the homoeopathic system, and as such, proposed to appoint shortly an expert committee to go into the matter and report in detail about the minimum qualifications required by practitioners, nature and duration of the course of study, and the basis for conferring diplomas on students. The Government, however, did not propose to have a homoeo college of its own, in the light of difficulties experienced in running the Ayurveda College, due to acute dearth of experienced teaching personnel. But the Government would welcome and give all possible aid to responsible private individuals or medical associations coming forward to start such colleges.

The Minister called upon homoeo practitioners not to think of homoeopathy as a system easy to be practised by instruction. Probably, this was the reason, he said, for the multiplicity of applications for registration of aspiring homoeo practitioners. He exhorted the homoeo associations to suggest to the Government the nature of homoeo study course, which he would like to be mastered by student in the minimum time, with minimum expenditure. The Minister also appealed to homoeo physicians to co-operate fully with the proposed committee and render its work easy.

It was earlier announced at the meeting that all homoeo associations in the State had merged together to form an All-Kerala Homoeopathic Association.

The Chidambaram Homoeopathic Association:

The Homoeopaths of Chidambaram have organised themselves into an association and at the first meeting of the members held on 25 in May, 1958 Dr. K. Palanivelu was elected President and it was resolved to enroll members and elect further office-bearers at a subsequent meeting. It was also decided to affiliate the Association with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association. [The Association has since been affiliated—Ed. M. H. J.]

The Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association: Annual Meeting

At the Annual General Body Meeting of the Association held on 30th May 1958, Sri C. S. Balakrishna, President presiding, the annual report and the accounts presented by Sri C. R. Venkatachari, Hon. Secretary, were adopted. The report disclosed an all round progress in the activities of the Association. Sri C. S. Balakrishna was elected President and Messrs K. Ganapathy, P. B. Sundaresan and K. S. Ramasubbier Vice-presidents and C. R. Venkatachari, Hon. Secretary. A committee was also constituted.

The Erode Homoeopathic Association:

At the Annual General Body meeting of the Association held on 25th May, Dr. V. Nanjaraj was elected President, Dr. D. S. Rayer, Vice-President; Dr. V. M. Subramaniam, Secretary; and Dr. R. Arumugam, Treasurer.

A committee was also constituted.

A Lecture

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hon. General Secretary of Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and Editor of the Madras Homoeopathic Journal addressed the members of the Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association on the 10th June 1958 at the Theosophical Lodge Hall, Sri C. S. Balakrishna, President presiding.

Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar said that the time had come when there was need to enforce standards in the practice of Homoeopathy. A large number of practitioners had come into the field with little or no training, claiming to have knowledge of the system based on the postal and correspondence courses, which a number of persons offer by offering advertisements to give. Such courses did no good. However, in view of the fact that those people who has taken such courses had done so with the object of learning the system, it should be the duty of the Associations to take them up and give them proper training, so as to bent them to practice the system satisfactorily. He advised the Association to have weekly classes, wherein such practitioners could be enabled to learn the principles and philosophy of the system and the Materia Medica well.

He hoped that the Madras Government would soon introduce legislation to put an end to these undesirable

The President endorsed the observations of the speaker and thanked him for his valuable address.

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

The North Arcot District Homoeopathic Association:

The Annual General Body meeting of the Association held on the 6th June 1958 elected Rao Bahadur C. Doraswamiiah, B.A., B.L. as President, Dr. V. S. Lakshmana Nattar and Dr. V. R. Meganathan as Vice-Presidents; Dr. T. Rajaram Prasad as Secretary; Dr. V. M. Purushotham as Asst. Secretary and Dr. M. Loganathan as Treasurer.

A committee was also constituted.

A Dispensary Opened

A Homoeopathic Dispensary named "ELIZABETH'S DISPENSARY" was declared open by Sri C. R. Venkatchari, Hon. Secretary of the Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association, before a crowded audience in the Mettupalayam Road on 21-5-1958.

Sri C. S. Balakrishna, Advocate and President of the Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association, presided. After prayer, Dr. B. B. S. Velu welcomed the gathering.

Messages wishing the function success, received from Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, Dr. V. R. Murthy, Dr. Srinivasan of Tiruvarur and others were read by Dr. T. K. Varma of Kothagiri. Messrs K. S. Ramasubbier and C. P. Seshu Iyer, Vice-Presidents of the Association, appealed to the people to encourage Homoeopathy.

