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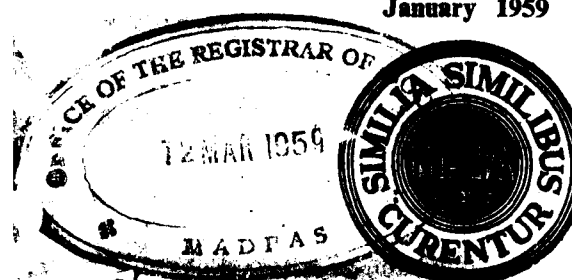
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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

January 1959



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

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**THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC
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**THE
Madras Homoeopathic Journal**

(Published Monthly)

BY

The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association

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Vol. VI

January 1959

No. 1

Editorial Notes and Comments.

ORGANISATION OF HOMOEOPATHY

The need for effective organisation of Homoeopathy in India on right lines is as urgent today as ever.

A number of organisations at all levels have sprung up and are springing up daily professing to work for the propagation and advancement of Homoeopathy. While it is welcome as indicative of the greater interest people are exhibiting in Homoeopathy, the coordination of their activities is essential to prevent fissiparous and unhealthy growth. It is necessary that they should subserve to the advancement of Homoeopathy on right lines, keeping in view the fundamentals of the system, and should not stray away into paths which will ultimately bring Homoeopathy into disrepute.

Homoeopathy is regarded today by the Government of India as an indigenous system while it is really an international one. It should not be classified and dealt with as an indigenous one and its problems should not be allowed to be judged by those who have no knowledge of it. The assessment of suitable standards of training on a uniform basis, the registration of practitioners and the establishment of Colleges with hospitals attached are a few of the other matters which should be set on a uniform pattern. Therefore, it becomes necessary that a uniform policy should be insisted on in respect of these.

All this could be achieved only by representations by an authority which can command an effective voice.

We hope that the second session of the South Indian Homoeopathic Conference which is being convened by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association early in March next will take effective steps to strengthen the Central Association for South India formed at the first session, so that it may pave the way for All India unity under the aegis of a really representative All India Body. It is the duty of all Homoeopaths and Homoeopathic Associations in the states of Madras, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to co-operate in the success of the Conference.

"The Torch of Homoeopathy"

This new quarterly magazine on Health & Homoeopathy and other allied subjects published by the Rajasthan Homoeopathic Association at Jaipur is a welcome addition to Homoeopathic Journals. The first issue of January 1959, which is to hand contains interesting articles, news items and case notes. We wish the Journal a useful career of service in the cause of true Homoeopathy.

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ACID FLUORIC—A Study

By

Sri R. Ramachandran, (Madras.)

The acid fluor patient is an interesting character. I mentioned under another study that all acids have debility in common, more or less. Acid fluor would appear to be the exception which proves the rule. What precisely this dubious phrase, the exception which proves the rule, means, the enlightened reader is free to decide.

2. The first idea that one gathers about the acid fluor personality isthat he possesses an *Extraordinarily overheated Constitution*. The heaty remedies in our *Materia Medica* are few in number and acid fluor would figure at their head. He is a veritable furnace or steam engine at full speed. He is not merely heaty but heat seems to emanate from his body *without elevation of body temperature*. He may even suffer from nightly fevers for months together. With such an overheated constitution, little wonder that he seeks to cool his overheated head and face under the cool shower bath or water top. I once knew a highly qualified and learned homoeopathic physician who carried a ponderous amount of symptomatology in his head and who frequently bathed his heated head in cold water. Probably this remedy might have helped him.

3. I compared the acid fluor patient to the steam engine. My fanciful analogy seems to be appropriate in more ways than one. He is an extraordinarily energetic person and drives himself mad, day and night, in the pursuit of big business, involving constant use of the brain. He appears to be a tireless person and capable of performing a prodigious amount of work. Physical exertion is nothing to him. He has a marked buoyancy of mind, elation of spirit and undaunted nature. An irresistible urge to be always on the move grips him. His fast walking would indicate this feverish urge for activity. His endurance is such that the rigours of climate don't affect him in the least.....the excessive heat of summer or the severe cold of winter, still, it is my surmise that all his troubles would flare up during the summer heat, he being an essentially heaty person. Even after continued physical exertion, he would be easily refreshed and braced up after a short rest or sleep.

4. The marked traits of the acid fluor patient described in the foregoing paragraph are the seeming exceptions I alluded to earlier. They do not prove the rule (viz, that all acids have debility in common) *wrong*, but they prove it *right*. No doubt, he appears to be a man of over-strength, but there comes a stage when prolonged over-exertion leads to total over-exhaustion. Wise would be the homoeopath who can spot the acid fluor patient at the stage when he appears to be a man of over-strength, and not later when he becomes a physical and nervous wreck.

5. The next feature in the acid fluor make-up is the fact that he is given to "extremes". His apparent strength and overheated constitution are often linked up with sexual erethism and base debauchery. Kent's description of the animal in the man is so vivid that I can do no better than to quote him wholesale :-

"It is particularly suitable for that disorder of the human economy where men have continually changed their mistresses. There is a state in which a man is never satisfied with one woman, but continually changes and goes from bad to worse until he becomes a debauchee. If a young man cannot keep away from women, he is not so bad off if he will only keep to one, but he goes from one too many, until he stands upon the street corners and, in his lust, craves the innocent women who go along the street. Fluoric acid is suitable in that stat, like picric acid and sepia, and these medicines are particularly suitable to that condition of enfeeblement of the mind and that disorder of the human economy that makes man so low, that we have the state described as "low-mindedness".

6. Kent's words are classical in diction and picturesque in prose. The patient described is the extreme type of depravity. One may not find such a degree of depravity in every patient needing acid fluor. There may be another type of "man who stays at home with his good wife". This latter type of man develops positive antipathy and indifference towards the wife and children and those he once liked and loved. Acid fluor is the powerfully sexed husband for whom his wife is not found satisfying, and he hates her and the children. Sepia is the mentally and physically overwrought and overworked housewife for whom her daily tasks are overwhelming, and she therefore, comes to hate

her husband and the children. It will be an irony of ironies if an acid fluor husband is matched with a sepia wife.

7. Allen of keynotes' fame says that the remedy is suitable for "complaints of old age, or of premature old age; in syphilitic mercurial dyscrasia", adding the tip that "young people look old". All these indications will be found to conform to the pattern of the patient described earlier. It is an extremely deep-acting remedy, combining in itself the characteristics of the three miasms. It will prove useful in low forms of diseases that develop slowly, and progress tediously and insidiously.

8. It is not my intention to present a complete materia medica of the remedy. That can be had from the ever so many standards texts. My purpose is only to point out the disease states and the patient make-up for which it would be found suitable. If it is remembered that the fluorine gas among the halogens is used for etching glass and that workers in glass factories are immune to T. B., the character of the diseases which it will cure on the basis of the law of similars will be easily understood. Caries and necrosis, especially of long bones; rapid caries of teeth; fistula dentails and lachrymalis; exostoses of facial bones, derangement of nails and hair, etc. etc. are some of the pathological states it corrects or cures. It has also been highly spoken of in varicose veins and ulcers, even in very long standing cases, especially in women who have borne many children. Before concluding, a few interesting indications mentioned by Kent are appended :-

- (a) Burning, unusual heat and acidity are words that modify a great many symptoms.
- (b) Worse from drinking tea and coffee, warm drinks which cause diarrhoea, flatulence and indigestionis a strong feature.
- (c) Patient is made worse if the bowels do not move regularly; if the menstrual flow is slightly delayed; if the call to urinate is not fulfilled immediately which will cause increasing headache.
- (d) Craves cold water and is continually hungry. Is always eating and is relieved from eating, but like iodine, it does not last long, for he soon becomes hungry again.

- (e) Craves pungent, spicy, highly seasoned things the appetite must be tickled (Is it iodine hunger with Nux Vomica appetite?).

A Clinical Case

9. A young man, tall and robust, and of unusual physical activity, applied sometime in 1954 for treatment of a rectal fistula, of the size of a lime fruit. Fearful of a surgical operation, he had thought of homoeopathic treatment. He was a very hearty fellow, and of surprising briskness and tireless habits. He was connected with a number of associations and public bodies and was taking a very active part in their functioning. Sun or rain, fair weather or foul, he was always on his legs, running up here and there, to attend to various jobs. "Inactivity is a curse to me", he said. He had a large appetite. One dose of acid fluor 30 was given. In about a week the fistula opened up and began discharging a large quantity of pus and blood. Apart from general cleaning and darning, no other external measures were applied. The fistula was active for about 25 days by which time it ceased to be.

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CASE REPORTS

By

Dr. S. R. RAU,

Case No. 1.

Patient Female aged 20 years. Mental disorder duration 2½ months. Refused to answer when questioned even by her husband or anybody. No sleep at all. At times constipated.

The history told by her husband that 3 months back she had the first delivery. The child was alive for only a month and died. From that time her behaviour changed. She was getting a sort of pain in her abdomen which made her to twist her body in many angles. Her husband only must attend to her needs like wearing the saree, jacket, combing her hair etc. She has no inclination to attend herself. Sometimes she used to bite her husband and always holding the hand of her husband tightly, even when lying down or at meals. Her husband voluntarily feeds her. As the patient and her husband are poor-people, I took up the case to treat her on the scientific Homoeopathic lines.

On 2-10-58. I gave her Nux. Vom. 200 one dose and placebo 4 doses.

On 4-10-58 her husband told me that she had no pain and no twisting the body. Bowels regular once a day, takes meals.

On 5-10-58, Sulph. 30 one dose given at 8 a.m. and placebo two doses.

On 6-10-58 Kali Phos. 30x four doses to be taken every four hours. She had good sleep that night.

On 7-10-58 Gave placebo only four doses. She sang calmly for two hours. Then began to speak this and that on not a particular subject.

Given Kali Phos 6x six doses to be taken every 6 hours.

On 8-10-58 Ignatia 200 one dose given because she lost the baby and hoping that she loved it very much. (And the

key-note is ailments from grief and after losing dear persons). One phial of placebo No. 40, globles given and advised to give her two pills morning and evening twice a day only.

From this day she has turned a new obedient girl and attends to her daily domestic work.

Case No. 2.

EPILEPSY

A beautiful and well-built girl (unmarried) aged 18 years suffering from Epileptic Fits 3 to 4 times in the week during the early morning hours time.

The history is as follows. Father died of T.B. some 8 years back. After the demise of her father the fits began. In other respects she is a obedient girl. The mother of this patient had tried many kinds of treatment and found no cure.

When she came to me for Homoeopathic treatment on 8th Oct. 1958 she narrated to me that her father used to come on her dream and giving her advice. Upon this only symptom, first I gave her Nux Vom 200 (to counteract the ill-effects of the previous treatment) one dose, with placebo for a week. In the second week I gave her Anacardium 200 with plenty of placebo. After taking Anacardium no fits occurred and she is moving with her mother to the temples and other places. The mother of this patient is trying to get her married soon.

Remarks:—In the Lippe's Repertory there are so many remedies for Epileptic Fits except Anacardium. The reason why I gave her Anacardium is that she used to meet her dead father (whom she loved much) in her dream. This is the main key-note of the symptom.

ARE YOU A HOMOEOPATH?

Join

The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association

NEWS AND NOTES

In this section will be published reports of activities of Homoeopathic Associations and institutions.

The Sixth Rayalaseema Homoeopathic conference.

The Sixth session of the Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Conference conducted under the auspices of the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Medical Association (Regd) Rayalaseema Rone, Guntakal was held at the S. J. P High School, Guntakal, on 4th January, 1959, Sri N. Venkatarama Iyer, presiding. Delegates from all parts of Rayalaseema attended it.

Dr. K. L. Narasimham, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the gathering and introduced the chief guest to them.

The President of the Association Dr. K.V. Govindarajulu, then read the messages received. Dr. V.V. Subba Rao, Member, Board of Homoeopathy, Andhra Pradesh, inaugurated the conference.

Sri N. Venkatarama Iyer in his presidential address (extracted elsewhere) traced the development of Homoeopathy and dealt with all problems facing Homoeopaths.

Rao Bahadur, Sri Lakshmi Narayana Rao, M.A.L.T., Retired D.E.O. in declaring exhibition of Homoeopathic Medicines and books open condemned the use of specifics and commended the use of pure Homoeopathic Medicines.

Dr. P. Sankaran, Hony. Physician, Government Homoeo Hospital, Bombay and Dr. A. R. A. Acharya, General Seceretary, All Karnataka Homoeopathic Association, Bangalore then addressed on the efficiency of Homoeopathic treatment with illustrations of cases cured from their own experiences.

The scientific session met at 4 p m, Dr. P. Sankaran presiding. The President pointed out in his address that though the homoeopathic laws are fundamental and unchanging, the principles do not limit further expansion of expansion and that further studies will always suggest wider fields of application and newer approaches to subject, while the fundamental tenets may remain unchanged.

He further observed:—"so many avenues remain unexplored, even unthought of; for instance, the subject of homoeopathic pharmacology is one about which we know so little. So also are the subjects of homoeopathic pharmacy, posology, prophylaxis etc., etc. The Materia Medica also languishes, for neither are new clinical symptoms reported nor are provings conducted. Particularly this last mentioned fact is very depressing when we consider that for provings all that is required are enthusiastic persons (to volunteer as provers) and drugs, and of these we are abundantly endowed in our country; yet being endowed with riches, we remain poor."

He added:—"Enough has been written to confirm the teachings of Hahnemann, Kent and others, to give expression to our enormous respect for the great giants of Homoeopathy."

It will now be our duty to see how far we can extend the scope of homoeopathy along the lines indicated by them. This is an age of continuous scientific experimentation, discovery and advancement and if we continue to cling blindly and dearly to traditional methods, eschewing all progressive considerations, the near future might find us left quite behind. Therefore this appeal is made that we homoeopaths should develop a scientific attitude and become research minded."

Papers were then read and a discussion followed in which Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar (Madras), Dr. A.R.A. Acharya (Bangalore), Dr. C. P. S. Rayen and others took part. After a group photo and tea and a vote of thanks the Conference came to a close.

There was a variety entertainment at night for the benefit of the delegates.

Annual Meeting

The General Body meeting of the Association adopted the annual report and elected the following office bearers for 1959.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Sri M. Lakshmi Narayana Rao, | } <i>President.</i> |
| M.A.L.T. Retd D.E.O. Anantapur. | |
| 2. Sri Dr. K.L. Narasimham, Vajrakarur. | <i>Vice President.</i> |
| 3. Dr. P.K. Rama Rao, Thimmanacherla. | <i>Vice President.</i> |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 4. Dr. C. P. S. Rayan, Vajrakarur. | <i>General Secretary.</i> |
| 5. Dr. P. T. Swami, Old Guntakal. | <i>Jt. Secretary.</i> |
| 6. Dr. S. Narsimhulu. | <i>Treasurer.</i> |
| 7. Dr. K. V. Govinda Rajulu L.M.P.
Guntakal. | <i>Technical Adviser.</i> |

The Madurai Homoeopathic Conference

Inaugurating the above Homoeopathic conference at the Victoria Edward Hall Mr N. Venkatarama Aiyar, Honorary Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, reiterated the demand of the Homoeopaths in the State for legislation on an All India basis for the establishment of a Central Council for Homoeopathy and recognition of the system of Homoeopathy in all the States on a par with other systems of medicine.

Dr. V. R. Murthy, Director of Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Kumbakonam, presided over the conference.

Dr. K. Subbarao, who welcomed the delegates said that the homoeopathic system of medicine had been proved to be scientific and should be given a fair trial. He said that while all the other State Governments had recognised this system of medicine, the Madras State Government alone had not given Homoeopathy its due place among the systems of medicine.

Mr. Venkatarama Aiyar, in his inaugural address, said that the criticism that the homoeopathic system was unscientific was born either out of ignorance or prejudice. He said that the modern system was not based on any law and its methods were changing every day and what was proclaimed as good to-day was denounced some time later, and that was because there was no basis on any sound law. This system had been recognised in the United Kingdom where by an Act of Parliament, a Faculty had been established and homoeopathy had been included as part of the National Health Service.

Continuing, Mr. Venkatarama Aiyar said, "The increased demand for homoeopathic treatment and the phenomenal growth, which however is uncontrolled have naturally brought in their wake certain undesirable features. The demand is,

and Drs. B. R. Chandran and S. R. P. Thuraipandian, Secretaries and Dr. T. N. Balu, Treasurer. A committee of seven members was also constituted.

"Journal of Homoeopathic Medicine," Bombay.

A quarterly journal under the above name is proposed to be published from Bombay with the avowed objects of promoting the systematic study and scientific application of the principles of Homoeopathy and to encourage research and to foster a logical and constructive approach towards all problems in medicine. The annual subscription will be Rs. 8/- per annum and the journal will be issued from 18-A, Station Road, Santa Cruz, West Bombay-23. Dr. P. Sankaran will be the Chief Editor and he will be assisted by an Editorial Board.

[We welcome the proposed publication and hope it will serve Homoeopathy truly and well. Editor M. H. J.]



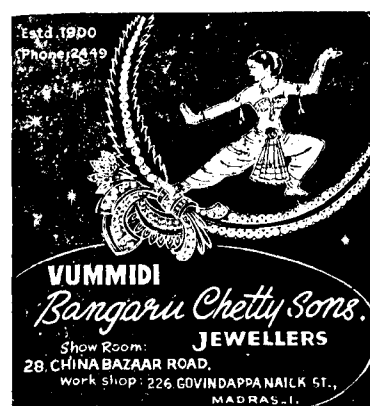
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DEVELOPMENT OF HOMOEOPATHY

[Extracts from the Presidential Address of

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar at the

The Sixth Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Conference,

held at Guntakal on 4-1-1959.]

I feel that in choosing me to preside over your conference you have, I believe, done me much greater honour than I deserve, for I do not pretend or proclaim to be a Homoeopathic practitioner in the true or full sense of the term, though I cannot disguise the well-known fact and I am proud of it also that I have been utilising the little knowledge I have of this marvellous system absolutely as an instrument of service and I am only sorry I am not able to render more owing to other heavy work and the limited time at my disposal. I am only a 'Lay Homoeopath' and I feel that possibly it was that qualification that induced you to select me to preside over this Conference, for no one can minimise the signal services that this class of enthusiastic Homoeopaths have rendered for the spread of Homoeopathy in India. To mention only a few names, which are near to us in South India, those of Mr. T. S. Iyer, Mr. Somini Kameswara Rao and Dr. Savor stand out prominently amongst the many other silent servers in the cause. Mr. Iyer was an Accountant-General in Bengal and during that time picked up his knowledge of Homoeopathy from Dr. Younan, a veteran Homoeopath there, and carried the torch of Homoeopathy till his death by silent and selfless service by rendering free treatment to all those who came to him for help, and indeed thousands came to him. You all know how Mr. Somini Kameswara Rao, a busy Advocate of Rajahmundry, set apart religiously a few hours every day for service to the public by free treatment and by his able diagnosis and brilliant prescribing and the resultant cures won the hearts of thousands in this part of the country. Again Dr. Savor, a Deputy Director of Public Instruction in the composite state of Madras, as it then was, carried the torch of Homoeopathy wherever he went by silent but effective propaganda and practical demonstration by cures, of its efficacy in the areas in which he happened to serve. Mind you, these people

therefore, made for legislative control of homoeopathic training and the registration of practitioners. He expressed gratification that the States of Mysore, Punjab and Kerala had now taken steps to recognise this system of medicine following the example set by Bombay, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Delhi and Andhra Pradesh. He also welcomed the announcement made by the Madras State Health Minister that early steps would be taken to accord recognition to this system in this State.

Mr. Venkatarama Aiyar announced that he hoped the College of Homoeopathy would be started at Madras soon offering courses of two and five years' duration. He also announced that a conference of Homoeopaths in South India would be held in Madras March to consider and discuss all problems.

Dr. S. Srinivasan, Dr. V.S. Subramaniam, Dr. M.A.S. Ramalingam also addressed the delegates.

The conference resolved to start a federation of homoeopaths of Tamil Nad consisting of two representatives from each of the homoeopathic associations, institutes and medical pharmaceuticals (Homoeo) situated in Tamil Nad. giving them equal status to work for the development of homoeopathy. Dr. M. Gopalakrishnan was appointed convenor to make necessary arrangements in this connection. By another resolution the conference requested the Government to consult only homoeopaths in all matters relating to homoeopathic practice, education and medicine, and to permit all homoeopaths to have in stock one pound of all homoeo liquids in each preparation. The conference also requested the Government to register all the existing homoeopaths in one register.

Dr. K. Vanniaraj, Secretary of the Reception Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

All-India Association for Homoeopaths Dr. Sindhvani's plea

Addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association at the Woodlands Hotel, Mylapore, Dr. R. D. Sindhvani President of

the Association of Homoeopaths, Delhi, stressed the need for unity amongst homoeopaths under the banner of a single All-India Homoeopathic Association. He suggested that such an All-India Association might be formed at a Congress of Homoeopaths which could be convened in Delhi.

Dr. Sindhvani complimented the Madras Association on the wonderful work it was doing in organising homoeopathy so far as South India was concerned. He deprecated the teaching of homoeopathy by post which he said did no good and benefited only those who conducted such courses. He warned the public against being misled by alluring advertisements of patent homoeopathic medicines or the conferment of degrees and diplomas by "deceitful persons."

Mr. P. Sharfuddin who presided said quackery should be eliminated.

Dr. Sindhvani also distributed certificates to those who had undergone a course in the study centre which had merged with the Association. He also praised the services of Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar in having brought about unity amongst Homoeopaths in Delhi.

Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar appealed to the public to cooperate in the efforts of the Association to restart the College.

The Homoeopathic Practitioners Association, Coimbatore.

A specially painted portrait of Dr. Hhanemann was unveiled at a meeting of the above Association held on 14th January Dr. C. P. Seshu Ayyar presiding.

The Tirunelveli District Homoeopathic Association.

At the Annual General Body meeting of the Association held on 11th January, a resolution was adopted touching the death of its former President the late Mr. Thiraviam Pillai.

The accounts of the association for 1958 were adopted and it was decided to conduct refresher courses.

Dr. B. T. Pillai of Shencottah was elected President; Dr. Abdul Syed Khader of Melapalayam, Vice President;

advocated and practised Homoeopathy as taught and advocated by Master Hahnemann and his devoted followers Dr. Kent, Hering etc.

What is Homoeopathy ?

Living as we do in an age when the great potentialities of the electron and the atom have been established by science, it will not be difficult to understand or appreciate Homoeopathy though in the latter half of the 18th century when Dr. Hahnemann with his great foresight sought to apply first the theory of atoms and electrons to medicine, it appeared difficult for people to take it in. In fact, he was subjected to rabid criticism, persecution and even prosecution during his lifetime but ultimately truth was seen, though later.

