

Educational (1916) Department.

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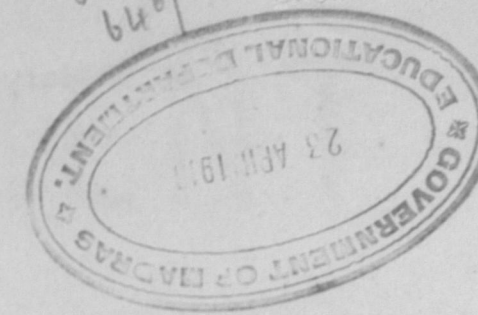
G.O. No. 554-Ed

DATED 20 - 5 - 16

[Despatch Abstract.]

Books and publications commencing
to the D P D and the Surgeon General for necessary
action a copy of Mrs. Duraiswami Angayarkari's letter
submitting a copy of the English synopsis
of this work. Sarangdhar Samhita.

EDITOR
PANDIT M. DURAISWAMI AIYANGAR,
Ayurveda Bhushana,
Diplomed Ayurvedic Doctor,
Physician, S. K. P. D. Hospital ;
Lecturer, The Madras Ayurvedic College and
Author of Kadambari, Meghasandesha,
Etc., Etc.



THE VAIDYA KALANIDHI OFFICE,

Madras, 22-4-1916 191

C.No 1575 Eog
24.4.16

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department.

Ootacamund.

Sir,

pp 3-14 infra In submitting herewith a brief summary^x in English of my translation of the ancient Sanskrit medical work called "^{Samhita} Sarngadhara, I beg to solicit the favour of your kind recommendation thereon with a view to securing for my publication the patronage of His Excellency's Government which was already sought for in my application^x to you dated the 7th May 1915. *-x pp 1-14 of 8-0 64628 15-6-15 (R)*

with the Pub. note 2. A copy of my Vernacular translation in respect of the cal. Dept. (Vidya) in 1915-16
ancient medical work in question has already been submitted as enclosure to my application referred to above and I humbly trust that the English summary hereto attached will serve the purpose of placing before His Excellency's Government ^athe clear idea of the nature and scope of the original work in Sanskrit and of the value of my translation thereof especially to the medical world.

3. In this connection it may not be out of place for me to mention the money spent by me and the energy bestowed on the publication in question in order to make it as complete and successful

as possible. The original work in Sanskrit contains much rare and useful information on the main principles of medical science such as Pathology and the different methods of treatment of diseases, that the indigenous practitioners can follow the instructions contained therein with advantage and the practitioners of western medicines assimilate whatever is best in Hindu Pharmacopea.

4. The book has now been priced at Rs.3/ each. I request that you will be good enough to place before His Excellency's Government the publication in question and obtain for it the patronage already sought by me i.e. of the purchase by Government of not less than 300 copies for free distribution among the various hospitals, dispensaries and libraries etc. or of a suitable grant in recognition of my services. Copies of testimonials in my possession are hereto appended.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Muraiswamy



THE VAIDYA KALANIDHI OFFICE

SS-4-1915

The Secretary to the Government of Madras

Sanitation Department

Madras

In submitting herewith a brief summary in English of my

translation of the ancient Sanskrit medical work called Samhita

in the hope to solicit the favour of your kind recommendation thereon with

a view to securing for its publication the patronage of the Government

and Government officials of every rank for its publication

and to secure the best price for its publication

2. A copy of my translation is submitted in respect of the

ancient medical work in question has already been submitted as an

offer to the Government of Madras and I hereby state that

the English summary report attached will serve the purpose of placing

the before the Government of Madras and of the value of my

translation thereof especially to the medical world.

3. In this connection it may be noted that the public

mention and money spent by me and the energy bestowed on the publi-

cation in question in order to make it as complete and useful

Encl I

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Purva Khanda or Part I.
A SHORT SUMMARY OF SARNGADHARA SAMHITA.

