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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS
KUMBAKONAM

HOMOEOPATHY

Managing Editor: Dr. V. R. MURTY

MAY

1959

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THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. VIII

MAY

Book 5

ON THE FEDERATION FRONT:

Registered Homoeopathic Practitioners

With the advent of May, all the Homoeopathic Institutes are very busy with their practical classes; consequently, all organisational efforts face a temporary lull. The time is not wasted if only it makes every one professionally conscious and every one thinks of how the united body called the Federation should work with a view to be of maximum help to the federating units and to the individual practitioners.

That the thoughtless activity of one gentleman has precipitated the need for a new organisation of professional Homoeopaths cannot be gainsaid. If there is anyone who has doubted this need so far, he has only to see the alacrity with which associations are being converted into associations of *Registered Homoeopaths*, to realise that they are fully conscious of the peril and that we have not acted one day sooner.

Within the short space of two months, associations have announced change of their names, emphasising the words "Registered Medical Practitioners". They are as follows:—

1. Madura District Registered Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Association.
2. Tanjore District Registered Homoeopathic Practitioners Association.

3. The Association of the Salem District Registered Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners.

4. Pudukkottai District Registered Homoeopathic medical Association.

5. Palladam Taluk Registered Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Association.

6. The Tindivanam Homoeopathic Centre has approved unanimously the idea of forming a Federation of Madras State Registered Homoeopaths. We hope that at their next meeting they will also formally change their name into the Tindivanam Registered Homoeopathic Practitioners Association.

7. The Kumbakonam Town and Taluk Registered Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Association has been recently formed.

* * *

We have no doubt that within a short while other associations will also take steps to restrict their membership to Registered Homoeopaths and change their names into fully fledged *professional* organisations instead of the present milk-and-water business wherein the voice of the professional Homoeopathic medical practitioners is drowned in the strident notes of *amateurs*. No doubt they have done much for Homoeopathy but decency requires that they should take their proper place as sympathisers and patrons and not usurp the functions of or traduce the work of whole-time professional practitioners.

* * *

The Salem Homoeopathic Association alone has struck a note of caution and has decided to wait and watch until the rules and regulations of the Madras State Federation are known in detail before they act. They need have no hesitation in this respect as it is definitely intended that when the rules are ready they will be circulated to all the associations and federating units for their detailed consideration. The next meeting will assemble to further discuss and finalise the rules by personal contacts. Thus at every step the Salem Association, even as the rest, will have opportunity to influence the final shape and policy; for, in the Federation, the federating units have all the say.

HOMOEOPATHY

But, at the same time, it will be necessary for each association to come to a decision whether they would like to continue to be satisfied with their present poly-glot membership, or they would like their association to consist of and represent professional, whole-time practitioners of Homoeopathy. On this issue I suggest, there should be no hesitation; and every association by taking the necessary decision quickly will help to consolidate the position of the profession and enable the organisation to speak with a united voice when the time comes. A great responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Associations and I pray that necessary wisdom is given them to decide rightly and quickly.

At the next meeting of the Federation when all the rules and regulations have been approved and passed, the assembled representatives will have to pass a formal resolution to the effect that the assembled units have decided to form into a Federation. Even now, and in the days to come, it will be a unique honour for the associations to have their names included in the first list, which will be registered under the Societies Act of 1860.

Let each Association rise up to the occasion.

V. R. MURTY

TIRUNELVELI JOINS UP

As we go to press, we have received information that the Tirunelveli Association has changed its name into the Tirunelveli District Registered Homoeo Medical Practitioners Association and has decided to sever their connection with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association.

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The cheapness, the efficacy, the ease of teaching and the great need to spread medical help urgently throughout the village population did not seem to weigh much with this Health Minister. That conditions are radically different between West and India and that what was good there need not necessarily be blindly copied here, never appealed to her. It was now a matter of satisfaction that both in U. P. and Bombay Homoeopathic doctors enjoyed the same privileges as M. B. B. S. doctors, while, strange to say, in Bengal, where Homoeopathy had largely flourished during the last several decades, due recognition was still wanting. Even in the two States where Homoeopathy was officially recognised, reciprocal recognition is still denied. It was a matter for satisfaction however that U. P. had also recognised the system and that there was also a Homoeopathic College working under Government auspices.

The proper and detailed study of the symptoms and a thorough knowledge of the Materia Medica were two indispensable conditions for proficiency in Homoeopathy, he said. Illustrating from his own experience, he spoke of a patient who off and on, for about thirty years suffered from acute migraine. Several treatments were tried without any effect. When the trouble was on, he was told, the pain started at the occiput, continued to the apex of the head and then branched off to the two eye-brows. At that stage he used to be unconscious and in bed. After twenty-four hours the pain ceased.

An attack started when the patient was under observation by Dr. Munje. By close questioning he discovered that when the pain was on at the occiput, there was no relief under pressure; but by the time the pain was noticed at the apex, pressure at the occiput did not occasion any pain, but pressure at the apex caused pain. Similarly, when the pain was severe in the eye-brows, there was complete relief at the occiput and apex.

This established the fact to me, Dr. Munje said, that it was not a case of "extension" of pain, but one of "travelling" pain—which made all the difference in the world to the Homoeopath.

As a result of this subtle difference, he at once put the patient on Nat Phos 30x (Bio), one dose every five minutes for about three hours, at the end of which the patient said that the pain had completely left. He felt sleepy. He was given a dose of Kali Phos 30x. He then slept like a top till the evening, when he woke up entirely refreshed. He did not have any other untoward symptom that day as he used to have before, and has never had a similar attack since then. That shows what real case-taking can do in Homoeopathy.

Concluding, he expressed the hope that Dr. Murty would be blessed with many more years of health and useful service for, after all, as Dr. Kent has said, righteous living on Homoeopathic lines gave one healthy life and longevity.

Dr. Murty then thanked the guests for having responded to his invitation and made the function a success.

The guests were taken round the Laboratory by the Chief Chemist and shown the working of the different sections.

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INFANT FEEDING

(By UKLONSKAYA)

IT is impossible to bring up a healthy child without proper feeding.

For babies breast feeding is the best for six months from their birth.

Babies who are breast fed develop well. They fall ill less often, and if they do fall ill their resistance to disease is better. Moreover, breast feeding excludes chances of pollution of breast milk., i. e.; if the mother washes her hands before feeding the baby and keeps her breast and clothing clean.

When should the baby be breast fed for the first time?

After child-birth both the mother and the baby need rest. The baby should be breast fed 6 hours after he is born. Boiled water may be given to the baby earlier.

For better assimilation of breast milk the baby should be fed within definite intervals of time. The baby should not be breast fed each time he starts crying. (There can be many reasons for the baby's restlessness: hunger, thirst, uncomfortable position in the cot, over-heating, discomfort due to a wet napkin. pain in the abdomen due to accumulation of gases, etc.) If the baby continues crying and does not sleep soundly, it is necessary to go to a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre for advice.

The number of feeds a day, and the intervals between them, depend upon the age of the baby.

During first two months the baby should be fed 7 times a day with 3 hourly intervals;

From the second to the sixth month the baby should be fed 6 times a day with $3\frac{1}{2}$ hourly intervals;

From the sixth month the baby should be fed 5 times a day with 4 hourly intervals.

At night the mother and the child need rest and therefore no feeds should be given during night for 6 to 8 hours. If the baby wakes up during night, he may be given boiled water to drink but not a breast feed.

At a feed the baby should be put to one breast only. Duration of a feed should be 10 to 15 minutes, and sometimes 20 to 25 minutes.

How should we find out whether the baby is satisfied with the quantity of milk? It is necessary to check the baby's weight at a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. If the baby is putting on weight well, the amount of milk is sufficient. If the amount of milk is insufficient, it is necessary to consult the doctor at the Centre.

Some mothers, having sufficient quantities of breast milk, give cow's milk to their babies "to make them used to it." This is incorrect and even harmful, as very small babies, especially during a hot season, can have loose stools because of it.

From the age of 2 to 3 months the baby should be given fruit and vegetable juices. Juices should be started with $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a teaspoonful and gradually increased to 2 to 3 teaspoonfuls a day at the age of 3 to 4 months, and 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls at the age of 6 months.

Juices can be prepared from cheap fruit and vegetables. Carrot juice is very beneficial.

If a baby has loose stools, juices should be stopped and the baby should be shown to a doctor.

There is a prejudice among Indian mothers that if a baby starts coughing, he is not to be given juices. This is incorrect; juices may be given to a baby even when he is suffering from cough but, of course, the baby should be shown to a doctor.

From the age of 6 months the requirements of a baby's organism cannot be satisfied with breast milk only, even if the mother has sufficient amount of it. From this age it is necessary to start giving the baby *suji* porridge cooked with half strength milk. In the beginning porridge should be thin, later on it should be made thicker.

Porridge should be started with small quantities—1 to 2 tablespoonful and gradually increased within 10 to 12 days to 200 gm (6 oz) a day. (During the second half of the first year of life, when the baby is on 4-hourly feeds, the quantity of food per feed should be 200 gm, i. e. 6 oz. or 1 glass.)

The baby should first get used to one kind of porridge; then various other kinds of porridge cooked with full strength milk may be started.

From the age of 7 months the baby may be given boiled and thoroughly mashed vegetables.

If a family cannot afford to give porridge to the baby, vegetables should be started from the age of 6 months.

A baby from 7 to 8 months of age may be given puree soup (not more than half a glass a day), rusks, bread and biscuits. Babies at the age of 9 to 10 months of non-vegetarian families may be given boiled minced meat or fish—1 to teaspoonful ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz) on every alternate day.

Instead of meat or fish it is recommended that babies of vegetarian families are given *paneer*—20 to 30 gm. daily. *Paneer* may be started earlier in accordance with the doctor's instruction.

With the introduction of every new kind of food the number of breast feeds is reduced.

During the second half of the first year of life it is recommended to give the baby daily 60 to 80 cc (2 to 3 oz) of fruit or vegetable juice. Solid fruit (bananas, oranges, etc.) may also be given. It is necessary that the baby is given boiled water to drink—1 to 3 glasses daily depending on the season.

Thus at the age of 6 months a baby should be given 5 feeds with 4-hourly intervals: 4 feeds of breast milk and one feed of porridge.

At the age of 7½ to 8 months the baby should be given 5 feeds: 3 feeds of breast milk, one feed of porridge, one feed of vegetables (boiled and mashed).

During the 11th to 12th month of life the number of breast feeds should be reduced to 2; the baby gets porridge, vegetables, soup, etc.

It is recommended to wean the baby at the age of 12 months, provided he has not attained that age during hot season. In the latter case breast feeds may be prolonged up to 1½ year of age on the condition that porridge and vegetables are started before the beginning of the hot season. At weaning time breast feeds are replaced by cow's or buffalo's milk.

Very prolonged feeding with breast milk only up to 2 or 4 years of age produces a bad effect on the development of a baby, leading to severe anemia and other diseases.

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NEWS AND NOTES

President Rajendra Prasad, in a message to the fifth All-India Homœopathic Congress at Patna on April 18th said that as a system of medicine Homœopathy was yet to come into its own in this country, but it would seem that the Government was anxious to put it on a proper footing in the interests of the people as early as practicable.

This explains, President Prasad said, the appointment of another Inquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar to consider the claims of Homœopathy and indigenous systems, and to integrate them into modern medicine. Let me hope as a result of the findings of this committee, the actual difference if any, would be ironed out, and the way cleared for Homœopathy for the service of suffering humanity.

* * *

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, inaugurating the same Congress said it would be unjust to say that the Homœopathic system of medicine was less scientific and inferior to the allopathic system. Had it not been scientific, it would have died a natural death long ago. In fact, it had cured lakhs of people who could not be cured by any other system of medicine. He said that though allopathy had not been able to prove that it was the best and most efficacious system of medicine, the Government seemed to be partial towards it.

* * *

The Estimates Committee has urged Government to give greater encouragement to research in Ayurveda, Unani and Homœopathy, as also nature cure. The report of this Committee on the Ministry of Health, was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on March 31.

* * *

Dr. Hahnemann Day Celebrations: On another page will be found full details of how we celebrated Dr. Hahnemann's Birthday anniversary on April 10th last. We were lucky to have

Dr. H. M. Munje of Kanpur in our midst on that day, and he was unanimously requested to take the chair on the occasion. His concluding remarks was listened to with rapt attention by the audience of practising Homœopaths assembled from all over the District.

Reports of similar celebrations have come to us from all over the country full details of which, for want of space, we are unable to publish. We, however give below a list of Associations from whom we have heard:—

The Federation of Madras State Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners, Madurai.

Visakhapatam District Unit of the Andhra Pradesh Homœopathic Medical Association;

The Canara Homœopaths' Association, Mangalore;

The Chittoor District Homœopathic Medical Practitioners' Association.

The Salem Homœopathic Association;

The All Tamil-Nad Homœopathic Medical Association, Tiruchirapalli.

The Homœopathy Doctors' Association, Pattukkottai;
Dr. Janab Hussain's Hospital, Dindigul;

The Madurai Dist. Homœopathic Medical Practitioners Association, Madurai.

The Udayarpalayam Taluk Homœopathy Congress, Ariyalur;

Kolar District Homœopathic Association, K. G. F.

★ ★ ★

At Home: The Singapore Tamil Kala Manram was At Home to Shri R. Srinivasan, of Queen's Town, Singapore on his having creditably passed in the examination and obtained the M. I. H. Diploma.

★ ★ ★

Grateful Patient: Our student Dr. K. K. A. Singarachariar, M.I.H. of Jataprole, Mahabubnagar District, recently treated Sreemathy Vinjamur Renganaickammal for a stomach pain from which she was suffering for the past several years. After a month's treatment, she was so completely cured that, in gratefulness she has donated 25 cents of land on which Dr. Singarachariar has built his clinic and named it "Murthy Nilayam".

★ ★ ★

Udayarpalayam: At a meeting held on 7th April last, the Udayarpalayam Taluk Homœopathy Congress unanimously passed a resolution to sever their connection with the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association and to attach themselves to the Federation of Madras State Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FIRST AID IN TAMIL

The second and enlarged edition of "Homœopathic First Aid" in Tamil (which was reviewed in our April issue) is now in print. As only a limited number is being printed, those who desire to reserve their copies may do so by remitting immediately 50 nP only per copy (to cover cost of printing and incidental expenses) *by M. O. to :*

Dr. N. Srinivasan, M. D. H., F. N. F. O.,
17, Usman Road, :: MADRAS

DR. JAI SOORYA AT MADRAS

We give below extracts from the speech delivered by Dr. N. M. Jai Soorya while inaugurating the second South Indian Homoeopathic Conference at Madras in March 28th last.

Replying to Dr. Karunakaran who made adverse references to Homoeopathy at Cuttack on December 28 last, Dr. Jai Soorya said :

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 Yellapragda 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 had. This had been admitted by the famous clinician Cabot of John 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."

Making a bitter attack on the attitude of the Health Ministers and allopaths to Homoeopathy, Dr. Jai Soorya said, "I am not asking the allopaths to love Homoeopathy, not even to get to know it. I say I am sick of their ignorant arrogance."

All he wanted to know was whether Homoeopathy could be useful to our people and our country in its present backward economy. He would tell them that Homoeopathy was both therapeutically effective and scientific and economically cheaper than any other system. It was based on a law of cure and that had proved itself.

Hitting out again against the antipathy of the Central Government towards Homoeopathy, he said I have repeatedly warned the Homoeopaths of India not to expect any help from the Central Government. Three quarters of the Ministers at the Centre praise Homoeopathy, but they did not reckon with the dirty game played by the former Health Minister (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) and the officials in the Health Ministry."

Homoeopathy Dr. Jaisoorya said was big enough to survive without Government support.

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 the existing medical systems established in the country would have to be exploited as widely as possible.

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.'

During the course of his presidential address Dr. V. V. Athalaye, former President of the Bombay Presidency Homoeopathic Association, said :

That if homoeopathy, 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 Homoeopathic 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 homoeopathy, 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 standpoint 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 years' 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 Homoeopathic system of Medicine."