The *Similia theory* in a way had existed since the time of Hippocrates. It is found in the works of Ayurveda and in the works of Paracelsus of the 15th Century. But it was given to Hahnemann to discover it and establish it as an immutable law of cure. He revolutionised the medical thought of his day by the enunciation of this law. It is unnecessary to refer in detail to the life story of this illustrious man with a master mind aptly described as "the double headed prodigy of genius and erudition" who possessed high qualifications as a doctor of his time having taken the M. D. the highest degree that the Universities of his time could offer him, at a very early age and was also a "linguist" being a master of seven languages and an able pharmacist and scientist. Deeply conscientious, he began to abhor to use his own words at the "barbarous" and "murderous" methods of treatment then in vogue, namely, blood-letting, cupping leeching etc., and finally gave up his lucrative practice and started making his living by translating books. During the course of translation of Dr. Cullen's *Materia Medica*, he wondered why cinchona alone should have the power to cure ague and took a quantity of cinchona bark and found to his surprise that it produced the symptoms of ague in all the stage of chill, rigor, fever and sweat. This set him thinking, and ultimately after a careful and elaborate test of many drugs on himself and the members of his family and his students he came to the conclusion that a drug which was capable of producing certain symptoms when given to a healthy individual would cure those symptoms if given to a

sick individual presenting those symptoms. He therefore, enunciated the law of cure as "*Similia Similibus Curantur.*" The special merit of Homoeopathy is this that drugs are proved on healthy human beings and not on rats, rabbits, or pigs. While the action of drugs administered to animals can only be ascertained on dissection, the human prover is able to narrate and record the symptoms produced by the administration including the mental reactions which could not be had from animals. You all know what "proving" is. It means that a drug is administered to a healthy individual and he records carefully all the mental and physical symptoms and it is on such a basis that Homoeopathic *Materia Medica* is built up. "The *Materia Medica*" of Homoeopathy is built on the solid bedrock of recorded symptoms of healthy individuals. Hahnemann embodied the provings rendered carefully by his disciples and friends into his monumental work "*Materia Medica Pura.*" Hahnemann's "*Organon*" well known as the Bible of Homoeopathy, lays stress on the physicians' only duty as the restoration of the sick to health, the need for his knowledge of the ailment of the patient based on the subjective and objective symptoms and the proper selection of the remedy, the dose and its repetition and the need for the recognition of the "totality of the symptoms" as "the outwardly reflected image of the inner nature of the disease stage i.e., of suffering dynamic or living force" Hahnemann posited the theory that disease is the derangement of the vital force, a power invisible in itself and only known by its effects on the organism and the re-establishment of it as restoration to health. He declared that "the root cause of all diseases is" sin or passion and "flesh is simply a servant under the absolute control of the Vital Force" and "the vital force is first affected by the disease and not the flesh. Flesh is affected later on when the Vital Force is neglected. Negligence of the Vital Force brings about pathological changes which become apparent to the physicians by means of instruments or clinical observations and are not the diseases themselves but the result of the Vital Force. The pathological changes merely indicate how far the disease of the vital force has affected the flesh." He also discovered that there existed a dynamic vital principle in all drugs, a curative force, and "potentisation" was the only method of releasing this force for therapeutic purposes. His discovery was that diseases are caused by poisons generated by anger, anxiety, avarice, greed, hatred, irritability and such other evil

qualities and the rational approach to treatment was the removal of evil and bad qualities and the cultivation of virtuous qualities. Psycho psomatists of the present day have come to the same conclusion that mental forces have the greatest bearing on the physical growth or decay. In essence they emphasise the essential unity of body and mind. The theory of immunology with the employment of vaccines, toxoids, and inoculations is built on the concept of building the vital defences of the body. The duties of the Homoeopathic prescriber are, therefore, an ascertainment of the totality of symptoms of the patients—the uncommon peculiar characteristics—and the selection of the remedy to suit the totality. There is, therefore, no routinism in treatment in Homoeopathy. He advocated the minimum dose as the only method of ensuring the beneficial effects of the drugs with the least medicinal aggravation and without retaining the drug disease in the body to any extent. He also pleaded for no repetition until the effects of a remedy are worn out and the need for another dose was clearly felt or there was needed any change in the remedy on the basis of new symptoms or certain old symptoms persisting. Therefore, in addition to the 'like remedy' the following all important doctrines of Hahnemann are to be strictly followed as essential for the successful prescribing of Homoeopathic remedy viz, (1) the single drug (2) the single dose (3) the small dose and (4) the infrequent dose. It was not always that the minimum dose of a well-selected remedy on the basis of the totality of symptoms was found to act and there was recurrence and the disease had become chronic and Hahnemann established that the background in such cases needed to be cleared on the basis of taints 'miasms'—psoric, syphilitic and sycotic as he classified them—inherited by the patient, dealt with in his "Chronic Diseases." The drugs for the miasms are Sulphur, Mercury and Thuja. The Organan and Chronic diseases, constitute the "Sruthi" and "Smrithi" of Homoeopathy.

Ayurveda and Homoeopathy

It is my confirmed view that Homoeopathy is bound to advance in India because the system is more or less akin to Ayurveda, our great heritage in medicine. I used sometimes to feel if Hahnemann, a great linguist as he was, had caught the fundamentals from Arabic into which language many

of our Ayurvedic works had been translated. Apart from the "similia principle" being embodied in the Sanskrit text there are striking similarities in the fundamentals of the two systems. Both recognise the "mind" as the dominant factor in the cause and cure of illnesses. While the modern medicine deals with the different component parts of the body or rather their ailments as relating only to those parts and treats them as such, it is only Ayurveda and Homoeopathy that lay great stress on mental symptoms in diagnosis and treatment. I should say, greater than Ayurveda, Homoeopathy sets much store on generally the mental factor as having a primary role. Further, as you all know, individualisation is the key-note of this system. You have heard it oft repeated that 'Homoeopathy treats the patient and not the disease'. A homoeopath takes note of the symptoms presented by the patient (subjective) and observed by him (objective) as affording the key to the understanding of the morbidity of the system. The symptoms according to the Homoeopath, are the "language" of the body. And while the modern instruments which are used to detect the working of the organs of the body may sometimes fail and are often not correctly understood, the natural symptoms afford a great help to Homoeopathy. While an allopathic practitioner would not begin treatment until a group of symptoms on which he could put a "label" are available to him, the Homoeopath will start the treatment straightaway on the symptoms available. Take for example, an acute case of pneumonia. An ordinary general practitioner sounds the chest and discovers that a part of the lung gives evidence of being solid instead of, with full air. From the pathological discovery, he makes his diagnosis of pneumonia. On this, he feels justified in prescribing the patient a routine remedy. The Homoeopath recognises not only the pathological condition but also the patient's reaction and what he observes, the patient's facial expression anxious or resigned, his attitude in bed, passive or restless or preference to lie one side or the other, the affected part and his desires and aversions. Again, take the case of a patient having temperature. An allopath will wait for "diagnosis" i.e., certain groups of symptoms on which he can put a label and treat. If the chill is predominant and the temperature gets high he will pronounce it be filaria or malaria; if the patient complains of pains throughout the body, he will think it might be dengue or influenza;

if it protracts for a few days, he would suspect it to be para-typhoid and if it continues with a variation in temperature and with a decubitus pulse, he would call for blood tests for typhoid. Therefore the allopath will depend upon his "diagnosis" for the treatment which is more or less routine. Patients under the label of say "typhoid" in a ward in a hospital will receive at the hands of the homoeopath not the same remedy but each will receive a different remedy of the basis of the symptoms presented by each of them predominantly on the mental ones. On the basis of the disease classification all that the Homoeopath would be enabled to would be to look for drugs for selection under some groups. A delirious patient even with low temperature exhibiting symptoms like picking bed clothes or trying to jump out of the window will have Hyoscamus. A restless patient will have Arsenicum or Rhus Tox and so on. The modern medicine specialists are slowly veering round to the view of individualisation so much emphasised by Dr. Hahnemann as the real basis of treatment. The report of the British Medical Association on this point is illuminating. It says:

With our wider knowledge of scientific medicine we have tended to lose sight of the 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 the present-day medical training is the failure to regard the patient as a whole".

Then take the "tridhoshas" of Ayurveda. Dr. Bhattacharya, a practising Homoeopath in India for thirty years and Editor for some years of "The Homoeopathic Bulletin" a journal published at his charitable dispensary at Baroda has in a marvellous work embodying his experiences on the constructive application of Tridhoshas to Homoeopathy elaboratively explained the significance of Tridhoshas (three faults) or Vatha, Pitha and Kapa as representing in the main the three elements of air, fire and water, the sum total of human energies or "the minor motors of the outer garment", the balancing of which is health and the derangement of which is disease and how it is possible to coordinate them with the Homoeopathic principles. He has tried to show that the Tridhoshas system fully embraces Hering's Doctrine of the law of direction of cure, which asserts that diseases disappear in the reverse order of their coming, and "from within

outwards and from above downward". Therefore Homoeopathy has an affinity to the Indian mind and I have no doubt that it will thrive very well in our country and in the course of a few years will dominate the field of Indian medicine.

Is Homoeopathy not Scientific?

The criticism is very often made that Homoeopathy is not a scientific system. That criticism is pointless after the finding of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee constituted by the Government of India that it is. But the criticism which still persists as already stated, is born either out of ignorance or prejudice. Science is Truth and Truth is eternal and unchanging though seekers after truth like, "The six blind men and the Elephant" come to conclusions only on different facets of Truth. Homoeopathy has the supreme merit of being based on an immutable law of Nature viz., the Law of Similitars-as immutable as the law of Gravitation and built upon sound experimentation-sound because the experiments are carried out as already stated on human beings with a mind capable of expressing the minutest reactions. The modern system is not based on any law and its methods are changing every day and what is proclaimed as good today is denounced sometime later, and that is because there is no basis on any sound law. Homoeopathy has the advantage of being an art of cure as well.

The many cases of illustrious allopaths who having attempted to understand Homoeopathy have become staunch converts to it only show that the criticism of it is without understanding of it. Dr. J. Krauss, an allopathic M. D., has acclaimed as follows:

"The era of scientific medical experimentation began with Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy and no one else."

(To be continued)

HOMOEOPATHY AND CANCER

by

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

While discussions of Cancer and the "Cancer Problem" occupy much space in both medical and lay press, the Homoeopathic Profession seems to take little part in them. For the most part, Homoeopathic Physicians are silent—much more so than in the old days when some of them fought valiantly for their principles as applied in the exclusively medicinal treatment of this dread disease, and made their showing of successful results. There must be good reason for this ominous silence on a subject of such vital importance. What has come over the Homoeopaths, to cause them to retire from the field in which there is so much general activity? Are they tired of controversy? Is it perchance, an admission of defeat, a surrender to overwhelming forces of opposition? Is it a confession that Homoeopathy is inadequate to deal successfully with Cancer? Is it just a phase of the general apathy, discouragement and decline of interest in applied Homoeotherapeutics? Or is it fear of the power of official Medicine, as exercised through the Government by its national organization, against all those who dare publicly to oppose the useless surgical and other treatment adopted by Allopathy in the treatment of Cancer and denounce the propagandist campaign that is in progress to extend it? Are the Homoeopaths acting honourably as men of firm conviction any belief through experience of the cures by Homoeopathy, in their abject submission to the Allopathic hierarchy, by a renunciation of their rights to use, advocate or advise any remedy or measure of treatment condemned by the Official body? Is it the fear of consequences the reason why Homoeopathic Physicians are taking no part in the discussion of Cancer nor advocating treatment by Homoeopathic medication? It is quite true that, "Cancer is incurable" but that is a long way from saying that, "the Cancer patient" is incurable. There is a vast difference between the two terms and the mental and physical states they represent. The public and medical profession alike, have so long being blinded and confused by crude, materialistic ideas about disease in general and Cancer in particular, that they have

lost the power of discrimination between a disease and its endproducts. The Theory of the local nature and existence of Cancer has been held so long and tenaciously that it is exceedingly difficult to get a hearing for the long recognised, (in part) but newly demonstrated truth. Cancer is a constitutional disease, of which the ultimate, local or tangible manifestation in the form of a mass or tumour is merely a result, a secondary product of the morbid process. When this is recognised as a fact and accepted as truth it immediately becomes obvious why local or mechanical treatment of Cancer is of no avail and must always fail since it does not touch the real disease at all. When it is seen that we have to deal primarily with disordered functions, with a morbid Vital-Dynamical process, capable of being acted upon and changed by Homeopathic Medicines, when we know how to use them, the Cancer case does not seem so hopeless, as it does, when we think of it only as a malignant growth or tumour. *That the treatment and cure of cancer is definitely within the scope and possibilities of homoeopathy, has long been known and proved.* The Real indications should be clear to every intelligent, well-read and technically competent Homoeopath. They are first, to correct the faulty metabolism by eliminating injurious articles of diet and providing food that will supply the necessary elements of nutrition in adequate amounts; and second, to prescribe skillfully the medicines which are demanded under the universal therapeutic principles of Reciprocal Action, guided by symptom-similarity. These being fulfilled, one may be fully assured that curative results will follow, the rapidity and completeness of which will be exactly proportionate to the skill of the prescriber and the degree of susceptibility of the patient. We will be guilty of a crime against humanity, if we do not at this juncture expose the hoax that has been perpetrated by the Surgical promoters of the Cancer campaign who hold out hope to the afflicted and are constantly urging, almost compelling the people to go at once to the Surgeon on discovering a mole, a lump, a swollen gland, or what not and be operated. They are continually emphasising the necessity for "Early and radical" treatment of such things. Do they not there by promise or imply that cure will result? I mean exactly what I say when I charge that the real basis of all these surgical pleadings and urgings and compellings is a hopeless pessimism, a confirmed but concealed belief that Cancer is incurable and that in recommending resort to the knife as, "the only

hope" (with an implied promise of cure) they believe their own statements and hold out a false hope. They know full well that surgery never cures Cancer; that it merely removes the external, tangible product of the Cancer disease and leaves untouched the disease itself; that this invariably reappears either in its original or in some other form, if the patient does not die of the operation. The hope Surgeons hold out is nothing but the hope of palliation, of temporary relief. Pin them down and they will either admit it, evade it, or (some of them) lie about it. They dare not hold out a promise of cure. Taken altogether, the current Cancer campaign is about the most cold-blooded, cruel, most arrogant and presumptuous campaign ever attempted by Orthodox Medicine. With nothing to offer but mechanical and local measures which have been proved ineffectual and worse; condemning or ridiculing everyone who differs from them by advising resort to measures based upon successful results from constitutional treatment; refusing to investigate or even inspect cases of verified cure by Homeopathic treatment and attempting to suppress the publication of all reports of such cures, they have banded themselves into an association, whose purpose is to beguile or force the public to accept their programme and submit themselves to mutilation by the knife, or destruction of their tissues by radium or the X-ray. The bigotry, selfishness, cold-bloodedness & cruelty of such a campaign becomes obvious when it is known that statistics prove the constantly and rapidly increasing extension and terrific mortality of Cancer under the mode of treatment they advocate. Experience and logic alike prove that Cancer does not and cannot yield to local treatment. Nothing constructive has ever been gained by such measures, they never cure. The British Medical Journal said: "Can there be any doubt that in many respects the knife as a cure for Cancer has been a ghastly failure"? Sir James Paget, acknowledged that Surgery cannot even be given the credit of prolonging life, to say nothing about saving life. He said: "I am not aware of a single case of recovery". Dr. Mc Farlan Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, wrote, "the operation never arrests but uniformly accelerates the progress of the disease". Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Vice-President of the American Association for the Control of Cancer, said, "Radium will not cure Cancer, it only destroys Cancerous tissue within a certain radius, but does not drive the disease from the blood (a significant double admission.) The ghastly dangers and

total failures of radium and X-ray to cure Cancer are so well-known now that it is only necessary to mention and condemn it. In view of these and innumerable similar statements which might be presented are we not justified in characterising the "Cancer campaign", as arrogant, cruel, selfish, bigoted pessimistic and hopeless? On the other hand, Cancer cases have been cured by Homeopathic treatment. Cancer cases can be and are being cured by Homoeopathic medication, by men who have faced their cases courageously studied them and the Homoeopathic literature of the subject, chosen the remedy or remedies to be used according to the instructions given in the Organon, for the treatment of disease *And Stuck to it*. Any Homoeopath with a good knowledge of his Materia Medica and knows how to select his remedies according to the Law of Similars, can cure Cancer if he goes about it in the right way. The first thing to do is to forget the Cancer. Thenceforth, if he is to succeed, he will treat, not "Cancer", but the Cancer patient. He must know that there is always a pre-cancerous stage represented by certain ailments and a diathesis represented by characteristic constitutional symptoms. Broadly speaking they include practically all symptoms and modalities, *Peculiar to the individual*, in whatever disease he may have had. They are to be diligently sought and recorded in as complete a clinical history of the case as it is possible to make. This is absolutely necessary and of the highest importance to the Homoeopath, because frequently in fully developed cases with local Pathology or "Ultimates" present, few or none but common or secondary symptoms exist. The Ultimates are of no value to the prescriber in selecting curative remedies. Only the primary dynamical or functional symptoms—those which represent the disease process in the active, formative, phases, past or present, are reliable as a basis for curative treatment by Homoeopathy. All secondary symptoms resulting from the presence of Pathological products, tumours, diseased or disabled organs, etc, must be excluded except so far as they reveal peculiar modalities. Ignorance of this fundamental principle has been the main cause of failure in the Homoeopathic treatment of Cancer cases—this with ignorance of how to apply in the best way the general principle of Homoeotherapeutics—*Simila Similibus Curantur*, by which alone the curative medicine can be found. Success in treatment is exactly proportionate to the skill of the prescriber, the susceptibility of the patient and the stage or degree of

malignancy of the disease. So prove that cancer can be cured by Homoeopathy, I will give two cases from my own case-book, which were the only two cases of Cancer that came to me for treatment.

Case No. 1.

On 5th of Feb. 1953, I was consulted by Mrs. S.V. aged 61 years for Cancer of the Uterus; she had been treated with the X-ray and Radium by the Allopaths at the General Hospital, Colombo, for very nearly a year, without success. At the end of this period, they had informed her son that the case was inoperable and that nothing more could be done. They advised him to acquiesce to her every wish as she had not long to live. It was in these circumstances, in sheer desperation and as a last resort, that they consulted me. She said that she felt as if she was being consumed by fire. She drank as much ice-water as she could in order to away the burning. She was despondent, sad, emaciated and extremely weak. She had no sleep night or day because of the agony she was going through. My first prescription was Phos 30, five doses given every half-hour dry on the tongue. On the following day the pain was very much less and bearable. This remedy was given not for the craving for iced-drinks, but mainly as an antidote to the effect of radium and the X-ray. On the three following days, she had the same number of Placebo, as she continued to have very slight improvement on each successive day. On the 8th Feb. she received three doses Phos 30, every half-an-hour, followed by Placebo for the next one week, as improvement continued. On 16th Feb. as there was a slight return of the symptoms, Phos 80, (three doses) was given as on the previous occasion followed by Placebo, but this time there was no improvement. On 19th Feb. she had three doses of Phos 200, followed by Placebo, improvement continued till the second of March and then ceased. 5th March, Phos 200 repeated, 19th March, Phos 200 no improvement. 23rd March 1M was administered, with continued improvement which lasted till 18th April, this was repeated on the 14th April, with continued improvement for two weeks. After the 3rd prescription of Phos not only the burning but also the great heat she felt, gradually decreased until she began to feel chilly, without the desire for iced drink being diminished to any considerable extent. When I saw her on the 28th of April, I found that her symptoms had

changed in as much as she was again beginning to feel the heat somewhat. As the symptoms were not clear enough for a fresh prescription she was left with Placebo sufficient for a week. She now complained of stitches from rectum to bladder with frequent urging to urinate and cramping pain in the uterus. Her pulse was slow in the morning but accelerated in the evening, she had an acrid excorating, burning Leucorrhoeal discharge and she also expectorated thick mucus; she also got angry for the slightest thing. On these symptoms I prescribed on the 5th of May Thuja 1M, 10M, 50M, to be taken first thing in the morning on three consecutive days. I gave enough Placebo to last for three weeks. Within three days of taking the third powder the improvement in her condition was apparent. She was brighter and looked better. This improvement continued for over a month. On the 20th of June, as improvement had ceased Thuja 1M, 10M, 50M, was repeated with continued improvement till the 1st week of August, 1953. On the 14th of August, I repeated the powder, but with not much amelioration. On the 28th of August, I gave her Thuja C.M. 2 doses to be taken on two consecutive mornings. Improvement continued till about the 2nd week of Nov., the remedy was repeated on the 14th of Nov., without any marked reaction. Then her symptoms changed again to those of Arsenicum, with great mental restlessness, chilliness and desire of death & plenty of fresh air, along with burning pains which were ameliorated by heat. On the 28th of December she was given Ars 30 with rapid improvement, which lasted for 3 weeks, and the remedy was repeated on the 18th of January, 1954, with continued improvement for over two months. Then the symptoms changed again to those of Sulphur. She complained now of burning in the vertex, couldn't bear the heat, very irritable, with flushes of heat and burning in the Urethra when passing urine. On 19th of March, she had two doses of Sulph 200, on two consecutive nights just before bed time, as she did not sleep well. On the 7th of May, she developed an eruption, which covered practically her whole body, which was aggravated by heat and cold water, for which she received only Placebo, till the eruption had completely cleared, which took over six weeks. On the 28th of July, 1954, she complained of chilliness and aversion to blowing, along with constipation and great irritability, for which she received one dose of Nux. V. 80. This was the last remedy she had and she has kept in good

health ever since. I should like to mention that both the Leucorrhoeal as well as the thick mucus expectorated, ceased after the administration of Thuja and that after a couple of years there was no trace of the Cancer present.

Case No. 2.

On 8th of March 1952 I was consulted by Miss A.B. aged 35 years for Cancer of the breast. In this case her left breast had already been removed due to Cancer by the Surgeons at the Govt. Hospital Colombo. Now her right breast was affected for which she consulted the Allopaths again. Four Allopathic doctors in consultation diagnosed it as Cancer and advised her to enter hospital and have this breast removed as well without any further delay. On examination I found a thickening in the breast, which was very painful to touch and from the slightest movement. It was a lancinating pain and she despaired of recovery. On these symptoms I prescribed Bry 200 two doses on two consecutive days. In four days time her pain had subsided, to such an extent as to be practically negligible. As there were no other symptoms to prescribe on I kept her going on Placebo for very nearly two months. When she came to me with typical Arsenicum symptoms, she was very nervous, chilly, restless, fastidious and thought that something would happen to her soon, when asked as to what she thought would happen to her, she replied, "I cannot say, it is nothing in particular". On 28th of May, she had one dose of Ars 30, followed by Placebo. These distressing symptoms left her completely in three weeks time and as there were no other symptoms to prescribe on I kept her going on weekly doses of Placebo. On the 25th of July, she complained of roaring, whizzing in the ears with a little hardness of hearing. She also cried for the slightest thing and complained of a weak memory and said she used the wrong words when speaking. She also said that she had developed a tremendous appetite. She had sore pain in region of the liver, which was sensitive to touch along with pain in the Urethra after urinating. She also had pain with stiffness in her lower limbs which were worse on beginning to walk and better while walking. She complained that she was worse from heat in the evenings from about 4 p. m. to 9 p. m. or so. I prescribed Lyc 200 one dose and these symptoms gradually disappeared in about two months time and as there were no symptoms to prescribe on I kept her going

with Placebo. She came to me on the 14th of Oct. with terrific pain in the Hypogastric region which made her feel faintish, her stomach was bloated with pain extending to chest, with ineffectual desire for stool. She was pale and complained of chilliness and was crying most of the time, but with all this she said she liked the blowing and the open air and wanted to be under a fan when I gave her one dose of Puis 80, followed by Placebo. She apparently was quite well for about four months, when she started a purulent discharge from her left ear, she also disliked the light, got a sudden aversion to meet with violent thirst for water and a desire for sweets. She complained that she felt weak suddenly several times during the day. She also said that she disliked doing any type of work and that she was worse in the evenings. On 28th Feb. 1953, I prescribed Sulph 200, 1 dose. In one months time the discharge from the ear completely disappeared. On the 28rd of Sep. 1953, she came to me with Erysipelas on the left arm and as she informed me that she had the same trouble some years ago on the same arm and as it was an old symptom which was probably suppressed come back again, I merely gave her some Placebo. This cleared without any medication what-so-ever in a little over three weeks time, and she has kept well ever since. She saw me a year after this when there was absolutely no trace of the Cancer left. She wept and said that if she had taken Homoeopathic treatment in the first instance, she would have saved her other breast as well, and added, "What is the good of a woman without a breast". You would see that in both these cases I did not treat the Cancer, but the patient with the Cancer. I merely prescribed for the totality of symptoms of the patient when called for at various times in the usual way until the patient was cured and was perfectly at ease. I have to thank the immortal Hahnemann and his most illustrious follower the Great Kent and those of his ilk, for whatever success I have had in my practice and I can honestly say that had I not practiced pure unadulterated Homoeopathy as instructed by them and had imbibed any of the false teachings of the modern so-called Homoeopaths who try to upgrade Homoeopathy, according to them by bringing it in line with the so-called wonderful, modern scientific discoveries in medicine, I would never have been able to obtain the results achieved in the practice of Homoeopathy. It must be mentioned here that it would be comparatively easy to cure Cancer patients, were they to resort to Homoeopathic

treatment in the first instance. It is difficult and in certain cases almost impossible to cure after Allopathic treatment, since such treatment completely obliterates the symptoms pertaining to the patient. In conclusion I would like to stress the fact that Homoeopathy has no limitations. Limitations are restricted in varying degree to each individual Practitioner according to his knowledge and capacity to practice Pure Hahnemannian Homoeopathy, so let us not broadcast our ignorance of the subject and incapacity to practice it, by proclaiming that Homoeopathy is not a complete system of medicine in itself but merely an addition to unscientific Allopathy. Let us not follow some of the modern Pandits of Homoeopathy in seeking liberty and licence to make use of other methods of treatment when in their opinion (which means ignorance) it is in the best interest of the patient. If we fail to cure a curable case, we must blame ourselves and not Homoeopathy, which is the greatest, most scientific, and complete system of healing the world has ever seen.

