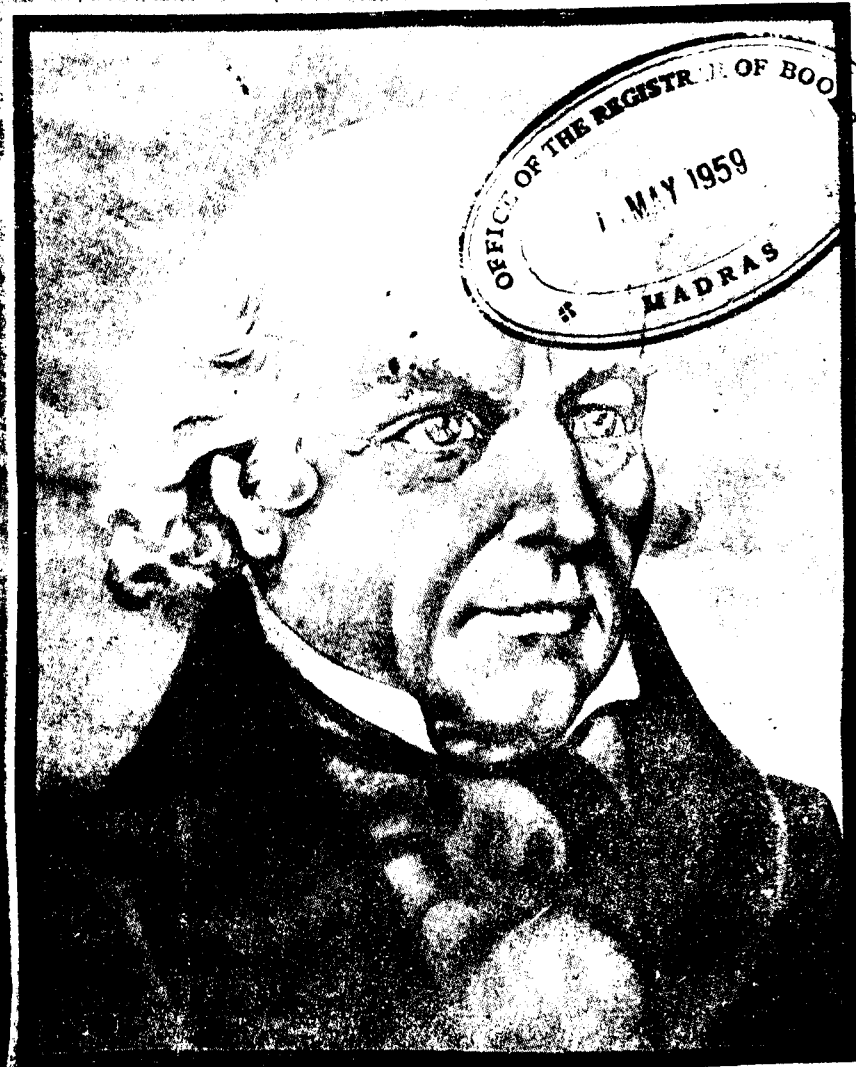
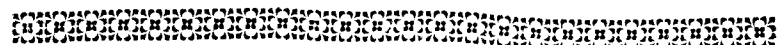


HOMOEOPATHY

APRIL 1959



JOURNAL OF THE
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS



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HOMOEOPATHY

Managing Editor: Dr. V. R. MURTY

APRIL

1959

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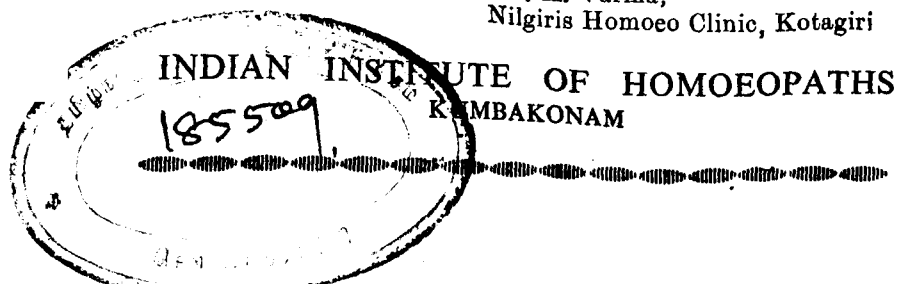
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	2. Madurai Homoeo Stores, 7-A. Mahal 4th St., Madurai.
Tinnevely and Nazareth:	M/s. Abraham & Co., Chemists, Nazareth. Branch at: Tinnevely Jn.
Dindigul:	Dr. A. K. Shamsuddin, Malig Stores, Main Road, Dindigul
Tiruchirapalli:	Dr. V. Mahadevan, Trichy Homoeo Medical Stores, 12, Singarathope, Trichy—8.
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Jayankondam (Trichy Dt.):	Dr. K. B. Rajagopalan, Mudaliar St., Jayankondam, Trichy Dt.
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Pollachi (Coimbatore Dt.):	Grace Homoeo Pharmacy, Police Station Road, Pollachi.
Rasipuram (Salem Dt.):	Dr. R. Balusamy, Balu Pharmacy, Athur Road, Rasipuram.
Orathanad:	Dr. K. V. Govindarajan, Kadai Veedhi, Orathanad, Tanjore Dt.
Nilgiris:	Dr. T. K. Varma, Nilgiris Homoeo Clinic, Kotagiri



THE HOMOEOPATHY

VOL. VIII

APRIL

Book 4

Dr. HAHNEMANN

On the 10th of this month, all over India. Homœopaths will be celebrating the two hundred and fourth anniversary of Dr. Hahnemann, the revered founder of the Homœopathic system of medicine.

In this month, the Homœopathic profession in the Madras State is taking a bold step forward in building unto itself a united and representative body that can with one voice speak on its behalf.

The Federation of Madras State Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners that came into existence recently and details of which we published in our last issue, is expected to meet shortly in Madras to finalise its constitution.