Detailing their demands, he said:

As Homoeopathy is a scientific system of Medicine it should immediately get recognition from the state Government. The State Government should itself start one model homoeopathic

college with a hospital for adequate training of those who would like to learn and practise homoeopathy; 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 the poor economic conditions of India 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 Homoeopathic 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. Those who have been practising homoeopathy at least for two years before the Act comes into force should be enlisted in the list of homoeopathic practitioners. Qualified Homoeopathic practitioners should be appointed as village medical relief officers, as qualified practitioners of other systems of medicine are. An independent Central Council for Homoeopathy should be established at an early date with representatives on it from all states having homoeopathic institutions and post-graduate training institutions or centres should be established where batches of efficient lecturers and professors will be prepared.

DIBET for DIABETES

LESSER KNOWN HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES-III

By M. N. R.

Abrotanum: A very useful remedy in marasmus especially of lower extremities. Rheumatism following checked diarrhoea: Nosebleed and hydrocele in boys.

Acid Muriatic: Produces a septic condition similar to that found in low fevers with high temperature and great prostration.

Acidum Nitric: Acts best on dark-complexioned persons past middle age. Blisters and ulcers in mouth, tongue. Those who have chronic diseases and take cold easily.

Acid Sulph: Writers' cramp; lead poisoning; hypochlorhydria. Feeling as if hernia would protrude, especially left side.

Aesculus Hippo: Marked action on lower bowel, with engorged haemorrhoidal veins with backache, varicose veins; liver congested.

Agaricus: Chorea, with twitching, ceasing during sleep; delirium of fevers; violent bearing-down pains: diagonal symptoms.

Aletris Farinosa: Habitual tendency to abortion; premature and profuse menses; anaemic, relaxed condition of females, tired all the time; chlorosis.

Alumina: Dryness of mucous membranes and skin; sluggish functions of old people with lack of heat, characteristic constipation; delicate children, products of artificial baby foods: abnormal cravings like chalk, charcoal, tea-grounds etc.

Ambra Grisea: Nervous hypersensitiveness, patients weakened by old age or overwork: one sided complaints; music aggravates symptoms; intensively shy, desires to be alone.

Antim Ars: Emphysema with excessive cough; much mucus secretion; catarrhal pneumonia; pleurisy of left side.

Apocynum: Efficient in dropsy, ascites, hydrothorax and suppression of urine; acute hydrocephalus.

Apomorphia: Vomiting preceded by nausea, lassitude, and increased secretion of sweat, saliva and tears, alcoholism.

Babuji:



"His transfer from here is a big loss to us—not only are we losing a popular Section Officer, but also a good Homœopath!"
—*Indian Express*

Borax: Gastro-intestinal irritation; salivation; nausea, vomiting, dread of downward motion; ulceration in mouth and tongue.

Calcarea Ars: Epilepsy: climacteric troubles of fat women; enlarged liver and spleen of infants; dropsy and albuminuria.

Carbo Animalis: Weakness of nursing women and old people with feeble circulation and lowered vitality; nausea of pregnancy; swollen, painful glands in neck, groin, mammae:

Cicuta Virosa: Hiccough, tetanus and convulsions with bending of head, neck and spine backwards; violent and frightful distortions; delirium.

Copaiva: Chronic urticaria of children, hives; stool covered with mucus: colds and catarrhs.

Damiana: General tonic indicated in sexual neurasthenia.

Glonoine: Seasickness: great lassitude; irritability; congestive headache: violent convulsions due to cerebral congestion.

Gossypium: stimulates menstrual flow.

Hydrastis: Thick, yellowish, ropy secretion: emaciation and prostration; goitre; small-pox, internally and locally.

Kali Iod: Profuse, watery acrid coryza, glandular swellings; violent cough, expectoration like soapsuds.

NUTRITION IN MEDICINE

By **Dr. V. N. PATWARDHAN**

Director, NUTRITION RESEARCH LABORATORIES,
Indian Council of Medical Research, Coonoor, South India.

The science of modern medicine, as we know it today, is hardly a century old. It is true that it has its roots in medicine as it was practised in various parts of the world since historical times. Even in Europe and America where medical science has made phenomenal progress in the last 100 years, it will probably surprise you to recollect, that till the first half of the 19th century it was Hippocratic medicine that was holding sway. Parallel systems of indigenous medicine were being practised in the Middle East, in India, and in China, to mention only the most prominent ones, one influencing the other, but to what extent, we are not certain. One respect in which Europe and the Eastern countries differed was that in the former there was taking place for the last 300 years a gradual accumulation of knowledge in basic sciences which, unsuspected by the medical profession of those days, was to have a profound influence on medicine. Although anatomical facts started accumulating since the time of Vesalius in the 16th century, it was only the impact of rapid advances in physical and chemical sciences which took place in the 19th century that gave a tremendous fillip to the advance of physiology on which the other nonclinical and clinical sciences could draw upon for healthy development. Further, observations on patients, formerly the only method of learning anything about disease, were helped considerably by recourse to the new discipline of experimentation, the techniques of which were again the direct outcome of our increasing knowledge of the nature of things, their properties and behaviour under different circumstances. Advances in chemistry made it possible to know more about the chemical composition of our food, our tissues, body fluids in health and disease, whereas advances in physical sciences gave us newer and more delicate methods and

(A lecture delivered at Tiruchirapalli, on 16th February 1957)

instruments to estimate these components, to measure the rate of various physiological processes and thus be able to detect readily any deviations from the normal.

Medicine in Europe was thus exposed to the impact of these advances to which, unfortunately, the Arabic, the Unani and the Ayurvedic medicines were not. The result was that whereas in Europe the latter half of the 19th century saw the birth of modern medicine, we in the East are even now in a position in which European medicine found itself in the early part of the 19th century.

Our concept of the causation of disease has undergone many violent changes. The idea that possession of the body by the devil or by an evil spirit causes disease, is the oldest. Even now in countries with primitive, and not so primitive civilizations, this idea still prevails. The role of humours in the causation of disease was the classical concept of which we have our counterpart in Ayurvedic medicine. In modern times, we have come to recognise factors, metabolic, infectious, nutritional, degenerative, congenital, etc., which appear to provide a satisfactory explanation of most of the diseases known to us. The progress which we have made in our understanding of the causation of disease has not been without many vicissitudes which have periodically influenced its onward march.

Certain phases in the advance of modern medicine clearly stand out in which the then recent epoch making discoveries have influenced not only medical thinking but through it also the medical practice. One such can be said to be the phase in which the role of micro-organism came to be recognised. Established ideas, as you all know, die hard; hence when the accumulated researches of Pasteur, Koch and others demonstrated that micro-organisms were responsible for certain diseases, such as tuberculosis, cholera, to mention only the two important ones, there was considerable opposition to this idea from even renowned medical men of the time. It is on record that Pettenkofer, a Professor of Dietetic Chemistry and Hygiene in Munich, at one of the scientific meetings, swallowed a live virulent culture of cholera vibrio to show his contempt for the idea that mere bacteria could cause a disease of such devastating nature as

cholera. Even this heroic demonstration, however, did not prevent the final acceptance of the concept of infectious origin of certain diseases and the role of micro-organisms in them. This was the beginning of the era which led medical men to think in terms of germs in relation to disease. Undoubtedly the concept was very productive as we all know. As more and more causative pathogenic organisms were discovered the researches guided by Koch's well-known postulates proved beyond doubt that not only bacteria, but protozoa, fungi, and even higher organisms such as worms of various kinds could be responsible for specific human diseases.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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MARCH 1959

An advertisement for Dr. Murty's Gold Drops for Asthma. It features a box of the product with the text "ABSOLUTELY HOMOEOPATHIC", "Dr. Murty's GOLD DROPS for ASTHMA", and "INDIAN INSTITUTE-HOMOEOPATHS KUMBAKONAM". Below the box is a circular logo with the letters "HH". At the bottom, it says "INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS HOMEO HOUSE KUMBAKONAM".

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HOMOEOPATHY

Managing Editor: Dr. V. R. MURTY

MARCH

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Dindigul:	Dr. A. K. Shamshuddin, Maligai Stores, Main Road, Dindigul
Tiruchirapalli:	Dr. V. Mahadevan, Tiruchy Homoeo Medical Stores, 12, Singarathope, Trichy—8.
Turaiyur (Trichy Dt.)	Dr. S. Narayana Iyengar, M/s. Laxmi & Co., Trichy Road, Turaiyur.
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THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. VIII

MARCH

Book 3

AN ALLOPATH ON HOMOEOPATHY

On December 26th last Dr. C. C. Karunakaran presided over the All-India Medical Conference at Cuttack.

Speaking about Homoeopathy, he is reported to have said that it had no case for being accorded in India a treatment different from what it got in other civilised countries - that a basic qualification in modern science was essential for the practice of Homoeopathy also, if the practice was to be recognised. "A different policy will lead the country to an extremely complicated position from which it might not be able to extricate itself easily". Dr. Karunakaran said, "History and tradition do not place any obligation on us to show special consideration to Homoeopathy". Dr. Hahnemann started it 163 years ago as a crusade against the abuse of arsenic, mercury and other poisonous drugs the unstandardised use of which, prevalent then, did more harm than good.

"But with the progress of scientific medicine, during the last 50 years, Homoeopathy has completely lost ground in the land of its birth. An intelligent and scientifically minded people like Germans would not have given up what one of their great men had taught, if it had any survival value. It is not recognised or patronised as an independent system of medicine in other civilised countries also."

We do not know how Dr. Karunakaran is qualified to speak about Homoeopathy or what knowledge he has of this subject. We do, however, agree with his first premise, namely, that a

basic qualification in modern science is essential for any student of medicine - so long as he does not equate modern science with modern allopathic medicine.

Dr. Karunakaran makes much of history and tradition. Well, if in India, history and tradition ruled and not the Western domination of two centuries, ayurveda and unani would be supreme and predominant, would have been developed to grow into their proper stature: but certainly not allopathy, which has flourished under the protective wings of the British domination and their natural preference for their own institutions.

"History and tradition" teaches us that the civilised races and institutions of mankind have always been overrun by savagery. Buddhism and Christianity have disappeared from the land of their birth. Nonetheless, they are live and vital factors shaping the destiny of nations. Dr. Karunakaran should know that transplantation brings out the best not only in plants but also among men and ideas.

So, let us not give undue importance to the fact that in the land of its birth Homoeopathy takes second place to allopathy. Dr. Hahnemann, even when he was alive was found to be too inconvenient a critic and the practising doctors would give him no peace.

Dr. Karunakaran is gracious enough to accept that Dr. Hahnemann led a crusade against the unstandardised abuse of arsenic, mercury and other poisonous drugs by the then allopathic confreres of his.

Now, coming to modern India, Dr. Karunakaran must be aware how eminent doctors have time and again protested against the indiscriminate use of penicillin, sulphanilamide and antibiotics largely by doctors of his own system of medicine.

It is against the monopolistic misuse of their privileges and knowledge, that during the last five or six decades thousands of educated intelligentsia in India have, in disgust and frustration, had to turn to Homoeopathy. In spite of the fact that no official patronage, recognition, help or protection was given to this

system, it has made a large headway in India counting its practitioners in lakhs and its adherents in millions.

Whereas, brought up in the lap of luxury, allopathic graduates refuse to leave their urban homes and practice, it is the Homoeopath who is penetrating into the innermost recesses of rural India, carrying medical knowledge and succour.

All these facts are known to Governments both in the Centre and the States, and that is why recognition has been given to Homoeopathy side by side with Ayurveda and Unani.

It is true that perhaps the government is not able to do immediately all that it wants to do to promote indigenous systems and Homoeopathy because of the all-too-powerful interests behind allopathic medicine.

But, that should not make Dr. Karunakaran preach sermons with prophetic pomposity to the Indian Government and the Indian nation.

The crude fact emerges that allopathy *has* been tried and found wanting in certain respects in spite of its glamorous and widely advertised achievements.

We wish Dr. Karunakaran was a bit more modest and realised that all wisdom did not entirely end with him.

Now, let us see what Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has to say in this respect. Inaugurating the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Indian Medical Council in Delhi on 13th February, Mr. Nehru deprecated acrimonious controversies among various systems of medicine. Indigenous systems such as Ayurveda Unani and Homoeopathy should not be run down in any spirit of hostility but subjected to scientific tests. If they fulfilled these, there should be no objection to their continuance and encouragement.

We make a present of it to Dr. C.C. Karunakaran and to Dr. C. S. Patel, the President of the Council, who was carefully listening to the Prime Minister.

COLLEGE

Dr. Johnson, in one of his sarcastic moods, referred to Boswell's father and said "He teaches four students in his room and calls it an *Academic*"!

Now that Mr. M. A. Manickavelu, our State Minister of Health has stated that Government has decided to recognise Homœopathy, plenty of senior Boswells have sprung up in our midst. Most irresponsibly and glibly they talk of Homœopathic Colleges, of two-year, three-year, and four-year courses—even those who are expected to know better. Luckily for them, there is no Dr. Johnson now, but, surely, Madras Government and the Minister of Health know very well what fish such folk are out to catch!

We all know what happened to the well-intentioned efforts of that great philanthropist, Justice Somayya who, if our information is right, donated his own residence and property and opened a Homœopathic College in Madras and specially commissioned an experienced Homœopath from Bengal as Principal. At a time when it was supposed to be working at its maximum strength, we had the fortune to call on that College once at 11 A. M. on a working day and were surprised to see empty benches and chairs. The whole thing fizzled out in due time. There are those who would like to put that cap on now; but although they are at it for more than a year, they have not cared to come out with a statement of accounts or of progress so far achieved.

We do not like beating our own drums, but necessity makes us point out that we are in this line for a quarter of a century or more. During the last twenty years we have devoted ourselves to the training of more than 16,000 students. We have more than half-a-dozen qualified teachers in our Institute, an attached hospital ready to hand and a firmly-established Laboratory fully furnished with equipment and apparatus that have gained the appreciation of well-informed visitors.

One should have thought that if anybody was qualified by training, experience and equipment to start a Homœopathic College, it should have been ourselves. But, because we have

too great a respect for Homœopathy as a system of medicine and desire that none but the best should go to the make-up of a training Institution of a collegiate standard, we have been considering and hesitating and concentrating during the last few months in removing the impediments that stand in the way of opening a first-rate Homœopathic College.

First and foremost is the question of finance. In our December 1958 issue, we hinted that finance of the order of Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs at least would be required to open a first-rate Homœopathic College and Hospital but our warning seems to have fallen on deaf ears. Then, there is the question of adequate teaching staff.

For these and other reasons, we deliberately gave it as our opinion, and we re-iterate it now, that only under Government's auspices, a decent Homœopathic College equal to those at present teaching for M. B. B. S. standard and an attached Hospital equal in rank and equipment to at least a District Headquarters

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I, V. R. MURTY, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date, 1st March 1959

Signature of Publisher (Sd.) V. R. MURTY

Hospital, could be started. And, we shall not be satisfied with anything less.

Until the Government is in a position to do this, institutions with the necessary finance and background must be permitted, *after necessary scrutiny*, to start two or three Homœopathic Schools of Medicine with attached hospitals, training students in two-or-three year courses up to at least the old L. M. P. standard in pre-clinical subjects, with Homœopathic medicine.

To give the alumni necessary assurance and guarantee, Government should set the syllabus, hold the yearly and final examinations, award diplomas and announce that the qualified candidates will be appointed to be in-charge of Rural and District Homœopathic Dispensaries that may be started from time to time. Government should also take powers initially and as often as necessary, later on, to inspect these schools so that proper standards are maintained.

Unless these precautionary measures are taken, there is a grave risk that Boswells will spring galore all over the place, bringing discredit and disrepute. Justly then can a future Shri N. Venkatarama Iyer point out the finger of scorn and say "Quack, Quack".

We wish to avoid this state of affairs.

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FEDERATION OF MADRAS STATE REGISTERED HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Ways and means of ensuring the status and safe-guarding future of practising Homœopaths were discussed at a meeting of representatives of 14 Homœopathic Associations in the Madras State, held on Sunday the 1st March 1959, at Homeo House, Kumbakonam.

Welcoming the guests, Dr. V. R. Murty, Convener, explained in brief the necessity for all Homœopathic Medical Practitioners to have an effective, authoritative organisation, to voice their views and further their interests. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss frankly and thoroughly, such measures as would help them to form or strengthen any federation or association.

Dr. V. S. Subramaniam of Madras giving his viewpoints, emphasised that the cause of the profession could be upheld only by those directly interested in and practising Homœopathy and not by laymen who professed an interest in the field.

Dr. Jaya Rao of Nellikuppam pointed out that it was always upto the members of any Association to organise proper representation and able furtherance of their objectives.