We deal in all Homoeopathic and Bio-Chemic preparations. We stock all Homoeo and Bio-medicines and specialities of Boericke and Tafel, Dr. Madaus & Co., and Dr. Willmer Schwabe. Prices are most competitive. Literature supplied on request.

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THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FUND

An Appeal

The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association has decided to restart the Madras Homoeopathic College with a hospital attached to it as early as possible.

The need for a College to provide facilities for institutional training in Homoeopathy in both the Degree and Diploma Courses is obvious. That is the only means of building up a body of well-trained and efficient Homoeopathic practitioners and eliminating bogus methods of treatment in the name of Homoeopathy.

A College without a well-equipped hospital will be of no use. The hospital besides serving the sick and the suffering by Homoeopathic treatment and establishing the efficacy of Homoeopathy by a practical demonstration of it, will serve as an adjunct to the College affording a practical training centre for its students.

This is the most opportune time for starting the College and the hospital. The value of Homoeopathy as an effective means of treating all diseases is being increasingly recognised and most of the State Governments in India have recognised the system; and the institution, when started, may reasonably expect help from the Government of India and State Government out of the funds allotted to Homoeopathy in the Second Five Year Plan.

The venture requires a good deal of finance and will not be a success without the hearty co-operation of all those interested in Homoeopathy. The Association looks forward to the generous support of all those who have benefited by Homoeopathy and are interested in the development of the system on right lines.

May we appeal to the public to support the move by their munificent donations which will be gratefully acknowledged.

Contributions may be sent to Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, 28/1-C. Jude Jambulinga Mudaliar Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.

Madras }
15-7-58.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Hony. General Secretary.

THE SOUTH INDIAN HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

Second Session—March 1959.

An Appeal

The Second Session of the South Indian Homoeopathic Conference will be held under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association in Madras in March, 1959. The date and other particulars will be announced later:

The Conference will discuss all problems relating to the propagation and advancement of Homoeopathy:

It will be a two-day session, the first day being directed to a discussion of general problems and the second day for a discussion of Scientific Subjects on Homoeopathy:

Homoeopathic Associations in the State of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Karnataka are requested to cooperate by sending as large a number of delegates as possible.

Papers on Scientific Subjects may be sent to the undersigned, so as to reach him on or before the 25th February, 1959.

162, Royapettah High Road,
Madras-14.
2nd February 1959.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Hony. General Secretary.

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

(The official organ of the Madras Presidency
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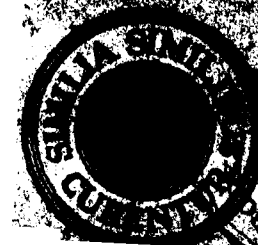
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THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

February 1959



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

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No. 2

Editorial Notes and Comments.

**RECOGNITION OF HOMOEOPATHY
IN MADRAS**

The reported decision of the Madras Government according recognition to Homoeopathy, though belated, will be welcomed as a wise one calculated to harness this cheap but non-the-less efficacious system in aiding effectively the solution of the urgent problem of rural medical relief in this State.

Homoeopaths of this State are indebted to our popular Health Minister the Hon'ble Sri M. A. Manickavelu for the recognition.

We hope that legislation will be introduced ere long giving effect to the decision.

Even this late recognition has some advantage in that the Madras State may will profit by and avoid the difficulties the other States have experienced in the working of the legislation.

Recognition naturally raises in its wake important questions like registration and training of practitioners and the setting of standards of teaching in training institutions. These are matters naturally for the Board to be constituted under the statute.

It would be ideal if the Government should start a Homoeopathic College in Madras with a hospital

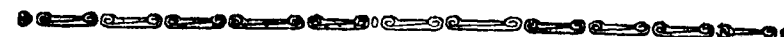
noise, odours, sleep, eating, drinking, emotions, exertion, company, ascending, bathing and washing, sun, sweating clothing, travelling, etc. The time or periodicity of aggravation is also very important. The *duration* refers to the period of time the symptom has been existing. The *causation* refers to the origin or source of the symptom. If available, this is very valuable. The *extension* refers to the way in which the symptom has travelled. If there is pain, the radiation should be noted.

In taking a case, the physician has to be alert and attentive. Nothing that the patient says should be missed or neglected as insignificant. Every incident he describes should be noted. The patient should be allowed to describe his trouble in his own way without being disturbed or interrupted. Questions should be put only last to fill up the blanks. Questions if put in the middle should only be necessary to allow the narrative to flow freely and to tactfully restrict much rambling. After the patient has exhausted his narrative, completely dried up so to say, then the physician should go back and ask questions to round off every symptom with reference to all its features. After every aspect of the case has been finished by questioning the physician puts down his general observations about the patient. Then he carries out a thorough physical examination which includes recording of the pulse, temperature, weight and blood pressure.

In questioning the patient, as far as possible no answers should be suggested. Leading questions usually bring out misleading answers. Secondly, while taking the case, the mind should be blank. Better start with a blank mind and blank paper. It is known that Hahnemann used to take the case fresh on a fresh paper every time the patient visited him so as not to allow his previous impressions and records of the case to warp his present approach. No drug should be thought of until the complete case-taking is finished. Questioning along the lines of some remedy with a preconceived idea is harmful. Thirdly, as far as possible the words of the patient should be noted down as such. Fourthly, if the patient contradicts himself at any time, then the original statement should be questioned or bracketed. Fifthly, if he hesitates too long to answer over a simple question, the answer would usually prove to be of no value.

It is convenient to have one's own abbreviated methods of noting to save time and space. For instance, I note down 'Bathing - Coryza' to mean 'Bathing causes Coryza.' Under family history I note down: F:D: 60: Cancer which would mean Father died at 60 of Cancer M. 45 L. H. would mean 'Mother is 45, living and healthy. 4B:25:L:H.; 1B:D:15: Typhoid', would mean '4 brothers and two sisters are alive and healthy. One brother died of Typhoid at 15.

For the use of intelligent patients, patients away in other places, in order to cut down my time of working and for purposes of my record, I have compiled and printed a case form (questionnaire) which I use often as I find it fairly thorough, useful and practical.



When it is a question of

★ ELEGANCE ★ EXPERIENCE
AND
★ WORKMANSHIP

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN



attached to it, wherein will be available not only the Degree course on the basis of the syllabus prescribed by the Union Government which will produce High Class Practitioners of the cadre of the M.B.B.S. but also a shorter course which will enable a large number of practitioners to be produced who could serve in the rural areas. In this connection, it may be pointed out that a Two year course on the basis of the syllabus approved for the Diploma course by the Madhya Pradesh Government would be quite suitable and produce a sufficiently trained cadre of practitioners.

If, the Government does not start one, the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association will avail of the Government offer to aid any institution which offers to run a college.

This is the opportune occasion for the public to exhibit their sympathy by coming forward to help the Association with liberal donations for the cause of the College. We hope our appeal in this connection will have a ready response.

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TAKING THE CASE

By

Dr. P. Sankaran (Bombay.)

Once the homoeopathic student has finished the study of the theory or the science of Homoeopathy and approaches the practical side of the art, the first step he has to learn is the art of case-taking.

Taking the case is indeed an art for it requires all the alertness, power of observation, sagacity, patience and knowledge of psychology. The homoeopathic case-taking differs from the allopathic in that it is far more thorough and subtle. We particularly aim at exposing the various individual reactions and idiosyncracies of the patient while the orthodox physician merely aims at arriving at a nosologic diagnosis. It is said that a well-taken case is half the job but a well-taken case is not so common. Reading through the cases reported, taking an average cross-section as the index, one is depressed to see the poverty of case-taking. The purpose of our case-taking is to discover a symptom-complex in which each individual symptom is clearly defined and all the symptoms are inter-related and together they bring out the characteristic features of the sick person. Indeed, a well-taken case almost points in the direction of the correct remedy.

Before proceeding further, every student of homoeopathy should study carefully the chapter on case taking in Savill's Clinical Medicine.

Each symptom in a well taken case has all its features clearly defined viz. the location, sensation, modality, duration, causation and extension.

The *Location* refers to the organs, tissues, areas and sides affected. The *Sensation* refers to the nature of the symptom, which may be felt by the patient e. g. burning, throbbing, numbness etc., or observed by the relatives or the physician e. g., heat, pulsation, anaesthesia etc. The *modality* refers to all the various possible influences which may any have effect whatever on the symptom, whether aggravating or ameliorating it. They include such factors as warmth, cold, weather and season; open air, sea, movement, position, and posture, touch, pressure, massage, light,

SILICEA

BY

Dr. T. K. Varma, Kotagiri, (Nilgiris)*

SILICEA otherwise known as SILICA or PURE FLINT is one among those remedies which are inert in their crude form and about which the Allopathic world knows very little or nothing. The properties to "cure" are developed only by the peculiar method of potentization of SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

As Silicon Dioxide it is to be found in granite, quartz, mica, and sand. The hardness of the glass or other such substances is due to the presence of this element, as it gives stiffness to its components.

If there is a deficiency of SILICEA in man, we can find loss of stamina, inadequate physical and mental development. This property makes SILICEA our sheet anchor in cases of weakly children who learn to walk late and in whom the development seems to be at a standstill because during the period of growth the child requires proper amount of Silicea for the development of its bones, teeth, connective tissues, ligaments, cartilages etc., etc.,

Infants requiring Silicea are pot-bellied, have great aversion to mother's milk, tendency to vomit very often, sweaty feet, hands and forehead. The sweat is very offensive and hence Silicea is a very useful remedy in the suppressed foot-sweat cases who develop other troubles (like headaches, cold and clammy hands and feet, lack of "nerve power", convulsions and other spinal troubles). Silicea patient have cold damp feet, lack natural warmth; They do not feel strong enough to undertake any physical or mental work, find themselves without "stamina" and it shows off in the staggering gait itself. There is nothing wrong with the amount or quality of nourishment of these subjects, it is the lack of assimilation which causes the above symptoms.

SIL has a marked tendency to suppurative processes, no matter whatever the location. It is, therefore, of use in many suppurative diseases, like lung abscess of miners or

stone cutters, inflammation which tend to discharge pus, boils, abscess in gums, pyorrhoea, breast abscess, abscess of glands, bone diseases and so on and it has the power to expel foreign bodies like fish bones, nails, splinters by suppurative process.

In boils and abscesses, the trio of BELL, HEPAR and SILICEA helps quite a lot in most cases and tends to accelerate the healing process.

It cures diarrhoea, stomach-ache, distension of the abdomen with flatulence and rumblings. It is also very useful in constipation which is the result of inability of the rectum to expel the faeces. There is great straining and the stool seems to "slip back", relief being obtained by some mechanical method. It is a boon to patients with Fistula and especially when this trouble is connected with chest troubles. Dr. Kent has very nicely described this symptom in his lectures. He says "It has also cured fistulous openings. Patients who have a tendency to phthisis are subject to abscesses about the region of the rectum, that break inside or out and form complete or incomplete openings. These seem to take place of what would otherwise come, and if healed by operation or other external means, tendency is to end in chest trouble, either in form of a fixed catarrh or tubercular infiltrations. Silica is one of the remedies that turns the constitution into order and in one to five years the opening ceases to be necessary and it will heal. Surgeons heal it up at once, and for a time the patient is comfortable, but in a few years he breaks down".

SILICEA has removed tape-worm, when the symptoms agree. This should serve as an eye opener to those who do not know anything better than Santonine, Filix Mas or other latest vermifuges and who resort to "direct treatment" of worms instead of selecting the remedy according to the totality of symptoms, which will as surely expel the "worms" as any vermifuge on earth.

In asthma of sycotic patients it has to be considered when the attack seems to develop from exertion and over-heating. It has aggravation at new and full moon and this symptom will confirm the choice of SIL.

KEY POINTS IN CHRONIC DISEASES

BY

Dr. K. C. Malhotra, (New Delhi)

Why is treatment of Chronic Diseases a problem, rather complex in nature, when Homoeopathy offers most curative healing is something worth considering.

It is an established fact that there can be no smoke without fire. Everything has its roots. Experience tells that a few factors are responsible for this and 'TIME' is one of those. In Chronic Diseases, time is the essence of contract because even the correct remedy can work no wonders till the patient allows reasonable length of time. All the brilliance, wisdom and command seldom cultivates anything useful without it. It is generally experienced that a restless mind is always frantic for quick results, immediate relief and dramatic action. It is often hard to make them understand that healing is a matter of time. It is therefore most necessary to settle in a case of Chronic Disease notably 'nature of illness', the length of time the patient has been sick, how much pathology there is and how far organic changes have taken place which would render recovery difficult.

It is worthwhile to add what Dr. CLARKE writes in one of his works. "A constitution cannot be radically changed for the better in a week or a month, and it is seldom accomplished in a year, Hahnemann demanded at least two years for the cure of a chronic case. It is well when such a case comes for treatment for the first time to refuse to undertake it unless patient will promise all the time required.

Dr. Gibson Miller used to say to his Rheumatoid patients, "It will take two years to cure you....."

Next to this is remedial aggravation. This has some expressive meaning. In Chronic diseases it is absolutely essential to produce one or more healing crisis or aggravation before the patient can be cured. In no way, this is avoidable because this healing crisis represents the effort of nature to eliminate the disease condition. Often-times

an unwarned and untold patient gets struck to see symptoms aggravating. It is just possible that he may fail to co-operate for this. It will therefore be a wisely step to fore-tell the patient of this thing. Dr. Gibson Miller used to say to Chronic patients, "..... you will be worse before you are better. Dr. Clarke also emphasized on this point and said "A patient may be told that his immediate condition may be ameliorated, but he must not consider himself cured and must not be surprised by a return of the symptoms at some future time. The young Homoeopath will be saved much disappointment if he understands this"

Another point to be remembered is that Chronic cases do not need to be seen frequently (except for Intermediate acute phases). As a rule once a month is quite good enough. If they are seen too frequently, there is no time to properly apprehend the evolution of medical action and the practitioner is in danger of changing it too frequently and spoiling the case.

Apart from these, there are certain fundamental points to be strictly adhered to. These comprise careful pain-taking job of obtaining an accurate history of the individual and his family inheritances and tendencies. And then prior to the prescription, the likely interfering factors especially those which appear related etiologically to the case be removed as many as possible. The field may be cleared before giving the remedy.

The ultimate point is to determine whether the remedy prescribed is correct. Kent gave us a method to determine if our remedy was working in the right direction.

He stated, "... the last symptoms to appear were the first to disappear, and the tendency of cure was from within out and from above downwards. If the symptoms do not disappear in this order, then the remedy is suppressive and its action must be antidoted at once."

in the fairyland where the fear is not known. The varieties of the entertainment seems to constitute themselves of figures and sounds changing in quick split-second succession, causing intolerance to human sense. (Pains appear and disappear suddenly; child is well one moment and ill next; sense of sight is affected by paralysing optic nerve and hearing by paralysing auditory nerve, etc.)

Rather than a long chain of symptoms, BELL's vastly scattered range of symptoms can be compared to a necklace with irregularly arranged, multi-angled, decorative sections; for it does not seem to occupy, like many other remedies, any allotted field of action possessing its range of symptoms in a chain-like manner, but freely scattered in various directions as if to create a confusion and to involve the consultant in something like a hide and seek game. Widespread contradictions render the show still interesting. Nevertheless there is fair deal in the game as on the definite clues provided, if duly perceived, the consultant has every chance of success. Absence of fear, except in fright in sleep, is an unmistakable clue, also the heat and burning. Its only chill (in fever) has its distinctive identity, as it commences in the back, pit of stomach and arms before spreading.

Blood rushing to the head, congestions, dryness, nervousness, sensitiveness, throbbing, etc., are the signs pointing towards success in our efforts to enjoy a hearty performance with BELL. Its teasing contradictions deserve particular attention as they, though appear to be somewhat confusing, act in reality as a double edged weapon. *Its peculiar, almost boundless influence upon sense organs deserve to be compared to a magic-stick in a fairy's hand.*

The limitations of the field of action under BELL are not within easy survey. It may be a simple matter like a throbbing headache or a haemorrhage of bright red blood, or it may be one of the alarming problems such as an attack of paralysis or even of hydrophobia or plague—BELL may accommodate under liberal terms.

BELL often proves competent to save sufferers from the surgeon's tortures, thus extending to us a helping hand to exhibit the superiority of symptomatology over diagnosis. Cutting pains in abdomen, cramps, dragging, constriction, darting across etc., often find way to his

treatment as is the case with many attacks of tonsillitis while our BELL can successfully intervene in most of such instances. Our revered author Farrington provides BELL with a helping mate in Lachesis as a safeguard against possible failures.

Numerous cases of suspected appendicitis, gastric ulcer and cancer have been saved from surgeon's tortures, thanks to BELL's timely intervention.

In the ailments of infants and children with sudden onset, when little heads get red hot and when epileptic attacks overtake them, BELL proves worthy of the name good lady. The great Hahnemanian antipsoric often comes to its aid in this sphere in completing a cure.

Bella-donna (Good-lady) however proves most worthy of her name, when she accompanies the accoucheur in his task around the most critical stage of the woman's life. Old maids in their first delivery, when their muscles are rigid and when they are too nervous to expose for examination, BELL claims exclusive right to enter. When pains come and go suddenly, when haemorrhage consists of bright red hot blood, when placenta is retained after natural labor, when violent pulsations of the carotids act in addition to spasms and convulsions and when observed quickness of sensation and pains of throbbing nature felt in any stage of labor, accoucheur enjoys the esteemed companionship of BELL to the highest degree.

The Summing Up.

Burning in inner parts: also of skin.

External and internal heat.

Limbs and muscles move convulsively.

Lachrymation feeling like brine; dim sight.

Absence of fear.

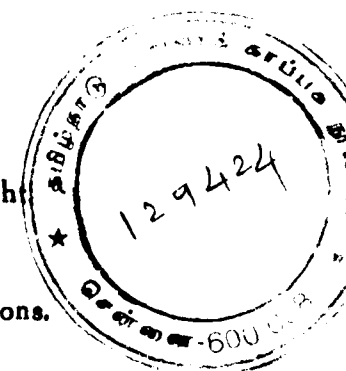
Delirious with dullness.

Often called for in spasms and convulsions.

Neuralgic pains in general.

Nervousness predominates.

A throbbing sensation, whether in a boil or in a headache.



SILICEA is worse from cold draughts, morning, night, from washing during menses, pressure, lying down, damp cold, touch, is better by warmth, wrapping head and neck and feet. in summer, in wet or humid weather, worse from taking milk, from taking cold things in cases of chest troubles although generally the patient is fond of cold things and has a decided aversion for hot things.

Like THUJA it is a very good antidote to vaccinosis. Like PULS it is a grand remedy for styas. In cases of recurring boils and where the skin is unhealthy and every injury suppurates, the writer knows nothing to equal SIL although HEPAR SULPH, PHOS and many other remedies may come up for consideration. With CARBO VEG and SULPHUR it forms our trio of "antiseptic" remedies.

Our CARBO VEG is rightly called "the corpse reviver", we can safely call our SILICEA "a grand rehabilitator".

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BELLADONNA

BY

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

In Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*, the longest space occupied by any remedy covers 59 pages where credit goes to China, closely followed by Belladonna occupying 58. China, however, takes more space than the other for its general aspects and the report of its provings extends to 1140 sentences as against Belladonna's 1440, breaking all records. This lengthy record is the result of his most elaborate proving of this drug conducted with the assistance of fourteen of his disciples.

The collective meaning of two words 'Bella and "Donna" joined together to form the name for this remedy is 'good lady, while the common name given to it is Deadly Nightshade, thus creating a serious contradiction in the very name itself, Belladonna seems to carry out this contradiction all through its widely scattered range of symptoms involving all organs and functions of the organism. To mention a few instances out of many observed in this connection:-

Much twisting and jerking of muscles but dull and sleepy.

Half awake, half sleepy.

Disposed to injure, bite, strike, also delirium.

Sleeplessness with drowsiness.

Memory quick, also weak and lost.

Hardhearted but sensitive.

Thirst but aversion to liquids.

Increase of saliva, milk etc., also diminution.

Constipation, also involuntary stools.

Smelling too sensitive, also feeble.

The consultant finds in BELL a good lady, accomodating, entertaining and teasing as in a variety entertainment

DEVELOPMENT OF HOMOEOPATHY

[Extracts from the Presidential Address of

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar

at the The Sixth Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Conference,
held at Guntakal on 4-1-1959.]

(Continued)

The following memorable observations of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar then the Vice President of the British Medical Association who subsequently became a staunch Homoeopath are worth reproduction:

"I was thus equally with my professional brethren a hater and denouncer of Homoeopathy and perhaps the most furious of them all. Like them, I had no knowledge of it, except from the caricatures of the orthodox opponents. This distorted knowledge derived from misrepresentations of the system aided by the apparent absurdity of the Law of Similars and the infinitesimal dose was enough to justify my refusing to read books on Homoeopathy by Homoeopaths, that is, by those who had practically investigated its claims and found them based on facts."

It will not be out of place to point out that many reputed Allopaths of Hahnemann's time including Dr. Constantine Herring of Germany and Dr. Gramm of Denmark who were deputed to refute his discovery abandoned allopathy, unlearned all that they learnt and became faithful converts to Homoeopathy. Dr. J. T. Kent was a later example. Dr. M. N. Jaisooriya M. D. Col. K. V. Ramana Rao I.M.S. (Retd) are examples of Allopaths turned Homoeopaths.

Use of Drugs

The drugs used in all the system are the same. They belong to the vegetable or the mineral kingdom. The difference is only in the way in which they are prepared and used. Homoeopathy seeks to use the drugs on the basis of what has already been explained as 'proving'. Hahnemann administered the drugs in various potencies to healthy human beings and they were able to record the

effects of those drugs on various parts of the body from head to foot.