Now that Shri M. A. Manickavelu, the Health Minister, has promised that early steps will be taken to recognise Homœopathy, at this auspicious moment, we feel it our duty to appeal to the Government that in any consultations the Government may feel called upon to make as regards Homœopathy, only wholtime, professional, registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners should have the predominant voice.

Secondly, any legislation that may be brought in should not adversely affect those at present practising as registered Homœopaths.

Thirdly, as regards future entrants into the profession, standards and qualifications as deemed necessary may be prescribed, provided it is remembered that the greatest need of the hour is to turn out qualified Homœopaths, capable of running independent clinics and dispensaries in areas where other consultation may not be available.

Fourthly, in the interests of rural dwellers in areas far from any dispensaries, some recognition should be afforded to (a) postal tuition and (b) lay Homœopathic practitioners. This will be to the immediate and ultimate benefit of the people in general.

Fifthly, regional languages should be recognised as mediums of tuition, though not necessarily in the highest cadres of the profession.

In view of the fact that (i) the declared policy of the Government is to carry medical help to the innermost villages at the earliest possible time;

(ii) in spite of repeated inducements offered to graduates of Allopathic medicine over a number of years to settle and practise in rural areas, no recognisable advance in this direction has been made;

(iii) the activities of the All-India Medical Council are more in the nature of a trade union organisation working for their own consolidation and advantage and contrary to the welfare and requirements of the general public both urban and rural who are in most cases too poor to take advantage of costly treatment and remedies;

(iv) in consequence, a sense of frustration prevails in the minds of both the Government and the public.

(v) Homœopathy is easily taught, is cheaper than any other system of medicine and is ideally suited for the quicker expansion of medical relief in rural areas;

(vi) most of the educated intelligentsia who at first turned to Homœopathy being disappointed of results from the prevalent Allopathic system of Medicine have remained enthusiastic supporters of Homœopathy and protagonists of the system:

and (vii) any little defects the Homœopathic system is suffering from are due to want of Government support and recognition:

We request the Government to take the following steps:—

(i) As soon as may be possible the State should establish one State Homœopathic College and attached Hospital of a standard not less than is prevalent now for a Medical College of the M.B.B.S., standard and for a District Headquarters Hospital, the degree to be awarded being H. M. B. B. S. and commanding the same privileges, rights and employment opportunities as M. B. B. S., medium of instruction and examination being English for the present.

(ii) As soon as may be possible a Drug Proving Centre (Homœopathic Drug Research Laboratory) should be established with a view to promoting the Homœopathic use of the hundreds of common Ayurvedic medicines, herbs, and plants available in this State.

(iii) Until (i) and (ii) are established, institutions and public bodies may be encouraged to open approved Homœopathic medical schools of 3 years duration and attached hospitals to train students either in English or Tamil at a standard equivalent to the old L. M. P.—students on passing to be given the diploma of L. H. M. P. Such licentiates should be able to man rural Homœopathic dispensaries.

(iv) Besides these two cadres, a State Registry of Registered Medical Practitioners may be introduced. Detailed syllabus can be prescribed and the State can conduct examinations and award certificates. Necessary training can be given either by direct method or by correspondence by those desirous of doing so, both training and examinations to be conducted in English or Tamil. Such medical practitioners may be employed in Homœopathic Hospitals or dispensaries.

(v) Any part-time practitioners or Government officials who pass this examination but do not desire to be Registered Medical Practitioners may be listed as “Lay Homœopathic Practitioners” with restricted privileges.

(vi) As regards the present Homœopathic Practitioners all those who are already registered with the District Collectors may

Handwritten notes: JL, 11/12/59, 11/12/59, N59.8.4

be registered under the new Act. If necessary, recognised institutions may be permitted to hold Refresher courses which those who have less than four years practice should undergo before being registered.

(vii) Standards may be prescribed for teachers and teaching Institutions of Homœopathy.

Considering that the Medical Council of India, as at present constituted, consists solely of representatives of one system of medicine and has shown itself incapable of adjusting itself to the declared policy of the Government to promote indigenous systems and Homœopathy: but is more or less acting as a trade union organisation to protect and promote only allopathic interests, we request the Government either to create separate all-India Medical Councils for each one of the Ayurvedic, Unani and Homœopathic Systems of medicine or to make the present Medical Council more representative by law of the different systems of medicine.

TO OUR TAMIL - SPEAKING DIPLOMA HOLDERS

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will be held this year at Kumbakonam for a
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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHS
Homeo House — KUMBAKONAM

AMIALE GENTLEMEN

A wolf may walk about in a lion's skin, but it should have the good sense not to open its mouth too wide. If, in a fit of megalomania, it raises its head to the heavens and lets out a cry, it betrays itself by its howl. It cannot roar. The consequence might be far more serious than a 'howling' joke or 'roaring' fun.

Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar is an amiable gentleman of great talents, a retired High Court judge, an ardent worker in the cause of Homœopathy and a very good friend of the writer. For whatever he has done according to his lights, the profession is greatly indebted to him.

But, when he aggrandises to himself the position that he is the *real representative Homœopath* and all those who have during the last 10, 15 or 20 years and more, been practising the profession are quacks, if not nobody, and starts dictating on that basis, it looks ludicrous, if not tragic.

A condensed press-report might be misleading, we allow. If so, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar can deny it. Meantime, we are constrained to remark that the recent trend of all his speeches, shows his outlook to be cock-eyed, his thinking as straight as a corkscrew and his head too hydrocephalic. The cap he tries to don does not seem to fit him.

What stake has Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, or Shri Pathanjali Sastri, in the profession of Homœopathy? We have closely scanned the list of the office-bearers and executive committee of the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association and we cannot find more than a name or two having a professional status. All the rest are amiable, elderly, good-intentioned gentlemen, ideal Homœopathic patients, but *bad* masters, to which dignity they seem to aspire. Well, we ask them a question.

If we went before the Law Commission and argued how High Court Judges should be selected, trained and remunerated, and all in the name of good old Mother India, what would they feel like?

Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar claims that the declared policy of his association is to take into its fold all Homœopathic practitioners by whatever way trained and make them standard practitioners by training them. This is perhaps the limit. If this is not "quackery", what is?