Dr. S. Srinivasan of Tiruvarur suggested that the formation of a federation of associations in accordance with the decision reached at the recent Madurai conference would answer their purpose.

Dr. A. V. Subramaniam of Salem, Dr. B. R. Chandran of Tinnevely and Sri. O. V. Narasimhan of Madurai also participated and expressed their views.

Messages were received from the Coimbatore District Homœopathic Association, Association of Homœo Practitioners and Research Centre, Tambaram, The North Arcot District

Homoeopathic Association. Vellore, Dr. K. M. A. Wahab and others, lending their support to the proceedings at the meeting.

When the meeting was resumed in the afternoon it was unanimously resolved that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Madras State Homoeopathic Practitioners' Conference which met at Madurai in January 18th last, the "Federation of Madras State Registered Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners" be established immediately. It was also resolved that the federating Associations will sever their connections with the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association forthwith.

The meeting agreed to see that only Registered Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners are enrolled as members of the affiliating Associations. It was, however, resolved that those who are now members and not registered shall be helped to become Registered Practitioners at the earliest opportunity.

Steps shall also be taken to ensure that associations of Registered Homoeopathic practitioners are formed or strengthened in all parts of the State and that they are affiliated with the newly formed Federation.

It was also decided to convene a meeting of the federation on April 10, 1959 at Madras.

Dr. M. Gopalakrishnan of Madurai proposed a vote of thanks.

The following attended and participated in the meeting:—

1. Dr. V. R. Murty, Indian Institute of Homoeopaths,
Kumbakonam.
2. Dr. S. Srinivasan, The Hahnemann Homoeo Institute,
Tiruvarur.
3. Dr. V. S. Subramanian, The Homoeopathy House,
Madras.
4. Dr. V. Jey Rao, Homoeopathy Tutorial College,
Nellikuppam.
5. Dr. M. Gopalakrishnan, Organiser, 26, Pandia
Vellalar St. Madurai.

6. Dr. A. V. Subramaniam, President, The Salem
Homoeopathic Association.
7. Dr. T. K. V. Subramaniam, Salem.
8. Dr. K. Subba Rao, United Homoeopathic Doctors
Assn., Madurai.
9. Dr. V. R. Subramaniam, South Indian Homoeopathic
Assn., Madurai.
10. Dr. O. V. Narasimhan, —do—
11. Dr. J. S. Ramanuja Anandar, All Tamil Nad Homoeo-
pathic Medical Association, Trichy.
12. Dr. H. Selvaraj, —do—
13. Dr. M. U. A. Gaffar, —do—
14. Dr. A. P. Pillai, Udayarpalayam Taluk Homoeopathy
Congress, Ariyalur.
15. Dr. S. Jeyaraman, —do—
16. Dr. P. R. Nataraja Iyer, The Tanjore District Homoeo-
pathic Assn., Tanjore,
17. Dr. B. R. Chandran, The Tinnevely Dist. Homoeo-
pathic Association, Tinnevely.
18. Dr. Sami Narasimhan, Dharapuram Divn. Hom.
Assn. Dharapuram.
19. Dr. K. Radhakrishnan of Dindivanam.
20. Dr. S. S. Rajaram. The Melur Taluk Hom. Med.
Practitioners' Assn. Melur.
21. Dr. K. V. Swamy, Madras.
22. Dr. V. Mahadevan, Tiruchirapalli.
23. Dr. R. A. Mookkappa Chettiar, Palladam Tk. Hom.
Assn. Sullur.
24. Dr. C. A. Natarajan, The Gudiyattam Taluk Hahne-
mann Homoeo Assn. Gudiyattam.
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MARCH '59

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The Managing Editor,
"HOMOEOPATHY"
Homeo House,
Kumbakonam,
S. India.

CAN THE CRAVING FOR SMOKING BE CURED?

by Dr. J. PYBUS

"Can Homœopathy help me to give up smoking?" we are often asked. This craving is often difficult to remove, and though there are a number of remedies which have proved helpful, they are not always successful. Such remedies as *Plantago*, *Caladium*, *Tabacum*, *Staphisagaria*, *Nux Vom.*, etc., immediately come to mind, and have proved useful in some cases, but in others they have not been so effective.

Perhaps we have erred because we have not followed the law of similars; we have attempted to treat the symptom and not the person. Kent stresses over and over again in his writings, the importance of not prescribing on one symptom only, however prominent. He insists that the rest of the symptoms must agree. In other words the prescription must be based on the totality of the symptoms.

Being asked, recently, by a patient if I could help him to give up his smoking (he had been smoking for about thirty years and had been trying to give it up for quite a time, and had tried several preparations which are on the market), I tried the "usual" remedies without any result. Then I sat down to think the matter out. Knowing that the law is immutable and could not fail, I tried to find out where I had failed. First of all I noticed that none of the "smoking" remedies had any of the other characteristics of my patient. So therefore I could not expect deep action from them. Was it really a craving for smoking in this patient, or was it something else but not realised? The patient was a staunch teetotaler, but careful questioning revealed the fact that his brother had been "fond of drink". Also there was a suspicious family history with regard to alcohol, and there was also a craving for sweets, which has been noticed in other cases. Perhaps this was a disguised symptom?

Taking the symptoms as a craving for alcohol, then, with the rest of the symptoms the case repertorized out to *Sepia*. On

comparing the rest of the patient's picture with the *Materia Medica* I found it fitted. So I gave him one dose of *Sepia 30*, with some placebo with instructions to report in a month's time. I received a letter in due course in which he said he was very much better in himself and feeling very well, though he had been off colour for a few days after starting the pills. I sent him a further supply of unmedicated pills, and was surprised to receive a letter telling me that my pills had enabled him to drop smoking. It is interesting to notice that it was not until six weeks after taking the dose that the craving was dealt with.

This experience emphasizes the importance of getting the symptoms correct. Case taking is never mechanical; we must make sure that we have the symptoms correct, and sometimes a little careful questioning will put quite a different aspect on a case, and we may find our symptom really represents something akin; but different, as was so in this instance."

—*Health and You*

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LABORATORY:

BAHOLA PHARMACEUTICALS

CARE AFTER DELIVERY - II.

(Dr. Mrs. N. B. Radha, Medical Officer-in-charge, Women and Children's
Clinic, Indian Institute of Homoeopathy.)

Management:— The important conditions that require special attention during puerperium are the progress of involution, nature of the lochia, condition of the bladder, bowels and the gathering of the breasts, etc. The pulse, temperature and respiration have also to be watched. The most aseptic and antiseptic technique has to be maintained throughout puerperium.

Pulse, temperature, respiration:— Immediately after labour, usually, the pulse rate is increased; but returns to normal after a few hours. Pulse rate, temperature and respiration are easily affected by the physical or emotional upsets, viz., worry, anxiety, shock, etc. Any rise of temperature above 100°F indicates danger of infection. Remedies that can be tried under these circumstances are Aconite, Pyrogen, Bryonia, etc. The mental and physical condition of the patient has also to be attended to.

Asepsis:— During the early period of puerperium, the chances for sepsis are very great for two reasons. One, the bruised and raw surfaces of the generative organs afford opportunity for sepsis and, secondly, the woman, having been exhausted by the physical and mental strain of labour is temporarily in a state of lowered resistance. Therefore, strict antiseptic precautions have to be adopted. The vulvar pads must be sterile and changed periodically. After the bladder or bowel has acted, the parts have to be washed with warm water, and then gently swabbed with a lotion of Calendula Q.

Binder:— Among obstetricians, there seems to be a controversy about the usage of abdominal binder after delivery. However, I find, in the first few days after delivery, a tight abdominal binder is of great comfort and usefulness to the delivered woman for many reasons. First, soon after child-birth, as the abdominal contents suddenly diminish, leaving the abdominal muscles in a weak and lax condition, a tight binder

gives a certain amount of firmness and maintains the blood pressure, relieving her of an otherwise empty feeling. Secondly, it gives great relief in after-pains, and also in maintaining the uterus in position. Thirdly, it helps to support the strained hip joints. The usefulness of the binder naturally ceases after a few days, when the patient feels she is well off without a binder. That is the time when the binder should be removed.

Bowels:— Constipation is commonly met with in the first few days of puerperium. During involution, the skin and the kidney tend to be active: free perspiration and passing of a considerable quantity of urine are common. Naturally, the bowels become constipated. Under such conditions, the bowels can be opened by such remedies as Nux Vom., Bryonia, Silicea, etc., all in the 6th potency.

Bladder:— Difficult or painful urination is generally experienced by puerperial women. It may be either due to the bruised condition of the urethral muscles or it may be the consequence of the loss of tone of the abdominal muscles. Conditions have been observed of the bladder becoming distended without the least disturbance to the patient - may be the patients do not feel the sensation due to the loss of tone of the muscles. However, these conditions can be relieved by Aconite, Cantharis, Arnica, Bell., Causticum etc.

Breasts:— In some women there will be an increased gathering of milk in the breasts, because the child may be too feeble to empty the breasts. In case it is neglected, after two or three days, temperature shoots up, the mammary glands become painful, and the whole breast becomes hard and distended. To avoid the risks of inflammation, the breasts have to be emptied completely with a breast pump and one dose of Bell. 6x given Calc. Carb, Phytolacca, Silicea, Aconite etc. (all in low potency) are effective in preventing the recurrence of such a condition.

Diet:— In the first two or three days, the diet must be light and nourishing. After a few days if the condition of the patient is normal in all respects, the usual solid diet can be given. Particular care is needed in avoiding acidic fruits, which may

change the quality of the milk and upset the baby's digestion. Highly spiced and pickled food is also to be avoided by the mother for the same reasons.

Exercise:— Rest in bed is of course essential for the puerperial woman. However, light exercise is also of equal importance. Sitting up in her bed on the second day of delivery, if her perineum is not stitched, and slowly walking about in her bed room, are possible exercises she can do, by which the abdominal muscles are toned up. Further, it helps in the free drainage of the uterus.

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PERSISTENT COUGH

(BY. SHRI. S. RAJASURIAR, SIREMBAN, MALAYA)

For a considerable period I have been treating myself with Homoeo remedies. I was vaccinated once as an infant and then again in my teens, 3rd time about the 30th year and finally, in 1955. The last vaccination did not take in. About five months later, I developed a nasty tickling cough; talking aloud and laughing aggravated the condition and I kept on coughing, very often due to tickling at the base. Having read a few books in Homœopathy and being in possession of some remedies i. e. Baryta Carb, Phytolacca; Hepar Sulph; Drosera; Ipecac; Belladonna etc., and all biochemic ones, I tried to experiment according to indications and found them to fail in every instance for about three months, so much so that my friends and relatives said that I was mad to hang on to Homœopathy and induced me to take allopathic treatment.

Being disheartened I also decided to consult an allopath, who prescribed a few penicillin injections. On the 3rd day, I developed fever and went to another allopath as the first one was not available then. A few M & B pills and cough mixture were given. The fever cleared but the tickling cough did not change. Another mixture of Codine and some other thing was given, to be taken in teaspoonful doses. After all this medication the cough persisted. I was in a dilemma: yet my adherence to Homœopathy was firm and I began to delve further into my books and finally stumbled across Dr. Burnett's "Enlarged Tonsils Cured by Medicine."

Hurrah! pages 50/51 gave me a ray of light and accordingly I took to six hourly doses of Thuja 30 and to my joy the same night I was 80% better and by another 3 doses of Baryta Carb 30 followed by 3 more doses of Ferrum Phos 30 and Kali Mur 30, the cough disappeared entirely.

A month or two later, I felt it necessary to have a dose of Bacil 1000 as my mother died of T. B. My thanks are first to the almighty and secondly to Dr. Burnett.

LESSER KNOWN HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES - I

By M. N. R.

Besides the well-known remedies that have been thoroughly proved by Dr. Hahnemann himself personally and by his enthusiastic followers later on, there are several lesser known remedies included in our Materia Medica. Some of them are perhaps insufficiently proved, while several others have been empirically found efficacious in certain diseased conditions.

With so many diseases still uncontrolled, no system of medicine can afford to be conservative and cease to investigate new and newer drugs. As Dr. Constantine Hering says, "Homœopathy investigates the action of all substances whether articles or diet, beverages, condiments, drugs or poisons. All remedies capable of producing reactions in the body may guide us to their medicinal employment."

So the use of lesser known remedies should need no apology so long as they are known to cure certain undesirable condition, and do not cause unexpected complications in the human system.

Given below are a few such remedies:—

Abies Nigra: useful in dyspeptic troubles of aged with sharp cutting pain in heart; worse after eating.

Absinthium in epileptiform seizure, nervous tremors, hallucinations, hysterical spasms, spasmodic facial twitchings.

Aethusa Cynapium: In diseases of children, during dentition summer complaints, cannot digest milk.

Agnus Castus: Premature old age from abuse of sexual power. Known as the Chaste Tree, this remedy in some form or another has been known to be in use among those who are forced to a continuously continent life.

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We are preparing in our Laboratory all important and rare official Homœopathic remedies in the form of injectible ampoules in low and high potencies. These injection ampoules are absolutely sterile and safe for administration hypodermically.

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Abis Nigra	Aralia Racemosa	Camphora	Echinacea Ang
Absinthium	Argent Met	Cannabis Sat	Eupatorium Perf
Acid Mur	Argent Nit *	Cantharis *	Euphrasia
Acid Nit	Arnica Mont *	Carbo A	Ferrum Phos
Acid Phos *	Arsenic Alb *	Carbo Veg *	Gelsemium *
Acid Sulph	Arsenic Iod	Cardus M	Glonoine
Aconite Nap *	Artemisia	Caulophyllum	Gossypium
Actea R *	Asafoetida	Causticum *	Graphites *
Aesculus Hip	Aurum Met	Chamomilla *	Hamamelis
Aethusa Cyn	Aurum Mur	Chelidonium *	Helleborus
Agaricus	Baptisia *	China Off *	Hepar Sulph *
Agnus Castus	Belladonna *	Chin Ars	Hydrastis
Ailanthus	Berberis	Cicuta Virosa	Hydrocotile
Aletris Farinosa	Bismuth Met	Cina *	Hyoscyamus *
Alliumcepa *	Blatta Ori	Cocculus Ind	Ignatia
Aloe Soc *	Borax	Colchicum	Influenza
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Ambra Grisea	Bufo	Convallaria	Ipecac *
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Amyl Nit	Calc Ars	Croton Tig	Juniperous Vir
Anacardium	Calc Carb *	Cuprum Met *	Justicia Ada
Antim Crud	Calc Fluor	Damiana	Kali Bichrom
Antim Tart *	Calc II P	Digitalis	Kali Brom
Apis Mel *	Calc Phos *	Dioscorea	Kali Carb
Apocynum	Calendula	Drosera *	Kali Iod

Kali Mur	Moschus	Ranunculus	Syzygium Jam
Kali Phos	Morphia	Ruta G	Tarantula
Kali Sulph	Myrtuscom	Sabadilla	Tellurium
Kreosote	Natrum Mur *	Sabina	Terebinth
Lac can	Natrum Phos	Salix Nig	Teucrium M. V.
Lachesis *	Natrum Sulph	Sambas	Thalapsi B. P.
Lathyrus	Nux Vomica *	Sanguinaria	Thuja O. C. *
Ledum Pal	Oenothera	Sabal Ser	Tuberculinum *
Lycopodium *	Opium *	Sarcocolla	Valeriana
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Magnesia Sul	Phosphorus *	Selenium	Veratrum Alb *
Manganum	Plantago	Senega	Veratrum Vir
Mephitis	Plumbum	Septa *	Viburnum Op
Mere Cor *	Podophyllum *	Sitica *	XRay
Mere Iod	Pulsatilla *	Spigelia *	Zincum Met
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NOTE: Items marked * are some of the important Homœo Potencies, stocks of which can be had from us regularly. The rest of the items are manufactured rarely. However we have some stock of these also at present and practitioners interested in these injections may do well to stock them at once.

Asafoetida: Flatulence and spasmodic contraction of stomach with reverse peristalsis; globus hystericus, regurgitation of liquid; forcible eructation of gas; deficient milk in mammae.

Berberis Aquifolium: Acne, pimples on face, clears the complexion, dry eczema.

Blatta Orien: Asthma associated with bronchitis; puslike mucus; if arsenic does not cure, try this. Acts best in corpulent persons.

Bufo: Impotence: Lymphangitis of septic origin; prematurely senile: Music and noise distresses.