Value of Symptoms

The duty of the Homoeopathic physician is to secure the symptoms of the patient and then proceed to select the remedy and administer it. In evaluating the symptoms he has to have regard to locality, modality and sensation; and in selecting the remedy, regard must be had to the make-up of the patient, his personal and family history and the tissues or organ involved and the nature of the involvement-irritation, inflammation and functional or structural changes; and in its administration the repetition of the dose, its potency and the auxiliaries to remedies, namely, diet, exercise, habits etc.

In the evaluation of the symptoms, sometimes apparently very minute symptoms might give the key to the remedy and get a cure even as a miracle. Take the case of a man who, for example, would get dizzy when he goes in a street with high buildings on either side. We come across such men very often. An allopath would dismiss such a symptom as a trifle not to be worried about. Again, we know of some people who are so low-minded that they change their mistresses very often and forget their fine family-wife and children and develop a hatred for them. In some cases, the base-mindedness or low-mindedness goes to the extent of a man standing in the street corners and following the innocent women who go by. This "low-mindedness" is a condition of mental enfeeblement and while the allopath will give no weight to it, a Homoeopath will, by reference to his armoury of drugs, find *Flouric Acid* suitable for that condition, and by administration earn the gratitude of the wife and children and the esteem of the patient as well. Again, I have known of instances where a man makes purchases and forgetfully leaves the packet in the shop and students who dread an examination and get a diarrhoea at the thought of it and a lawyer afraid of the approach of a big case in which he has to argue for days on end and a clergyman who fears the pulpit. In such nervous or mental complaints, an allopath is at sea. He has no remedy except possibly a sedative which will do the least to cure the condition. The Homoeopath delights at

such symptoms which at once bring up to his mind remedies in the *Materia Medica* having those proved symptoms. A few of the interesting cases of brilliant cures effected by Homoeopathic drugs on such peculiar symptoms come to my mind. A very eminent gentleman complained to me once that he could not stand the pain when he wore the artificial denture and no allopath could give him relief. Immediately this was mentioned, he was delighted when I pointed out to him that such a symptom had already been proved by Borax and one dose of it in the thirtieth potency set the complaint at rest and never did the pain return and it has not returned for some years now. Another interesting case is that of a child suffering from severe bronchitis given up by an allopath. It was unable to bring out the phlegm and a paralysis of the lungs was threatened. It presented on the symptoms a perfect picture of *Ant. Tart.* and one dose of it in thirtieth potency was given. The next day the child was better, though not as much as expected. I was perplexed and on close observation found that the child was "Quiet only when carried" and cried whenever it was put on the bed. On that one symptom, which I then judged was the outstanding characteristic symptom, I put one small pellet of *Chamomilla* 30 into the child's mouth and Lo! within two hours when it woke up it was very much better and a dose of sulphur completely restored the child to health. An allopath would dismiss the symptom of the child wanting to be always carried as of no moment in such a case and he has no remedy either on that symptom. Here the real difference in approach between Allopathy and Homoeopathy is effectively brought out. The name of the disease matters little, and it is the patient that has got to be treated, never mind the disease label.

Potentisation

Hahnemann emphasised upon the administration of medicinal doses in such a way as to effect a cure with the least aggravation and his theory of potentisation of drugs is as valuable a contribution to medicine as the Law of Similars itself. He showed that by trituration latent medicinal power in the drugs is liberated and to use his own words potentisation is "a spiritualising of inner medicinal power by removing the coverings of nature's

forces and the palpable substance which can be weighed no longer enters into consideration". Dr. Boyd's experiments have conclusively proved the power of the potencies even in the test tube.

Potency

The problem of potency is a vast one by itself and its selection naturally depends upon a number of factors and circumstances, the most important being the susceptibility of the patient varying according to age, temperament, habits, character of disease and the environment. The principles of single drug, minimum dose and no repetition should be strictly adhered to if the true merit of Homoeopathy is to be realised. How effective these principles are I shall illustrate by a very good case from my personal experience. In my own mother's case—she is an old lady of 79—she developed last December cardiac asthma which very often under similar circumstances ends fatally. She started having hard laboured breathing and an allopathic M. D. friend of mine who happened to examine her put me the question. "Are you really serious in trying Homoeopathy even now?" She may not survive the night. You may send for Oxygen plant from Spencers. He asked me to telegraph to my daughter and son who were far off to come to Madras if they wanted to see her alive. I asked him "Are you sure that Oxygen will definitely save her?" He said "No, it is only a chance". I pointed out to him that we have a remedy in Homoeopathy very much to suit her condition, grave though it was, cold sweat, cold body, laboured breathing, desire to be fanned, a bluish condition of the body—and said I would prefer to give that to her as in the words of Allen that remedy might in such a condition "yet save a life". Then he said "Well, I would like you to try it" and three pills of *Carbo Vegetabilis* 30 were put into her mouth. Half an hour after the drug was administered, she began to have progressively less of heavy breathing and was found to get sleep and the next morning her condition was very much better. I gave her one dose of *Carbo Vegetabilis* 200 and left her with nothing for the whole day. She was much better the next day and one dose of *Sulphur* 200 completely cured her in a few days and she is now very active; and even on the day my son and daughter arrived, they felt that they had been

have naturally brought in their wake certain undesirable and ugly features. Interested persons with mercenary motives taking advantage of the demand for treatment in the system have begun to play upon the credulity of the public by alluring advertisements of the offer of teaching the system in a few weeks by postal and correspondence courses and the offer of diplomas and degrees of a high sounding nature. The field is thus flooded by a large number of persons who professing to have these diplomas and degrees, in many cases even without the farce of a course, set up practice in Homoeopathy and naturally with their ill baked and half baked knowledge bring discredit to Homoeopathy and are dubbed as "quacks." They do not have and could not have in themselves confidence when at grips with actually difficult cases and naturally indulge in unhomoeopathic methods to sustain their career. The market has also become flooded with all sorts of "Patent" medicines unknown to Homoeopathy but described Homoeopathic and claimed to be a cure for specific illness and the unwary public naturally are exploited though ultimately they begin to realise the fraud. Such methods are possible because of the want of control and one cannot too strongly condemn these as nothing but a fraud on Homoeopathy. The courses benefit only those who conduct them and do not in the least benefit those who undergo them. The criticism naturally has been made even in the highest quarters that it is not desirable to entrust the lives of people in the hands of persons who, with a book and a chest and a few weeks of dabbling call themselves "Homoeopathic Doctors" and are really "Quacks." It cannot be said that there is no justification for the criticism, in so far as it relates to people who profess to practice it with the little or meagre knowledge gained by these courses. The system is brought into disrepute by these people.

Exacting System

Homoeopathy is a system which requires on the part of its votaries a vast and continuous study. The Homoeopathic Materia Medica is a vast one and every practitioner must have a thorough knowledge of it if he wishes to be successful in his practice. Those who take to Homoeopathy should have a prodigious memory to keep in mind

the pictures of the drugs used in Homoeopathy and a keen intellect to analyse and distinguish the symptoms and an intuitive mind to pick out the suitable remedies out of the maze of symptoms. It is not, therefore, easy to study Homoeopathy as is ordinarily understood; and it is much more difficult to practise the system. The taking of the case, the diagnosis of illness on the basis of Homoeopathic principles in the sense of comprehending and analysing the symptoms and finding the remedy are all matters which require intellectual agility of a high order. Those who are concerned with the progress of Homoeopathy are, therefore, alarmed at the undesirable features that have crept in owing to the untrammelled spread of the system. The demand was therefore made for legislative control of Homoeopathic training and the registration of practitioners.

The Central Assembly resolution of 1936 paved the way and Bengal succeeded in getting a State Faculty for Homoeopathic Medicine in 1943. The Second World War kept this problem in a state of lull till 1946 when, after concrete proposals had been made by a deputation led by Dr. Dewan Jai Chand to the then Health Minister of India demanding the recognition of the system, the establishment of Colleges and hospitals in all provinces with an All India Board of Control and the appointment of an Enquiry Committee to investigate the condition of Homoeopathy in India and the scope for its progress in future, the Government of India appointed a Committee in September 1948 charged with the duty of enquiring into all the matters pertaining to Homoeopathy.

The Committee submitted its report in 1950 in which it unanimously found that Homoeopathy is a scientific system of medicine and recommended the constitution by legislation of a Central Council for India entrusted with the control and management of all matters pertaining to Homoeopathy. The report was approved by the third All India Health Minister's Conference in 1950. After the Planning Commission had made certain recommendations, an Ad hoc Committee was appointed and it recommended the formation of an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the major states of India, the upgrading of the three colleges at Calcutta after amalgamation, the establishment of a post graduate College at Bombay and

unnecessarily sent for. My allopathic M. D. friend exclaimed on the result "Hats off to Homoeopathy. This is really marvellous". This illustrates two things; that in any case, however grave, Homoeopathy can play its part alright and the only thing is the physician should not lose courage and steadfastness even in the most desperate situation in the principles of the Master.

Progress of Homoeopathy

In spite of the fact that since the days of Hahnemann many and persistent attempts have been made to kill Homoeopathy and even today such attempts are not wanting. Homoeopathy has spread throughout the World. As Otto Lesser in his work 'Critique of Homoeopathy' has pointed out "attempts at killing Homoeopathy are bound to fail" and the only way of dealing with it is the "complete assimilation of its doctrine and application by an advancing medicine" and he says "then the name of Homoeopathy may gladly be dispensed with". The vaccine therapy, the psycho-psomatic theories and above all an increasing realisation of the doubtful nature of the bacterial theory and the notions based on biology and physiology are but indications of the trends in modern medicine coming round to the Homoeopathic view. Anthony Fielder in his work 'Whither Medicine' has expressed the view that "the biological notion of health and disease based on the arbitrary selection by the biologist of certain data as healthy or diseased should be abandoned and replaced by a new notion based on the subjective feeling of the individual concerned and that the experimental method should be adopted in medicine thereby necessitating a different classification of clinical material". He further says "As a result of the limitless trust that medicine has put in biology we labour in the first place to make a diagnosis i. e. to discover anatomical or physiological condition but having achieved that, we are unable to proceed further since nothing further can be deduced therefrom. All this clearly shows that as the only system of therapeutics based on the right foundations of an eternal law, the advance of Homoeopathy on its own merit is assured.

In the United Kingdom, Homoeopathy has been recognised by an Act of Parliament establishing a Faculty and

including Homoeopathy as part of the National Health Services and a citizen has got the right to demand Homoeopathic treatment if he wants. The London Homoeopathic Hospital and a number of other hospitals throughout the country testify to the system getting more and more popular. In the United States of Soviet Russia, Homoeopathy is now in great demand and there are a number of clinics. In Germany, Brazil and Mexico there has been good progress. In the United States of America, the marvellous work done by the purely Homoeopathic Colleges and hospitals during the days of Dr. Kent has been affected by the Eclectics by the introduction of post graduate courses abolishing separate ones having made Homoeopathy a mere appendage of Allopathy through the American Institute. When this happened the great Dr. Kent and his band of followers left the American Institute and founded the International Hahnemannian Association for the propagation and development of pure Homoeopathy. I shall refer in due turn to the need for our taking lessons from this and prevent any such calamity overtaking us in India and indeed the threat is imminent if the view of Dr. C. S. Patel should be accepted.

In India

So far as India is concerned, Homoeopathy has become increasingly popular and the fact that it has done so despite the want of Government support or recognition and the apathy of modern medicine exponents is only proof of its innate efficacy. It has spread, on its own merit, established by the marvellous cures effected by the missionaries, civilians and others who took to it in the hospitals, dispensaries, and clinics established by them since the days of Dr. Vonigberger of Germany who introduced it when he was summoned to treat Ranjit Singh of Lahore. In the early stages, it found a lot of exponents in Calcutta and later spread to every part of India due in no small measure to the highly intellectual classes taking to it and using it as an instrument of service and exhibiting its superiority by effecting "cures" gently, rapidly and permanently by drugs which left no after effects.

Undesirable Features

The increased demand for Homoeopathic treatment and the phenomenal growth which, however, is uncontrolled

the insistence on a five year degree course and legislation for regulation and practice and the prohibition of the award of degrees and diplomas or issue of certificates by any but the recognised institutions. The Central Health Council in turn considered the above recommendations and recommended that there should be only one course viz., 4½ years degree course with an internship of six months thereafter, that the Homoeo College at Bombay should be developed to provide training for those who have taken training in recognized Homoeo Colleges and graduates of modern medicine and that there should be adequate provision for research in up-graded institutions. An Advisory Committee on research was also appointed. While so, the Dave Committee appointed by the Union Government to study and report on the question of establishing uniform standards of education for practitioners and regulation for practice by them came to function and it recommended the establishment of separate Boards for Homoeopathy and indigenous systems.

A sum of 37.5 lakhs was allotted for Homoeopathy and indigenous systems of medicine under the first Five Year plan but not a pie was utilised for Homoeopathy during the First Five Year period. Under the Second Five Year Plan a sum of 84.50 lakhs out of a total of 100 lakhs for medical systems other than Allopathic system has been earmarked for Homoeopathy. It is clear that the allotment of grants for Homoeopathy is inadequate and meagre as compared to the grants for modern medicine.

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NEWS AND NOTES

In this section will be published reports of activities of Homoeopathic Associations and institutions.

HOMOEOPATHIC TRAINING

Sri V. K. Narasimham, Assistant Editor, "The Hindu" stressed on the need for institutional training in Homoeopathy and the elimination of the postal and correspondence courses and the conferment of bogus diplomas and degrees which he declared were becoming a "menace".

Mr. Narasimham was inaugurating on February 1st a two-year course in Homoeopathy conducted by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association at the Sanjiva Kamath Hall Y. M. I. A, Mylapore, Dr. K. C. Varadachar, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Venkateswara University, Tirupathi, presiding

Homoeopathy, he said, had proved itself to be an effective system. The principle of individualisation adopted in it of treating the patient as a whole and not having regard for parts merely was a wholesome one. The mental symptoms played a predominant part in the understanding and analysis of the illness and the selection of the drugs which were administered in minute doses. It was suited to the genius of this country and offered also by its cheap cost a solution for the medical needs of the vast population at a much lesser cost than any other system. The system was becoming increasingly popular in our country as well. The training of practitioners of any system, much less this, could only be by direct teaching and it was time that postal and correspondence courses, and the award of bogus degrees and diplomas was put an end to. He appealed to the Government of Madras to follow the other states in according recognition to the system and place it on a regulated basis. The State should actively help in starting training institutions. He praised the efforts of the Association in taking steps to propagate Homoeopathy on right lines and hoped that the public would support its move for the establishment of a College with a well equipped hospital attached.

Dr. K. C. Varadachari, observed that Homoeopathy effected a revolution in medical thought and was the only system which was based on a universal law viz., the law of similars and had a philosophy behind it. The drugs were all proved on healthy human beings and, therefore, the mental symptoms could be dealt with in this system much better than in any other. The system offered a cure for all maladies, acute and chronic, in a speedy, gentle and perfect manner without any ill effects. He instanced many cases of cures of cases given up by other systems.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary of the Association welcoming the gathering said that the course mainly was based on the syllabus adopted by the Madhya Pradesh Government for its diploma course and gave enough training for one to practise at the end of it. He hoped that the College which they were planning would soon materialise and that would offer both the degree course on the basis of the syllabus prescribed by the Government of India and the diploma course. He appealed for public support for the College by munificent donations to the College Fund. He hoped the Madras Government would soon recognise the system and would itself be able to start a College at Madras with a hospital attached or assist the Association in doing so.

Homoeopathic Board's Reconstitution Demanded.

Lahore: January 5. A Conference of Homoeopaths which ended its two-day session in Lahore to-day was attended by well over five hundred delegates who had assembled here from all over Pakistan. The Conference which was most representative ever to be held was addressed by experts, research scholars and other eminent homoeopaths.

Earlier in the morning of the first day Mr. Moizuddin Ahmad C. S. P., Commissioner Lahore Division, laid the foundation stone of the first indoor Homoeopathic Hospital in the country.

The conference, the annual feature of the Society of Homoeopaths, Pakistan, urged upon the Government to

open up Homoeopathic Hospitals, Dispensaries and teaching institutions throughout the country in view of the great cheapness and curative effectiveness of this system.

Dr. Muhammed Masood Qureshi, President of the Society, while addressing the Conference pointed out that to-day more than twenty thousand M.D's in Europe and the U. S. A., were practising Homoeopathy as a truly scientific medical system and in all those developed countries Homoeopathy was treated at par with other medical systems by their respective countries. Under these circumstances, he strongly hoped that the present Government in Pakistan would extend its full, due patronage to this system after shedding all unjust prejudices which under the new regime belonged only to the past.

The General Secretary of the Society while presenting his annual report to the conference referred to the political and other considerations which influenced the formation of the existing Homoeopathic Board and demanded its reconstitution on just and fair basis. He expressed the view that two zonal boards with seven members on each board was the need of the circumstances and such a step would also result in a saving of Rupees twenty thousand in expenditure.

An interesting feature of the Conference was the exhibition, organised by Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad, depicting drug symptoms in paintings and over ten thousand enthusiasts saw these paintings with much interest.

A purse containing Three thousand rupees was also presented to the President, of the Society as donation towards the construction of the indoor Homoeopathic Hospital.

The delegates were shown six films produced by the Society and were entertained to dinner on Sunday night by the President Dr. Muhammad Masood Qureshi.

The Tanjore District Homoeopathic Association

At a special meeting of the Association held on the 8th February, Dr. M. N. Rajam, presiding, resolutions requesting the Government of Madras to recognise Homoeopathy, to register all the existing practitioners, to

Epidemic Preventive Centres.

The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Association, Jaipur, has opened Epidemic Preventive Centres for the benefit of the public. Persons not willing to take injections, vaccination and other inoculations for small-pox, Measles, Cholera, Typhoid, Influenza may take free Homoeopathic preventive treatment at the centres.

Singhbum Homoeopathic Medical College, Sixth Anniversary Celebration.

Inaugurating the sixth anniversary celebrations of the College on the 16th January at the College premises in Jamshedpur, Sri. R. N. Dutt, former Iron and Steel Controller of the Government of India, said that but for Homoeopathy thousands of people in the villages would have died and that if the public were to depend on Allopathy alone, a minimum of six and a half lakhs of doctors should be produced for the villages alone and not only this the cost of allopathic treatment was prohibitive. As a man of science himself, he added, he could say that Hahnemann was the precursor of the present atomic theory and Hahnemann developed the great invisible forces of the atom for the benefit of mankind long before it became accepted by modern science. Modern medicine cannot but accept the efficacy of Homoeopathy and its philosophy based on an immutable law.

Dr. Khan narrated how he had benefitted by Homoeopathy.

Sri. Manekh Homi wanted Homoeopaths to be assertive and cast off their humility.

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The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association

"GLOBULES AND PILULES"

Compilation

BY

Sri R. Ramachandran (Madras)

(Continued)

27. Cerumen is liable to collect in the ears of adults but in them it more often gives rise to giddiness than to cough, whereas in childhood, giddiness seldom complained of, and cough is common. In the presence of a cough, of doubtful origin, the wise practitioner should make it a rule to examine the ears, especially if the patient be a child.

28. It has been well said that a persistent dyspnoea which cannot be positively assigned to a definite cause, is almost certainly tuberculous.

29. When a dyspepsia in a young woman proves intractable to the ordinary remedies, the probability is great that the cause will be found in the ovarian region.

30. Pain:

- (a) Inflammatory pain is *increased* by pressure.
- (b) Irritative or spasmodic pain is *relieved* by pressure.
- (c) Pain of inflammation of bowels is *increased* by pressure.
- (d) Colic and gall-stone colic are *relieved* by pressure.
- (e) Pain of the chest may arise from cold, consumption, inflammation, rheumatism, indigestion.
- (f) Pain in the joints suggests rheumatism, gout, scrofulous or other inflammation, or hysteria.
- (g) Pain in the stomach or bowels indicates wind, acidity, dyspepsia, colic; or if long-continued and increased by pressure, inflammation.
- (h) Pain in the back and limbs ushers in fever and smallpox.
- (i) Pain all over the body mark simple cold, influenza or dengue fever.

consult Homoeopaths only in all matters pertaining to Homoeopathy and to permit all Homoeopaths to have one pound of all Homoeo liquids in each preparation were adopted.

Sri. O. A. Narayanaswami Ayyar inaugurating the meeting said that the Rajahs of Tanjore had patronised Homoeopathy, as is evident from the manuscripts available in Saraswathi Mahal Library on Homoeopathy.

Dr. P. R. Nataraja Ayyar, Secretary, welcomed the gathering.

Dr. H. Selvaraj spoke on the efficacy of Homoeopathy.

Dr. P. Kalyanasundaram proposed a vote of thanks.

The meeting also elected Dr. P. R. Natarajan and Dr. T. V. Kumaraswami to represent the Association at the Federation of Homoeopaths, Madurai. It also authorised Dr. V. R. Moorthy to lead a deputation re. recognition of Homoeopathy by the Madras State.

The Chingleput District Homoeopathic Association

An association of the Homoeopathic practitioners and sympathisers of Homoeopathy of Chingleput has been formed at Chingleput at a meeting held on 29th December last, with a view to propagate Homoeopathy. Dr. D. Sesha Ayyangar was elected President, Sri C. I. Sundararajan, Vice President and Dr. A. F. L. Williams Secretary and Treasurer. It was resolved to affiliate the Association with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

The Dharapuram Homoeopathic Association

The Dharmapuram Homoeopathic Association has affiliated itself with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

International Hahnemanian Society of India

Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

Inaugurating the two day session of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Society on the 30th and 31st January at the Mahabodi Society Hall, Calcutta, Sri. Sudhansu Kumar Bose, Editor, Hindustan Standard, stressed on the

efficacy of the Homoeopathic system of treatment and said that it was the only system which produced no ill effects by reason of the minimum doses of the drugs used.

Dr. G. B. Patel Assistant Surgeon Government Homoeopathic Sanitorium, Nawegaon, Madhya Pradesh, presided.

Dr. A. B. Dutt, President, West Bengal Homoeopathic Medical Association and Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the gathering.

Dr. M. Das Secretary presented the report.

At the scientific session a number of papers were read and discussed.

The resolutions adopted urged on the Union Government to implement forthwith the recommendation of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee and constitute an All India Council for Homoeopathy and pass legislation on an All India basis in regard to Homoeopathy, and protested against the recommendations of the Indian Medical Council to introduce Homoeopathy only as a post graduate course, as this step will lead to eventual "strangulation" of the Homoeopathic practice in the country.

Messages had been received amongst others from Mr. D. F. Karmarker Health Minister of India, Dr. S. K. Padiar, Dr. C. V. S. Corea, and others.

The U. P. Homoeopathic Board.

It is reported that the President Dr. L. B. Nigam and eight members of the Board have resigned as a protest against the Government's dictatorial attitude in not acceding to the demand for increasing time limit of registration and enlistment and also for not introducing a short term course in Homoeopathy. The Board is now left only with six out of fifteen members.

[This only emphasises the need for an autonomous Board which will do its work without interference. Once the Board is constituted consisting of specialists in the field, all matters of registration and standards of training and approval of training institutions should be left to them.—Ed. M. H. J.]

- (j) Pain in the face or other parts of the body, when periodic and without fever is generally neuralgia.
 - (k) Whenever pain is dangerous, there is fever.
 - (l) Pain from the pleura is usually worse on taking a deep breath.
 - (m) Disease of the spinal vertebrae in a child is often first evident as pain at the navel, and may mislead the unwary into thinking the stomach is at fault.
31. Absence of pain where it could be expected—Antim—3.
32. Ill-effects of too many enemata leading to chronic constipation—Opium.
33. Nervous affections of girls at puberty—Caul, Cimicif.
34. *Horse voice*: due to weeping and lamentation—Brom.
35. *Manganum*: Valuable for boys and girls whose voices are changing.
36. *Whitlows*: Diosc. V is a preventive for felons. It should be given at the first symptom of pricking in the finger or even later on.
37. Eruptions on face of young women with scanty menses—Sanguin. C.
38. All opium eaters are chronic liars.
39. Effects over-exertion in the hot sun—Ant. C.
40. Complaints from working in clay, cold water—Calc C, Mag phos.