It is time to be brutally frank. One would like to ask, what are the qualifications of these self-appointed amiable gentlemen to speak on behalf of the Homœopathic profession? What do they know of *training* and its implications and difficulties? What are the basic qualifications of the members of this Association and of its office-bearers? What is their vaunted two-years training in Homœopathy which they want the Government to adapt and patronise and finance—that is, if the Government is so gullible? How are they qualified to start Homœopathic Colleges and Hospitals? Who will teach and what? What are the teachers' qualifications?

Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar has been consistently publishing an appeal for funds for more than a year. Why not say how much has so far been collected and what support has come from the profession?

Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar calls the term "A registered practitioner" a misnomer. We wonder, why? Practitioners who are registered by and on behalf of the Government and who only after registration are permitted to hold stocks of alcoholic tinctures are surely entitled to call themselves "Registered Practitioners". When further legislation is introduced, certainly the registered practitioners will abide by it, but in the meantime, what grouse has Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar against the registered practitioners?

"A registered medical practitioner after legislation will have all facilities like issuing medical certificates". Since when has he become the Government of Madras State, to speak on their behalf? He need not be too sure even of this until it actually happens.

127
2/2/59
Recently, a case came to our notice. A G. C. I. M. was permitted to proceed at her own expense to foreign countries for specialised study in Family Planning. When she returned duly qualified and after having spent about six thousand rupees, she was gravely informed that a G. C. I. M. was not of the requisite Medical Bachelor standard and was asked to stay put in her old place.

When such gay abandon rules in the realm of Governmental policies, it is wise for one to be more modest in his claims.

If we have been rather harsh on Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar for his misleading activities in the name of Homœopathy, we would add that we are largely in agreement with what Dr. V. V. Athalye, Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya and Dr. C. V. S. Corea spoke in the second session of the South Indian Homœopathic Conference. In our next issue we hope to reproduce extracts from their speeches.

Here, we would only say, that Dr. V. V. Athalye would have done better not to have referred to the qualification of ten years practice for registration of current practitioners. He should be well aware of all the problems this provision has caused in his own State and should not wish for same to be perpetuated here.

V. R. Murty

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This is a combination of Ptychotis, Spirits Camphor and a few other drugs purified and blended under scientific methods. A proven remedy in all cases of indigestion, flatulence, colic, acidity, eructation, diarrhoea etc.

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STRAY THOUGHTS ON MADRAS FEDERATION (CONTRIBUTED)

At the informal meeting held at Homeo House, Kumbakonam on March 1st, opinion seemed at first to be sharply divided between the Federation idea and the Central Association idea. All were agreed however, that a strong representative body of Registered Homoeopaths was an urgent necessity.

As, however, it seemed some Homoeopaths were already deeply committed to the idea of Federation, the protagonists of the Central Association gracefully withdrew their objections and the Federation idea was unanimously approved. It is just now very much important that all Registered Homoeopaths should work together and, provided the willingness is there, any organization might be made to work. So, let us decide to work through the Federation.

Having done so, there are certain implications which it is better we understand even now and provide for, so that we may have a strong and united organisation.

At the meeting it was said that the Central Federation Office will move from place to place along with the President of the year. In this case, naturally, the Secretary and the Working Committee will have to be selected from the President's own place and the rest of the Executive Committee or District Association representatives will have only a consultative capacity in practice. This sort of set-up usually develops into a one-man affair and sooner or later, becomes a President's show. As in the early stages a certain amount of continuity of leadership is necessary, this risk is all the greater.

To avoid this tendency, it would be probably better for the centre to be permanently located in Madras so that a stronger team of Executive Committee can be created year after year. For one thing, to get greater cohesion and strength, it will be

necessary for quite some time for the triumvirate of the profession (I refer to Dr. V. R. Murty, Dr. S. Srinivasan and Dr. V. S. Subrahmanyam) to work in close day-to-day collaboration. This is luckily possible in Madras, as all of them have offices in Madras. For another, the Executive Committee can be in close touch with the Government. This will be very necessary in the immediate future when legislation affecting our future will be gradually taking shape. A rotation of Presidentship year after year is also possible in Madras without losing the active collaboration of the other leaders of the profession.

It was understood at the meeting that the drafting of the bye-laws for the Federation was far advanced and yet up to the moment of writing on the 25th March, [*The draft has since been received.* —Ed.] no draft rules have been circulated, although the contemplated meeting at Madras is only three weeks ahead. It is not fair to the Associations to call upon them to send representatives often to distant places without tangible advance being made towards the end we have in view.

At the same time, the proceedings at Madurai and Kumbakonam make it clear that in a large gathering it is not possible to consider large questions of principles or even detailed scrutiny of bye-laws with that objectivity, which reason and experience dictate we should display; nor could business be transacted expeditiously.

At the same time, it is quite clear that if the three able leaders of the profession along with Dr. Ramanuja Anandar representing law, agree among themselves, draft and unanimously recommend a workable constitution, the chances of its being accepted by the whole profession in Madras State with loyalty and enthusiasm are great.

As a matter of procedure, therefore, I would suggest that the draft scheme and bye-laws which we understand are being drafted by Dr. Ramanuja Anandar are first circulated for opinion to Dr. V. R. Murty, Dr. S. Srinivasan, and Dr. V. S. Subramaniam.

These four may then meet at one place and hammer out an unanimously agreed scheme and bye-laws. As a next step, this document may be sent for opinion to the federating Associations for their detailed comments and consideration.

If, after then, a meeting takes place in Madras, quick progress can be made in the matter of approving the draft scheme and bye-laws and the election of office-bearers. The latter may be authorised to arrange for registration and other consequential work.

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is a wonderful remedy for the oral treatment of Diabetes in all forms and varieties. It is not a remedy to simply reduce the sugar temporarily but is curative and will, if used continuously for some time, root out the disease in its entire form.

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"Your Dibet has given startling results in a case of diabetes. This medicine has cured the disease in my son completely. Please send 2 more bottles through V. P. P."