Cactus Grandi: Heart weakness, tobacco heart: sense of iron band in all places - heart, Oesophagus, stomach, bladder etc. Haemorrhage, favours formation, of clots.

Calotropis: Used with success in treatment of syphilis following *Mercury*; also in elephantiasis, leprosy and acute dysentery. Obesity, while flesh decreases, muscles become harder and firmer.

Cardus Marianus: Liver troubles, dropsy depending on liver diseases, jaundice, varicose ulcers.

Cocculus: Sickness and vomiting during bus-travelling; sea-sickness.

Croton Tig: Summer diarrhoea, copious watery stools, forcibly shot out; swashing sensation in intestines.

Dioscorea: Colic in stomach, flatulence, amel. with bending backwards, gall-stone colic.

Echinacea Ang: Snake bites, stings and bites of insects; symptoms of blood poisoning and sepsis generally.

Eupatorium Perf: relieves pain in limbs and muscles accompanying fevers: bone pains.

Hydrocotyle: has great reputation in leprosy.

THE STETHOSCOPE

Scarcely imagining that their simple game would bring about an innovation in medical history, a group of children played in a courtyard of the Louvre Palace in Paris one day in 1816.

Holding their ears glued to the ends of long pieces of wood, they were so absorbed in listening to sounds tapped on the opposite ends by their playmates that none of the children noticed the frail, hollow-faced figure watching them.

RESPITE

Rene Laennec, a young physician attached to the Necker Hospital was taking a brief respite from his discouraging rounds in the hospital wards. And even as he paused to watch the children's game, his thoughts were back among those hospital beds, crowded with veterans suffering from exposure and riddled with tuberculosis, the ravaged remains of Napoleon's Grand Army.

Without proper means of diagnosis, even such skilful physicians as Laennec were almost helpless before these pulmonary sufferings, which raged on until death brought the only relief their victims could hope for.

By now, watching the absorbed faces of the children as they listened to the tap tap tap on the pieces of wood, Laennec's expression changed abruptly. Why not apply this idea in his own field, medicine, to detect the sounds which betray disorders and disease within the chest itself?

The first stethoscope was soon in Laennec's hands when he returned to his clinic, where he tied a piece of paper in a roll with some string. Putting one end of this tube against a patient's chest, he heard sounds never before described, sounds for which no medical terms even existed.

PRACTICAL SKILL

"There are your books, read them....." Laennec's teacher Corvisart had once told his students, pointing to the patients. Formerly Napoleon's personal physician, and now head physician at the Necker Hospital, Corvisart mistrusted theory and was one of the first to advocate actually getting at the physical roots of disease. Here at last the man who was to prove his most famous pupil, was providing the means of doing so.

When Laennec's epoch-making book *De l'Auscultation* was published three years later, he already had a long medical career behind him, though he was only 38 years old. Born in northern France in 1781, he had begun medical studies with an uncle at the age of 14, and served as a surgeon in the civil wars even before he had his degree.

An expert pathologist and an excellent teacher, Laennec was a slightly built, modest man who shared not only the forceful ideals of his own teacher Corvisart, but also the sufferings of many of his patients. The son of a tubercular mother, he himself was fated to die of the disease which his discovery has proved so effective in detecting.

In an ingenious public relations gesture that sounds more like the twentieth than the early nineteenth century, Laennec's publisher included a stethoscope with every copy of the book sold. Laennec's instrument was a wooden cylinder about a foot long, with an open channel running down the centre.

The book itself was both a manual for the stethoscope and a treatise on lung and heart diseases, detailing diagnostic sounds upon a reliable basis for the first time.

Its value was immediately recognised, and with it Laennec's invention provided clinical medicine with what soon became one of its most valuable diagnostic instruments.

MANKIND'S DEBT

Exhausted by his work, Laennec took a two-year rest before preparing a second edition of his book. His health was failing,

however, and soon the physician became a patient. When Laennec died in 1826, his work remained one of the foundation stones of our modern knowledge of chest diseases and diagnosis. Only by actually getting at the physical roots of diseases such as tuberculosis could treatments and, eventually, cures be developed.

Today, the disease which killed Laennec, and so many millions of others, can be diagnosed with the aid of X-rays and effectively fought. But even such complicated miracles of modern medicine and technology must be preceded by the personal scrutiny of the physician, and every doctor who uses a stethoscope is a disciple of Laennec.

— *Sunday Standard*.

"COMLAX"

For the last 20 years "COMLAX" has been the choice of both old and young as the immediate remedy to relieve constipation, gently, promptly and safely.

Even though laxatives are not needed while under homoeopathic treatment, there may be times when evacuating the bowels becomes an urgent necessity.

A couple of tablets of COMLAX relieves the bowels in the course of a few hours and the properly indicated remedy acts better after the evacuation.

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NEWS AND NOTES

RECOGNITION IN MADRAS: Information is to hand that the Government of Madras have decided to recognise Homœopathy in this State. Indicating this to pressmen on 14th February Mr. M. A. Manickavelu said that Homœopathy was cheap as well as harmless and deserved encouragement. Government would aid any private agency coming forward to provide institutional training in Homœopathy.

* * *

THE TANJORE DISTRICT HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION: (No. 464, East Main Street, Tanjore) held a meeting on Sunday the 8th February and elected Dr. P. R. Nataraja Iyer and Mr. T. V. Kumaraswamy to represent the association at the Central Federation of Homœopathic Doctors. Resolutions were passed requesting the Government of Madras to register all existing Homœopaths and to consult only Homœopaths in all matters concerning Homœopathy. Another resolution requested permission to stock one pound of each of the Homœo tinctures.

The meeting unanimously authorised Dr. V. R. Murty to organise a deputation to meet the Minister of Health, Madras.

It was resolved that a study circle should meet every Sunday at the association premises.

At the beginning, the meeting was addressed by Shri O. A. Narayanaswamy Iyer, Organiser of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Tanjore.

* * *

THE MADRAS HOMEO MISSION: Under the auspices of this Mission, Dr. V. S. Subramaniam (Director of Homœopathy House, Madras) inaugurated the opening celebrations of a charitable Hospital at Arani, Chingleput District. This pleasant function was held on 16th February last under the presidency of Sri Muniramayya, President, Arani Panchayat Board.

A REQUEST: On an average we receive in our office about 300 to 400 letters in a day and we make every effort to reply to them within 24 hours, if not on the same day.

This will be impossible unless we receive the co-operation of our students, doctors and patrons.

When writing to us, kindly do not fail to mention your register No. and/or the reference number and date of our letter to which yours is a reply. And, above all, please do remember to write your initials and name legibly, preferably in Block Letters and your full address in all your letters.

Similarly, when sending us money orders, please mention in the M. O. coupon the proper reference and the purpose for which the remittance is sent, as also your full address.

Please help us to be prompt.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS

* * *

THE PRACTICAL CLASS of the Indian Institute of Homœopaths which is being held every year during the last 16 years, will meet this year at Kumbakonam for a fortnight beginning from Monday, the 4th May next. The Practical class is conducted in Tamil and is open only to those who already possess the Institute's A. M. I. H. or M. I. H. or diplomas of other recognised Institutes.

In this class the use of the Stethoscope, Injection Technique, Clinical Practice, Blood Pressure, Examination of Urine, Minor Surgery, Maternity, Family Planning, Hygiene and Public Health and other subjects are personally taught by the Governing Director, Dr. V. R. Murty, with the help of charts, models and cinematograph films.

MARCH '59

These classes are so very popular that every year we have to refuse admissions as naturally admissions are strictly limited. Preference is given to our own diplomaholders, but a limited number of other deserving applicants may be considered. Only Tamil-knowing applicants will be admitted.

Full particulars can be had from the INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS, KUMBAKONAM.

* * *

RIVAL CLAIMS OF MEDICINE: We give below a letter to the editor published in the FREE PRESS JOURNAL of Bombay on 5th January last :-

It has become the fashion for the allopathic big-wigs to say something bad and unhelpful about Homœopathy every time they meet. The latest such statement has come from Dr. C. C. Karunakaran. He wants to make homœopaths out of allopaths. The fact is that most of the chronic cases successfully treated by homœopaths are cases coming from allopathic hands. To put it another way, they are allopathic failures. Ironically, the predominant majority of the homœopathic fraternity are laymen.

Formerly, the policy of the allopaths was to condemn Homœopathy outright. Now that Homœopathy has been proving its superiority, they try to drag this simple science into their 'Iron Curtain' and thus prevent the large public deriving its full benefits. If any thinking individual would start studying Homœopathy, he would soon find that it is a very simple science and that anyone of average intelligence can master it in a short time. The only qualification to become a good homœopath is the ability to put in hard work. For while it is a simple science, it is also a very vast one.

Dr. Karunakaran will admit that England is an advanced country. Homœopathy, in England is in the hands of laymen. The Government have freely allowed them to practise there. For Homœopathy is simple, cheap and safe. On top of it, it is very efficacious. The type of propaganda that Dr. Karunakaran and others are making, injures the cause of Homœopathy at the cost of public health.—N. G. SUBRAHMANYAM (SECRETARY, THE BOMBAY UNREGISTERED HOMOEOPATHS ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.)

SIR JULIAN HUXLEY, eminent British Scientist, told the Sixth International Conference on Planned Parenthood held in New Delhi on the 15th instant that if India failed to solve her population problem "it will be a political and social disaster"

Sir Julian said that a study of India's population problem made by experts had revealed that at the present rate of growth she would double her population in 45 years and would reach three quarters of a billion before the end of the present century— "during the life-time of many Indians living".

The experts thought that unless the birth-rate was reduced, India would be unable to achieve an economic break through from its state of under development and unemployment to a developed economy.

In India Dr. Babha said, there were already oral contraceptives known but they were relatively expensive and required to be used systematically and precisely.

* * *

AYURVEDA DROPS 'MODERN' MEDICINE: In an official notification issued on 19th February, the Kerala Government says that 'modern' medicine at present taught in the Ayurvedic College has, far from helping the progress of the Ayurvedic System, actually obstructed its development. Government has, therefore, decided to introduce Suddha Ayurveda Courses in Ayurvedic Colleges. A general knowledge in anatomy, physiology etc. may however, continue to provide the background for Ayurvedic studies.

* * *

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES: Mr. B. L. Raina, Director of Family Planning, Union Ministry of Health, told the Sixth International Conference on Planned Parenthood that steps taken by the Government to promote family planning included the setting up of a research centre for oral contraceptives at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.



A DOUBLE-HEADED MONSTER: We publish above the photograph of a double-headed freak, which was born to a Tamilian woman, working as a labourer in a rubber plantation in Malaya. As danger to life was apprehended, the mother was operated upon on the 23rd September last. The off-spring was born at 3 P. M. on that day, and lived for a few hours, passing away at 8-45 A. M. on the 24th. The body was at once taken away by air to England for scientific investigations.

We consider ourselves lucky in having obtained a photograph of this rare phenomenon.

Edited, printed & published by Dr. V. R. MURRY, at the Homoeopathy Press, Homoeo House, Kumbakonam.

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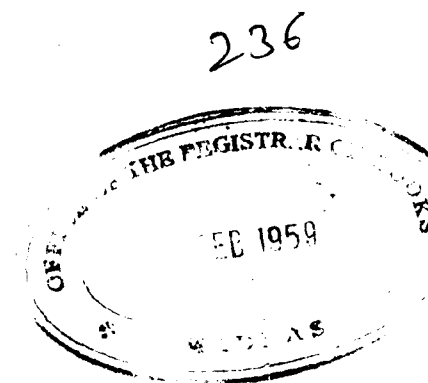
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THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. VIII

FEBRUARY

Book 2

ALL—INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COUNCIL

There are none so blind as those who will not see. There was a time when the Western nations believed that civilisation began and ended on the shores of the Mediterranean. America then, and Russia now, gave rude shocks to their complacency. Still, most of them think that the nations of “the far-off Ind and Cathay”, India and China and the East, are something below human level, to be patronised and atom-bombed.

Our friends of the Medical Council of India are living in similar mirage of ideas. To them, *real* medicine, *modern* medicine, *scientific* medicine, in fact, *Medicine* means only Allopathic medicine and other systems just do not exist.

Lest anyone should think that we are being unfair to them, one has only to read what Dr. C. S. Patel, the President of the Medical Council of India said recently in New Delhi, on which we had commented in our December, 1958 issue. He announced that the Medical Council had informed the Union Government that there should be only one system of medicine in the country and that the “modern” Allopathic system.

He is now closely followed by Dr. C. C. Karunakaran, presiding over the All-India Medical Conference in Cuttack on the 26th December last, wherein he makes a direct attack on Homoeopathy. It is not the purpose of this article to make a detailed reply to his array of half truths (we shall do so later

on) but we only refer to him and Dr. Patel here to emphasise that in their view there is no place for any other system of medicine in India. They have taken up a highly partisan attitude and Dr. Patel in his statement has bound the Medical Council of India to that attitude.

We are afraid that holding those views, the Medical Council has ceased to represent the medical profession in India, or the policy of the Government. Like the cat that drinks the milk with its eyes shut and believes that the whole world is blind, they may refuse to recognise the other systems. This attitude might have been approved a decade ago under a foreign administration. But, independent India *has recognised* the Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems and are anxious to improve and expand their services so as to fill the lacuna in the villages which Allopathy so far persistently refuses to fill. The Medical Council of India seems to act more like a trade union organisation trying to keep others from entering into its privileged portals.

If so, there is no point in the Government of India trying to make them their conscience-keepers in the matter of indigenous medicines and Homoeopathy.

Frankly, the Medical Council of India exists only to take care of the professional interests of its Allopathic members, to see that their numbers are not unduly enlarged, to see that they obtain and retain their special pay, privileges and status and to see that even in the remote future, other systems do not rise up to their level. If there are any good things in those systems they are willing to absorb them and do the cannibal act; but as separate systems of medicine, they should not exist. What happens to the untold millions in the villages who suffer from want of elementary medical help, is none of their business. Efficiency at an unnecessarily high standard, elaborate diagnostic equipments, increase in pay and emoluments and a policy of 'go-slow' regarding expansion of medical help are their slogans. As such, it should be obvious to the Government of India that if they really desire to promote and expand Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy so that they can continue to render

service to the whole population, there should be a separate all-India Medical Council for each system of medicine, on whom the Government can call for necessary advice.

Many believe that the Medical Council and profession have not made fair use of their monopoly in medicine so far.

The "*Sunday Standard*" in its August 5th 1956 edition wrote: "A remarkable symposium organised by the Indian Medical Association in Bombay recently came to the conclusion that the medical profession has deteriorated of late. A number of malpractices were admitted to have crept in which have tarnished its fair name. Doctors have become mercenaries and agents of pharmaceutical manufacturers. And, some of them have reduced themselves to mere quacks."

This is all the more reason why other systems of medicine should have their own Medical Councils.

STOP PRESS

Information is just to hand that the committee appointed by the Union Ministry of Health to assess the present status of Ayurveda, has recommended the setting up of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and a Central Council of Ayurvedic Research for Planning and Co-ordination. The Committee, which was presided over by Dr. K. N. Udupa, Surgical Specialist, Himachal Pradesh, has submitted its report to the Union Ministry of Health. The report, it is understood, states that more than Rs. 6 crores worth of Ayurvedic medicines are being manufactured and consumed.

MADRAS STATE HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The first Madras State Homoeopathic Conference which met in the spacious Victoria Edward Hall, Madurai at 8. 30. A. M. on the 17th January is a landmark in the history of Homoeopathy in South India. For the first time all the important leaders of the profession had met together imbued with a sense of urgency to act together.

The recent speeches of Dr. Patel of the All-India Medical Council as also of Dr. C. C. Karunakar, presiding over the All-India Medical Conference, Cuttack, had perhaps not a little to do with this sense of urgency. Everyone felt that, if Homoeopaths did not take united and strong action, Allopathic medicine was out to disrupt Homoeopathy in India as it had succeeded in doing in other countries.

Aptly enough, the meeting was presided over by Dr. V. R. Murty, whose active interest in Homoeopathy started more than twenty five years ago and who during the last twenty years has been responsible to spread the knowledge of Homoeopathy into the innermost recesses of Tamil Nadu and has helped in giving honourable and useful employment to thousands of young men as independent Homoeopathic practitioners.

The proceedings started with prayers, after which Dr. K. Subba Rao, the Chairman of the Reception Committee spoke welcoming the delegates.