A Tamil translation of ancient Sanskrit Ayurvedic work.

By Ayurveda Bhushan Pandit M. Duraiswami Aiyangar

Diplomed Ayurvedic Medical Practitioner, Physician,

S.K.P.D. Free Dispensary and Editor

of

the "VAIDYA KALANIDHI."

Introductory remarks.

There are many well known works on Hindu Medicine such as Charaka samhita, Susruta samhita, Ashtangahridaya etc. But such works are too elaborate in details and bulky in size that they do not afford the necessary facilities for the easy grasp of the medical principles contained therein especially by beginners.

Sarngadhara who flourished in the beginning of the 14th century A.D. -(please vide page 4 introduction Tamil Sarngadhara) wrote this work with an idea to convey useful information on medical science in a concise yet comprehensive manner to beginners as well as to busy practitioners of the profession. "Sarngadhara samhita" is the only work in Ayurveda hitherto translated and published in Tamil. Notes are also added whenever technical words and phrases difficult to understand appear in the book. A general index of words is appended to the work in order to facilitate reference. The whole many important things not to be found in the original book are found here, which will be very useful for the readers of the original as well as of the translation.

Synopsis.

Sarngadhara samhita consists of three parts viz. Purva Khanda Madhyama Khanda and Uttara Khanda. Each Khanda is made up of several chapters according to the scope of the subject.

Purva Khanda or Part I.

Chapter I:-- Nature of the work - Diagnosis (cause of disease, previous condition, real systems of disease, nature and development of disease, and the discovery of disease through treatment) - the table of weights in measures according to Magadha Paribhasha and Kalinga Paribhasha -- general rule regarding the adoption of these denominations in respect of preparations in medicine - instructions regarding the nature of ingredients, the proportion to be observed in preparations, changes in the quality of drugs in different times the inclusion of new drugs and the exclusion of unsuitable ones in the formula -- the influence of locality and climatic conditions on the various portions underlie the collection of herbs and plants -- the various portions in plants and herbs to be used in medicines.

Chapter II:-- The various times for the use of medicine -- five qualities of ingredients viz. taste of drugs, effect of drugs, characteristic features of drugs within (Vesavyams) - changes in the taste of ingredients during digestion -- Trabhava or the special actions of drugs -- Three principles or humours (Vayu, Pitta, and Kapha) and the influence of seasons on them -- influence of diet etc. on the 3 principles.

Chapter III:-- Situation of pulse -- changes in pulse under different conditions and causes -- nature and character of patients to be admitted by Physicians.

Chapter IV:-- Different actions of drugs - Stomach stimulant - the action on digestion (Pachana, Deepana and Dipekha Pachana) -- Sedative (Samana) -- The action promoting peristaltic movement -- the action laxative -- action cathartic or Rhebana -- the action purgative or virechana -- the action emetic or Vamana -- the action of cleaning the bowels by purging and vomiting at a time (or Doha) -- the action expectorant (chokedana) the action -- the action of stimulating (Jahana) -- the action depressant (or Grah) -- the action of stimulating the action tonic or emollient (Rasavyana) -- the action of stimulating (Vajekarana and Suktal) -- the action emmenagogue.

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artava janakam -- the action ^{specific} (vyavayi) ^{naotic} (Vikasi) -- action intoxication (Madakari) -- yogavahi, Pramathi, abhishyandi (Demulcent).

Chapter V:-- Kala or portions of tissues -- the number of tissues etc., in body -- seven Jalas -- seven cavities or asayams -- seven tissues (muscles, bones, marrow etc.) -- seven excretions or malams -- seven upadhatas -- (such as teeth, ojas or albumen etc.) -- 3 principles i.e. vata, pitta and kapha -- vital points of the body -- veins -- arteries -- etc., -- lungs -- heart -- spleen, liver -- gall bladder -- pancreas -- kidneys and other internal organs -- nourishment of body through blood vessels -- life and death -- importance of the treatment and prevention of diseases -- the causes of disease and of the maintenance of health etc.