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CATCHING BRAIN WAVES ON TELEVISION SCREEN

By Prof. L. Yavich

STRANGE PHENOMENON OF ELECTRIC FISH

Fishes which give off a "mysterious" radiation, powerful enough to kill other fishes for food, have existed since immemorial times long before man had any knowledge about electrical phenomena.

Touching the electric ray, electric eel, or catfish, one feels a powerful electric shock.

This phenomenon was first explained by the Italian scientist, Luigi Galvani. In 1791, after performing his historic experiments on the frog's leg, he advanced the hypothesis that live organisms produced an electric charge. In the years that followed, it was proved beyond doubt that the above-mentioned fish really used their electric charge for protection and for killing their prey. Investigations have revealed that the electric ray can really produce electric charges ranging up to 70 volts, the electric catfish up to 100 volts, and the electric eel as much as 300-500 volts, the latter being dangerous to human life. True, there are few living beings with such powerful electric charges, but subsequent investigations showed that mild electric impulses, now called "biological electric currents", arise in any organism.

Many Russian scientists have made a profound study of this most interesting phenomenon.

STUDY OF ELECTRICAL IMPULSES OF HUMAN ORGANISM

At the end of the 19th century, these currents were studied by the celebrated Russian scientist, I. Sechenov, who found that the central nervous system was subject to vibrations distinguished by a definite rhythm. These vibrations are determined by various external and internal causes and they depend upon the condition of the organism at the time of the examination. Work or stimulation intensifies the rhythm, while rest and sleep

weaken it. By means of a sensitive telephone, the physiologist N. Vyendensky succeeded in hearing for the first time the electric impulses of the human muscles and nerves, and, V. Chagovets, also a Russian scientist, elaborated the theory of the origin of electric currents in the live organism; according to which, electric impulses exist in all the tissues and organs of the human body. Heartbeats are also attended by electric impulses. That has furnished the basis for the construction of a special instrument for recording an electric cardiogram which is of great value for diagnosing heart diseases.

The human brain, and the cerebral hemispheres especially, also discharge electrical impulses, which are, however, very faint, the electric impulses of the heart being hundreds of times more powerful.

"BRAIN TELEVISOR"-INSTRUMENT FOR RECORDING ELECTRICAL IMPULSES OF THE BRAIN

The progress of electronic technique made it possible even before the Second World War to build an instrument for recording these impulses on film. These records are known as encephalograms. The instrument in question makes it possible to examine the condition of various regions of the cerebral cortex. Only lately, however, did it become possible to obtain a general picture of the simultaneous development of electrical impulses throughout the cerebral surface, thanks to the "Brain Televisor", an instrument for recording "brain waves" on television screen, designed by two Soviet engineers--Prof. M. Livanov and V. Ananyev.

The great Russian scientist, Ivan Pavlov, proved that the electric impulses of the brain, like any other alternating electric current, create around themselves an alternating electromagnetic field, which in its turn creates electromagnetic waves. These "brain waves" are sent off into surrounding space and may be recorded by a sensitive receiver at a short distance.

AT A DEMONSTRATION OF THE INSTRUMENT

I was present at the laboratory of the All-Union Physics Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences when

Prof. M. Livanov demonstrated his instrument. The man whose brain waves were to be recorded on the TV screen was placed in a special chamber which was completely isolated from the possible action of electric interferences and outside noises. A special semi-spherical helmet with 50 contacts was placed upon the man's head. Each contact is a glass tube with fine metal conductors and cotton wicks inside. The cotton, steeped in an electricity-conducting liquid, was applied to the skin of the head. Communication with the man in the chamber was maintained only by telephone. Received by the contacts of the helmet the electric impulses of the brain were conducted by wires to powerful electronic amplifiers. The outlines of the cerebral hemispheres were on the screen of the TV tube, the convolutions were indicated by dotted lines.

The receiving set was switched on and flickering bright dots appeared on the outlines of the hemispheres. The dots signified electric currents received by the sensitive electrodes of the helmet from one or another region of the brain. Under the hemispheres, on the TV screen, there was a shining diagram composed of fifty fine vertical lines, the length of which corresponded to the power of the charge of the electric impulses.

Five rows of dots, ten dots in each, were visible on the surface of the outline of the hemispheres on the TV screen. The dots disappeared and reappeared again, growing, their brightness changing,...and the diagram of the power of the electric impulse changed accordingly.

Prof. Livanov asked the man in the chamber by telephone to solve a mathematical problem. We could see the shining dots on the screen change their brightness and distribution markedly, drawing together in groups. Then the dots gradually returned to their original position and paled away. The Professor received the answer to the problem by telephone.

And so, while the man in the chamber was solving the problem, the electric impulses of the brain were more intensive than usual, which was reflected at once on the TV screen. When the problem had been solved, the electric impulses became fainter, and the TV screen showed that too.

APRIL '59



USE OF BRAIN TELEVISOR IN MEDICINE

The "Brain Televisor" is being used already with great success by doctors in diagnosing various cerebral disorders. It also affords the possibility of locating malignant tumours of the brain and finding their exact place. Should the cerebral cortex contain any affected places, the electric impulses there will be fainter or will be absent completely, and this will be indicated immediately by the televisor.

The designers are at present improving their instrument. It will have 100 electronic contacts and will give a still more accurate picture of the origin of electric impulses in the cerebral cortex. Furthermore, it will be possible to tune up the instrument so as to examine not only the cerebral cortex, but also deeper and deeper recesses of the brain.

BAHOLA EASY DELIVERY TABLETS

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.

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IN BOTTLES OF 100 TABLETS

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ERYSIPELAS

Seven Principal Medicines and their uses

(Dr. K. M. A. Wahab, Tindivanam, S.A.Dt.)

APIS MELLIFICA: Swelling rapidly becomes oedematous. Burning, stinging pains.

Complaints: Apis complaints are aggravated from warmth about 5 p. m. They are ameliorated from uncovering in the open air and from application of cold.