Mr. N. Venkatarama Iyer then delivered the inaugural address, which was followed by an extempore speech by the President of the conference.

Dr. S. Srinivasan, and Dr. V. S. Subramaniam then followed after which the Conference was adjourned for lunch. All the speeches referred to the urgent need to have a common platform and to work in co-operation.

In the afternoon session, the following resolutions were passed.

1. This conference pays homage to late Dr. S. N. Konda and Dr. T. B. Kuppusamy of Madurai, for their great services to the cause of Homoeopathy.

2. This conference requests the Government of Madras to register all the existing Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners in one register.

3. This conference requests the Madras Government to consult Homoeopaths only in all matters pertaining to Homoeopathic Medical practice, Education and medicine.

4. This conference resolves to start a Central Federation of Homoeopaths of Tamil Nadu consisting of two representatives from each of the Homoeopathic Associations, Homoeo Medical Pharmaceuticals, Homoeo Institutes, situated in Tamil Nad, giving them equal status, for the cause and upliftment of Homoeopathy and elects Dr. M. Gopalakrishnan as the convener to organise the same.

5. This conference requests the Madras Government to exempt all Homoeopaths to have in stock one pound of all Homoeo liquids in each preparation.

6. This conference unanimously authorised Dr. V. R. Murty, The Director of Indian Institute of Homoeopaths and President of the conference, to organise a deputation to meet the Minister of Public Health, Madras State, with regard to the resolutions passed at the conference.

At the close of the conference, Dr. Murty motored down to Tiruchirapalli to preside over the All Tamil Nadu Homoeopathic Conference, which met the next day, Sunday the 18th January at the Thevar Hall. The inaugural address at this Conference was delivered by Janab Gulam Mohammed Pasha, District Collector, Tiruchirapalli.

Dr. S. Srinivasan unveiled the portrait of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

Among the resolutions passed were:

(a) This Conference requests the Government of Madras to exempt Homoeopathic medicines from the operation of the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Inter-Trade and Commerce Act and Import Rules, the Madras Prohibition Act and Export Regulations.

(b) This Conference requests the Government of Madras to create a faculty or Board of Homoeopaths only and appoint only Homoeopaths for the same.

(c) This conference resolves to start a Federation of Homoeopaths of South India, consisting of two representatives from each of the Associations, Institutions and Medical Pharmacies situated within South India, giving them equal status for the cause and upliftment of Homoeopathy.

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THIRTY Two years ago, a young man just out of his teens had come to Madurai in search of fortune. He was to have become a clerk at the time when the Bodi railway line was being laid. Fate however willed it otherwise; the young man could not get a job. And he left Madurai.

On Friday, however, that still "young" man was overwhelmed by the reception that was given to him by a committee of hosts on behalf of Madurai citizens at Janakiram Hall of Sourashtra High School.



Dr. V. R. Murty, Governing Director of the Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Editor of Homoeopathy and Municipal Chairman of Kumbakonam, accompanied by Mrs. Murty, is in the city to preside over the Madras State Homoeopathic Conference on Saturday at Victoria Edward Hall.

What were Dr. Murty's mottos in life that lifted him from the obscurity of his childhood to the status of the leading citizen of the most populous and key town of Tanjore district and an

eminent homoeopath who has put homoeopathy on the medical map of this state—work, hard work and integrity.

Rightly did he recall these two characteristics that made him to develop homoeopathy amongst scoffers and doubters.

Friday's function at Sourashtra High School was a tribute alike to Madurai's homage to a self-made man and its trust in homoeopathy as a system of medicine that will well serve its citizens, the large majority of whom are poor and cannot afford the costlier systems.

Appropriately enough, it was our young and enthusiastic Municipal Chairman Mr. A. G. Subbaraman, who presented the address of welcome in Tamil to Dr. V. R. Murty under the gracious presidentship of Mr. Karumuttu T. Sundaram Chettiar, Director of Meenakshi Mills and Correspondent of Thiagarajar College. Mrs. Murty was present.

The large gathering of homoeopathic physicians and members of the public included Mr K. M. S. Lakshmanier. Mr. T. K. Rama, Mr. Ananthu Govindaier, and Mr. N. M. R. V. Mahadevan.

Mr. T. K. Athmaram, Madurai Correspondent of Nava India welcomed the gathering.

Mr. Sundaram Chettiar praised Dr. Murty for his perseverance in popularising homoeopathy and also recalled Dr. Murty's success in the eradication of mosquito menace in Kumbakonam. Of particular interest to him in homoeopathy was the absence of after-effects unlike in other indigenous systems of medicine. He was glad to know that even if homoeopathic treatment failed to cure an ailment, it would not harm the patient in any way.

Mr. P. Rengaswami Naidu, a former Municipal Chairman, eulogised the qualities of head and heart of Dr. Murty,

Mr. A. V. Sankaran, M. L. A. thanked Dr. Murty for starting his institute for training homoeopaths.

Mr. V. S. Ramasubramaniam, Municipal Councillor, wanted Government to recognise homoeopathy and to issue homoeopathic certificates for those who have been trained in this system. He also warned against abuse of the system by a section of the homoeopathic practitioners.

In a felicitous speech full of reminiscences, Dr. Murty thanked the organisers and through them the citizens of Madurai for the honour. He recalled that homoeopathy was introduced in India 75 years ago. Since then, it had grown, not only without Government support but despite the various restrictions of Government and the hostility of practitioners of other systems of medicine.

Dr. Murty stressed that homoeopathy was an essential need of our rural areas, particularly as the ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine had gone out of favour there. He admitted that not all Homoeopathic practitioners were paragons of virtue but pointed out that unlike the urban homoeopathic practitioner who, for lack of enough practice, was tempted to combine his practice with other systems of medicine for quick earning, the rural homoeopathic practitioner was not tempted that way as he had regular practice on account of the popularity of the homoeopathic system in rural areas.

Dr. Murty also proudly announced that Madras State had achieved self-sufficiency in the manufacture of homoeopathic medicines in the full-fledged laboratory he had started over a year ago. Now homoeopathic medicines were exported to foreign countries such as Singapore.

In conclusion, he expressed his wish to establish a homoeopathic university.

Mr. P. R. Govindaswamy, Editor, Sourashtra Mani, Kumbakonam, proposed a vote of thanks.

The pleasant function was preceded by tea. It concluded with the National Anthem.

—Indian Express

PAIN : AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

(By Sri T. R. Swaminath, B. A., B. T., Mookeri P. O., N. Malabar)

Among the various subjective symptoms of any disease, pain deserves better attention from the attending physician, for it is one the distressing nature of which makes the patient worry more than about the disease itself. To understand pain and its nature, a definition is necessary, and the following, even if it is not absolutely scientific, should be enough for the purpose of this article.

Pain may be defined as any sensation that exceeds the capacity of normal bearing. It is a matter of scientific interest to note that the same sensation under different conditions affect us differently. To exemplify:— A glass of ice cool drink swallowed on a hot sweltering day gives a comforting sensation, but the same becomes an object of sharp pain on a cold, wet, wintry night. A chimney fire, warm and agreeable on a cold winter's night becomes unbearable on a hot summer's noon. Thus, pain is a relative feeling, but it is discomfort attending some outside stress or internal strain. Since pain has a distressing nature, the attending physician is bound to relieve it to make his patient comfortable, and thus, it becomes an important factor in our symptomatology. The most important feature about any pain in our science is that it is an arrow mark leading to a definite prescription. For an understanding of how it is an indicator an analysis of the nature of pain is necessary and the following is an attempt at a comprehensible one.

(It would not be out of place at this stage to point out that the little knowledge of our brethren on the uncertain and temporary properties of the so-called pain-relievers often drives them to resort to them, but it should be admitted that that practice is reprehensible and totally to be avoided at all costs).

One important thing that the physician should understand is that though pain, in many instances, is felt at the seat of trouble, it is not always so. It is as often felt transferred or

reflected away from the seat of trouble and an understanding of this nature is an important addition to one's knowledge. This will make the prescriber (if it is a reflected pain) seek the trouble elsewhere, which becomes an additional factor to the correct prescription.

Pain is a subjective symptom as is a feeling of tenderness or lack of sensation. We have realised that all subjective symptoms are of utmost importance to us; our drug provings are full of them and we base our treatment mostly, if not mainly, on them. We know that a qualmish feeling at mustard frying has lead our pioneers to one and one drug only; we are sure of the action of our particular drug when our patient doubles up with colicky stomach ache.

The characteristic of pain may be dull or acute. Both these kinds may be localised at some spot or radiating, that is, spreading out in all directions from a point of origin. Pain may appear to dart or shoot from its seat of origin along the direction of a nerve when it is called neuralgic pain. Pain may appear to be periodical, that is, coming and going at certain intervals or it may be shifting when it appears to move from one place to another. Pain may possess the characteristics denoted by the terms probing, lancinating, gnawing, colicky, increased by motion or rest, relieved by pressure, heat, cold application, etc.

Acute pain is characteristic of acute inflammation of tissue. This is a common feature in inflammation of joints, pleurisy, etc. If acute pain has a radiating or shooting nature, it is evident that some nervous tissue is involved. Some acute pains in the abdominal organs are caused by congestive pressure.

Dull pain generally results from the first stage of inflammations caused by bacterial infection. It sometimes results from tissue degeneration through faulty metabolism. The latter points to the unhealthy condition of the locality. If dull pain is left unattended, it may develop into acute pain, but often it yields to or is aborted by timely medication.

Shooting pain is indicative of some nerve under stress. The feeling is very distressing having the characteristics of a darting

arrow piercing deeper and deeper. This kind demands immediate attention, else, the patient becomes despondent and loses his self-control.

Shifting pain, from its very nature suggests of rheumatic conditions, hysteria or locomotor ataxia.

Gnawing pain accompanies defective katabolism where the production of serous matter excels the rate of absorption or elimination and results in infiltration such as is found in oedema of certain parts. This kind of pain is encountered in disease of the spinal column where there is a disturbance in the meningeal fluids. In chest affections, abdominal distention, periostitis and cancer of the stomach, the gnaw is very marked.

Pain sometimes results from a sudden spasm of muscular tissue. This is known as a cramp. This is supposed to result from an excessive loss of tissue water, but other causes should not be overlooked. A deficiency in the magnesium contents of muscular and nervous tissue may also produce a cramp.

Then there is the throbbing pain which pulsates with every heart beat. The seat of pain is situated near an artery. The congestion in the tissue reflects every throb of the nearby artery and pulsating pain results.

Tenesmic pain occurs when an attempt is made by the system to expel matter out through an inflamed organ. In inflammations of the rectum or bladder, this pain is common. The womb which tries to expel blood clots or loosened membranes suffers from it. This pain is usually accompanied by a sensation of straining or bearing down.

Reflex and transferred pains are not usually acute as the seat of pain is separate from the seat of trouble but their very nature makes them quite distressing. Headaches are mostly reflex pains. In disease of the womb, sometimes the pain is felt in the nipples. In disease of the hip joints pain is felt inside the knee joints. In prostatitis, the front part of the underside of the foot is where the pain is often felt and in ovarian neurasthenia pain is common at the hindmost part of the heels.

Finally, it should be mentioned that when a man undergoes a change from health to ill-health, the very first symptom is some sort of aching pain. In a large number of fevers aching pain is felt in the initial stages and is the result of the action of toxic poison circulating in the blood affecting the general nervous system.

From the foregoing it is clear that pain is a factor of considerable importance to the practitioners' correct prescription. The nature of the pain, the seat at which it is felt and the causes of the pain are generally suggestive of the patients' indisposition; these lead the intelligent practitioner to the most probable "Leaders" from which his selection by elimination should be easy. Thus, the help that pain can give in leading the physician to the most appropriate prescription cannot easily be disregarded.

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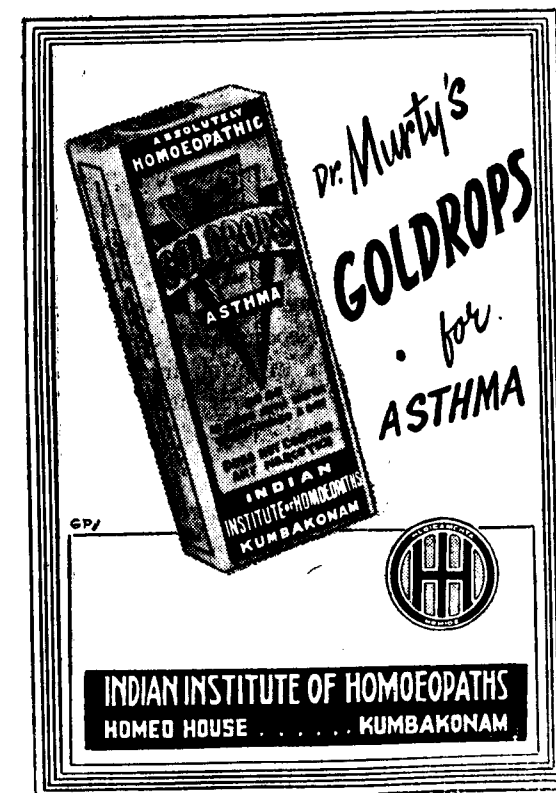
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CARE AFTER DELIVERY—I

(Dr. Mrs. N. A. RADHA Medical-Officer-in-charge,
Women and Children's Clinic, Indian Institute of Homoeopaths)

In a medical sense "puerperium" is the period beginning four or five hours after delivery during which the uterus, as a whole and the external organs of generation such as the vagina, vulva, its tissues and the ligaments, return to their almost normal size, weight, position, etc., etc. The mechanism of labour, however nature may co-operate in its normal physiological establishment, exposes the uterus, the perineum and the livator-ani muscles to great strain and leaves its muscles and tissues in a bruised, stretched and lacerated condition. Immediately after delivery the interior surface of the uterus in general and the placental site in particular is transformed into a raw surface; the healing process of this is similar to any other superficial abrasion of the skin. From the medical point of view, normal puerperium lasts for about eight weeks during which the woman is recouping her condition. The pressure of economical conditions, of course, makes it impractical for women in poor financial circumstances to be lying-in for one month. However, at least 10 days rest in bed is absolutely essential for the safety of her health and also to avoid complicating consequences.

The most important phenomena occurring during puerperium are the process of *Involution* and the establishment of *Lactation*.

Involution: Soon after delivery, the uterus is felt half-way between the umbilicus and symphysis pubis as a firm rounded mass weighing about 2 lbs. Through a process of self-absorption of tissues and muscles by the end of 10 or 11 days it sinks below the pelvic brim weighing about 2 ozs. This spontaneous self-absorption is termed as *involution*. Suppose the shrinkage is not progressive as it ought to be and the uterus is large enough for palpation, with added other disturbances such as shooting up of temperature, foul smelling lochia, etc., it is then to be considered as a positive sign of retention of some pieces of placenta or membrane or a mild form of sepsis and treatment effected on these lines. This abnormal condition is termed as sub-involution. Under such circumstances, I usually give Pyrogenium 200 one dose with encouraging results.

Lochia is the uterine discharge of puerperium. After the expulsion of the placenta, Nature arrests placental circulation by spontaneous plugging of the open blood vessels with blood clots. However, there will be an oozing of blood from the small blood vessels. For the first 4 or 5 days, the discharge consists of blood and clots, which later on becomes paler and paler and after the 10th or 11th day, the raw surface of the interior of the uterus becomes healed, new epithelium covers the whole area, and the discharge completely disappears. The quantity of the discharge varies according to individuals. Normally, the discharge has the odour of blood and putrid odour is a sign of sepsis.

After Pains: After delivery the uterine contraction may continue for one or two days so that the blood clots may be expelled periodically. In women of a particular temperament and constitution pain due to such contraction becomes so intolerable as to require medical help. Usually such after-pains are common with multiparae. After manually expelling the clots, Arnica Q 10 drops in repeated doses will relieve the condition.

Lactation: Generally, in the first one or two days after delivery there will be an increased secretion of colostrum which is replaced by true milk on the 2nd or 3rd day. Therefore, the actual establishment of the function of lactation starts on the 3rd day or some times even earlier. At this juncture, it becomes a problem for the mother how to feed the new-born. Every mother can safely feed the infant on sweetened, boiled and cooled water for the first two days. Nowadays, it is common and a fashion to complain of the premature drying up of milk even in young, robust women at their first weaning. This is certainly an embarrassing problem for the mother. This premature drying up can be either due to functional derangement or due to poor diet especially with poor women. Under such conditions, a nourishing diet will establish free secretion of milk. If it is due to functional derangements, Asafoetida 6x; Lac. Canium 6x; Puls 6x; Ricinus Communis 6, Sabal Serrulata Q are clinically found to be very effective remedies. Plenty of milk and Vitamin diet is also of great importance.