Mrs. Elizabeth proposed a vote of thanks.

Salem District Homoeopathic Conference

Presiding over the third Salem District Homoeopathic Conference held at the Kandar High School, Velur, under

Dr. M. Rajamanickam, President of the Association, welcomed the gathering.

Dr. E. P. M. Swami, Secretary, District Association, read messages.

Earlier, after prayer by Mr. S. Maruthavanam, Mr. P. V. Kuppayandi Pillai, President, Pothanur Panchayat Board, hoisted the National Flag. Dr. V. Subramaniam, Salem, hoisted the Homoeopathic Flag invented for the first time by the Association.

Dr. V. S. Subramanian, who opened the conference appealed to the profession to be loyal to the Homoeopathic system and not mix up drugs of other systems. He suggested to the District Association to run a Free Dispensary for the poor with a view to popularise the system.

The conference, in the after-noon, adopted resolutions urging the running of a training course, and on registration of Homoeopaths. It was resolved to send a deputation to meet the Government in regard to their demands. Dr. E. P. M. Swami proposed a vote of thanks.

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The Salem Homoeopathic Association :

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar entertained

Opportunity was taken of the presence of Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar at Salem by the members of the Association to meet him and entertain him on the 12th. June. The function was held at the Coimbatore Lodge at 5-30 p.m. Dr. A. V. Subramanian, the President, presiding. After tea, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar addressed the need for unity among Homoeopaths, especially at this juncture when there was an opportunity for the system being recognised in the near future by Government. He deplored the unfortunate rift in the Salem District between two associations and hoped that ere long sage counsel would prevail and amity would be restored between the two bodies. He wanted them to insist on their members being true to Homoeopathy and effective propaganda should be done to warn the public against bogus preparations advertised in the name of Homoeopathy.

Mr. K. L. Subbiah also spoke.

Jehanabad Homoeopathic Conference.

Inaugurating the above conference held on 15th May 1958, Mr. Justice Satish Chandra Misra of the Patna High Court dwelt on the value of Homoeopathy in the solution of the health problems of our country and observed that the system being efficacious and cheap, could be well utilised for rural medical relief. He also wanted that the practitioners of all systems should shed the spirit of animosity in view of the fact that they were all engaged in the common object of rendering relief to the suffering humanity.

Dr. Ram Narain Prasad in his welcome address appealed for Government aid to the system.

Dr. Kohli and Dr. R. N. Mishra pointed out that Homoeopathy was no less scientific than any other system.

Dr. D. N. Chatterjee, who presided, pleaded for Homoeopaths being true to the system and appealed for a better organization of the profession.

Hahnemann Birthday Celebrations.

Reports have been received of the celebration of the 203rd birthday of Dr. Hahnemann at Budge Budge, Nagpur, Udaipur, Berhampur and Patiala.

The Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine

The Government of Delhi State have, under the provisions of the Delhi Homoeopathic Act (II of 1956), established a Board of Homoeopathic Medicine and nominated the following persons as members thereof with effect from the 15th May 1958.

1. Dr. Yudhvir Singh, 2. Dr. M. S. Chadha, Director of Health Services, 3. Dr. R. N. Berry, 4. Dr. K. N. Mathur, Ex-I.M.S., 5. Dr. K. G. Saxena, 6. Dr. Diwan Harish Chand, 7. Dr. P. N. Chopra, 8. Dr. P. N. Batnagar and 9. L. Omkar Nath.

The Allahabad District Homoeopathic Conference

The above conference held on the 11th May 1958 at the premises of the Allahabad Homoeopathic Medical College, Dr. L. B. Nigam, President of the U. P. Homoeopathic Medical Association, inaugurating it, adopted a number of resolutions pleading for a degree and a diploma course, a separate directorate for Homoeopathy, the opening of Homoeopathic dispensaries by the municipal and local boards and a grant of Rs. 7 lakhs for the construction of a building for the Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital and for its equipment.

Delhi Homoeopathic Medical Association

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Association, held on the 25th May 1958, Dr. V. D. Kashyap in the chair, Dr. N. D. Kapur read a paper on "How I cured my Appendicitis" and pointed out how in the early stages, the disease was amenable to treatment by Homoeopathic medicine.