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THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FUND

An Appeal

The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association has decided to restart the Madras Homoeopathic College with a hospital attached to it as early as possible.

The need for a College to provide facilities for institutional training in Homoeopathy in both the Degree and Diploma Courses is obvious. That is the only means of building up a body of well-trained and efficient Homoeopathic practitioners and eliminating bogus methods of treatment in the name of Homoeopathy.

A College without a well-equipped hospital will be of no use. The hospital besides serving the sick and the suffering by Homoeopathic treatment and establishing the efficacy of Homoeopathy by a practical demonstration of it, will serve as an adjunct to the College affording a practical training centre for its students.

This is the most opportune time for starting the College and the hospital. The value of Homoeopathy as an effective means of treating all diseases is being increasingly recognised and most of the State Governments in India have recognised the system; and the institution, when started, may reasonably expect help from the Government of India and State Government out of the funds allotted to Homoeopathy in the Second Five Year Plan.

The venture requires a good deal of finance and will not be a success without the hearty co-operation of all those interested in Homoeopathy. The Association looks forward to the generous support of all those who have benefited by Homoeopathy and are interested in the development of the system on right lines.

May we appeal to the public to support the move by their munificent donations which will be gratefully acknowledged.

Contributions may be sent to Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, 28/1-C. Judge Jambulinga Mudaliar Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.

Madras }
15-7-59. }

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Hony. General Secretary.

THE SOUTH INDIAN HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

Second Session—March 1959.

AN APPEAL

The Second Session of the South Indian Homoeopathic Conference Organised by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association will be held at the Sanjivi Kamath Hall, Y.M.I.A. Mylapore, Madras, on 28th 29th March, 1959.

Dr V. V. Athalye, Member, Homeopathic Board, Bombay State, will preside. Dr. N. M. Jai Soorya, M.D. will inaugurate the session. Dr. P. Sankaran will preside over the scientific session.

The Conference will discuss all problems relating to the propagation and advancement of Homoeopathy.

It will be a two-day session, the first day being devoted to a discussion of general problems and the second day for a discussion of Scientific Subjects on Homoeopathy.

The Boarding and Lodging fees will be Rs. 5/- for a day. The delegate fee will be Rs. 3/-

Homoeopathic Associations in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Karnataka are requested to co-operate by sending as large a number of delegates as possible.

Papers on Scientific Subjects may be sent to the undersigned, so as to reach him on or before the 15th March, 1959.

162, Royapettah High Road,
Madras-14.
2nd February 1959.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Hony. General Secretary.

THE MADRAS HOMOEOPATHIC JOURNAL

(The official organ of the Madras Presidency
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and should have no "politics" and the only object that should motivate its votaries is the advancement of the science on right lines, there should be many groups impelled by other than wholesome considerations pulling differently. It is not even too late now for Homoeopaths to follow sage counsel and close up their ranks and present a united front and demand for the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

The lesson of Ceylon has its own significance and warning for the Homoeopaths elsewhere. It only emphasises if at all the need for Homoeopaths in States like Madras where the Government is trying to help Homoeopathy presenting a homogenous front as they did so far under the banner of a well established organisation working all along for the propagation of the system and avoid divergences based on petty considerations or interests.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Dr. Hahnemann's 204th Birthday Celebration

INVITATION

The Association will celebrate Dr. Hahnemann's 204th Birthday on Friday, the 10th April 1959 at 5 p.m. at the Kesari High School, Mylapore, Madras-4.

Dr. C. V. S. Corea, International Director of Asia of the World Homoeopathic Congress, had kindly agreed to preside.

Dr. P. Sankaran, (Bombay) and others will address the gathering.

All are requested to attend.

MADRAS, }
4-4-1959. }

N VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Hony. General Secretary.

Dr. Savor Memorial Homoeopathic Library.

The opening of a Homoeopathic Library in Madras under the auspices of a trust created out of the donations mainly made by the late Dr. S. R. U. Savor of his magnificent collection of rare and valuable books on Homoeopathy in which he was deeply interested and for the propagation of which he did not a little in South India in his own unostentatious way by the inimitable and brilliant cures he effected even while in service in the Education Department of the composite State of Madras. fulfils a great need of the Homoeopaths in Madras. Those interested in Homoeopathy and suffering under the handicap of the want of an institution which will supply their thirst for wide reading in the system will find the institution useful and beneficial. As was pointed in the function held at the opening reported elsewhere, books are the real and constant companion of a Homoeopath and, however eminent a Homoeopath may be, he will have to refer as often as necessary for picking out and verifying the uncommon peculiar characteristic symptoms on the basis of which prescriptions have got to be selected. A hunt and very often a difficult and in many cases a protracted one is necessary.

The books will be available for reference during the hours prescribed. Loans of books will be made to those who deposit Rs. 25/ as caution money, refundable when demanded, subject to the conditions laid down by the trust administering the library of which Dr. Shanker Rao P. Roppikar is in charge.

The library is located at 7, Sarojini St., Thyagarayanagar for the time being.

We hope proper and valuable use will be made of the library.

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Reg. No. M. 6753

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

Br...

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, Hony. General Secretary, 28/1-C, Judge Jambulinga Mudaliar Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.

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THE Madras Homoeopathic Journal

(Published Monthly)

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No. 3

Editorial Notes and Comments.

HOMOEOPATHY IN CEYLON

It is regrettable that though the Committee appointed by the Government of Ceylon as early as 1956 recommended the recognition of Homoeopathy along with the other systems of medicine already in vogue and the setting up of a Homoeopathic medical Council and a College and a Hospital and the manufacture of drugs, the matter should still be in cold storage and nothing should have been done so far to implement the wholesome recommendations of the Committee.

It is not possible to understand the static position of Homoeopathy at all in Ceylon even after the recommendation of the Committee, when Ceylon can boast of eminent Homoeopathic physicians of the type of Dr. C. V. S. Corea who by his knowledge of the system and work for the cause of true Homoeopathy has won the respect of Homoeopaths in all the countries of the World, and whose services could always be harnessed for the development of Homoeopathy on right lines in the State.

One reason which appears, however, to have been responsible not a little for the tardy progress is the deplorable lack of unity amongst Ceylon Homoeopaths. It is surprising that while Homoeopathy could

DEVELOPMENT OF HOMOEOPATHY

[Extracts from the Presidential Address of

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar

at the The Sixth Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Conference,
held at Guntakal on 4-1-1959.]

(Continued)

Recognition In States

As regards the states, legislation has been enacted in the states of Bombay, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Delhi and Andhra Pradesh. A bill is pending on the legislative anvil in Mysore and Punjab. Kerala has also taken steps to recognize Homoeopathy. The only state that lags behind is Madras. We have however, in the present Health Minister one who has no prejudice against any system and has an open mind. He has more than once declared that early steps will be taken to recognise the system. We hope he will do so soon.

Step-Motherly Attitude

It is a pity that in spite of so many committees and declarations and the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee and of the Planning Commission, a legislative enactment of All India character is still in the realm of the future. This only exhibits the stepmotherly attitude of the Central Government towards Homoeopathy. I must point out in this connection that the declared policy of the Government of India made public with reference to the systems of medicines and contained in P. 819 Chapter XXIV of the Health Reference Annual, India, 1956 Government of India Publication—that the Government of India has decided to recognize the modern system of medicine because it is international in scope and has attained the highest stage of scientific development and it is however an accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to indigenous and Homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate from them contributions of approved value in the existing system of medicine not only exhibits lack of correct understanding

of at any rate the Homoeopathic system of medicine but also about its scientific and international character.

Rational Approach

The rational approach will be to deal with Homoeopathy separately as it cannot be classified as an "indigenous" system of medicine. It is foreign to India and is really international in character. I have already elaborately dealt with its being a scientific system. It is difficult to realise how a system—I refer to modern medicine—which neglects altogether the emotional processes of a secret mind or consciousness and bases its therapy on mere matter on the basis of its reality, with no philosophy behind it and no law to support it can be said to have attained the highest stage of scientific development. On the other hand, Homoeopathy is based on an immutable law, has a philosophy of its own, constitutes an art of cure, and it is difficult to understand, much less follow, any argument that the recognition of Homoeopathy would in any way affect international prestige. On the other hand, it should be the other way about. By recognising an international system the prestige will be enhanced rather than lowered. I therefore, plead for the Govt. of India treating Homoeopathy not as an indigenous system but on a par with Allopathy as an international system. I am sure I represent your voice when I say that it is high time that the Government of India realizes the need for the immediate enactment of legislation of an All India character providing for the formation of a separate Central Council for Homoeopathy charged with the duty of dealing with all problems relating to Homoeopathy in India.

Integrated Medicine

The idea of "Integrated Medicine" or "one medicine" which has been trotted out in certain quarters is one which cannot commend itself to right thinking men. Every system—be it Homoeopathy or Ayurveda or Unani—has its own merits. Each is based on its own principles and particularly the Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic have their own philosophy. The approach of each of the systems is fundamentally different with regard to diagnosis and treatment. An attempt at fusion will lead to nothing useful; on the other hand, it will tend to take away the

peculiar benefits each of the systems can offer in the treatment and cure of disorders. For example, modern medicine is admittedly superior in surgery, though it is possible for one confining himself to Homoeopathy all along from the start to avoid surgery. An attempt at synthesis will only be a bad patchwork, doing no good to any system; on the other hand it will take away the special merit each system has at least in some special spheres.

Recognition of the system

I have already dealt with the need for legislation on an All India basis for the establishment of a Central Council for Homoeopathy. I hope that the few states that have not recognised the system—will do so early. The recognition should be such as to place Homoeopathy on an equal footing with the other systems. Every citizen should have, as in England, the right to choose the system he likes for treatment. The States should open hospital, in all suitable centres and dispensaries in Taluk and Panchayat Centres where Homoeopathic treatment will be available.

The Andhra Act

I am glad that the Andhra Government has recognised the system and enacted legislation in Act XXVI of 1956, entitled "the Andhra Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Registration Act, 1956".

It seems to me that there are two fundamental defects in the Act which, I am sure, you will require remedying. The first is the power is reserved with the Government for the grant or withdrawal of recognition of institutions imparting instructions and holding examinations and the Board is made merely a recommendatory body. It seems to me that the Board should be an autonomous body. The second defect is the finality of the decision of the Government and the bar of right of suit. There is no corrective at all to the action of the Government in the matter of the grant or withdrawal to training institutions. I do not think that this is a wholesome provision. Anyhow, you know your needs better and I am sure it will merit the necessary consideration at your hands.

It seems to me that the Government should also start training institutions by itself in some selected centres and also dispensaries.

Recognition of the Madras degrees and diplomas

You all know that the late Mr. Justice Somayya had by his endeavours and in collaboration with the late Dr. N. M. Chouduri of Calcutta, started a Homoeopathic College under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association. It functioned very efficiently for some years and was closed owing to the then apathy of the Madras Government in granting recognition and therefore, want of encouragement and the effects of the College including the students then studying were transferred to the Gudivada College. Therefore, you had the benefit of the effects of that College. A number of students had undergone the full Degree course in the college and been granted diplomas and it is but proper that your Board recognises those degrees as qualifications under the Act for registration under Class 'A'. It is mere justice that is required to be done to them and I have no doubt your Board will not hesitate to do it.

I would also suggest to the Board for its consideration the recognition of a two year course in Homoeopathy—a Diploma Course—so that a large number of practitioners might be turned out to meet the urgent rural needs of the State. I have dealt with the matter under another heading elaborately.

Registration of Practitioners

The question of registration of practitioners is one which will always raise a lot of difficulty when a law is passed for the first time after years of uncontrolled growth as a number of practitioners have come into the field with all sorts of training; and conditions should be laid down for their registration. Naturally, a training in an institution is one which will obviously be accepted. In regard to the other qualifications, a minimum of practice should be insisted upon but in any case for people with less than a certain number of years practice, a test is obvious to see if they could be taken in. Otherwise, it will lead to indiscriminate and undesirable registration not conducive to establishing reputation.

Training

This question is naturally linked up with the training of practitioners. If the existing practitioners are registered, provision should be made for the supply of fresh practitioners. Therefore, it is necessary that the question of training institutions should be considered simultaneously. It is necessary that the main scheme should be to give regular training in Homoeopathy in separate Homoeopathic Colleges with basic training in other necessary subjects like physiology, Anatomy etc. I do not for one moment be regarded as advocating that there should be no Post Graduate Course. I am strongly against there being *only* the Post Graduate Course. We welcome those who have taken modern medicine degrees taking to Homoeopathy because once they study the system they will become converts to it and practise it, but we cannot agree to *only* modern medicine graduates being allowed to take to Homoeopathy, I am sure you are able to see my view point.

Courses

A controversy has arisen as to whether the Degree course on the basis of the syllabus prescribed by the Government of India of 4½ years should alone be allowed to exist or a shorter course of say three or two years could also be usefully had in the Homoeopathic Colleges. Dr. Sen, the venerable Chairman of the Mahakosal Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, who originally advocated a Two year Course and sponsored the Madhyapradesh. Two year course is now a steadfast fighter for the adoption of only one uniform course for five years in all Homoeopathic institutions. The argument advanced by him for his latest view is that the two years course produces only "sappers and miners" to run rural dispensaries, and Homoeopathy now needs only "generals" in its field. Nobody could for one moment question the sincerity of Dr. Sen's views. He naturally feels that Homoeopathy should occupy no less a status than Allopathy and in fact in regard to that aspect of that question, I am entirely one with him. But I feel that the argument that only "generals" are required is unsound. No army can get on with only generals and with no "sappers and miners". A degree course with us high and rigorous standards as the allopathic M.B.B.S is

absolutely necessary to keep Homoeopathy on a par with Allopathy. It does not seem to me that it will in any way affect the progress of Homoeopathy if we also have a two-year course which will produce a larger number of practitioners in a shorter duration.

It is well known that there is urgency for organised rural medical relief in this country. There are hundreds of villages with no physician at all for miles around to attend to even their serious needs. Civilisation has brought in its train even to villages all sorts of new ailments mostly the result of adulteration of food and disobedience of laws of health and particularly the administration of all sorts of palliative but really suppressive remedies. This large need for medical practitioners in rural parts can only be met by a literally large army of practitioners induced to settle in villages. The Degree people will not do so. If it were merely for numbers, I would discount the policy with Dr. Sen. But it seems to me that an intensive course for two years for a School Final man on the basis of the syllabus prescribed by the Madhya Pradesh Government for their diploma will be sufficient for a practitioner to handle all the cases except possibly highly complicated cases. Further, it must be understood that the ability of a practitioner does not depend always upon the course he undergoes. It depends upon his application and capacity to pick up from experience in practice. We can visualise a Degree man who turns a Dud while a diploma man by assiduity might become an able and astute practitioner.

I believe that while the degree course has its own part to play in producing high class practitioners equal in status their allopathic M.B.B.S. compeers, the diploma course people have their own part to play which is equally important as that of a sapper and miner of even a soldier of the rank and file. I am of the view that both the courses are necessary for some years at any rate until a sufficient number needed to meet the rural needs are produced.

Post Graduate Course

I feel I must deal with the recent pronouncement of Dr. C.S. Patel, President of the Indian Medical Council at its 30th Session to the effect that the study of Homoeopathy should be promoted only as a post-graduate course

after the intending practitioner had obtained the basic qualifications in modern medicine and that there should be no simultaneous teaching of modern medicine and Homoeopathy to under-graduates taking a course of modern medicine. This proposal, if given effect to will in my opinion really "kill" Homoeopathy. It is absolutely irrational to consider that both modern medicine and Homoeopathy should be learnt by the same practitioner. It is rather strange that Dr. Patel who recognizes "the fundamental difference in theory principles and practise" between Allopathy and Homoeopathy should have pronounced this view. One would have had no quarrel with him—and in fact he would have received universal support—if he had said that a Homoeopathic practitioner should have a knowledge of physiology, anatomy, and the use of the various methods made available by science for examination of the human body. It is absolutely unnecessary for a Homoeopathic practitioner to learn Allopathic Materia Medica and in fact a knowledge of Allopathic Materia Medica will be a hindrance rather than a help to the Homoeopathic practitioner and an Allopathic practitioner desiring to practise Homoeopathy should first unlearn the Allopathic Materia Medica which he has already learnt. Therefore, it will be a sheer waste of time and absolutely purposeless for a Homoeopathic practitioner to first learn Allopathic Materia Medica and then unlearn it. The greatest harm has been done to Homoeopathy in America by it being treated as an appendix to Homoeopathy; and we should profit by that lesson in India and demand of Government not to allow Homoeopathy to be judged by the one-side view of the Medical Council but have it judged on its own merits by impartial people with a knowledge of its therapeutics.

Training Centres

It is the duty of Government once they decide to recognise the system to start training Colleges with hospitals attached of their own accord. The cost of such colleges and hospital will be much less than what is required for allopathic training.

Books and Journals

There is great need for the publication of a large number of books on Homoeopathy and the reprinting of

standard works. Practitioners should deem it their duty to maintain case sheets which will enable them to check in the first instance their own mistakes and also enable in many cases others to learn the prescribing. The practitioners should consider it their duty to contribute interesting cases of cures done by them to the journals for the benefit of others also. Practitioners should keep track of the events in regard to the system by subscribing to standard journals.

Research in Homoeopathy

My friend Dr. Sankaran has in his interesting work "Some Recent Research and Advance in Homoeopathy" tried to counter the wrong impression entertained in some quarters that Homoeopathy is static without any research or advance to its credit. While it is of course static in sense that the fundamentals of the system are the same being based upon an immutable law, as pointed out by him, there have been and are bound to be wider fields of application and newer approaches on the subject. There is undoubtedly a vast field for "proving" and including in the Homoeopathic Materia Medica the innumerable drugs in our country and it is necessary to establish Provers Societies with a view to achieve this object.

Homoeopathic Organisation

I now come to the most important subject that should engage your attention. If Homoeopathy with its efficacy and its cheapness has not been able to get its due, it is due not a little to the lack of effective organisation and efficient propaganda. There is every need for the beneficial effects of the system being brought to the notice of the people by every means of propaganda available. It is a thousand pities that even now when every interest gains so much by organisation and collective effort, the Homoeopaths do not yet realise the value of efficient organisation and do not come under the banner of a single All India Organisation federating with well organised state associations which in their turn have the support of all district and taluq associations. It is regrettable that there should be several All India bodies each vying one with another in their claim to superiority in status. If that enthusiasm were exhibited in work,

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much would have been achieved. It is high time that all the All India Organisations voluntarily decide to shed their existence and get established a well knit broad-based representative body at an All India Congress of Homoeopathy which may be summoned after notice to all associations in existence so that they may not later on complain that they were not consulted, and had no opportunity to be represented. The Congress may be held at Delhi to start with as early as possible and devise a body acceptable to all which will also act as an unofficial representative Council for Homoeopathy and it may be looked upon to give its advice to the Government on all matters connected with Homoeopathy—the standard of Homoeopathic education, registration of practitioners, establishment of colleges and hospitals and other matters like research etc. This will tend to the establishment of uniformity so necessary in India in regard to Homoeopathy.

As a first step towards this All India unity, I think that south Indian Homoeopaths might strengthen the central organisation formed by them last year at Madras so that it can speak with an authoritative voice on Homoeopathic problems. The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association convened a South-Indian Homoeopathic Conference in June 1957 in Madras and that conference presided over by Dr. S. R. Wadia (Bombay) and inaugurated by Honble Sri M. S. Kannamwar, Health Minister (Bombay) authorised the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association to function as the Central Association. We have already affiliated to us about 18 associations in the districts of the Madras and Mysore States; and some of the Associations in Andhra which had affiliated with us previously like the Proddatur Association, Chittoor Assn. have not renewed now. We propose to convene the second South Indian Homoeopathic Conference at Madras at the end of January or beginning of February. The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association is not particularly anxious to function as the Central Association if some other body could be found. I informally consulted the Karnataka Association with regard to their participating in the Conference and am expecting their reaction. I would appeal to your Association and the Andhra Pradesh Association to participate

in the conference and help in the solution of the many common problems confronting Homoeopathy today. I hope my appeal to you in the cause of Homoeopathy will not be in vain. There can be and should be no politics in Homoeopathy. All should regard themselves as the servants of a noble cause entrusted to us by our Great Master—the art of healing—and I know that Homoeopaths are inspired by the best ideals that a medical practitioner should be endowed with, namely, the motto of service. I do not for one moment say that you should practise for nothing but what I mean and emphasise is that while practising, you should realise you are also serving a noble cause apart from making your living on it.

Conclusion

I know I have told you nothing novel or new. It is all what you know already or what you have heard already. I have merely tried to put my thoughts and views which are well known through the columns of the Madras Homoeopathic Journal which I have the privilege now to edit and reiterate them if I may say so. I stand for the purest Homoeopathy on the basis of the principles which our Master enunciated. My firm belief confirmed by my experience is that, without anything more, on the basis of pure Homoeopathy as Hahnemann and the later giants like Kent Hering and others taught us, we can cure all the ills that man is heir to. It is very often the case that patients come to us at the very last resort having tried all other systems in which case they present more the symptoms of drugs than of disease and it is difficult to find out of the blurred picture presented the real disease symptoms even after the usual antidotes. In such cases, the failure is not the failure of Homoeopathy. It is your duty to explain to the patients the real position and they will be satisfied. I have near found a case of failure when a patient starts with Homoeopathic treatment in the hands of a careful prescriber. Therefore, Homoeopathy has never failed and will never fail, though many of us by improper understanding and careless prescribing might fail.

I do not pretend I am capable of giving advice to you but for what it is worth my advice to you is to stick

to pure Homoeopathy and to be true to it and I am sure it will be true to you. Never for the sake of anything give up the principles which the Master emphasised. Feel confident that the instrument in your hands will never fail you so long as you apply it properly. Equip yourself by constant study for the proper understanding and treatment of the patients coming under your care. Proceed with the work with faith in God and our Master and success will be yours.

I do not know the peculiar problems concerning you in Rayalaseema and as they will certainly unfold themselves during the course of the proceedings, let me reserve my comments or ideas to my concluding speech.

(To be continued)

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NEWS AND NOTES

In this section will be published reports of activities of Homoeopathic Associations and institutions.

THE SOUTH INDIAN HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

(Second Session)

28th and 29th March 1959.

The Second Session of the South Indian Homoeopathic Conference organised by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association was held on March, 28th and 29th at the Sanjivi Kamath Hall, Y.M.I.A, Mylapore, Madras.

There was a large gathering of delegates from the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore.

The General session of the Conference began at 8.30 am on 28th under the presidency of Dr. V.V. Athalye, Member, State Homoeopathic Board of Medicine, and Court of Examiners, Bombay state.