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RAYALASEEMA HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Medical Association (Regd.), Rayalaseema Zone, Guntakkal, the 6th session of the Rayalaseema Homoeopathic Conference was held at the S. J. P. High School, Guntakkal, on the 4th January, Sri N. Venkatarama Iyer, M. A., Retired Judge, presiding. Delegates and members from all parts of Rayalaseema attended it.

Dr. K. L. Narasimhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the gathering and introduced the chief Guests to them. The president of the Association Dr. K. V. Govinda Rajulu read out the messages received. Dr. V. V. Subba Rao, Member, Board of Homoeopathy, Government of Andhra Pradesh, inaugurated the Conference.

Dr. P. Sankaran, Hony. Physician, Government Homoeo Hospital, Bombay, and Dr. A. R. A. Acharya, General Secretary, All Karnataka Homoeopathic Association, Bangalore, then gave out the importance and efficacy of Homoeopathy with illustrations from their own experience.

Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar in his presidential address said "It is high time that the Union Government realises 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."

Excellent boarding and lodging arrangements had been made for the delegates and members.

In the afternoon from 2-30 to 3-30 the general assembly and the Subjects Committee met when the Office-bearers and the Working Committee members were elected and some resolutions were adopted.

The scientific session met at 4. P. M. when Dr. P. Sankaran presided. Eminent doctors like Sri N. V. Iyer, Dr. Acharya, and Dr. C. P. S. Rajan and others discussed the ways and means of scientific advancement of Homoeopathy.

NEWS AND NOTES

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL: Speaking at the Universal Health Institute, Bombay, on the 9th January, President Rajendra Prasad emphasised the need for co-operation between ayurvedic and allopathic practitioners for the eradication of diseases and said there should be no hesitation for profiting from the experiences of one another.

Dr. Prasad added that no system should think that it was complete and none should remain aloof in any domain of science or philosophy and must be prepared to give and take.

Dr. Prasad, said that in a country like India, medical facilities fell short of requirements and all available knowledge and resources should be combined to rush succour to the maximum number of people.

If scientific investigations were not set afoot immediately on a large scale to test the efficacy of competing systems and judge their rationale, the present confusion would get worse confounded and the people would continue to suffer, the President said.

In the conditions of this country the greatest need of the hour was a wide diffusion of enlightenment regarding the way to maintain and improve health and to avoid sickness, Dr. Prasad said.

MADURAI HONOURS DR. V. R. MURTY: On another page will be found a detailed report of the civic reception accorded to Dr. V. R. Murty, our Governing Director, and Chairman of Kumbakonam Municipal Council, on the occasion of his visit to Madurai as the President of the Madras State Homoeopaths' Conference. Any honour done to Dr. Murty is an honour done to Homoeopathy.

MEDICINE IN INDIAN LANGUAGES: Dr. Bhaskar Patel, Bombay's Deputy Minister for Prohibition, has stated that

"bold and practical steps" should be taken to impart medical knowledge in Indian languages.

Dr. Patel, who was delivering the 14th convocation address at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Bombay on the 9th January refuted arguments that teaching of technical subjects and medical science in Indian languages would lower the standard of technical knowledge.

DR. SINDHWANI: Addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Association on the 7th January at the Woodlands Hotel, Mylapore, Dr. R. D. Sindhwani President of the Association of Homoeopaths, Delhi, stressed the need for unity amongst homoeopaths under the banner of a single All-India Homoeopathic Association which, he suggested, might be formed at a Congress of homoeopaths to be convened in Delhi.

Dr. Sindhwani said that after 25 years of allopathic practice, he had given up the system as "no good" and regretted that he had not been initiated to homoeopathy earlier. He found homoeopathy alone having a philosophy based on a law of cure and the system effected cures in a gentle, rapid and permanent way. Modern therapy was coming round to the homoeopathic way of treatment by its vaccine therapy and emphasis on micro dose.

Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, General Secretary, announced the start of a two-year course in homoeopathy from Jan. 15 and appealed to the public to co-operate in the efforts of the Association to restart the College.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH: The establishment of a Medical Education Grant Commission, on the lines of the University Grants Commission for allocation of Union Government funds to various medical institution for libraries, museums and statistical and other departments, will be discussed at a meeting of the Central Council of Health to be held in Shillong from Jan. 15 to 17, according to an official Press release.

Ministers of Health of all the States are expected to attend the meeting which will be presided over by Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister of Health.

The Council will also consider the setting up of an All-India Academy of Medical Sciences, Prohibition of practice of medicine by unregistered persons and the question of prescribing rules for private medical colleges to ensure selection of students for admission on merit. Regulation and registration of medical public health libraries, dental clinics and doctors' clinics will also come up for discussion.

The question of introducing legislation for licensing and control of x-ray and other irradiation installations in the country will also be considered.

PREGNANCY REDEEMED: The Yale University Medical School here to-day announced that dogs had been "redeemed" from a state of pregnancy—without abortion or perceptible ill-effect—through the administration of a new drug.

The drug, discovered by Dr. Ivan Parfentjev, a former Yale microbiologist, and known as Malucidin, was injected into the animals and, the embryo was gradually re-absorbed into the bloodstream.

QUACKS: Sir David Campbell, President of the General Medical Council, London, speaking at a Press Conference, recently to mark the Council's centenary, was asked about "quacks". "We prefer to call them unregistered practitioners," he said "But it is only natural that sufferers from a chronic disease for which there is no real cure should turn to the amateurs—the homoeopaths, osteopaths and so on.

"In this connection I am not talking of registered medical men.

"But it is impossible to give the number of these amateurs, and we can do nothing to prevent them practising".

UNION HEALTH MINISTER: Inaugurating the fourth all-India Convention of State Board and Councils of Indian Medicine in Calcutta on the 25th December, Sri. D. P. Karmarkar, Union Health Minister, said, that while all systems should be encouraged, the cheapest amongst them was likely to be accepted by the people, particularly in rural areas. Ayurvedic

and other indigenous medicines were popular in villages where the number of doctors trained in modern medical science was still very small. "Therefore, remedies for curing diseases should be tried from all sources."

Dr. A. Lakshmipathi, president of the Andhra Ayurvedic Board, who presided over the Convention said: there was now a clamour for the establishment of more and more medical colleges of modern medicine where even the simple fundamentals of Ayurveda remedies were not taught. The low grade ayurvedic and unani colleges that were established throughout India with the aid of several State Governments had not turned out any high class scholars of Ayurveda. It was evident that the Government was pledged to support modern medicines, which were very costly and "will absorb all the funds that the Government can spare".

It is surprising that Dr. Lakshmipathi should expect "low grade Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges" to turn out "high class" scholars.

We have always held that the Government's perfunctory policy in promoting indigenous and Homœopathic medicines is more responsible for the muddle these systems find themselves in than any other single factor. If the Government is at all serious, they should devote more attention to standardisation manufacture and distribution of these medicines *side by side* with opening of medical colleges and schools. Luckily, this is no problem insofar as Homœopathy is concerned as recognised standardisation, indigenous manufacture and efficient distribution already exists.

As regards Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha, these factors are of great import.

A PLEASANT FUNCTION was got up by the Salem Homœopathic Association on 18-12-58 at 4. P. M. to felicitate Dr. Mrs Sathyavani Muthu, M. L. A., at the Hindu Modern Club, Salem Dr. A. V. Subramaniam, the president of the Association, was in the chair.

Dr. P. S. Duraisami, Joint-Secretary of the Association welcomed the Chief guest on behalf of the Association. Dr

T. K. V. Subramaniam, the Vice-President of the Association, Dr. E. P. M. Swamy, secretary of the Salem District Homœopathic Association and Dr. S. M. Namasivayam spoke appreciating the work done by the Chief guest in the State Assembly for the progress of Homœopathy. They also stressed the need for the immediate recognition of Homœopathy in our State and emphasized the efficacy of Homœopathy.

Dr. Mrs. Sathyavani Muthu, while replying, stated that all the Homœopaths of our state must unite together and organise themselves into one strong central body and impress upon the State Government the need for recognition and development of Homœopathy in Madras State. She also suggested that all the Homœopaths and Homœopathic organisations in this state should celebrate Dr. Hahnemann's Birth Day as "Homœopathy Day" throughout our state and present to the Government a united demand for the recognition and development of Homœopathy in the near future.

The Tinnevely District Homœopathic Association held its general body meeting on the 11th January and resolved to conduct refresher courses on the last Sunday every two months. Dr. B. T. Pillai of Shencottah was elected President for the new year and Drs. B. R. Chandran and S. R. P. Durai Pandiyan as Secretaries.

Kumbakonam Government College: Under the auspices of the Fine Arts Society of the Government College, Kumbakonam, art festival was celebrated for three days consecutively.

On the last day (25th January) Dr. V. R. Murty, presided and distributed the prizes to the student-winners.

He exhorted the students to develop discipline and cultivate good behaviour, which would pave the way for their success in life.

He also assured his co-operation in connection with the construction of permanent open air theatre in the College.

Mr. M. K. Thangavelan, Head of the Tamil Department, eulogised the great services rendered by Dr. Murty to the people and thanked him.

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JANUARY 1950

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Greetings*

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1. Please address all letters intended for us to THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS only and not by name to any one person.
2. Letters addressed by name to Dr. V. R. MURTY, are liable to delay as the Director may be on tour and nobody else can open such letters in his absence.
3. All Money Orders, Postal Orders, Cheques and Demand Drafts must be made payable to "*The Indian Institute of Homœopaths*" only. Please, do not add, any designation or personal name, and please see that the spelling is correctly written.
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5. When sending Money Orders, remember to write clearly on the coupon (i) your full name and address (ii) the amount and (iii) the purpose for which it is sent. Our students will also mention their Register number.
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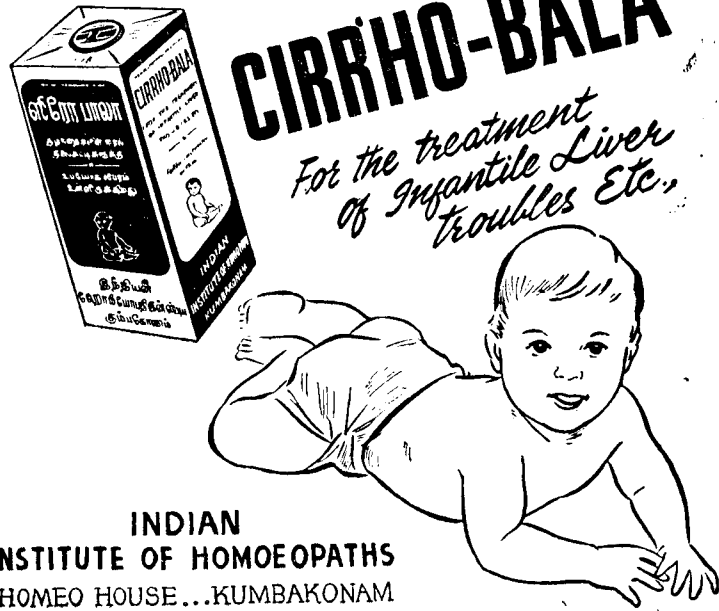
JANUARY

1959

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THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. VIII

JANUARY

Book 1

THE KICK AND THE BRAY

I

The ass that kicks, goes. The year 1958 started so mildly, but like a vicious donkey, it has kicked before passing away.

We are not to have a Drug Proving Centre even in the Third Plan period. The All-India Medical Council that openly gloats over its monopoly is to have more powers. The Homoeopathic practitioners, even the registered ones, are not to stock more than two fluid ounces. The laymen practitioners who have helped to build up Homoeopathy in India are to be denied even the two drams of tinctures, which they could use until yesterday. The Homoeopaths are as far away as ever from having common and united views as regards their future. These are the kicks the parting year had reserved until the last.

II

The year 1959 is the braying ass. It follows quickly behind the kicking ass. It is of good omen and auspicious. As we write this, we can hear the ass braying. It gives hope to the drooping spirit of despondent humanity.

In this season of joy and mellow fruitfulness, of *Pongal* paddy and plenty, hope springs eternal in the human breast. The year 1959 promises to bring better times for Homoeopaths. Nor are the omens wanting.

III

Every new Homoeopathic Practitioners' Bill newly introduced in States is an improvement on the previous one. The draft of the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners' Bill is committed to enlisting all Homoeopaths who are *de facto* practising, when the relative law comes into force. The draft of the latest Homoeopathic and Bio-Chemic Practitioners' Bill 1959 of the Bombay State has done away with the invidious distinction of A and B list.

Madras is still to come into the picture. It has a reputation to maintain, i. e., in legislation it sets up such a standard of efficiency, thoroughness and understanding that it gives the lead to all the other legislating bodies in India. In Homoeopathic legislation also we are justified in hoping that Madras will give due consideration to all factors. Primarily, let us hope the *Daridhra Narayanan* for whose benefit this welfare State has dedicated itself, will not be forgotten. All ways in which Homoeopathy or any other system can help in bringing medical relief, cheap, quick and efficient, to the rural dwellers in the lakhs of our villages, should be promoted. No group interests, no red-tape, no vapid intellectual legerdemain should be allowed to stand in the way.

Luckily in Mr. M. A. Manickavelu, we have a Minister of Health who has his heart in the right place. He has a thorough understanding of the plight of the poor villagers. He knows how in spite of years of ardent homilies, wishful thinking, and even active assistance, the Allopathic horse refuses to drink. Their practitioners will just not settle in villages where the need is most, whatever inducements may be made.

He has a warm and sympathetic interest in indigenous medicines and Homoeopathy. He knows that Homoeopathy is cheap, quickly learnt and in the words of Dr. Aney, the ex-Governor of Bihar, "as effective as Allopathy". He knows that Allopathy is interested, in the names of so many unknown Gods, in upsetting the apple cart for us, as well as the poor villagers. Let us hope that Madras will produce an ideal Homoeopathic Bill.

IV

News is just to hand that the Madras State Homoeopathic Conference timed to assemble in Madurai on the 17th instant will be a unique gathering of all Homoeopaths of this State. Leaders of homoeopathic education in this State, as also such eminent lay homoeopaths as Sri N. Venkatarama Ayyar, are expected to take a prominent part. Dr. V. R. Murty is presiding. On the 18th the All TamilNad Annual conference is meeting at Tiruchirapalli, again under the presidency of Dr. V. R. Murty.

Now that a Homoeopathic Practitioners' Bill is soon to be considered by the Government of this State, rather intricate questions, such as, representation, membership, registration, etc., are bound to arise; and any organisation wishing to speak on behalf of Homoeopathy will have to find right and generally-acceptable solutions. In this process, much patience, temper and ingenuity might be tried.

Let us hope and pray that the gods, who are usually very jealous of young lives and growing organisations, will guide the deliberations of these Conferences on right lines, and endow the necessary patience and perseverance to come to healthy, beneficial and wise conclusions that will be a credit to Homoeopaths and Homoeopathy in this State.

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NEW RULES AND HOMOEOPATHY

Fort St. George Gazette Part I dated 26th November 1958 publishes Notification S. R. O. No. A-7549 of 1958 regulating the possession and sale of Medicinal and Toilet Preparations containing alcohol and for intoxicating drugs under the Madras Prohibition Act.

As all Homoeopathic medicines come under the purview of this Notification, it is essential that all Homoeopathic practitioners and dealers should be fully conversant with the rules and their implications so that they can comply with them.

A Homoeopathic medical practitioner is defined as a "person whose name has been entered in a register maintained by the Collector of the district concerned". (Note to Para 4 (b) (2).)

As any member of the public is prohibited from possessing "restricted medicinal preparations" without due authority, (para 7 (d)) it is necessary that all those who are qualified and are desirous of practising should immediately get themselves registered with the Collector of the district wherein they are practising. All Homœopathic spirituous preparations are classified as "Restricted Medicinal preparations".

Hitherto, any member of the public could possess without question upto two drams of each of the Homœopathic tinctures. This privilege is now withdrawn.