The Punjab Homoeopathic Practitioners' Bill, 1956

The Punjab Government have published the above bill for eliciting public opinion.

REVIEWS

Diseases of Children By Dr. V. N. Sundaram (Salem)
This book in Tamil deals in detail with the diseases to which children are heir to and gives the Homoeopathic remedies for those diseases based on the uncommon peculiar charac-

teristic symptoms. The book is written with great care and in easy Tamil and should prove useful to mothers to take care of their children without much trouble or cost, if they have a basic knowledge of Homoeopathy and its fundamental principles.

The book is priced Rs 3-25 and is available at Mohan Nirmala Publishing House, 19, Madurai Kupper St., Shevapet, Salem 2.

The Search for the Missing Line in the treatment of Leprosy

This is a booklet by Francis A. Chidambaram who has interested himself in trying to find out how far Homoeopathy would be useful in dealing with the dire and dreadful disease 'Leprosy'. He has discussed in the book of the need for building up a defensive mechanism and how far Homoeopathy is helpful in the preventive and curative aspects.

Such attempts at special fields of study are well worth encouragement.

The booklet is available of the author at O. L. H. Clinic, Washermanpet, Tiruchirapalli.

Disease and Medicine

This booklet in Tamil is an attempt by the author (Dr. Saminarasimhan, Big Bazaar St., Dharapuram) to give a key note repertory of the drugs required for the various well known diseases for emergency use by the practitioners. The book will be useful to those who are well versed in the system in Tamil and who require a readily available key note repertory. We feel bound to say that the price of Rel/- for this booklet of 26 pages is too high.

MIDWIFERY

By

Dr. S. Srinivasan (Tiruvarur)

This is the first book in Tamil published on the subject in which Homoeopathic remedies are detailed for the various complaints from conception to delivery and after delivery. The various complications are detailed and the remedies set out. Of course the treatment has to be in the truly Homoeopathic way.

The author has compiled the work in easy and flowing Tamil having regard to the special vocabulary in the subject.

The book will be useful for those who try to understand and use the system in Tamil language.

The book, which is priced Rs. 3-50 is available at the Hahnemann Homoeo Institute, Tiruvarur.

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THE POCKET REPERTORY

By

Dr. P. Sankaran (Bombay)

This is a second edition of the Pocket Repertory already published by the author and run out owing to the demand for it. Special care has been taken to revise and enlarge the original edition by the addition of more drugs and cross references.

The book is of valuable help to the busy practitioner who, in the midst of a number of cases a day, has to select without loss of time the right remedy based on the "peculiar, uncommon, characteristic symptoms" and specially helpful as an adjunct to the Case Repertory by Boger of which the author is an enthusiastic exponent. The book itself is dedicated to Dr. C. M. Boger whom the author rightly described as a "Himalyan Homoeopath."

The book is nicely got up and priced Rs. 3-50 a copy and is available with the Homoeopathic Medical Publishers, 13-A, Station Road, Santa Cruz (West) Bombay-23.

HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE FOR MADRAS

Appeal for Support

The Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association decided at its meeting on July 6, 1958, to take early steps to start at Madras a Homoeopathic College with a hospital attached and to *appeal to Homoeopaths and those interested in Homoeopathy to contribute liberally to a fund started by the Association styled the "Homoeopathic College & Hospital Fund"*.

The Honorary General Secretary, Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, was authorised to take necessary steps to start the College.

The affiliation of the Chidambaram Homoeopathic Association and the Pollachi Division Homoeopathic Association was approved.

[The need for a college to impart institutional training in Homoeopathy in recognised degree and diploma courses cannot be overemphasised.

This is the most opportune time to start it.

We appeal to Homoeopaths and those interested in Homoeopathy to support the move and contribute liberally for the fund started by the Association. We hope the response will be ready and liberal, so as to enable the College to come into being soon. Editor, M. H. J.]

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

(The official organ of the Madras Presidency
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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 annual subscription is only Rs. 10/- and the entrance fee is Re. 1/-. The affiliation fee for associations is Rs. 10/- per annum. Every member will get the journal free.

Application for membership should be made to Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, the Hony. General Secretary, 28/1-C, Judge Jambulinga Mudaliar Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.

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