After prayer, in the unavoidable absence of Sri M. Patanjali Sastri, the President of the Association. Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association, welcomed the delegates and observed that the conference was organised in no narrow spirit of regionalism but with a view to exploring the possibilities of forging unity in Southern India with a view to promoting all India unity on an organised basis. He wanted Homoeopathy to be classed as an International system and not an indigenous one and that should develop on an All India basis so as to prevent lop-sided development. The request, therefore, made at various conferences for an All India Council for Homoeopathy so as to ensure a uniform pattern of education and registration throughout India was a very reasonable one. He thanked the Madras Government and its Health Minister Sri Manickavelu for having decided to recognise Homoeopathy and hoped that the defects noticed in the working of the legislation in other States would be avoided in Madras. In that sense, there was an advantage in Madras recognising Homoeopathy last.

had. This had been admitted by the famous clinician Cabot of Johns Hopkin's Medical faculty who said, "It is just to charge our school with the absence of any principle or law and to contrast the order and system of Homoeopathic handling with the helter and skelter omnium gatherum of our empirical methods" and also by Marchand de Calvi who in his address to the French Academy of Medicine; said. "In our Medicine there is neither principle, faith or law.....The foundations of Medicine are not yet laid"

In China

So, Dr. Jaisoorya said, anything that could not put up a law could not be considered scientific or accurate no matter what wealth of facts and details it might gather. Dr. Karunakaran and the small Presidents of the Indian Medical Association may not know that; but it is time we and the Health Ministers in India knew that."

It would have been different, Dr. Jayasoorya said, had our Government and its Health ministry done as the Chinese Government did. The Chinese Government issued a directive on November 1958 calling on all doctors trained on modern lines to study the ancient traditional Chinese medicine. For that the Government opened classes.

After referring to the cures achieved by indigenous medicine in China as reported in the Chinese Medical Journal of 1958 Dr. Jaisoorya suggested that "our Government instead of sending our boys to America, Canada and Europe should select a group of bright young fellows with an open mind to go to China and bring back to us the facts of ancient Chinese medicine so that our own Ayurveda may compare notes with what they bring back."

Only way to help Villages

As for the efforts of the Government to extend medical facilities to the villages, Dr. Jai Soorya said that despite large sums of money spent by the Health Ministries, the villages remained by and large, in the same unattended state as when the British were here. The obvious answer was that, no matter however wealthier India might become, its budgetary resources could never be sufficient to meet

the health needs of its people: the reason was that by its very nature, the structure of allopathic organisation was complex and expensive because their therapy was not based on any definite law of cure. If Mr. Nehru wanted medical aid to reach the villages in adequate measure, under present economic conditions which would not improve for many years to come, then he had no other alternative but to realise the fact that the aid of existing medical systems established in the country would have to be exploited as widely as possible.

In view of the attitude of the Government, Dr. Jaisoorya said the Homoeopaths should have to depend upon their own endeavours to further homoeopathy as had been the case uptil now. The only hope for them was to concentrate on building up smaller and compact areas while co-ordinating our activities with other areas all over the country.

Bogus Institutions

Dr. Jaisoorya warned Homoeopaths against bogus institutions claiming to train people in Homoeopathy by post and issuing high sounding degrees. He would continue to urge Homoeopathic bodies to start courses of training for its members and the public in the absence of the Government itself starting model institutions. "This the Centre is trying to prevent by devious means, he regretted adding luckily, despite all attempts of the allopaths and the Government to suppress Homoeopathy better, quality of men have taken to Homoeopathy in increasing numbers and the logic of economics operating inexorably in India will bring more and more better men into the field of Homoeopathy."

Presidential Address

Delivering the Presidential address Dr. V. V. Athalye said that if homoeopathy was encouraged by the Government it would be helpful to meet the needs of the sick to a larger extent on account of its cheapness.

He said that homoeopathic treatment was effective and there were marvellous cures to its credit in a number of cases. It had been argued that homoeopathy had practically disappeared from Germany, the land of its birth, and

He then observed "it is a regrettable that at a time when unity is most essential in the Madras State there were seen disintegrating tendencies which do more harm than good to the cause of Homoeopathy. The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association had laboured hard for the past 25 years for the propagation of Homoeopathy and it had always welcomed the formation of Associations intended to promote the spread of Homoeopathy and tried to cooperate with them. It is a misnomer to think of a "Registered Homoeopathic Medical Practitioner before recognition and legislation on the basis of it, or any separate interests that they can have. To talk of a registered Medical Practitioner now is to put the cart before the horse. A Registered Medical Practitioner in the true sense of the term, will have all the facilities of issuing certificates and attesting inquest reports etc. The "registered Medical Practitioners" under the Collector's G. O. are only permit-holders "for stocking drugs with spirituous liquors. Therefore, where is the need for a separate body consisting of Registered Medical Practitioners. Anyhow, we wish them well. The declared policy of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association is to take in all Homoeopaths trained in whatever way and make them standard practitioners by giving them suitable training. It is the duty of all the associations to train Homoeopaths in their jurisdiction into good practitioners, so that they may not bring disrepute to Homoeopathy. We want the listing of all practitioners.

There can only be the promotion of "Homoeopathy" unadulterated and unalloyed.

MESSAGES

Messages received from the following were read by Sri R. Ramachandran; His Excellency Shri Bishnuram Medhi Governor of Madras, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nittoor Srinivasa Rao, of the Mysore High Court, Dr Yudhvir Singh (Former Health Minister Delhi State) The International Hahnemannian Society, Calcutta; The Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Association, Guntakkal; The Cochin Homoeopathic Medical Association; The Madras State Homoeopathic Congress, Madurai; The

Achala Mission Vellore; The Tanjore District Homoeopathic Practitioners Association, Tanjore; The Singai Homoeopathic Association, Vickramasingapuram; The South Indian Homoeopathic Association, Madurai; The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Association Jaipur; The Central Homoeopathic Association Mavelikara, Travancore; The Indian Homoeo Mission, Kottayam; Drs. L.J. da Cunha (Bangalore); S. H. Sheealan, (Madurai); Kuttinayar (Bangalore) A. Somasundaram, (Nagapattinam); Dr. R. K. Palaniappa (Salem); Sri K. L. Narasimhamoorthy, (Madras) Drs. G. Palanivelu (Madurai); K. N. Gopala Pillai, (Hahnemann Institute, Kottayam); D. S. Palanisami (Poondi); T. S. Mariappa (Eda Me'aiyur); D. S. H. Selvaraj, (Tiruchi) Peter (Kottaram); T. T. Joseph (Podanur); P. V. Gopala; Rao (Ponnur); S. Thiagarajan (Delhi); S. M. Bhattacharjee Editor, Hahnemannian Gleanings (Calcutta); B. T. Pillai (Shencottai); Sri Vasantha Rao Brahmaji Rao (Vijainagaram); R. R. Adige (Bangalore); Sri M. Muthuswami (Retired Deputy Collector, Salem); Sri N. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, (Namakkal); D. Chellaiah (Salem); and Dr. Ramanlal Patel (Changanacherry);

Dr. N. M. Jai Soorya M.D. inaugurating the conference, expressed a feeling of surprise as well as pleasure at the spread of Homoeopathy in Tamilnad and also all over India. He also criticised the speech of Dr. Karunakaran at the all-India Medical Conference at Cuttack on Dec. 28th last. "The tragic fact is that, while India has given to the world great thinkers in the fields of mathematics and Physics, there is not one single instance of an Indian in India contributing anything original, not one single contribution coming upto international standards in the field of medicine, with the single exception of the late Yellpragda Subba Rao who blossomed out in foreign climes. India has made contributions in Art, Philosophy and even Law, but not one iota in modern medicine. It is all the more reprehensible that men in medicine should presume to put on the airs of omniscience, when they least deserve it," Dr. Jai Soorya declared.

Dr. Jai Soorya went on to refer to a crisis in the Allopathic system which, he said, had till now no general law of therapeutic action and cure such as Homoeopathy

also from USA and that it was doubtful if 500 homoeopathic practitioners could be found in UK or USA, insinuating thereby that homoeopathy was losing ground all over the world. He had gone abroad in 1955 and visited many countries of Europe including Germany and England. It was a fact that the number of homoeopathic practitioners in European countries was very very small. But this fact was no proof that homoeopathy was losing its ground as a science or that its claims were unjustified. On the contrary it is gaining a firm footing in the minds of the few who were practising it, as was evident from the proceedings of its International Congress held every year in different Countries of the world.

Dealing with the criticism that Homoeopathy was not a system of medicine but only a form of therapy and consequently there could be no logical argument for a separate homoeopathic college, the speaker said that such an argument would really amount to blasphemy. Homoeopathy deserved to be considered an independent system of medicine, he added. When homoeopathy had its full-fledged under-graduate colleges, colleges with all facilities needed for the development of its genius, it would become as clear as broad daylight that it was not a mere form of therapy, but a system to be comprehended as a whole and not in part. It was a form of therapy only in the opinion of those who wished to make Homoeopathy a post-graduate subject after training in modern medicine and who on that account created an atmosphere favourable to their views. As Dr. Close rightfully put it, Homoeopathy was a distinct school of medicine. He said that to allow Homoeopathy to be treated as a post-graduate specialisation and to make room for it in the hospitals of modern medicine as an accessory to modern methods of treatment was to allow the science of homoeopathy to die of inanition as had occurred in other countries.

The speaker opined that from a report of a recent homoeopathic conference held in Germany he had come to know that a section of German homoeopaths had become alive to the truth that if homoeopathy was to exist, prosper and occupy its rightful place in the medical field it must have its own under-graduate colleges where the students would be reared from the first year to the last of the course in a genuine atmosphere of Homoeopathy. As

Homoeopathy required its own under-graduate colleges, it also required its own post-graduate organisation.

Dealing with the question of research Dr. Athalye said that the greatest research in Homeopathy would be to lay the foundation of a physiology which was homeopathically expounded just as Ayurveda had done in its own sphere. Next to that was the research in homoeopathic interpretation of pathology. Homeopathic system of Medicine had gone deep into the study of the vital action and had studied the health phenomena of the organism in relation to what was termed dynamis by Dr. Hahnemann, essentially the equilibrium of which was health. This would be the starting point for those who would undertake to lay the foundation of Homeopathic physiology. Homeopathic conception of pathology was obviously a new interpretation of the pathology of the modern medicine. Their research in physiology would permanently put homoeopathy in its rightful place as a distinct system of medicine.

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Referring next to the Integration of all Systems of medicine, the Speaker said the process of integration was to put together constituent parts to form a whole. As long as we believed that every system was a distinct school of medicine, any effort to bring about their synthesis would evidently amount to coercion and embarrassment. All that we could do for the present was to create an attitude of respect and tolerance under all circumstances, of co-operation and co-ordination wherever they were possible and of reception and absorption of truths from whatever quarter they might come. Only such an attitude would pave the path of integration.

The Speaker said that if Homeopathy, like other systems of medicine, was to develop its inherent character, ability and aptitude and also in its own way to further develop the three aspects of Medicine, namely, treatment, prevention and control of disease, their immediate programme must be to establish under-graduate Homeopathic Colleges with well-equipped hospitals, which would be followed in due course of time by their own post-graduate courses for higher studies and research. There should be a uniformity of syllabus and standard of training all over India, if they desired to have state recognition and a status equal to that of other systems of medicine. However, from the economic and practical points of view, he said there should be for some time to come licentiate courses in Homeopathy, which would be upgraded afterwards into graduate courses. Economically it would be suicidal on the part of private institutions to start graduate courses at the very outset unless the state government were prepared to aid them. Even from the stand-point of students, it was only a few of them who could afford to join graduate courses there. If practitioners were to efficiently serve the sick nothing short of a four-year's course should be adopted.

I am not unaware of the difficulties in medical aid to the rural areas. There is a reasonable solution of these difficulties. And it is that social workers or health visitors should be created through a training of two years in the Homeopathic system of Medicine.

The Speaker pointed out that in view of the reliable news that the Madras Government was soon going to give

state recognition to homeopathy, it was high time that no one indulged in offering such courses and degrees which were harmful to the real progress of homeopathy. Recognition was always followed by regulation in the interest of the public as well as of the qualified practitioners. He was sure the legislators would do the needful in this matter.

Demands

Detailing their demands, he said :

As Homeopathy is a scientific system of Medicine it should immediately get recognition from the state Government. State Government should itself start one model homeopathic college with a hospital for adequate training of those who would like to learn and practise homeopathy; or in lieu of it, the State Government should liberally help a private institution undertaking to start one. At least in the third five year plan the Central Government should make a provision for such help. In view of poor economic conditions of India of the course of such a college should be, for some time to come a licentiate course of four years after matriculation. A separate Board and a separate Faculty should be constituted for the Homeopathic system of Medicine in every state for the purposes of registration of practitioners, maintenance of medical ethics, recognition of institutions, prescribing courses of training, holding and regulating examinations and performing such other duties as come within the purview of a Board and a Faculty. Private institutions should be given an opportunity to reach a required standard step by step as was done in the case of Ayurvedic and Unani ones. Persons who have been practising homeopathy for a period not less than ten years before a Homeopathic Act comes into force should be entitled to be registered in the register of registered homeopathic practitioners; and those who have been practising homeopathy at least for two years before the Act comes into force should be enlisted in the list of homeopathic practitioners. Qualified Homeopathic practitioners should be appointed as village medical relief officers, as qualified practitioners of other systems of medicine are. An independent Central Council for Homeopathy should be established at an early date with representatives on it from all states having homeopathic institutions and Post-graduate

training institutions or centres should be established where batches of efficient lecturers and professors will be prepared.

Resolutions Adopted

1. This Conference urges on the Government of India the need for immediate legislation constituting an All India Council of Homoeopathy charged with the laying down an All India level of the policy regarding the direction and control of Homoeopathic education, training, registration, establishment of colleges with hospitals attached and all questions relating to Homoeopathy.

2. This conference appeals to all the State Homoeopathic Associations in the states of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to affiliate themselves with the Zonal Homoeopathic Association for South India established here and now with a view to coordinate the activities of the State Associations and speak with an authoritative voice in all matters relating to Homoeopathy in South India as a first step towards forging all India Unity: This Conference authorises Sri. A.R.A. Acharya, General secretary of the All Karnataka Homoeopathic Association, to act as the Convenor of the Provisional Committee which consisting of nominees of State Associations with powers to coopt will draft the constitution and bring the organisation into working operation.

3. This Conference appeals to the Governments of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras to provide reciprocal registration where registration exists and whenever it comes into existence, by registering practitioners registered in one state with those in another state atleast in the same class in which they are registered in the other.

4. This Conference requests the Government of each of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala to start atleast one Homoeopathic College with a hospital attached.

5. This Conference appeals to the Government to open Homoeopathic dispensaries throughout the States in all district taluk and panchayat centres.

6. This Conference appeals to the Government of the States of Mysore, Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to institute a short term course in Homoeopathy so as to provide for a large number of practitioners needed for rural medical relief.

7. This Conference conveys its grateful thanks to the Government of Madras and the Hon'ble Minister for Health for having decided to recognise Homoeopathy in the Madras State.

8. This Conference conveys its grateful thanks to the Government of Kerala for recognising Homoeopathy and starting Homoeopathic dispensaries.

9. This Conference considers that it should be the policy of each association to take up those Homoeopathic practitioners in its jurisdiction trained in whatever way and help them to become standard practitioners in Homoeopathy by personal tuition and refresher courses.

10. This Conference considers that the question of registration of Homoeopathic practitioners in the Madras State under the ensuing legislation on recognition may be left to a conference convened after the draft bill is published and after taking the considered views of the associations in the Madras State and suitable recommendation made then, as it is now premature to deal with that matter.

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SCIENTIFIC SESSION

(29th March, 1959)

The Scientific Session of the Conference was held on 29th March, 1959. The Session lasted between 9 and 12 Noon and 2-30 P. M. to 6-30 P. M.

After prayer, Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, welcoming the gathering, said that Scientific Session was a useful adjunct to such conferences as enabling an exchange of experience by the various practitioners.

Dr. C. V. S. Cora, International Director for Asia of the World Homoeopathic Congress dwelt at length on various aspects of the Science of Homoeopathy and stressed the need for the development of the system on right lines. He observed that Homoeopathy was a complete science capable of handling all diseases, acute or chronic, and effecting cures in a gentle rapid and permanent manner. He wanted the practitioners to realise that if they, in an attempt to produce what they considered spectacular results, mixed up with other systems, they were doing injustice to the systems, and to themselves. They were not practicing Homoeopathy. It was the Eclectics who had spoiled Homoeopathy in other countries and let them not also spoil the system here, he added. He was for training institutions teaching pure Homoeopathy, with of course a background of a knowledge of physiology, anatomy, and the use of modern instruments, merely as a help to understanding and never as a guide which should only be the symptoms on the basis of which alone drugs should be selected. He emphasized the importance of the taking of the case and correct prescription and the proper dosage—all of which had a great bearing on the cure of the diseases. He praised the work of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and the excellent journal it was publishing and appealed for a greater interest in the same by practitioners contributing their difficult cases for the knowledge of others.

Dr. P. Sankaran then delivered his presidential address. He observed that the recent progress of Homoeopathy in India had been very satisfactory and he was glad to note that almost all the states had given a status to it by

recognising it as scientific and standard system of treatment. He added that the real progress of the science will depend on its own merits and that instead of merely applauding the work of Hahnemann, and hearing others they should take up the work where it had been left off and continue to advance.

He next dwelt upon the need for their observations being absolutely accurate and objective and their being loyal to truth.

Dealing with the problems they had to tackle in future, he said it was possible to evolve other methods of potentisation than the traditional ones of Dr. Hahnemann and Hering; the field of Homoeopathic Pharmacology was almost unexplored, apart from the researches of a few persons like Dr. Boyd; there was a lot to advance in the field of clinical medicine, recording cases most carefully including etiology, complete - symptomatology, investigation done, previous treatment carried out, prescription made and noting the failures and the causes therefor; a basis must be found for the selection of potencies after comparing a large number of case records of a large number of accurate practitioners; the Materia Medica had to be enriched by the provings of the large number of valuable drugs available in this country; accurate repertories must be published; and the question of immunology and the suitable drugs for the various contagious diseases should be examined carefully; there should be more objective methods of drug selection and it is necessary to develop checks and counter-checks.

He hoped that the conference would be the forerunner of future conferences where such problems would find solution.

Scientific Papers

The following papers were then read,
Homoeopathy—A Re-assessment by Sri Balachandran, Madras

The Homoeopath's inseparable companions—His Books—by Dr. A. R. V. Acharya, Bangalore.

Homoeopathic Proving Centres in India
by Dr. A. V. Subramaniam, (Salem)

"GLOBULES AND PILULES"

Compilation

BY

Sri R. Ramachandran (Madras)

(Continued)

41. When the temperature in acute or chronic diseases suddenly rises above what it has reached for some days, it indicates the involvement of a hitherto unaffected part. Such a thing occurs in rheumatic fever when the heart becomes affected, in gangrene of the lung with the onset of inflammation of the pleura in purulent pleurisy with the onset of pericarditis, and so forth.

42. Infra-red rather than ultra-violet rays are responsible for the heating which causes heat stroke.

43. Trousseau was the originator of the saying, which has been attributed to many physicians since his time, that an *anaemia* which does not yield to iron is probably due to tubercle. There is another valuable sign of pre-tuberculosis, and which from its ease of recognition should always be looked for. It occurs quite independently of a general anaemia, and independently also of definite laryngeal tuberculosis—the *anaemia of the palate* with which the throat specialists are familiar in all cases of laryngeal tuberculosis.

44. Carbohydrate fermentation is the cause of *sour* smelling loose stools in children and albumin water as an article of diet suits that condition. Protein putrefaction causes *fetid and bad* smell of the stools. For this defect, more carbohydrate is given (glucose water, barley water etc).

45. Corpulence is a sign either of endocrine failure or of over-feeding. There are said to be three degrees of fatness—the enviable, the comical and the pitiable; but the truth is that no degree of corpulence is enviable.

46. The ugliest crime perpetrated on boils is the squeezing of them. Squeezing is painful in a high degree, and harmful in a degree even higher. Save in the very last stage, when pus is eager to escape, there is nothing

in a boil which can be expelled by squeezing; there is certainly no pus there.

47. Haemoptysis is very liable to be consumptives by undue exposure to the sun's rays—led in

48. Remember that Belladonna is useful for retention of urine, stramonium for suppression, and Hyoscyamus for involuntary voiding.

49. Rheumatic fever increases and decreases with the pains—Natr. salicyl.

50. Three remedies are characterised by rheumatic pains which are ameliorated by cold and aggravated by warmth (i.e.) Guaiacum, Ledum pal., Pulsatilla.

51. Patients with sedentary habits—general remedies for: Aconite, Alle, Ammon Carb., Anacardium, Argentum nit., Bryonia, Conium, Nux vomica, Sepia.

52. Sweats checked, ill-effects of: Aconite, Bellis, Dulcamara, Rhus tox.

53. Generally children needing iodine would be lean and thin with ravenous appetite. But if you have an obese child with the ravenous appetite of iodine, remember lapis alb.

54. Milk in breast of non-pregnant women, milk instead of menses, or as a freak even in boys—Mercurius viv.

55. Mesmerism, to remove bad effects of Hypericum.

56. Intermittent fever tends towards typhoid—Ars., Gels.

57. Meat eaters, remedies for: Allium sat., Bryonia, Lycopod., Nux., Colocynth., Digit., Ignatia,—have special applicability to meat eaters rather than to exclusive vegetarians.

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Glory to God by Dr. K. T. Thomas, (Pollachi)
Tuberculinism by Mr. M. S. Ramasubbier, (Coimbatore)

Homoeopathy and Climatology By Sri R. Ramachandran (Madras)

Popular Misconceptions about Homoeopathy
by Dr. A. L. F. Williams, (Chingleput)

Elaborate discussions followed on each of the above papers in which a number of delegates took part. Those who took part in the discussions included Dr. N. M. Jai Sooriya, M.D., Dr. C. V. S. Corea, (Ceylon); Dr. V. V. Athalye, Dr. Sankar Rao P. Koppikar, (Madras); Sri K. E. Venkatachari, (Aravangad); Sri N. Venkata-rama Ayyar, (Madras); Dr. A. V. Subramaniam (Salem)-Dr. T. C. Kurup, (Ernakulam); Dr. N. Thitumurthy (Madras); Dr. A. R. V. Acharya, (Bangalore); Sri R. Ramachandran (Madras)

Dr. Koppikar then addressed the gathering on some aspects of Homoeopathic treatment.

Dr. S. K. Pandiar (Cochin) complimented the association on the Conference and the valuable work it had done,

Dr. P. Sankaran in his concluding address observed that the conference had been conducted in a most business like manner and the discussions were of a very high level and conferences like these were bound to bring Homoeopathy in India to a very high level,

With a vote of thanks by Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, the session came to a close.

Dr. Savor Memorial Homoeopathic Public Library

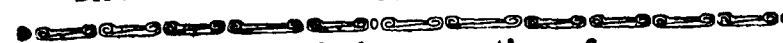
Declaring open the Dr. Savor Memorial Homoeopathic Library at the Sanjivi Kamath Hall, Y.M.I.A. Mylapore, on the 29th March, '59. Dr. C. V. S. Corea stressed on the value of a good library particularly to Homoeopaths who had to correlate the symptoms of the patient which the symptoms of the drugs with selection of the proper remedy and the need for their constant reference to the Materia Medica and reportrise for their selection. A Homoeopath, he added, has always to be a

student and more thorough he was with his Materia Medica the more successful he would be in his practice.

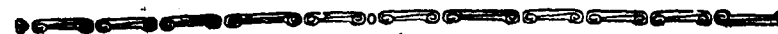
Dr. Sankar Rao P. Koppikar in welcoming the gathering explained the scheme of the library. He said it consisted of very valuable books mainly donated by the late Dr. S R U. Savor Director of Public Instruction Madras and also some books given by the late Dr. Venkata Rao of the Research Laboratory. The library was situate in 9 Sarojini Street, Thiagarayanagar and would be open for reference to the public at prescribed hours and books can be taken on loan on deposit of Rs. 25. The management of the library would be left in the hands of three trustees. He hoped that the public interested in Homoeopathy would make use of the library as much as possible.