ARSENIC ALBUM: With characteristic burning, lancinating pains. The eruptions of Arsenic are bran-like; dry and scaly.

Complaints: Arsenic complaints are aggravated at night, especially after midnight and ameliorated from warmth in general.

BELLADONNA: Red hot swelling; smooth and shining.

Complaints: Belladonna complaints are worse from touch, jar, motion, noise, heat of the sun; in the afternoon and are better when wrapped up well in a warm room and in semierect position.

CANTHARIS: Vesicular form of the disease. blisters with intense, burning pain.

Complaints: All Cantharis symptoms are intense.

GRAPHITES: Erysipelas, Vesicular, Ulcers discharge a thin sticky fluid.

Complaints: In skin diseases, in general, itching is worse from warmth. Persons with tendency to skin affections and constipation. In it there is tendency to skin diseases and obesity.

LACHESIS: Erysipelas, pustular eruptions, which turn black or bluish.

Complaints: Lachesis complaints are aggravated after sleep.

RHUS TOX: Erysipelas, Vesicular eruptions with burning and itching always predominating. Intense itching over the whole body.

Complaints: Chief characteristic of Rhus Tox is aggravation of the symptoms during rest and amelioration by motion.



ANCIENT CHINESE MEDICINE

Eastern and Western systems of medicine compete in multi-racial Singapore. The citizens of this wealthy island colony can guard their health with the most modern European drugs, or with cures such as coffin fungus, believed by many people in Singapore to be the sovereign remedy against tuberculosis.

In the chemists' shops of Chinatown, shelves full of Western patent medicines are seen alongside others filled with ancient Chinese remedies—and many people play safe by using both. The Chinese remedies include,

Tiger bones to cure rheumatism—at a cost of 20 Straits dollars, or £2.6 8d. sterling for one and a quarter ounces.

Seahorse, for glandular disorders.

Tortoise shell and deer horn as general restoratives.

Deer tail for kidney ailments—costing 100 Straits dollars or £11. 13. 4d. for one and a quarter ounces.

Ground pearl powder for bad complexions.

Coffin fungus, for the treatment of tuberculosis must be collected from a coffin lid directly above the mouth of the corpse. It is made into a soup.

The most popular general tonic in Chinese Singapore is Ginseng, a root obtained from the Kirin mountain districts of Manchuria, or from Korea. It is taken either by dissolving thin slices under the tongue, or by making it into a kind of broth.

POPULAR TONIC

A number of complaints are dealt with in Singapore by needle treatment—either by acupuncture, or a sort of fire healing. Acupuncture consists of pricking affected parts with needles to relieve the pain, or to effect an outright cure. In the case of nose

bleeding, for example, a puncture would be made near the thumbnail, because the Chinese believe that a vein in the thumb is connected with the lung, and through the lung to the nose.

In the fire healing method, a red hot needle is pushed into the affected part to raise a blister, the theory being that the blister will set up a counter-irritation which will cure the original condition.

In diagnosing the illness of a patient, a Chinese doctor of the old school starts by taking the pulse—for which, according to ancient lore, 24 diagnoses are open to him to trace the source of the illness. The left cheek, for example, is considered to indicate the state of the liver, the right cheek and nose the lungs, the upper lip and ears the kidney, the forehead the heart, and the area around the mouth the spleen.

According to ancient Chinese theory, most illnesses can be traced back to the effect of the Five fold Breath of the World on the Five Internal Organs—heart, lungs, liver, kidney and stomach combined with disharmony between Yin and Yang.

SEMI-LEGENDARY

Yin and Yang are the negative and positive elements in the universe. Yin is female, darkness, cold and evil. Yang is male, light, strength, warmth and good. Everything in the world comes into one or other of these two categories.

Chinese medicine goes back in time to the semi-legendary Shen Nung, who is believed to have ruled China 4,000 years ago. He is credited with having taught the Chinese the use of herbal remedies, and to this day he is worshipped in Singapore as patron deity of medical lore.

The golden age of Chinese medicine was the period of the Three Kingdoms, which corresponds to the early years of the Christian era.

Some of the medicines then in vogue are still being dispensed in Singapore, while some of the techniques, such as the use of anaesthetics, have not so long since been discovered in the West.

Among the old medicines still made up in Singapore is “Chu-Co’s Military Expedition Powder” which is taken in the form of a snuff, and is designed to bring about “sneezing to open up the seven outlets of the skull”.

The powder is used against tropical diseases, and was devised by Chu-Ko Liango, who wanted to protect the health of his troops when he led them against rebels in Yunnan province, on the borders of Burma, in 225 A. D.

—SUNDAY STANDARD

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NEWS AND NOTES

Brain Waves: The intense net-work of the nervous system called the "Brains" has so many unexplored regions, almost as vast as the universe of which we form such a small part. Therefore, any information that helps us to study in detail what goes on within the cerebral hemispheres and the cortex is always welcome and interesting. We have great pleasure, therefore, in publishing on another page the article *Catching Brain-waves on Television* by the Russian Scientist, Prof. L. Yavich.

Thought Studies: Biochemists at New York's Columbia University are trying to discover the nature of thought by studies of electric eels brought by air from the Amazon river in Brazil.

The chemical protein cholinesterase present in large quantity in an eel's system, is said to hold the key to knowledge of the workings of the human nervous system.

By research on the Eels, the scientists hope to discover how thought arises and how impulses are translated into action.

Electric Eels discharge up to 600 volts, compared with the one-tenth of a volt discharged by man and ordinary animals. Humans use their electric power to pass nerve impulses through the body to the brain, but the electric Eel uses its supply mainly to stun its prey.

The Eels used for the experiments present a problem for the hunters, but they often grow as long as 10 feet and at that length sell for about 100 dollars a foot.

They are caught in nets, left to dry in the sun, and lifted into plastic bags by gatherers wearing rubber gloves, aprons and boots.

Biochemical research on the nervous system, using the electric organs of Eels, resulted in the discovery of PAM in 1956—the successful antidote for nerve-gas poisoning.