This is going to hit badly in a place where exactly it is not the policy of the Government to hurt. We mean the thousands of laymen, such as, retired Government servants, etc., who after studying Homœopathy in their leisure hours, have been distributing Homœopathic medicines freely either in personal capacity or through charitable institutions. The poorest people are the beneficiaries of such social work. To purchase medicated globules only instead of the two drams of each tincture which they could buy freely till now, is going to be costly. This requires the urgent attention of the Government and some provision should be made in the rules so that upto two drams of each Homœopathic tincture may be purchased and possessed by any member of the public. Otherwise, the position would be highly retrograde as the rule-making powers of the State are being used contrary to the declared intentions of the State Government which is to promote the practice of Homœopathy.

Even registered Homœopathic practitioners can possess at a time only "two fluid ounces of each Homœopathic preparation". (Para 7 (d) 2).

To enable patients to obtain any Homœopathic remedy in tincture form, it will now be necessary for practitioners to issue a proper prescription duly signed and dated and indicating their registration number.

On production of this prescription only will the dealer issue the medicine. The dealer is required to keep a copy of each prescription dispensed (Para 7 (c) 3) and return the prescription

to the buyer, who should retain the same carefully as his authority for possessing restricted medicinal preparations (para 7 (d)). It is obvious that the dealer while copying the prescription in his register should take care to mention the name of the prescribing physician and his register number. Naturally, the dealer should not issue medicines in excess of the quantity mentioned in the prescription.

It is the responsibility of the Homœopathic practitioner to see that his stock of any tincture does not exceed two fluid ounces. The dealer is responsible to see that he does not sell at a time more than the maximum of two fluid ounces of any one tincture to any registered Homœopathic practitioner.

This restriction to two ounces will be a hardship for Homœopathic practitioners in the case of mother tinctures. This quantity is entirely insufficient for dispensing in day to day practice and we appeal to the Government to add an addendum that in the case of mother tinctures, quantities up to one lb. of each Homœopathic mother tincture may be possessed by Homœopathic practitioners for dispensing purposes.

As regards dealers, it is necessary now that every dealer "wishing to import, export or possess for sale" Homœopathic preparations must get himself registered with the Collector of the district on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 only. The registration is valid for one year only and is renewable thereafter every year on payment of the renewal fee of Rs. 5.

Only a Homœopathic medical practitioner or one who has been a dealer for a period of at least four years *in the district* can be registered as a dealer.

The holder of a licence in Form L-1, L-2 or L-4 issued under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules 1956 "is deemed to be a registered dealer" and need not get registered again under Para 4 (a).

Retail sale (issue on prescription) shall be conducted under supervision of a Homœopathic medical practitioner, if the dealer himself is not so qualified. Issue should be only against prescriptions by registered medical practitioners, and should not exceed the quantity mentioned therein. Copies of prescriptions should

be retained and a bill of sale issued to the party concerned, the prescription being returned. Needless to say, no sale should be made to the general public without production of a prescription.

Wholesale sale is defined in para 7 (b) as sale to other registered dealers for purpose of selling again, sale to registered medical practitioners for supply to their patients, and sale to hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes and medical, educational or research institutions.

In respect of each such sale, a bill or invoice of sale should be issued and the dealer should retain a carbon copy as his record.

It is the responsibility of the dealer to see that the quantity sold at any time does not exceed the quantity which the person or institution is authorised to possess *at any one time* under this notification. Thus, to a Homœopathic practitioner, not more than two liquid ounces of any one tincture (mother tincture or potentised tincture) can be issued at any one time.

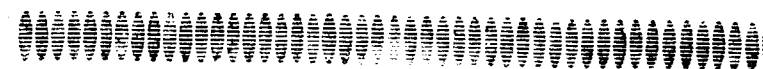
Para 7 (b) states that "restricted medicinal preparations shall not be sold except by registered dealers."

Para 5 and 6 deal with conditions regarding export and import.

True accounts of all transactions are to be maintained in prescribed forms. Copies of import and export permits, indents received from purchasers and bills or invoices issued at the time of sales, etc., shall be preserved in support of the accounts and produced for inspection. The account books and other documents are to be preserved for a period of one year from the date of expiry of the annual registration as dealer. (para 8).

Para 9 sets forth that any Excise or Police Sub-Inspector or Revenue Inspector or Drugs Inspector may inspect the premises in which the retailer conducts his business, check the accounts and other documents or take samples of any medicinal preparation.

Any contravention of these orders may result on conviction, in imprisonment upto six months or fine upto Rs. One Thousand or both.



OUR STOCKISTS

For the convenience of our students and Homœopathic practitioners we have appointed several stockists in some of the important centres, as under:

Madurai:	Dr. M. Gopalakrishnan, 26, Pandia Vellalar St., Madurai,
Tinnevely and Nazareth:	M/s. Abraham & Co., Chemists, Nazareth. Branch at: Tinnevely Jn.
Dindigul:	Dr. A. K. Shamshuddin, Maligai Stores, Main Road, Dindigul
Tiruchirapalli:	Dr. V. Mahadevan, Tiruchy Homœo Medical Stores, 12, Singarathope, Trichy--S.
Turaiyur (Trichy Dt.)	Dr. S. Narayana Iyengar, M/s. Laxmi & Co., Trichy Road, Turaiyur.
Jayankondam (Trichy Dt.):	Dr. K. B. Rajagopalan, Mudaliar St., Jayankondam, Trichy Dt.
Pollachi (Coimbatore Dt.):	Grace Homœo Pharmacy, Police Station Road, Pollachi.
Rasipuram (Salem Dt.):	Dr. R. Balusamy, Balu Pharmacy, Athur Road, Rasipuram.
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* TOTALITY OF SYMPTOMS

By Dr. T. K. Varma, Homoeopath, Kotagiri. (Nilgiris)

In HOMOEOPATHY there is a phrase "totality of symptoms" and we are taught that our prescriptions must be based on this totality. So it is necessary that we enquire as to what is meant by "Totality" and what do we include in this term.

As we all know, Symptoms are of two classes, first, those that pertain to the disease, which we call common symptoms, and second, those that pertain to the patient or the "generals" as they are called. In acute diseases, every symptom experienced by the patient or observed by the physician or others is to be included in the totality, and then any cause and the circumstances which aggravate or ameliorate the trouble. It is however, important to note that an acute disease never forms a complex with a chronic one, the latter being suppressed until the acute disease has run its course and in such cases it is necessary that old symptoms are not taken into account. BUT in certain cases, symptoms of the chronic disease remain, and are active during the acute disease. These form what are rightly called the "PECULIAR" symptoms and are very often guiding to the cure of the acute disease. Actually the remedy may not have any relation to the chronic disease, yet that PECULIAR symptom will stand out as a guide to the choice of the correct remedy for cure of the acute disease. According to Dr. Kent such symptoms are peculiar to the patient.

IN CHRONIC DISEASES the totality includes all symptoms experienced by the patient since birth; but not those which arise during an acute disease. However, it is imperative to exercise caution and take note of those symptoms which might have cropped up due to the acquisition of some other chronic miasm in the course of life; and it is possible, that the picture

* A paper read some time ago before a meeting of the Coimbatore District Homoeopathic Association.

now obtaining is totally changed because of inappropriate treatment. In such a case, we can base our prescription on the symptoms obtaining before the commencement of such suppressive or superficial treatment. This investigation into the old symptoms of the patient is definitely of great value in cases where the present symptoms do not point to the correct remedy.

It is also not uncommon to find that the symptoms in a given case have been so perverted by inappropriate treatment and suppression has taken place that the symptoms now present do not represent a true picture of the internal disease. For example take a case of Gonorrhoea suppressed by Arg. Nit. and on examination it will be found that MED. is indicated and also there is a partial picture of ARG. NIT., and may be NAT. MUR. And according to Dr. Kent, our prescription in all such cases must be based on the symptoms, but if the case does not respond and the drug that caused the suppression is known, it is sometimes advisable to select a remedy which has an antidotal relationship.

In all chronic cases while determining the totality, it is necessary to find out whether more than one MIASM is present; because it is useless to find a remedy for all the symptoms when there is more than one MIASM. In such cases, as a rule, only one MIASM is active at a time and treatment must be directed at that one. Some advise that PSORA should be tackled first, and when they form a COMPLEX we must try to separate them. Dr. Kent says that any remedy which improves the patient will cause a simplification of the MIASMS.

And we must all remember that the knowledge of PSORA, SYPHILIS and SYCOSIS always helps us to form a correct idea of the underlying miasm in a chronic case and we can make an infallible prescription if we do not lose sight of these MIASMS.

TO SUM UP, Symptoms to a HOMOEOPATH are the language of the body expressing its disharmony and calling for a Homoeopathic Remedy. The most important symptoms forming the TOTALITY are the mental symptoms; the

"generals" which pertain to the patient as a whole; including his reactions to weather conditions, time, physiological functions, the food he or she takes and so on. Then come the "Particulars" which relate to particular parts of the patient and then there are the "modalities". In regard to particulars care must be taken to include any "rare, peculiar or strange" symptoms which give away the patient. The CAUSE must always be taken into account and in far advanced cases the pathological symptoms will indicate the elective affinity of the remedy for certain tissues or organs.



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LEMON: THE WONDER FRUIT

By Sahib Singh Ahuja

The versatile lemon finds a use in almost every home in our country as elsewhere. Besides the enormous part this fruit plays in modern cookery, it is often used for bleaching purposes and removal of stains.

Lemon juice is also good for the complexion, and invaluable in the treatment of coughs, simple fevers, malaria and colds.

It has been mentioned several times in Ayurvedic literature and its medicinal value is high. It invigorates the system especially the heart and the stomach.

As an article of food the lemon-pickle is appetising. The lemon-squash is used as a drink to offset the effects of heat in the summer, and the lemon serves as a flavouring agent in ice-cream and custards. Lime-cordial is an invigorating drink.

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Originally a native of India, the lemon has been known in tropical climates since the first century A. D. Late in the 11th century the crusaders found the tree growing in Palestine and introduced it into Italy and Sicily.

By 1494 the fruit was being cultivated in the Azores and shipped to Great Britain. The fruit is now widely grown in Spain, California, Rhodesia, Italy and Sicily, besides India and Pakistan.

The lemon tree does not grow to a great height. It has green leaves. It is very fruitful and will often bear as many as 3,000 fruits a year. Its pure white flowers have a sweet smell. The air passing through the lemon-trees is impregnated with their sweet scent and it is always pleasant and refreshing to inhale it.

There are many varieties of the fruit including the Lisbon lemon which looks like an orange, the lemon having a pink pulp. It is so low in acid that it has a sweet flavour.

India too, produces sweet lemons, which when slowly sucked, help to reduce the heat of the body in cases of malaria and other simple fevers. The ordinary lemon has a sour taste.

In western countries the fruit offered for sale has a deep yellow colour as a result of a curing process in which ethylene gas is used. The fruit from the tree is actually much paler, and is, in fact, usually picked when green.

A good lemon is known by its skin and weight. The skin should be fine in texture and the fruit heavy for its size. The larger variety with thick skins is usually used for making candied peel.

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Lemons are very rich in Vitamin C. Next to the Indian amla, they contain the highest content of this vitamin. They also contain elements of the useful Vitamins—A and B.

A Malayalam weekly recently listed about 200 and odd uses of the fruit. The fruit, besides, is said to be useful in relieving persons suffering from exhaustion, as a result of atomic radiation!

In bygone days, when it was not possible to have proper food provisions while at sea, the sailors were subject to scurvy, an eruptive disease caused owing to a deficiency of Vitamin C in their diets. Eventually it was found that taking the juice of lemons either cured or prevented the disease, and for years afterwards every British ship was compelled to carry enough lemons to provide each member of the crew with an ounce of the juice daily.

Lemon juice contains from 5 to 7 per cent of citric acid. This is extracted by its neutralisation with chalk, followed by separation and decomposition of the calcium citrate with sulphuric acid.

It is then purified and collected in pans until it is ready to crystallise. Citric acid is used for the manufacture of lemonade and other effervescent drinks and for table jellies.

The white pith immediately beneath the outer skin of the lemon has a bitter and a disagreeable flavour. In olden times when any one died, a tankard of ale containing a piece of lemon peel was always passed round at the funeral.

This strange custom was supposed to represent the bitterness of death.

The essential oils responsible for the flavour of a lemon are obtained from the outer cells of the rind of the lemon. These oils consist largely of terpens, aldehydes and esters.

Aldehyde and esters are responsible for the flavour and odour of the citrus oils. Certain grades of lemon oil include what is known as a straight lemon oil, a natural lemon oil and a terpenless lemon oil. The terpenless oil is expensive because of the large quantity of terpens removed from the original lemon oil.

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The harvesting and packing of lemons is an interesting process. After the fruit is plucked, it is left in boxes on the plantation for some hours to quail or lose water.

It is then transported to packing-sheds where it is washed, passed through a borax bath to get rid of fungal spores, then given a wax emulsion treatment, polished, sized or graded and packed. The fruit is graded according to size, quality and degree of maturity, the latter depending upon the colour of the fruit.

The larger Lisbon variety with a thick skin and used for making peel comes mostly from Sicily. It is left on the tree until quite ripe.

Before its export, it is cut and pickled in salt and water. Lemon is a reservoir for the valuable Vitamin C and it must be used abundantly in every home to ward off the vitamin shortages which are so common in this country.

—Sunday Standard

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This is a most palatable and highly nutritive Tonic, indicated in all wasting diseases, sleeplessness, anaemia, loss of appetite, indigestion and as a quick recuperative after influenza and other acute diseases.

A great body - builder after serious illness and also during pregnancy and after delivery.

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HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY FIRST AID

(M. N. R.)

A cheap Homoeopathic First Aid Set can be built of the following ingredients:—

External Tinctures: One ounce each of the following mother tinctures: Apis Mell., Arnica Mont., Calendula, Cantharis, Ledum Pal and Urtica Urens.

Internal Tincture: One ounce of mother tincture of Echinacea Angus.

Internal Remedies: Two drams each of the following in globules: Apis Mell. 30, Arnica Mont. 30, Calendula 30, Cantharis 30, Hamamelis 30. ALSO one bottle each of Stincura, Mullen Oil and Bahola Tooth-drops.

Ointment: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Calendula Ointment and one lb. of vaseline pure.

One lb. of dressing cotton, a roll of bandage, a jar of sterile gauze, and a pair of scissors will complete the outfit.

It is important to remember that a First Aid Set is no substitute for a doctor, who should be sent for immediately in any but quite minor accidents.

Secondly, remember that as soon as one remedy or accessory is nearly used up, it should be replaced immediately. Do not wait for the remedy TO BE COMPLETELY used up.

Oftrerecurring accidents of the home are especially among children and take the following forms: Bites and stings, Burns and scalds. Cuts and Wounds, and Falls, bruises, sprains and fractures. How is the First Aid Set to be used in these cases?

BITES AND STINGS

Bees and Wasps: A single bee sting can be extremely painful and may cause a big swelling. The sting is usually left

embedded in the puncture. It should be removed either by a forceps or by the fingers. Mix a few drops of Apis Mell. (Ex) with enough quantity of Vaseline pure, and spread it over the swelling. Give Apis Mell. 30 (Int) at three hours intervals.

Multiple stings can be dangerous; so, call in a doctor immediately.

Bites of dogs, cats, mice, etc.: If the animals are not known to be mad, wash well with warm water, dry with a sponge, apply Calendula ointment and dress with cotton and bandage.

If they are suspected to be mad, see a doctor.

Children's bites: Same treatment as above.

Poisonous insects, such as, centipedes, spiders and unknown: Mix a few drops of Echinacea (Int) with some pure Vaseline and apply liberally on the affected site.

Give internally Echinacea five drops every three hours until full recovery.

Scorpion bites: If the bite is on the LEFT side of the body pour one or two drops of Stineura into the RIGHT ear and vice versa. Should pain persist apply one drop into the eye in the same manner. It is quite harmless.

Snake bites: Put a tight bandage or two, right above the site of bite; make a fairly deep incision at the site so as to promote free bleeding. SEND FOR A DOCTOR and meantime administer internally every fifteen minutes ten drops of Echinacea in 1/2 oz. of water. IF POSSIBLE THE SNAKE SHOULD BE KILLED AND RETAINED FOR DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION. IT HELPS IN IDENTIFYING THE SPECIES AND TREATMENT.

BURNS AND SCALDS

Anything more than a very minor accident should not be treated at family level. Throwing of cold water aggravates.