Dr. N. M. Jai Soorya who presided said that Homoeopathy was a very difficult science to master, because one had to keep in mind the very minute distinctions and peculiarities that different drugs indicated and therefore the study of the Materia Medica was of the utmost importance. He wished that the library was made use of well by Homoeopaths.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar proposed a vote of thanks.



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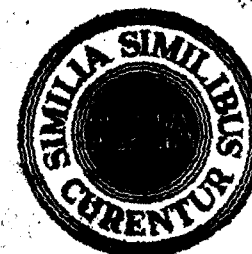
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March 1959



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Editorial Notes and Comments.

HAHNEMANN DAY

On the 10th of April this year fell the 204th Birthday of Christian Samuel Frederic Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy. The day was, as usual, marked by Homoeopaths throughout the world paying their homage to the spirit of the great Master who contributed to the betterment of the world by giving to it a rational system of treatment for the "cure" of the all illnessess.

So far as Madras is concerned, this birthday is of special significance in that the Honourable Minister for Health, Sri M.A. Manickavelu, has officially declared that the Government of Madras have decided to recognise Homoeopathy and would soon take steps to regulate its practice.

The real homage to the Master would be a strict adherence by his followers to the principles which he enunciated. But, unfortunately, of late, there are signs of some of the practitioners attempting to tinker with them in the name of "advancement" and "research". It would indeed be suicidal to the system, if immature conclusions should be allowed to be paraded to confuse those in the field, as against the principles followed by the Master and the later

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BY
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

April 1959



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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giants, which have established the efficacy of Homoeopathy. The principles of single dose, minimum dose and no repetition have stood the test of time and proved efficacious and they should not be allowed to be lightly interfered with. The departure from well-established principles is really due to a lack of confidence on the part of the practitioner and not any defect in the system, which is capable of handling all cases, acute or chronic. The system cannot be blamed where the practitioner fails. Homoeopaths would have done their duty to the Master if only they followed the path indicated by him.

May the spirit of Hahnemann guide his followers on the right path!

When it is a question of

★ ELEGANCE

★ EXPERIENCE

AND

★ WORKMANSHIP

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN



CASE NOTES AN ASTHMA CASE CURED

BY

Sri N. Thirumurti, I. F. S. (Retd.),

In 1956 August I was approached for treating a case of Asthma. The following is the history of the case—

The patient "D" was a girl of 19 years. She was lean and about 5' in height. She was the daughter of a Police Inspector who had lost his life some years ago. She had a sister who died when about 20 years old. The asthma started when she was about 8 years of age, and as such it had become chronic, and was more than 10 years old at the time she came to me for treatment. She had undergone regular Allopathic treatment with the usual injections of adrenaline, Asthmolycin etc. She was also taken to Malabar from her place which was about 1,000 miles away and treated by Ayurvedic system. She was also treated by a good Homoeopath who was a friend of mine.

When she was brought to me I contacted the Homoeopathic Physician who had treated her before, and he told me that he had given up the case and he was not hopeful of its curability. Based on hours of attack and posture of amelioration etc. the remedy which seemed to correspond was Arsenic Album and he had gone up to Arsenic Album 1,000. Though it had first a palliative effect, the effect was very short lived and finally it ceased to act.

Studying the case carefully I came to the conclusion it needed Tuberculinum and gave Tuberculinum 200. On the day the medicine was administered there was reaction which passed off but there was a relapse again after a week. I again gave another dose of Tuberculinum 200 and on this there was a reaction again, and the uncle of the girl came to me at about 1—30 in the night, and wanted me to go and see the patient, as I had informed him that I would like to see whenever possible when the attacks were on. When I went to see her the peculiarity of the spasms struck me as worth special notice. The extremities were stiff, hands firmly closed, teeth clenched, respiration was very difficult, and rales which were very loud not only were audible in

the room but also even to the road. This condition would last for about 5 to 20 minutes of such quietness the relaxation but after with loud rales would return again. original condition. She was suffering intensively. These symptoms were not present in the attack when the patient first came to me. When interrogated about this aspect, the mother of the patient stated that this was the kind of attack the girl used to get about 5 years earlier, but later it had changed and so she had not mentioned of these symptoms. Here was an interesting case where tuberculinum had taken us back by about 5 years in the history of the disease and here was a new picture that needed further examination and attention.

This peculiar kind of spasms had been reported in the case Phytolaca, (See Clark's volume page 808) So I gave the patient Phytolaca 34 which gave some improvement. After a week there was an attack but it was milder. I followed it by Phytolaca 200 at 2 week intervals and when it ceased to act further, later ultimately by Phytolaca 1000. The whole treatment lasted for about 8 months and the patient has been completely cured. During the last 2 years she had not had any attack and she was put on weight of 20 pounds since then and is very healthy now.

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THE PRINCIPLES OF PRESCRIBING

BY

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

Homoeopathic prescribing is scientific prescribing, and is based on the science of Symptomatology, which includes or is based upon the Law of Similars. Unless one comprehends the science of Symptomatology homoeopathic prescribing is very difficult and unsatisfactory, and even with the broadest comprehension of Symptomatology it is often no easy task, as none of the sciences are in their art. The farther we get from the teachings of the Organon of Hering Art as taught by Hahnemann the more uncertain and the more unsatisfactory becomes the art of healing the sick. Homoeopathic Symptomatology is not a mere array of the signs of sickness as expressed by the patient. Nor is it the aggregate of the subjective and objective expressions of disease. The mere symptom coverer is not a true homoeopathician. Yet today the tendency with homoeopathic physicians is to cover the symptoms, as nosological prescribing is with our allopathic fraters. There is more in the sick condition than the mere name, as there is more to a homoeopathic symptom than the simple sensation. The homoeopath must be a broad-minded man as well as philosophical. He is to consider the "totality of symptoms". This "totality of symptoms" is misconceived by a certain part of the profession. It has not to do with the aggregate of symptoms so much as with the completeness or entirety of symptoms. Totality means whole, entire full, complete, etc., not divided, and its synonyms are "whole, entire, complete." Wholeness implies freedom from deficiency, not defective or imperfect integral. The "totality of symptoms" means, then, the completed as symptom, the symptom in its entirety, with all its integral parts.

At times many symptoms of a patient should not be considered in a given prescription because they are lacking in completeness and are misleading, or lead to guessing. This is what Hahnemann refers to in the last clause of section 153 of the Organon when he says the undefined symptoms demand but little attention in prescribing. Every symptom to be complete or total must have four integral

parts : (1) The Locality; (2) The Sensation; (3) The Concomitant; (4) The Modality, or the condition of aggravations and amelioration. The Science of Symptomatology is the consideration of completed symptoms with their relations to conditions and circumstances, to cause, family history, the history of the patient, environment, and every feature that can affect the sick condition of the patient. The "Taking of the Case" is the most difficult part of the prescribers work, but when that is thoroughly done the selection of the remedy is less difficult and its certainty of action is more pronounced.

But even after the remedy has been given, the greatest judgment must be exercised to allow its uninterrupted action, for the interrupted action of a curative remedy will give very much trouble and sometimes will spoil the case. The only rule governing the repetition of remedy is that given by Hahnemann, that is, to let it alone after a good response has been noticed so long as it acts. But right here it is often most difficult to know with certainty whether the new symptom picture is the result of the curative action of the right remedy or the disorganizing action of the wrong remedy. Experience and patient waiting must largely be the guide. Many physicians fail in this part of their labours and give up in despair instead of facing the ordeal by determined efforts to overcome the deficiency and to master the Philosophy of Homoeopathics.

The greater the mastery of the Science of Symptomatology and philosophy of Homoeopathics the easier becomes the art of prescribing successfully. It does not require a great amount of knowledge to palliate sickness, especially by the censurable routine of our old school friends, but good judgment, comprehensions of the law of cure, and hard work are necessary to the cure of disease, particularly that of the chronic form.

If we should stop here the task of prescribing would remain too difficult except for the master mind. We have an invaluable aid to prescribing into the peculiarities of a given case that makes the task much easier in the majority of instances when we have properly studied the materia medica in the true "totality of symptoms," or the completeness of symptoms, as well as their relations to

diseased conditions. We must know what to expect in a given sick condition before we can know what is peculiar to that condition. There is no greater help in this field of study than the comparison and differentiation of the pathogenesis of remedies with the diagnostic signs of diseases. You must know your remedies by the peculiarities as you know your friends by their idiosyncrasies, and the familiarity must be so marked that the mention of the peculiarity by the recitation of complaints by the patient at once calls up the remedy. This is accomplished by the mental law of association. There is no need to endeavor to commit to memory the *Materia Medica*, it would be as foolish and impracticable as to endeavor to commit the dictionary in all its parts, but by forming the mental picture of the peculiarities of remedies vividly on the mind, they become, by the law of association, the keynotes around which the other symptoms notes assemble to make the harmony of the case.

The peculiarity is not merely the odd symptom. It may be a very common one, but peculiar by its relations and modalities. In section 153 of the *Organon*, Hahnemann says : "In this search for a homoeopathic specific remedy that is to say, in this comparison of the collective symptoms of the natural disease with the list of symptoms of known medicines, in order to find among these an artificial agent corresponding by similarity to the disease to be cured, the more striking, singular, uncommon and peculiar (characteristic) signs and symptoms of the case of disease are chiefly and almost solely to be kept in view; for it is more particularly to these that very similar ones in the list of symptoms of the selected medicine must correspond to in order to constitute it the most suitable for effecting the cure",

We see from this paragraph that a true keynote symptom or symptomatic peculiarity has four characteristics. It must be-

(1) Striking; that is surprising, forcible, impressive very noticeable, a prominent feature.

(2) Singular; that is, out of the ordinary course, unusual, exceptional.

(3) Uncommon; that is, not common, infrequent in such a case, rare, hence remarkable.

(4) Peculiar; that is, belonging solely or especially to an individual; or private, personal, or characteristic possession; not possessed in common; not usually present in the diseased condition; belonging to the patient as distinct from other patients with the same sickness; the individuality of the patient or case,

There is much confusion regarding the keynote. Some physicians conceive it to be mere oddity or prominent action of the remedy. It is this, but much more. The keynote is a peculiarity as well as an uncommon symptom, but the setting the association, makes it the guide in the selection of the homoeopathic remedy, and not sole basis of the selection. What is a peculiarity or keynote in one case may be a very common or unworthy symptom in another case. The keynote peculiarity does not merely refer to the pathogenetic symptom of the remedy, but must correspond equally to the totality of the symptom list in the patient. It must not only be present in the symptom picture of the case, but it must be strikingly, forcible present and show its peculiarity by its setting and relative association in the symptom complex. This peculiarity may be such from its location, from its sensation, from its concomitants, from the modalities, or from its association alone.

The keynote is not the only note in a given piece of music. The keynote would not make harmony if sounded alone; it requires other notes to make a tune. While it is the principal note of the piece of music, other notes may be more essential to the music harmony, yet these other notes revolve around and about the keynote. Those who prescribe on one symptom because it is known to be a peculiar one to the remedy, err and fail simply from the fact that they forget that the remedy must be suited to the peculiarities of the patient and not the patient to the peculiarities of the remedy. The patient must be examined to ascertain the individual peculiarities and then the remedy adjusted to the symptom picture as a whole.

The warfare by some eminent and highly respected physicians against the keynote because of its abuse is simply a logomachy, a war of words. The very best prescribers use the keynote in a legitimate way. Even those

who fight the name use principle in every possible way. It is not wisdom to oppose a principle because of its abuse by those who do not understand the Science of Symptomatology nor the Philosophy of Homoeopathics. These warriors for the purity of practice stultify themselves by the practical use of the principle they denounce. It would be wiser and more conducive to the furtherance of the good cause of pure homoeopathy to denounce the abuse and error of conception of the principle and exemplify the correct use in reports of cases from actual practice.

The whole foundation of Homoeopathy is the Law of Similars, and no prescription is homoeopathic, no matter what potency may be used, unless the principle of Similitude is at its foundation. It is not prescribing on the name of a disease, the diagnosis, though that may be a prominent feature for consideration. It is furtherest removed from routine prescribing, yet in epidemics when the characteristics of the epidemic have been ascertained by careful investigation, it may border on the routine because the one remedy will largely cover the cases of the epidemic. There is such a thing as family prescribing, for members of a given family with apparently different diseases may, from the peculiarity of the family as present in the given case, require the same remedy. There is also a large foundation of truth in the employment of the organ or locality remedies, remedies having peculiar and marked affinity for certain organs and locations of the body. But in all these care must be exercised not to overlook the "totality of symptoms", the peculiarities of the individual patient. The curative remedy must correspond in its pathogenesis to the symptom picture of the patient, not in part, but in whole. The correspondence must be, not only in the list of symptoms, but in the degree of relative importance and prominence of the symptoms. A prominent symptom of the patient must be covered by a corresponding eminently prominent symptom in the remedy. A symptom of low degree in the patient should not be covered by a symptom very prominent in the remedy, because it may magnify that symptom and change the relative value of the patient's diseased symptoms. The equation of symptoms is a factor in homoeopathic prescribing.

Finally, of the two classes of symptoms, the subjective and objective, the former is the greater importance. The subjective or mental symptoms are those of the patients own consciousness, those not knowable to the physician except as the patient reveals them. The objective are those symptoms observed by the physician and are, hence, more material and of less value from this reason. The objective symptoms refer more to the diagnosis and pathology of the disease. The diagnostic symptoms are of little value in the selection of the homoeopathic remedy because they are common to the diseases and not peculiar to the individual patient as are the subjective or mental symptoms. The objective symptoms have more or less value in prescribing, and may be of great value in the absence of mental symptoms, but usually are not of great value, whereas the subjective symptoms are always of the highest value.

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“GLOBULES AND PILULES”

Compilation

BY

Sri R. Ramachandran (Madras)

(Continued)

58. Hering says: “To call a carbuncle a surgical disease is the greatest absurdity. An incision is always injurious and often fatal. A case has never been lost under the right kind of treatment, and it should always be treated by internal medicine only”.

59. The person who gets heat stroke is one who has not been perspiring freely.

60. A striking diagnostic sign of lead poisoning is the existence of a dark-blue line round the edges of the gums, most marked in the lower jaw.

61. Chorea—St. Vitus's Dance—has been wittily termed ‘insanity of the voluntary muscles’.

62. Dr. Ruddock wrote: “Although it is early yet to speak dogmatically, it is common to find chronic intestinal infections (generally of *B. proteus*) associated with epilepsy and other profound neuroses. Very wise words indeed Peruse the indications for the nosode, *Proteus* (Bach), and see the remarkable corroboration: “Mental symptoms are prominent in the clinical proving and ‘Brain Storm’ might be taken as the key-note to indicate this sudden and violent upset of the nervous system. Outburst of violent temper, especially if opposed in any way; will throw any missile which is at hand; kick or strike; the child objecting to parental control will lie on the floor and kick and scream. Emotional hysteria, suggestive of the remedy *Ignatia*, is also found in the proving of this *B. Proteus* preparation and convulsive and epileptiform seizures and meningismus in children during febrile attacks often responds to the action of the nosode. *Proteus* (Bach).”

63. The search for drug which will at once relieve constipation and abolish a tendency thereto, is like the search for the elixir of life or the philosopher's stone. A little consideration will show that such a drug cannot exist.

64. Pain is never so acute in the aged as it is in the adult or the young. Even the pains of hepatic or nephritic colic, which in the adult are amongst the most agonising which he can endure, are so much reduced in old age as to become almost imperceptible; the older the patient, the less is the pain.

65. With the aid of a Greek dictionary a new disease with an impressiv name was first described in 1942: *ADIOPHORIA*. A heart specialist defined *adiophoria* as a deficiency that is a sure indication of the ageing process and is evidenced by laziness, inertia, lack of interest and postponement of effort.

66. There is no period in life without its peculiar torments. Most babies seem unhappy and helpless, adolescence is full of despair and agony, maturity is a chain of worries and disillusion' and old age bears the cross of debility and isolation.

67. *Digitalis*: One of the symptoms of digitalis poisoning is, the victim's hair begins to fall off shortly before death. Is this not a valuable tip to a homoeopath?

68. *Aethusa cyn.*: Children that lack the power to hold up their head, with no particular ailment (Pulford).

69. *Oxalic acid in Haemophilia and haemorrhages*: Oxalic acid is successful in combating haemorrhages. The toxic effect of oxalic acid consists of, in the precipitation of calcium oxalate, thereby withdrawing calcium ions from the level of the blood, resulting in prolonged coagulation time. Large doses of oxalic acid decrease small doses increase, the calcium level of the blood. (Dr. Wm. Gutman).

70. *Boenninghausen's famous five croup powders*: Aconits 200, Spongia t. 200, Hepar sul. 200, Spongia t. 200 Hepar sul. 200, to be administered in the given order, at suitable intervals. Note the characteristic aggravation of these remedies during dry cold weather,

71. *Burns*:

(a) burns fails to heal, or ill-effects of: Carbo acid, Causticum.

(b) Duodenal ulcer, after burns: Kali bich.

(c) For pains in stomach after swallowing too hot food or drink—Causticum.

72. Burnett describes the symptoms of poisoning by chloral hydrate from a homoeopathic stand-point, in his 'Fifty Reasons'.

(a) Patient is lethargic, somnolent, listless.

(b) Chronic poisoning produces fatty degeneration of a slow, lazy type, and the very mode of death is peculiar—lies dying for several days and it would be difficult to determine whether he is dead or not.

(c) The remedy may prove useful in sleeping sickness.

Dr. Boericke suggests cannabis indica for the complaints arising after the abuse of chloral. Shri T. S. Iyer however, has this to say about the hydrate of chloral:

"This preparation is employed by allopathic doctors generally to produce sleep in nervous patients, and in delirious cases. It is only a palliative and if it is used for a long time, will produce serious bad effects. Large doses have produced death in a number of cases. For the immediate injurious effects, Bell 30 should be given in repeated doses. For the chronic effects, such as increased wakefulness, shortness of breath, eruptions on the skin, etc. give Sulphur 200."

73. *Development*:

(a) Retarded: Bar. carb, Calc., Calc. phos., Lycopod., Medor., Nat. mur., Sil., Sul., Syphil., Tuberc.

(b) Fast, growth too rapid, illeffects: Calc. c., Calc. phos., Ferr. ac., Irid., Kreos., Phos. acid, Phos.

74. *Epistaxis*: may generally be checked by one of the following simple measures:—

(a) The application of a cold body, as a key or a piece of ice, to the nape of the neck.

(b) By compressing the opposite nostril.

(c) By standing in upright position, and holding both arms in air for a few minutes.

(d) By breathing thro' the mouth.

SULPHUR

By

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

The general aspects as well as empiric medicinal virtues of this non-metallic element are known to average person of moderate intelligence and there is evidence that it had established acquaintance with mankind from the times immemorial either as a raw material for industry or as a medicinal substance.

The essential industry producing safety matches for us depends on Sulphur as one of the ingredients as is the case with the production of sparklers and various other forms of fireworks meant for amusement and entertainment. It finds the way out to ugly factories producing explosives for mass destruction to decide the fate of nations.

Sulphur thus contains in itself delight and dread and possibly many things between them. Its associates in the industries aforesaid include Phosphorus Nitrates and wood-charcoal (Garbo Veg). Most harmless fireworks contain moderate quantities of Sulphur and Potassium Nitrate ground together with wood charcoal. It is on record that in ancient times, gun powder was exclusively produced by a fixed combination of these three substances.

Sulphur was one of the few substances to enter the medical field at the very evolution of medicine and with the development of science, its medicinal virtues were gradually discovered and disclosed, making a slow, gradual progress, almost as slow as the theory of evolution.

The result of this progress, as exposed to the Homoeopathic prover was a record describing it as an alterative and antipsoric against ancient adoption as a remedy for skin diseases and a blood-purifier. Although such affinities still remain unchallenged, the revolutionary effects in minute details were left to be thoroughly investigated and recorded, thus rendering its rational administration with accurate selection possible.

Hahnemann attaches little importance to general aspects of Sulphur as this part covers barely a single page in his *Materia Medica Pura*, evidently for the reason that they were well known and his extensive proving of the drug is reported in detail, covering 26 pages containing 814 sentences. This proving was essentially a very long step forward to revolutionize the entire medical world and the eminent authors who followed made more extensive studies on Sulphur with the light thrown on it by Hahnemann.

Sulphur is considered to be the king of antipsorics the class of remedies exerting particular ability to remove tendency to certain forms of diseases mostly of skin. Owing to this antipsoric action, it is given to new born babies to render them immune to skin diseases. Its administration on expectant mothers for the benefit of the expected is also possible. Antipsoric effects of Sulphur has its reference to fabril conditions and many other ailments, especially of infants and young children. It has been thus administered under certain conditions and circumstances depending on its antipsoric action, independently of the totality of symptoms. Also it is administered similarly on the strength of the constitution.

The presence in our hands of other antipsorics and nosodes is not to be ignored. Calc Carb is another Hahnemannian antipsoric while Psorinum is nosode analogous to Sulphur. Thuja is an antipsoric from herbal kingdom. Sulphur, however, is the most frequently administered antipsoric in our practice.

Dirtyness, filthiness, untidiness and offensiveness prominently feature in Sulphur. A baby has offensive odor in spite of washing, a child is very dirty and inclined to lick in the mucus secreted from nose and a man overlooks dirtiness of his cloths, is averse to wash and keep himself clean and does not bother to have his belongings clean and tidy. While body itself exerts an offensive odor, there is marked offensiveness in stools, urine, sweat, menses and leucorrhoea. Nasal mucus, otorrhial discharge from ear and pus discharged from boils ulcers etc., are of extraordinary offensive odor. Offensive flatus is another feature in this regard when it is indicated in gastric disorders.

Itching and burning sensation constitute another indication to select Sulphur as well marked in inflammation of eyes, affection of throat and haemorrhoids. Itching sensations on the surface and burning in inner and outer parts as well as both itching and burning in orifices remind us to extend consideration to Sulphur. In general, Sulphur deserves to be considered in all affections of skin from eruptions to carbuncles in the presence of its leading indications.

Often called for in many ailments of the digestive tract, involving stomach, abdomen, stool and anus, it finds fullness and tension in abdomen with offensive flatus, morning diarrhoea, bleeding and blind hamorrhoids and other disorders in anus and rectum with characteristic burning and itching standing well within its range of action.

As a remedy for ailments due to suppressions, it comes in where skin eruptions are suppressed by external applications and gonorrhoeal discharges and syphilitic ulcers by injections. In such instances, Sulphur high often results in reappearance of original conditions before clearing up for good either by itself or with the aid of the remedies to follow. It antidotes the abuse of metallic remedies especially of Mercurry often employed for the suppression of such processes.

Sulphur is worth considering in all ailments in the constitution of unclean disposition to take cold, scrofulus, rachetic, bilious, emaciatic and PSORIC and also in ailments where symptoms reappear weekly.

It is of interest to note that the associates of Sulphur in industry are its relatives in our pharmacology and that its explosive and destructive effects have been well reversed here, thus providing a further proof in support of the law of similars.

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The Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association

MILK PREPARATION AND THEIR APPLICATION IN HOMOEOPATHY

By

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

When common salt was first potentised and proved according to Hahneman's law of Similars, the idea was scoffed at and Homoeopaths who proved it even at the risk of their lives were considered to be in the grip of semi lunacy by the old school Physicians. But facts have proved beyond doubt the efficacy of Nat-Mur. So also when milk preparations were first introduced in Homoeopathy, it was doubted whether milk, the daily requirement in the diet of the majority of people will be of any use as a medicine and was looked upon as one of the novelties or delusions of those who believed in and used the dynamic remedy.