This discovery is considered only a by-product of the broad basic research on the workings of the nervous system and its relation to thought.

Lime Juice in Family Planning: The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly in Madras during the budget session were enlivened by the aged I N D C member from Thirumangalam, Mr. A. V. P. Peria Vela Guruvu Reddiar, who spoke on the efficacy of lime juice as a potent agent against frequent conception and a natural means of achieving birth control. He said that if a few drops of lime juice were applied to the human spermatozoa, the latter immediately died. If a more liberal use of the lime juice was made by people in their diet, to that extent conception could be restricted.

The idea was greeted with laughter, we are told. There is quite a large modicum of truth in this legislator's suggestion.

We do not know whether it is as simple as drinking a cup of lime-juice to prevent conception; the matter is worth scientific investigation, but it is a fact that a two percent solution of lactic acid is recommended as a preventive against conception, to be used soaked in a thick pad of cotton to cover the cervix. And, lime juice contains lactic acid.

A lemon fruit cut into half, squeezed and turned inside out has been known to be in use as a ready-to-hand check-pessary—with more or less success.

The Journal of Homœopathic Medicine: (Published by Dr. P. Sankaran, 13-A, Station Road, Santa Cruz West, Bombay-23). Dr. P. Sankaran's enthusiasm for Homœopathy knows no bounds. His books and Card Index Repertory have already made him famous, and now he enters the field of Homœopathic journalism, with the first issue of the Quarterly, the Journal of Homœopathic

Medicine. The editors' list is imposing, the articles are of searching interest to Homœopathic practitioners, and the get-up is a credit to the profession and publishers. We look forward to reading more original articles and case reports from the pen of Dr. Sankaran in the future issues.

Pattukkottai Taluk Homœopathic Doctors' Association: Under the Chairmanship of Sri P. S. Dandapany Chettiar, the Homœopathic practitioners of Pattukkottai met at a meeting held on Sunday the 1st March and formed themselves into an Association. Vidyabupathi Dr. P. K. P. Murugaiyan, M. I. H. was elected President and Dr. A. Shanmugasundaram, M. I. H. Secretary.

Nose in the ground: Dr. K. V. Rangacharyalu, presiding over the second Andhra Pradesh Medical Conference at Warangal on February 23rd last, is reported to have said of Homœopathy that the pills are sugar-coated, and the diseases also get sugar-coated. "It is only faith minus medicine". If the Government gave a support "to such an undeserving system the result will be only inviting more ill-health and more trouble".

It is surprising that in the year of grace 1959, some one should have his nose so firmly stuck in the ground that he is oblivious of what all is happening around the world. Our sympathies to Dr. Rangacharvalu!

Homœopathic First-Aid: is the title of a Tamil brochure written and published by Shri N. Srinivasan, M. D. H. 17, Usman Road, Madras-17. It is marked in bold type "Not for sale" and is being apparently distributed free to those who require. If so, it is very commendable, as the first-aid methods recommended are easy of practice and will appeal to every housewife. A note at the end says "If you do not want, pass it on to friends" but, we cannot think of any one not wanting to preserve against emergencies such a useful little book, especially when it is given free. We ourselves would like to have a few, if the author can spare, for distribution.

The New Standard Encyclopedia has this to say of Homœopathy: "Homœopathy has had a strong influence on ordinary practice in stimulating the study of physiological action of drugs. Many of the remedies of Homœopathy have been adopted by allopaths, such as aconite in inflammatory complaints".

Ceylon: The Government is taking steps to encourage and popularise the homœopathic system of medicine in Ceylon.

Legislation is to be introduced shortly to provide for the registration of all homœopathic practitioners and the Ministry of Health had drawn up a plan to establish a "teaching" hospital for homœopathic medicine.

These were disclosed at the annual session of the Ceylon Homœopathic Society held at the Society's headquarters at Bambalapitiya.

The Secretary of the Society, Capt. R. T. Samarawira, stated that during a recent conference between a deputation of the society and the Minister of Health, the Minister had outlined the steps Government was taking to popularise use of homœopathy in Ceylon.

These included legislation to appoint a Board to compile a register of practising homœopaths. Provision was also to be made for building a hospital.

Earlier, the President of the Society, Prof. U. D. R. Caspersz, called for an immediate cessation of the time-honoured rivalry between exponents of allopathic and homœopathic forms of medicine.

"The best system of medicine will come into existence when all systems, Allopathic homœopathic and ayurveda are merged into an effort to cure the patient" he declared.

A pilot clinic in Homœopathy conducted by the society has proved a big success, it was revealed. Of some 700 patients who called for treatment of various chronic ailments over 75 per-cent had been cured. —*The Ceylon Daily News*

Pudukkottai District Registered Homœopaths' Medical Association: This Association was formed on Sunday the 8th March at a representative gathering of Homœopaths assembled at Pudukkottai under the chairmanship of Dr. H. Selvaraj. Messages received from Dr. V. R. Murty and Dr. M. Gopalakrishnan were read. Dr. Ramanuja Anandar, B. A., B. L., and Dr. K. R. Rethnaswamy explained in detail the need for Registered Homœopaths consolidating their position and having a representative organization for the profession.

The following office-bearers were elected: Dr. H. Selvaraj, President; Dr. K. Ramaswamy and Dr. R. Mathuram Ammal, Vice Presidents; Dr. P. Purushothaman, Secretary and Treasurer. It was also resolved to hold a meeting in the third week of May and to request Dr. V. R. Murty to preside over same.

Gudiyattam Taluk Hahnemann Association: The fourth anniversary of this association was celebrated on 15th February under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Muniratnam. Dr. Mrs. Satyavani Muthu, M. L. A. was the distinguished speaker of the evening and affirmed that she would do all she can to redress the various grievances of the profession.

Dr. A. Sambasivam was elected President for the new year and Dr. S. M. Swaminathan, Secretary.

The Salem District Homœopathic Association Tiruchengodu: The monthly meeting of this association was held on the 19th March under the chairmanship of Dr. M. Rajamanickam, and it was unanimously decided to change the name of the organization to "The Association of the Salem Dist. Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners".