Caution: When clothing catches fire, do not run about or go into open air. Lie flat on the ground with the burning portion topmost. Cover up with a blanket, or gunny bag and try to smother flames. When the flames are fully extinguished treat as advised.

In the case of scalds, do not try to wipe out the oil or hot water.

Burns and scalds are of three different grades:—

1) Where the skin is just inflamed and red, apply sterile gauze or lint soaked in Cantharis lotion (one part tincture to 8 parts of boiled, tepid water) to the affected part, spread some cotton and bandage loosely. The burning sensation will cease soon. Do not disturb the dressing, but keep the part wet with the lotion at intervals. Give a few doses of Cantharis 30 internally.

2) Where blisters have been caused, but the skin is not broken: Treatment, same as above and the blisters can be broken on the second day with some sterilised needle and the dressing continued until relief. Give a few doses of Cantharis 30 internally.

3) Where the skin is damaged but the deeper tissues are not involved and the area affected is not too large: Treatment same as above, but use Urtica Urens lotion instead of Cantharis. Give several doses of Cantharis 30 internally.

If the damage is more serious, give first aid as indicated above and send for the doctor.

Burns by quick lime: If available on the spot, bathe the part with fresh lemon juice diluted with water. If not, wash with warm water.

CUTS AND WOUNDS

Slight injuries may involve only the superficial blood vessels called capillaries. The bleeding can be stopped by washing the part with cold water, and painting with Calendula Mother

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS, KUMBAKONAM

Due to various import restrictions both from abroad and from other states and in view of the various acts and rules in connection with Spirituous Homoeopathic preparations, their manufacture and sale, we have been forced most reluctantly, to slightly increase the selling prices of Spirituous Homoeopathic Preparations with effect from 1-1-1959 as follows:

Revised Rates to take effect from 1-1-1959

Potencies	1 Dr.	2 Dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz.	1 Oz.	2 Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.	1 lb.
3, 6x, 6, 12, 30	0-30	0-50	0-90	1-25	2-10	3-00	5-25	9-50
200	0-35	0-60	1-00	1-50	2-50	3-50	6-00	11-00
1000	0-75	1-25	2-25	4-25	8-00	14-00	—	—

Homoeopathic Mother Tinctures (Internal & External)

Mother Tinctures	1 Dr.	2 Dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz.	1 Oz.	2 Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.	1 Lb.
LIST—A	0-35	0-60	1-00	1-50	2-75	4-00	6-50	12-00
LIST—B.	0-50	0-90	1-50	2-25	3-75	6-00	10-00	18-00
LIST—C.	0-70	1-00	1-75	2-75	4-50	7-50	13-00	24-00
LIST—D.	1-00	1-62	3-00	4-00	6-50	10-50	17-50	32-00

There is no change in the prices of Homoeopathic medicines in the form of globules.

We request homoeopathic practitioners and our customers to bear with us in this matter which is beyond our control.

The usual discounts and other facilities already in vogue will continue.

DIRECTOR, (SALES DEPARTMENT)
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS.
KUMBAKONAM — MADRAS

Tincture (Ex). Then bind the part with a wet bandage and keep it wet with Calendula lotion (1 part of tincture to 8 parts of boiled, cooled water.)

If an artery is injured, the blood comes out in jerks and is of bright red colour. Apply pressure at a point above the cut, using a tourniquet or a piece of rubber tubing and do as above, the wet bandage on the cut being moderately tight. (WARNING) The tourniquet should be removed within ten minutes or it may lead to gangrene and permanent damage.) Give Hamamelis 30 internally at 15 minutes interval to stop bleeding. Do not disturb bandage for 2 days and then dress with Calendula ointment until the wound heals.

Bleeding from a vein is of a darker colour in which case tight bandage and treatment as above should be enough.

Any deeper cut may require stitching and expert attention, especially if bleeding does not stop with these measures.

Where an injury has been caused by a needle or nail causing a punctured wound, pull out the needle or nail and use Ledum Pal (Ex) instead of Calendula (Ex).

FALLS, BRUISES, SPRAINS AND FRACTURES

As a result of falls, children often get lacerated wounds, bruises, sprains and sometimes, fractures. The last is more serious and calls for the attention of a doctor.

Lacerated wounds should be cleaned with warm water to remove dirt, dust, etc., dried and then Calendula ointment applied. It is better to spread some dressing cotton and bandage the part to prevent further dirt getting in and turning septic. Two or three protective doses of Echinacea, 5 drops in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of water, may be given.

In bruises, the capillaries under the skin are damaged without breaking the skin, resulting in pain, discolouration and swelling. In such cases, Arnica Mont is at its best. Paint Arnica Mont tincture at the site, prepare cold Arnica lotion, soak some sterile gauze in the lotion and apply on the spot.

A thin bandage may be put and part may be kept wet with the lotion as often as necessary. A few doses of Arnica 30 internally will work like magic if given immediately after the accident.

In the case of sprains again only capillaries are involved. No external injury is visible; but there is great pain and swelling. Treatment will follow the same line as in the case of bruises.

If a fracture is suspected, keep the patient at rest and consult a surgeon.

MISCELLANEOUS

Convulsions: Of children, due to any cause, may be temporarily arrested by being made to smell ordinary camphor

Ear-ache: Put two drops of Mullen Oil into the affected ear and plug with cotton.

Ear, Foreign body in: Ants, flies, mosquitos may get into the ear. Tilt that ear up and pour warm gingelly oil or warm water, hold for some time and then tilt down. Repeat it if necessary.

Eye: Foreign body in eye: Frequent washing with tepid Calendula lotion.

Sore eyes: For sore eyes with gumming of the eye lids, 15 drops of Calendula in a cup of warm water form a good eye wash.

Lime burning of the eyes: This frequently happens when walls are being white-washed. Do not touch or squeeze the eyes, but bathe gently with a slow stream of warm sugar and water solution one teaspoonful to a cup. A few drops of castor oil may then be put and the eye bandaged.

Mouth wash or gargle: As a mouth-wash or gargle Calendula lotion is excellent.

Tooth-ache: Bahola tooth-drops can be used with good results:

It might be useful for every Homoeopathic practitioner to keep ready such a First Aid Set, against emergencies.

A CASE REPORT

(By Our Lady Staff Physician)

On the 5th December 1957, Mrs. M, aged 20 was brought to our clinic at 11 A. M. with uterine bleeding. She appeared pale, exhausted in vitality and depressed in spirit. An old lady who accompanied her, told me that "Mrs. M" had her last menses on October 10th, 1957, and that after two months amenorrhoea (according to their calculation) she started bleeding from the evening of the 4th December 1957, which they suspected to be uterine abortion.

Therefore, I wanted to make sure whether it was abortion or not. She was taken to my examination room. My clinical investigations showed no signs of pregnancy. The patient was having severe pain from back to front. In order to stop the pain and arrest the haemorrhage, I gave her one dose of Sabina Q, 10 drops in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz of distilled water which relieved her of her pain after a few minutes.

I told the patient that it was definitely not abortion but only the return of her menses, and assured her that all her discomforts and agony would disappear after a few hours. I tried to put her in a peaceful frame of mind.

Then, I proceeded to investigate the case. By patient questioning I encouraged the patient to narrate the past and present history of her complaint.

She told me she matured at the age of 15. For two years her menstrual cycle continued to be normal in all respects. A few months after her marriage at the age of 18, menstrual complaints started. White discharge before and after menstruation, pain (dysmenorrhoea) and excessive bleeding which continued for 8 or 10 days became the characteristic symptom of her regular menstrual flow. Now, after one month's amenorrhoea, she started bleeding.

Her personal appearance and the totality of symptoms remained me of Calc. Carb. But from the immediate curative point of view, I continued to give:

5—12—1957 1 P. M. }
 5 P. M. } Sabina Q. 10 drops per dose
 9 P. M. }

I told the patient to report herself on the 6th.

6—12—1957 Bleeding completely stopped.

I prescribed: Calc. Carb. 30/2dr. Pills (3 pills per dose to be taken once a day)

I instructed the patient to continue the medicine until the next period, and to avoid sexual indulgence.

On January 10th she came to me and I found her in good health. She reported that she had no discomfort at all during her menstrual period on 7th January 1958.

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 Homeo House,
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 S. India.

NEWS AND NOTES

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS: Mr. Vishnuram Medhi, the Governor of Madras, presiding over the inauguration of the 13th Madras State Medical Conference on the 29th November last, said.

"It must not be forgotten that real India lived in villages and if service to humanity was to be real service, one must not hesitate to go to the villages cheerfully, live with the villagers and understand their difficulties and help them in all possible ways. Medical aid was one of the primary necessities of rural population and if the doctor's noble profession of healing and prevention of disease was to have any moral or social value, it was needed most in rural areas."

EX-GOVERNOR OF BIHAR: Dr. M. S. Aney, ex-Governor of Bihar, addressing the 4th Convocation of the Board of Homoeopathic and Bio-Chemical systems of medicine, Vidharbha, at Nagpur on the 7th December, said that whatever opinions the extreme and fanatical champions of the Allopathic school might hold, it has been generally found that in a large number of ailments, the Homoeopathic medicines had proved as effective as those prescribed by Allopathic doctors. It had one more advantage, the relief given by the Homoeopath was both cheaper and quicker.

Sri M. S. Kannamwar, in his presidential speech, disclosed that an unified bill for Homoeopathy had been drafted and would be introduced in the next session of the State Assembly.

SOUTH INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION, MADURAI: "At an ordinary meeting held on the 29th November last under the auspices of this Association, it was resolved that Mr. M. Gopalakrishnan be requested to contact the Directors of the Institutes of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam, Tiruvarur and Madras, for a conference of all Homoeopaths of our State at Madurai.

Dr. Srinivasan of Tiruvarur spoke at the same meeting emphasising the need for all Homœopaths to come together with a view to getting State recognition for Homœopathy. He also said that it was wrong for the Government to give more powers to the All-India Medical Council to preserve the high standard of education in Medicine, inasmuch as they were definitely committed to the promotion of one system of medicine only, viz., Allopathy.

THE SALEM DISTRICT HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION (REGD.) TIRUCHENGODU: At their meeting held on the 7th December it was resolved to request the Government to register all existing Homœopathic Medical Practitioners and that it was advisable for all Homœopaths to increase their professional knowledge by undergoing a Refresher Course.

NAGPUR: The Principal, Homœopathy and Bio-Chemic College, Nagpur informs us under date 10th December that they hope to celebrate their College gathering this time on a grand scale with many new and interesting features that should appeal to Homœopaths. We wish them all success and a happy and progressive future.

COIMBATORE: We are informed that the Homœopathic Practitioners' Association, Coimbatore, conducts free study classes weekly. Notes are regularly circulated among outstation members.

RAYALASEEMA: The Rayalaseema Homœopathic Conference will be held at Guntakal on the 4th instant. Mr. N. Venkatarama Iyer will preside and Dr. P. Sankaran will preside over the scientific section.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC AND BIO-CHEMIC PRACTITIONERS' ACT 1959: We have received a copy of the draft bill, leave for the introduction of which was given in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the 5th September last.

Dr. A. LAKSHMIPATHI: Presiding over the fourth All-India Convention of State Boards and Councils of Indian Medicine, Dr. A. Lakshmipathi, President of the Andhra Ayurvedic Board,



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BAHOLA Brand EASY DELIVERY TABLETS, if used during pregnancy, keeps the lady free from so many ailments generally appearing during this period, and also aids in developing a normal pregnancy and normal easy delivery. Even cases in which previous deliveries have been difficult and complicated have benefitted by taking BAHOLA Brand EASY DELIVERY TABLETS during subsequent deliveries.

DOSE: One Tablet at a time, three times a day throughout pregnancy or at least after the sixth month till delivery, makes delivery a matter of course, (unless there are anatomical impediments.) When labour pains start, give two tablets every 10 minutes with a little hot water. The tablets have to be dissolved in water in the mouth and then swallowed.

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said that there was now a clamour for the establishment of more and more medical colleges of modern medicine where even the simple fundamentals of Ayurveda remedies were not taught. The low grade ayurvedic and unani colleges that were established throughout India with the aid of several State Governments had not turned out any high class scholars of Ayurveda. It was evident that the Government was pledged to support modern medicines, which were very costly and "will absorb all the funds that the Government can spare".

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Union Health Minister, who inaugurated the Convention said that while all systems should be encouraged the cheapest amongst them was likely to be accepted by the people, particularly in rural areas. Ayurvedic and other indigenous medicines were popular in villages where the number of doctors trained in modern medical science was still very small. Therefore, remedies for curing diseases should be tried from all sources.

DR. MURTY'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED: Under the auspices of the Kumbakonam Municipal Employees' Co-operative Society, a colourful function was got up on 28th December at the "Patel Building" to unveil the portrait of its President and Municipal Chairman, Dr. V. R. Murty, (Governing Director, Indian Institute of Homoeopaths). A large and distinguished gathering was present.

Mr. P. E. Albert, Sub-Ordinate Judge, presided.

Mr. A. Y. S. Parisutha Nadar, M. L. A., Municipal Chairman, Tanjore, unveiling the portrait said that the job of Municipal Chairman was more or less a thankless one, whatever the services rendered by them. He was sure that Dr. Murty had proved to be a successful Chairman in having done valuable services to people here.

He then switched on an electric button and unveiled the portrait.

The President of the day paid glowing tributes to Dr. Murty. He described Dr. Murty as a symbol of "hard work, service and success" combined together and he thought he was the

“best man” in this line. It would be good for all to follow his motto, “by dint of hard work one can bring success in his life.”

Several others spoke in praise of Dr. Murty and his qualities of head and heart.

Earlier there was a tea party.

REGISTRATION OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS: According to the recent Government rules details of which are given on another page, Homoeopathic tinctures cannot be sold except to Registered Homoeopathic Practitioners. Therefore, all students of the Indian Institute of Homoeopaths who are diploma-holders but have so far neglected to get themselves registered, are advised to do so immediately.

Affected students are requested to contact.

The Director,

Registration Department,

Indian Institute of Homoeopaths, Kumbakonam.

for necessary application form. The application form duly filled in and signed should be forwarded to the Institute along with a fee of Rs. 5/- only towards postal and other charges. This refers only to Madras State.

THE BOMBAY UNREGISTERED HOMŒOPATHS' ASSOCIATION: The second annual body meeting of this Association was held on Sunday the 21st December when the office-bearers for the new year were elected. Sri Vijaysinghji V. Khasgiwale is the new President and Sri N. G. Subramaniam, the Secretary. The permanent office of the Association is located at 162 Vijaynagar, Opp. Dadar (BB) Station, Bombay-28.

OBITUARY: We regret to announce the death of Dr. Nagandas P. Shah on 18th December at the age of 65. He was ailing from throat cancer.

A talented son of Gujerat, he started practice as an Allopathic doctor, having passed L. C. P. S. in 1917. Once he became a victim of continued fever which was not cured by any treatment. At last Homoeopathy restored him to health and in order to know more about Homoeopathy, he contacted Dr. A. C. Das of Bombay and Dr. Yunnan in Calcutta. As a consequence, he became a complete convert to Homoeopathy which he continued to practise successfully in Ahmedabad until his death. He was the Vice-President of the Ahmedabad Homoeopathic Society for a few years, and was the disciple of late Dr. K. B. Nanavati, L. M. S. (Bombay), D. T. M. & H. (L'pool.)

WELFARE: An Employees' Welfare Association of the Staff of the Indian Institute of Homoeopaths and allied concerns was formed on the New year's Day at a meeting presided over by Dr. V. R. Murty, Governing Director.

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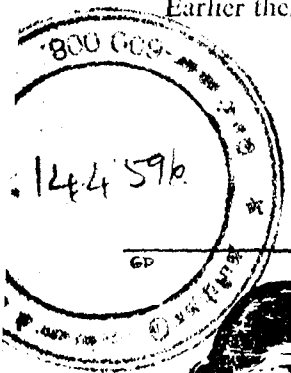
6, Stringers Street, MADRAS-1 Tel: 'BAHOLA' phone: 55390

The following office-bearers were elected: Messrs. S. Athmanatha Ayyar President; M. N. Rajan Vice-President; S. Narayanaswami Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. K. V. Swami, K. Deenadayalu Naidu, T. S. Srinivasan and N. Kothandaraman were elected members of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Murty announced a donation of Rs. 101 to meet the initial expenses of the Association.

Earlier there was a tea party given to the staff by Dr. Murty.



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