Now let us see what preparations of milk we have got as a medicine and their utility to the Homoeo Physicians in relieving the disease of their patients. We have five varieties of milk preparations known to us, namely, LAC CANINUM (Dogs milk), LAC VACCINUM (Cows milk), LAC DEFLORATUM (Skimmed milk), LAC FELINUM (Cats milk), KOUMYSS (Asses' milk). Now let us deal with the important symptoms of the above medicines one by one.

Lac Caninum

The characteristic symptoms of pains of this remedy are, constantly flying from one part to another and changing from side to side. In Diphtheria and Tonsillitis it is very useful when the swelling has shining glazed appearance. In menses the flow is profuse and is in gushes the blood being bright red. Discharge of flatus from the vagina. In disease of the female breasts it is useful when they are painful inflamed. Constant pain in the nipples. It is also useful to dry up milk in the breasts. Palpitation

of the heart require this remedy when it is very violent when lying on the left side and decreases when lying on the right side. Spine aches from the base of the brain to its whole length and very sensitive to touch. As regards the mental symptoms the following will be noted for their importance.

Absent minded, very forgetful, makes purchases and walks away without them, nervous, restless, highly sensitive, cannot concentrate the mind, could weep at any moment, fears to be alone, thinks his disease is incurable. Child cross irritable and screams all the time. Slightest provocation causes violent rage. Sensation as if going deranged.

Sensation or delusion as if surrounded by snakes, fears to put the feet on the floor lest she should tread on them, sits and looks under chairs tables and everything in the room dreading some terrible monster creeps forth: delusion as if seeing spiders.

Aggravation

In the morning of one day and the evening of the next day.

Amelioration

Cold application, rest lying down and warmth

Lac Defloratum (*skimmed milk of the cow*)

Diseases due to faulty nutrition. neuralgic headache beginning in the forehead and extending to the back of the head, with vomiting, blindness and obstinate constipation, vomiting of pregnancy first of undigested food and then bitter water. Dropsy due to organic heart diseases and chronic liver affections. Suppressed menses from cold or drinking cold water. Constipation with ineffectual urging stools dry hard with great straining lacerating the anus.

Lac Vaccinum (*cow milk*)

Disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, vertigo with objects moving from left to right. Headache with

a sensation as if the top of the head is removed and brain coming out, head feels large as if growing externally. Globus hystericus causing distressing sense of suffocation. Nausea and feeling of sickness in the stomach, eating did not produce or affect the nausea. Depression of spirits, does not care to live, question as to the quickest way of hastening one's death. Constipation not amenable to enema or purgative, stools large hard, passed with great straining lacerating the anus extorting cries and passing blood. Diabetes. albumen in the urine. Power and functioning of reproduction gone. Found to be good remedy in dropsical cases with hypertrophied liver following intermittent fever. Sleep restless; dreams that she is urinating and wakes to find herself on the point of doing so, requiring immediate relief. Aggravation of symptoms after sleep.

Lac Felinum (*cats milk*)

Great depression of spirits very cross to every one. mental illusion that the corners of furniture or any pointed instrument were about to run into the eyes, dull pain in the region of eyebrows pain in the eyeball with lachrymation worse by reading or writing, when reading letters run together.

Great desires to eat paper, Furious itching of vulva inside out with leucorrhoea. Entire right side from crown to sole felt weak and constant trembling of hands as in drunkards.

Koumyss (*asses milk*)

It is an excellent food for the weak and the anæmic and especially for the consumptive. It is readily digested and is well tolerated by weak stomachs.

THE HOMOEOPATH'S INSEPARABLE COMPANIONS: HIS BOOKS

By Dr. G. R. A. Acharya, (Bangalore.)

The homoeopath is in more than one sense a philosopher. His view of the sick humanity with which he deals is abroad one; as broad as the universe itself. He has to place the individual patient in the background of the past and the present and then fix up a remedy which is almost a force to match with what is almost an invisible entity called disease. In appearance the homoeopath is an humble person with little of show, quite often not able to put forth even a syringe or a stethoscope. His place of work is equally humble; there are no different sized cartons and tinctures all around; in fact, may be not even an almirah at all worth the name, unless he has chosen, out of respect for popular demand, to put on show a few big sized bottles of tissue powders and mother tinctures.

A homoeopath may do without many of the things mentioned above, and other things usually found in the dispensary of the follower of any other system. So far as medicament are concerned he may rest content with a few boxes and almost insignificant bottles of pills and pillules; but there is one thing he cannot do without and that is his library. Books have to be his constant companions and a homoeopath who has not either the inclination or the time to study had better not take to this work. Morning, afternoon, evening and night and quiet often when he is awakened in middle of deep sleep he has to look his books. There are thousands of books which have been published on various aspects of a homoeopath's work but a busy practitioner can afford to have at hand only a few books which he constantly uses; books from the pen of masters, who succinctly give him the essentials, and put him in proper form. A small library of the kind has been my asset and I intend to make a rapid survey of a part of that library, with attempt at no particular order.

Paper read at Second South Indian Homoeopathic
Conference, Madras in March 1959

Nash

I should first begin with Nash's Leaders. Out of about 2500 remedies included in the Homoeopathic materia medica one might study 250 drugs fairly well and 25 in some detail. It would be difficult to claim that any one carried in one's head the full therapeutic range of even a single polycrest like sulphur whose proving put forth 2000 symptoms, but reduced to pure symptoms, 40 with their characteristic red lines. Nash is unorthodox. He does not begin with Aconite and end up with Zinc. His guide lines are the red symptoms and the little points that differentiate. His restless trios-Acon, Are and Rhus; Delirium trios-Bell, Hyos and Strem; Collapsing trios-Carbo Veg, Ars and Verat. These pin point the remedies on a beginner's mind. Nash's talks more or less straight from the shoulder go home for they are spoken with the air of authority, of a master to his student. Who that has read Nash can fail to spot out when he meets one, the cansticum patient with his raw, rough surfaces, local paralysis and weak bladder. Nash's prescriptions, are like snap shots; his ability to distinguish minor differences, remarkable. His comparisons under haemorrhage remedies and under vertigo remedies are wonderful guides at identifying the one Remedy that will cure. His main emphasis is on symptoms and symptom totality. To get at this symptom picture was his main theme. His booklet on How to Take the Case and the other book Regional Leaders are masterpieces of accurate symptom delineation. He is not very orthodox and does not very much bother to say what is psora or what is scrofula. The idea of Inimicals and antidotes he brushes aside: if symptoms call forth silicea after Mercury, the physicians business is to give silicea. By all mean effect your cures with low potencies. You are well advised in using higher potencies. If you don't get results you alone are to blame' is his challenge to younger practitioners. If you have a three legged stool of symptoms, you can safely sit on it' is a direction which can well help to guide any body to the single remedy. Nash's book on Sulphur is equally valuable and serves to bring out the symptoms of that drug as it stands out amidst a thousand other drugs against which it is compared. Nash has his dig now and again at allopaths that adds a little pungency to the racy style of

the Leaders. He repeatedly thanks the dominant school for making chronic cases for Homoeopathy. He neither spares the alternators and bunglers of Homoeopathy. With all its faults Nash's Leaders particularly is a book which I would not do without.

Boericke

If I were given the choice to have only one book and no other in my practice I should naturally select Boericke's Pocket Manual. It has all that a busy practitioner would need to consult at the bed side. Its size makes it a book ideal to be put into one's hand bag. There are about a 1000 remedies dealt with, the essential symptoms related in concise form; no unnecessary word. The symptom picture prefaces this setting forth of the materia medica. Here is from Sepia 'Acts specially on the portal, with venous congestion. Stasis and thereby ptosis of viscera and weariness and misery. Weakness, yellow complexion, bearing down sensation especially in women, upon whose organism it has most effect. Pains extend down to back, chills easily, Tendency to abortion, Hot flushes at menopause with weakness and perspiration. Upward tendency of symptoms. Easy fainting, 'Ball' sensation in inner parts, Sepia acts best on brunettes. All pains from below up. One of the most important uterine remedies. Tubercular potients with chronic hepatic troubles and uterine reflexes feels cold even in warm room pulsating headache in cerebellum.

Boericke's therapeutical Index is a valuable part of the Manual. It is precise to get at the characteristic symptoms of the individual patient, largely independent of the pathological nature of the case. The remedy must be based on such symptoms found especially in the location, sensation and the modalities. One can get at the indicated remedy only by a thorough study of the repertory; is his advice. Boericke's repertory part is fairly exhaustive and runs to 300 pages. One must pay particular attention to the Generalities.

Boericke's book is a must in the library of any homoeopathic practitioner. A few other points will illustrate its all round usefulness. Under relationship such valuable hints; "Allium sat according to Teste belongs to the Bryonia group including Lycopod, Nux, Colocynth, Digitalis and Ignatia which affect deeply all flesh eating

animals and hardly at all vegetarians. Hence their special applicability to meat eaters" Under Kali Carb; Never use any salts of potash where there is fever (T. F. Allen.)

Here is a valuable hint under Tuberc: 'The first dose of Tuberculinum in any difficult case is, however, the most weighty prescription. The remedy should not be given without a most careful cardiac examination. As the surgeon before the anaesthetic so must the physician know the heart before administering this drug, especially to children and seniles-and to young seniles. He who observes this rule will have fewer clinical reproaches on his conscience. When Tuberc is contra-indicated recourse must be had to the nearest antipsoric. The same caution applies also to asthma, pleuritis, peritonitis in scrofulous (tuberculous) subjects'.

Psorinum patient requires 9 days before action is manifest. Even a single dose may elicit other symptoms lasting for weeks. The patient does not improve while using coffee.

Nux intensifies action of sepia. Nux seeds contain copper. Notice the cramp causing proclivities of both. Podophyllum, 200th and 1000th seem to do good work in cholera infantum when indicated.

Boenninghausen

One of the earliest and at all times one of the best repertories is Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book. In Dr. Robert's words: 'For a brief and comprehensive classification of the homoeopathic symptomatology for therapeutic purposes no plan has ever been devised superior equal to that of Boenninghausen in his Therapeutic Pocket Book. The plan is fundamental and probably final, because it is founded upon the principles of logic and has been verified by experience of a century'.

Boenninghausen was like a tool room engineer. Symptoms had parts and these parts could be taken out and reassembled to bring out the disease symptoms of different individuals. 'The human organism is like a great complicated machine composed of many parts assembled according to a definite plan or idea. There must be a store house for the parts. The repertory is like the stock room of a factory, for orderly storage of parts, each on its own shelf. The workmen select the parts necessary to form the machine and assemble

according to the plan. The parts lying loose on the shelves, on the floor, on the workman's bench are not the machine, but only parts. Parts plus the plan of idea combined give individuality, form, utility, efficiency. The Therapeutic Pocket Book of Boenninghausen furnished both the plan and the parts'.

The foundation of the pocket book is the doctrine of concomitance. It is that part which gives the book its peculiar value. 'Concomitance' means existing or occurring together; attendant. The group is of more importance than the single symptom—no matter how peculiar the single symptom may appear to be. The totality includes the concomitant. The single peculiar symptom sometimes gives individuality to the group as some personal peculiarity does. It helps us to distinguish the different members of a family who may otherwise strongly resemble one another; but the individualising feature is more often found in some modality common to all the symptoms of the group'.

To the majority of Homoeopathic physician the last chapter of the Therapeutic pocket Book—that on Relationships, has been a complete mystery. But it has helped those who know its use, on the forward path of cure, in the selection of the second and succeeding remedies. The book was Boenninghausen's masterpiece and it is reasonable to expect that he did not include in the book anything in a casual way.

I have no doubt many of you are in possession of Kent, Farrington, Roberts and Wards sensation as if, Allen's Key note, Wheeler Pulford's and such other books I do not propose to take away any more time in dealing with them. But before closing, I should mention one book which has come into my library latterly and which has influenced my homoeopathic thinking greatly.

Athalie

I refer to Principles of Medicine and Homoeopathy by V. V. Athalie, formerly Lecturer in physiology, Midwifery and Gynecology in the Medical School, Satara. The book was published in 1935. It presents in a concise and lucid manner the essentials of Homoeopathy and seeks to examine Hahnemann's ideas through the prism of modern scientific concepts. It is likely to appeal to all

those, even practitioners of other systems, who are scientifically minded. The book, incidentally was written by the author while undergoing a term of imprisonment during the civil disobedience movement of 1932. The author, to begin with, examines the modern conception of matter and life and their relation. The universe consists of one substance, Matter and Life being the manifestations of its urge; the urge is towards perfection, manifested by its efforts to grow and to heal.

Matter and life are represented here by the drug and the organism respectively. These two are the interacting parties in drug action and the two sets of forces that underlie the properties of the drug and the organism give rise to the phenomenon of the curative or therapeutic action. The physical, chemical and the colloidal properties of the drug on the one hand, and the on the other processes of filtration, osmosis, diffusion and other vital action working in the organism, ultimately resulting in assimilation and elimination.

In final analysis the curative processes consist either extermination, elimination, Neutralisation or Limitation. The white corpuscles have a natural tendency to catch up and destroy bacteria. Drugs cooperate by increasing opsonins, the appetisers. That helps in extermination. Substances harmful to the body are absorbed and taken to the excretory organs where they are thrown out by selective filtration. Drugs help this process. Again while bacteria produces toxins, cells can under the influence of drugs produce larger quantities of antitoxins and neutralise the toxins and weaken the bacteria. Drugs can coagulate blood in haemorrhage, form deposits of calcium salts in certain stages of pulmonary tuberculosis and thus effect limitation on the cause of disease.

Out of these four processes of cure, the process of elimination works towards effecting a complete cure. This process alone will reveal the real Law of cure. A study shows that elimination in the body consists of attracting the harmful substances and throwing them out by selective activity under the impulse vital action. The natural corollary would be that that remedial agent would be most perfect or rational which is capable of attracting and eliminating the morbid agent.

I have set forth the main points of just a few books only. These and other books have served to stimulate me to better work.

NEWS AND NOTES

In this section will be published reports of activities of Homoeopathic Associations and institutions.

**HAHNEMANN DAY CELEBRATIONS, 1959.
MADRAS.**

Presiding over the 204th Birthday celebrations of Dr. Hahnemann, organised by the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association on the 10th April at the Kesari High School, Mylapore, Dr. C. V. S. Corea, International Director for Asia of the World Homoeopathic Congress, observed that the standard of Homoeopathic education should be kept at a high level. He observed that Homoeopathy was a complete science capable of tackling all diseases and it required an elaborate study. It was for the Government to utilise the science effectively.

He strongly deprecated the postal and correspondence courses as baneful. Those responsible for the courses did no service to Homoeopathy but to themselves in enriching their private purses. While Homoeopathy was based on Individualistic treatment it was distressing to see patent medicines advertised. People should be warned that there were no patent medicines in Homoeopathy. He appealed to all Homoeopaths in the Madras State to come under the banner of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association which had done yeoman service to propagate Homoeopathy on right lines all these years and was not a little responsible for striving for recognition. He did not see the need for any other organisation now except if it to be promote some petty personal interests. He praised the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association and specially the efforts of Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, to advance the cause of Homoeopathy.

Dr. P. Sankaran of Bombay observed that true service to Dr. Hahnemann was to adhere to his principles.

Sri R. Ramachandran wanted Homoeopathy to be studied well.

Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Honorary Secretary proposing a vote of thanks said the Association was striving to protect the interests of all Homoeopaths.

Mangalore

The Canara Homoeopaths' Association, Mangalore celebrated the day at the S. C. C. C. Bank Hall at Kodailbail under the presidentship of Sri S. Narasappayya, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.

Those who included Dr. G. D. Veliath, Principal of Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore Present. Dr. K. Sri-dhar Rao, L.R.C.P.S. (Edin) Vice President, welcomed the gathering.

Dr. Appukutta Menon addressing the gathering spoke on the origin and spread of Homoeopathy and pointed out that the Homoeopathic System of Medicine was the most scientific system.

Sri Cleetus C. Padrin then spoke on the Homoeopathic Philosophy and Dr. K. A. Swayamprakash, B.Sc., F.R.C.S. (London) sketched the life of Dr. Hahnemann with important incidents of his Life.

The President observed that Homoeopathy is suited to this country being effective and cheap and it cures common ailments and also chronic diseases. He wanted the Government should give due encouragement and appealed for research to make this system more popular.

Dr. Kuvekodikar one of the Vice Presidents proposed a vote of thanks.

Visakhapatnam

The Visakhapatnam District Unit of the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Medical Association celebrated the 204th Birthday of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann of Homoeopathy on Friday the 10th April, 1959 at 5 p.m. in the premises of the Visakha Tutorial College, Visakhapatnam.

Sri C. Sivarao, B.A., B.L., retired District and Sessions Judge, who presided dwelt on the greatness of Hahnemann and Homoeopathy and advised the members to run a library of standard works and study Homoeopathy well for the benefit of one and all.

Messrs. Sarvasri Yellapragada Bhavani Sankaram, S. Ramavatharam, B. V. Ramajogi, K. Satyanarayana, D. S. N. Moorthy, D. B. L. Narayana and D. Sarkar spoke on the life work of Hahnemann and several aspects of Homoeopathy.

Sri D. S. N. Moorthy Secretary proposed a vote of thanks.

Salem

The Salem Homoeopathic Association celebrated the birthday at a public meeting on Sunday the 12th April, 1959 at Sri Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial Hall, Salem.

Dr. V. Subramania Ayyar who presided emphasised the need for a properly equipped Homoeopathic Hospital at Salem and said that if only the five hundred and odd Homoeopathic Practitioners spread throughout the district made an earnest attempt it will not be a difficult work for them to organise such a hospital.

Sri A. Rajamanickam, B.A., B.T., gave an interesting and learned speech on "Hahnemann's Life and Homoeopathic principles"

The President of the Association Dr. A. V. Subramaniam appealed for unity. It was announced that Dr. V. Subramania Ayyar had consented to be a patron of the Association.

The Homoeopathic Practitioners' Association, Coimbatore.

Homoeo Centre Opened.

On Wednesday 8th April, the President Mr. C. P. Seshu Aiyar declared open the new premises of the Association, accommodating the dispensary and study classes conducted.

The President gave his impressions on the South Indian Homoeopathic Conference held recently in Madras.

The function included the 204th birthday celebrations of Hahnemann.

The Chittoor District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners, Association.

The annual General Body meeting of the Association held at Chittoor on 6th April, 1959, adopted the report and audited accounts for 1958-59, and elected the office bearers and the working committee for 1959-60

Dr. Sarojini S. Raghavan was elected President, Dr. A. Sreenivasulu-Vice President. Dr. K. Surgaprasad Rao-General Secretary, Dr. V. T. Krishnaiah-Joint Secretary and Dr. B. P. Subramanyam-Treasurer.

A resolution touching the demise of Sri Kala Venkatarao, Minister of Andhra Pradesh who was interested in Homoeopathy was adopted.

Dr. V. T. Krishnaiah proposed a vote of thanks

Pollachi Division Homoeopathic Association

The second anniversary of the above Association was celebrated with great enthusiasm at 10 A. M. on 26th April 1959 at the Board High School hall, Udumalpet. A large number of delegates from the Pollachi, Palladam and Udumalpet Taluqs, attended. Dr. Nanjaraj from Erode was also present.

After prayer, Dr. A. R. Narasimhan welcomed the gathering. Sri. N. K. Palaniswami Gounder, former Chairman of Udumalpet Municipality inaugurated the meeting and stated Homoeopathy was becoming increasingly popular even in rural parts, and as a system of medicine that dealt with illnesses on the basis of a law and being cheap and at the same time efficacious, it had a great future before it.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar Honorary Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association who presided, traced the origin and development of Homoeopathy and stated that Homoeopathy had an immutable law as its basis and was, therefore, absolutely scientific. The fact that it had spread without Government aid and in spite of the antagonism of allopathic and pharmaceutical vested interests, showed its innate efficacy. The system had been popularised by laymen who, out of an enthusiasm

for the system, had taken to the study of it and effected brilliant cures even in cases given up by other systems of medicine. He narrated a number of instances of cures in very difficult cases where practitioners of the other systems had failed. He wanted every homoeopath to be well-equipped in Organon, the Bible of Homoeopathy, and the Materia Medica. The principles had been tested and found to stand the test of time and any tinkering with it should not be allowed. In the uncontrolled growth of Homoeopathy, there grew up certain features which were not desirable. Taking advantage of the efficacy of the system and the absence of control, many people had made a "business" of it by offering to train people in a few weeks through postal and correspondence courses and diplomas. These things did no good and should be eliminated. He was glad that the Madras Government had recognised it and that meant that there will be regulation soon in the training and registration of homoeopaths. He was of the view that all those who had now come into the fold should be protected by being taken in and made perfect by Associations organising classes and training them. This was the time when unity was essential among Homoeopaths and any disintegrating forces would do them great harm. He, therefore, appealed to all homoeopaths in the State to stand united at this hour of trial for Homoeopathy.

Dr. K. T. Alexander of Palghat wanted that postal courses and bogus diplomas should be abolished altogether in order save Homoeopathy from the disrepute it

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had fallen into owing to ill-trained people dealing with it. He wanted practitioners to be of the same standard as M. B., B. S. people so that the level could be put high.

Dr. R. S. Naidu of Palni observed that while recognising the system the State should start a Homoeopathic College with a Hospital attached and also lay down a uniform standard of training which could be taken up by private institutions coaching up students for any examination that may be prescribed by them.

Dr. K. P. Narayan, the President of the Pollachi Division Homoeopathic Association, also endorsed the appeal for unity.

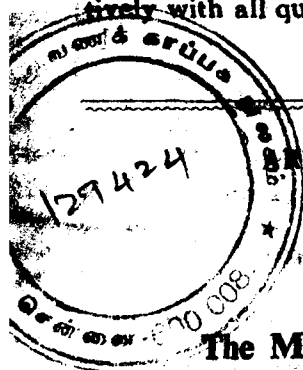
Resolutions were adopted thanking the Madras Government for having afforded recognition to Homoeopathy, and requesting the Government to start a Homoeopathic College with Hospital attached immediately, where will be available both the Degree Course which would train people in the M. B., B. S. standard, and a diploma short-term course to enable people to solve the problem of rural medical relief. By another resolution the meeting expressed the view that all the associations in the Madras State should come under the banner of a single association, and that as there was already the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association which was doing good work for the past 25 years to popularise and develop Homoeopathy, there was no need for any other association in the State. It was also resolved to request the Madras Government to allow every homoeopath to stock one pound of mother tincture in each drug. The meeting was also of the opinion that Homoeopathy should not be classified as an indigenous system but should be dealt with as an international one and an All India Council should be appointed to ensure uniform development in all the States, and separate State Councils formed with Homoeopaths as members, to deal with the problems relating to Homoeopathic education, training and registration.

With a vote of thanks by Dr. K. T. Thomas the meeting came to a close.

HOMOEOPATHIC ORGANISATION

Addressing the Members of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association on 24th March 1959 Dr. C. P. S. Royan, General Secretary of the Rayalseema Homoeopathic Association, pleaded for a strong All-India organization federating zonal associations which in turn had the allegiance of the state and District associations so that the problems of Homoeopathy could be tackled in a uniform way. He was for the Madras association which had a record of good work to its credit functioning as the Central organization for the whole of South India. He was glad that the Madras Government had recognised Homoeopathy and hoped that it would avoid the defects of the legislation in other states, profiting by their experience. He promised full cooperation of Rayalseema to the association in solving the problems of Homoeopathy.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar expressed the gratitude of the Homoeopaths to the Health Minister of Madras for having accorded recognition to Homoeopathy and hoped that the state itself would start a College with a hospital attached at Madras. If that was not possible for any reason, the Association would start a College and avail of the assistance the Government proposed to give for such institutions. He appealed to all the associations in the States of Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh to co-operate in making the coming Conference in March a thoroughly representative one, so that it could deal effectively with all questions concerning Homoeopathy.



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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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