Tindivanam Homœopathic Centre: At a meeting held on 15th March resolutions were passed appealing to the Government to start a Homœopathic College and Drug Proving Centre. In any consultations regarding legislation affecting Homœopathy, only full-time Registered Homœopaths should be represented.

The meeting also approved unanimously the idea of forming a Federation of Madras State Registered Homœopaths as suggested by Dr. V. R. Murty.

Obituary: Information is just to hand that Dr. J. P. Mukerji, a great Homœopath of Kanpur, has passed away. Starting life as a Headmaster, he later became an Inspector of Schools and was running a free Homœopathic Dispensary for a long time. "He will come home" we are told, "from his heavy school duties at about 5 p. m. every day and will directly go to his free dispensary. A very large number of patients will be waiting there already with number tokens, so that the Doctor can see them in line and in order. Even the most difficult cases were treated by him successfully, as if by magic. I have been personally a witness to his fulness of human love and sympathy in treating cases. It was he who endeared Homœopathy to me. It was his inspiration that led me recently to appear in the diploma examination of the Indian Institute of Homœopaths, Kumbakonam.

"*Kadee Neem*" or "*Kadi-Nim*": I wish to draw attention to the medicinal properties of this commonplace plant, found almost all over India and used in most Indian homes as either a flavouring agent or a spice in curries etc. Its leaves are used with coriander, green chillies, ginger and as such sold along with them in the vegetable markets under the name of "Massala". These leaves vary in size and measure from 1/16th to 1 1/4 inches in length and 1/8 to 1 inch in width. They are serrulated. The botanical name of this plant is *Murraya Keenigii*. It is also known commonly as Karrie Pak or Kadi-nim. I have found it very efficacious and effective in giving prompt relief in acute diarrhoea and dysentery. Its leaves are the only part to be used officially.

After using, for over six weeks, allopathic remedies, such as sulphur drugs, bismuth, extract of kurchi and iodide, tincture camphor compound, essence of ginger, essence of peppermint,

Gregory's powder, etc., and having failed to obtain a cure, I used the Kadi-Nim with a grain of salt and the result was marvellous.

The medicine is to be used as follows :

Take ten leaves of Kadi-Nim with a grain of common salt by crushing them together to a pulp in a mortar. Put the pulp in the mouth, chew it, and then swallow it with a little water, if necessary; repeat such a dose every two hours on the first day during daytime. Its beneficial effect will be noticed within twenty-four hours. Continue the treatment for two more days, and there will be a complete cure. However, a strict diet is necessary, and on the first day nothing but rice with buttermilk is to be taken for meals. Hunger may be allayed by a pomegranate. However, tea and coffee are allowed, but not milk alone. The Kadi-Nim used must be fresh. [In Tamil, this plant is known as Kari-Veppilai—Ed.] *The Pharmaceutist.*

Tanjore District Registered Homœopathic Practitioners Association : The annual general body meeting of the Tanjore District Homœopaths' Association was held at their premises in Tanjore on Sunday the 22nd March under the chairmanship of Dr. Ramanuja Anandar, B. A., B. L., when it was unanimously decided,

(1) to change the name of the association as "the Tanjore District Registered Homœopathic Practitioners' Association" immediately, and

(2) to sever their affiliation to the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association with immediate effect and the resolution to be communicated to the Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association.

It was also decided to fix the annual subscription of members at Rs.3/-only.

The following office-bearers were elected :

President, Dr. A. S. Thavapandyan; Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A., Tanjore; Dr. T. S. Natarajan, Mannargudi; Dr. P. K. P. Murugaiyan, Pattukottai; and Dr. N. Krishnamoorthi Iyer, Kumbakonam; General Secretary, Bhishagaratna Dr. P. R. Nataraja Iyer, Tanjore; Jt. Secretary, Dr. P. Kalyanasundaram, Tanjore; Committee Members, Dr. J. Arunachala Iyer, Tanjore; Dr. T. V. Kumarasami, Tanjore; Dr. N. Ramamoorthi, Tanjore; Dr. J. Rajamanickam, Mannargudi; and Dr. P. Kaliappan, Pattukkottai.

Dr. H. Selvaraj spoke on the Merits of Homœopathy. Dr. G. A. B. Char spoke on influenza and its treatment.

Dr. V. R. Murty had sent a message inviting the President and members of the association as also the representatives from Tiruchirappalli and Pattukkottai to be present at Homeo House, Kumbakonam at 4 p. m. on 10th April to celebrate the Hahnemann Day and to establish the Kumbakonam Town and Taluk Registered Homœopathic Practitioners' Association. The invitation was thankfully accepted by all those present.

Dr. Hahnemann's Day, April 10th : Dr. V. R. Murty Governing Director, Indian Institute of Homœopaths, Homeo House, Kumbakonam, has invited to Tea all Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners in Tanjore District, on the occasion of the celebration of Dr. Hahnemann's Day at 4 p. m. on Friday, April 10th. Invitees are requested to communicate their acceptance as early as possible. It is proposed on the same occasion to inaugurate The Kumbakonam Town and Taluk Association of Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners.

Palladam Taluk Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners Association : At a meeting held on Sunday the 22nd March, the Palladam Taluk Homœopathic Association, Sular, resolved unanimously to change their name into Palladam Taluk Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners Association and to work in co-operation with the Federation of Madras State Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners.

The Bombay Unregistered Homœopaths' Association, 162, Vijaynagar, Dadar, Bombay-28: is conducting regular fortnightly extension lectures on the first and third Sundays of every month at 4-00 p.m. on various medical subjects. The lectures are delivered by highly qualified and experienced doctors. The fees for attending the lectures are Rs. 2/- only per month.

Dr. Murty's Portrait Unveiled: To cater to the needs of the villagers in and around VADAVALLI a village 20 miles from Coimbatore, a Homœopathic Dispensary was opened on Saturday the 21st March. Mr. C. R. Venkatachari, Special Magistrate and Secretary of the Coimbatore Dt. Homœopathic Association presided. The President congratulated Dr. V. G. Natarajan, in-charge of the Dispensary for having got the co-operation of the villagers who evinced much interest in the scheme. He also unveiled the portrait of Dr. Hahnemann the father of the system. Dr. R. K. Shanmugham after unveiling the portrait of Dr. V. R. Murty spoke on the efficacy and the cheapness of Homœopathic medicine.

The South Indian Homœopathic Association (Regd.) Madurai: At an extraordinary meeting held on 22nd March under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. R. Subramanyam, it was resolved to change the name of the association into the Madurai District Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners Association.

It was also resolved to accept the change of name of the Central Federation into the Federation of Madras State Registered Homœopathic Medical Practitioners.

Dr. V. R. Subramanyam was re-elected as President. Dr. T. K. Rayaloo and Dr. K. Vanniaraj were elected as Secretary and Joint Secretary.

Kakinada. The annual general meeting of the East Godavari District Homeo Practitioners Association, held at Pithapuram on March 22nd, thanked the Andhra Government for recognising the Andhra Homœopathic Medical College at Gudivada and for allotting Rs. 1,00,000 for the development of Homœopathy in the State.

South Indian Homœopathic Conference: Presiding over the Second Session of the South Indian Homœopathic Conference organised by the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association on 27th March at Mylapore, Dr. V. V. Athalye, Member, Board of Homœopathic Medicine, Bombay State, pleaded for co-ordinated effort on the part of associations working for the development of Homœopathy.

The conference was attended by delegates from the States of Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala; Dr. C. V. S. Corea International Director for Asia of the World Homœopathic Congress also participated in the Conference.

Dr. Athalye claimed that Homœopathy was the "only system which had a law as its basis." Its chief tenet of individualisation was being increasingly recognised in modern medicine, and its emphasis on the mind having a great influence over the cause and cure of illnesses was also equally understood.

If Homœopathy was to develop, he added, there was need for institutional training in Colleges with well equipped hospitals. The first step towards it was the establishment of under-graduate Homœopathic Colleges.

"Recognition will always be followed by the regulation in the interests of the public as well as qualified practitioners."

He pleaded for immediate recognition of the system, the establishment of at least one model college in each State with a hospital attached, the institution of a shorter licenciature course, and the constitution of a separate board and faculty for Homœopathic medicine in every State charged with the duty of registration of practitioners, maintenance of medical ethics, recognition of institutions, prescribing courses of training and holding and regulating examinations.

Regarding registration, he said, persons who had been practising the system for not less than 10 years before an Act came into force, should be entitled to be registered.

Inaugurating the conference Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya, wanted Homœopathy to become people's medicine. Mr. N. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hon. General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Homœopathic Association, welcoming the delegates thanked the Madras Government for its decision to recognise this system. He said the declared policy of the association was to take into its fold all homœopathic practitioners by whatever way trained and make them standard practitioners by training them. He deprecated the recent tendency to form separate organisations to protect ostensibly the interests of registered medical practitioners. It was a misnomer to think of a registered practitioner before legislation and regulation thereon. A registered medical practitioner after legislation will have all facilities like issuing medical certificates.

Dr. C. V. S. Corea pleaded for unity amongst Homœopaths.

— *Indian Express.*

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JUSTICIA ADA: Coryza with cough and sneezing; loss of smell and taste; whooping cough; asthmatic attacks where Ars Alb fails to give relief.

KALI BICHROM: Nephritis with gastric disturbances; cirrhosis of liver; mucuous membranes of stomach, bowels and air-passages; snuffles of fat, chubby children; gastritis, relieved after eating: vomiting of bright yellow water: nephritis withropy mucus, albumin and casts in urine.

KALI BROM: General failure of mental power, loss of memory, melancholia, apoplectic attacks; religious depression; object of divine wrath; suicidal mania; may be tried for persistent hiccough.

LAC. CANINUM: In tonsilitis and diphtheria; decided effect in drying up milk in women who cannot nurse the baby.

LATHYRUS: Beri-beri; infantile paralysis, paralytic affections of lower extremities; tips of fingers numb; tottering gait.

MAG SULPH: Menstruation in fourteen days; thick leucorrhoea.

MANGANUM: Symptoms of chronic poisoning resulting in involuntary laughter and involuntary weeping; cramp in calves; muscular twitching.

MEPHITIS: A great medicine for whooping cough; few paroxysms in day-time, but many at night.

MERC. IOD.: Diphtheria and ulcerated sore throats especially on left side. Hard chancres; old cases of syphilis.

MORBILINUM: as protection against measles.

MEZEREUM: Eczema; intolerable itching; eruptions ulcerate and form thick scabs under which pus exudes; head covered with thick leathery crusts under which pus collects.

MOSCHUS: A remedy for hysteria, fainting fits and convulsions, catalepsy etc., aggravation by cold; uncontrollable laughter.

MYRTUS COM: Chest pains as in consumptives; phthisis; Nerve sedative and stimulant to mucous membranes.

OENANTHE CROCATA: Epileptic convulsions; puerperal eclampsia; uraemic convulsions; convulsive twitching of facial muscles.

PETROLEUM: Eczema; slightest scratch makes skin suppurate, worse dampness; ailments from riding in cars, buses, ships etc; chlorosis of young girls.

PLANTAGO: Reflex pain from decayed teeth or inflammation of middle ear; pyorrhoea; swelling of cheeks; causes aversion to tobacco,

RAPHANUS: Pain and stitches in liver and spleen; great accumulation and incarceration of flatulence; "globus" symptoms; Symptoms will not appear if salt is used with radish.

RANANCULUS: Hydrothorax; day blindness; intercostal rheumatism; chapped finger tips and palms; burning, itching pustular eruptions.

SALIX NIGRA: Moderates sexual passion; satyriasis and nymphomania; in acute gonorrhoea, with much erotic trouble.

X-RAY: Brings to the surface suppressed symptoms, especially sycotic; stimulates cellular metabolism; atrophy of ovaries and testicles; sterility; anaemia; leukaemia.

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