Chapter VI -- Digestive organs and the stages of digestion. (It is here described how food enters the Amasaya i.e., stomach, how it mixes with pachakapitta i.e., gastric juice, becoming acid in nature, how it finds its way to the pylorus (grahani), how it then enters the pakvasaya or small intestines, mixes with the bile and how it becomes converted into rasa or chyle) -- Excretions (i.e. the residue that remaining unassimilated and passing off as excretion in the shape of feces urine etc.,) -- the conversion of chyle into blood -- the characteristic features of blood -- transformation of tissues -- treatment according to age -- decline of life -- the four suovnera or itikard (ata) i.e., a. i. noititnos fo snoitidnos latutan nature; pitta prakriti or bilous constitution; kapha prakriti or phlegmatic constitution etc.,) -- How sleep is caused etc.

Chapter VII:-- This chapter gives a brief summary of all diseases as per the Hindu pathology such as fevers (ague, bilious, catarrhal, continued, remittent, quotidian, tertian, quartan etc.) Diarrhea, mucoenteritis (grahani), dysentery, dispeptia, piles, fistula, wounds of various kinds, anaemia, jaundice, black jaundice, haemorrhage from nose and throat etc., bronchitis, consumption, asthma, hiccup, vomiting ~~xxx~~ owing to various causes, swoon.

giddiness, alcoholism, apoplexy, insanity of diverse kinds, epilepsy, rheumatism, disorders of the heart, dropsy, tumours in the intestines, different forms of urinary disease (dysuria, ~~xxxxx~~ retention of urine, gravel in the urinary passage, calculus, gonorrhoea, ~~super~~maturrhea, diabetis, melitus etc.,) obesity, various kinds of diseases pertaining to the testicles, tubercle diseases, tumours, elephantiasis, abscess, ulcers, fractures, sinus, syphilis, leprosy, leucoderma, and other minor diseases arising from polluted blood and skin, smallpox, erysipalias, different kinds of diseases relating to brain and nervous system (vatarogas), 74 diseases of the mouth, 18 kinds of diseases of the ears, eighteen of the nose, ten diseases of the head, ninety four diseases of the eyes, impotency, menstrual disorders, diseases of the vagina, infantile diseases, various poisons and their evil effects etc.

Though detailed information about diseases is not given in the text, yet a careful attempt has been made to give a clear idea of the various diseases in the notes appended to the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ translation according to Ayurveda.

Madhyama Khanda or Part II.

Chapter I. This chapter deals specially with the extracts from various medicinal plants, herbs, roots etc., which are called Swarasa in Ayurveda.

Five kinds of Kashayas such as Svarasa, Kwatha, Him^{ey}, Kalka, and Phanta. (The following is the description of the Svarasa and each Kashaya is dealt with in a separate Chapter)-- Suddha Svarasa denotes the extract from plants or herbs freshly gathered and well-bruised- different other kinds of Svarasas are described in the book-- Ordinary doses of extracts -- Substances and their properties to be added to Swarasa or extracts -- formulae for the different extracts are described in the ~~■~~ text - (amrita svarasa or extract from gulancha- vasa svarasa or extract from adhatoda vesica--

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Triphala svarasa or extract from chebulic myro-bolams, etc.,--
Tulasi svarasa or extract from ocimum sanctum - jambu pallava
svarasa or extract from the leaves of the jambu tree -- brahmi
svarasa or extract from hydrocotyle atriatica etc. etc.,)

Here^{are} found the formulae for about 15 other svarasas. Below in
the book is found a method of svarasas known as Putapaka.

Chapter II. The method of preparation of kwatha is described
here. Kwatha is the name given to the ordinary method of preparing
decoctions. Rules regarding doses of Kwatha. Substances used gene-
rally in Kwathas^{and} in their proportions. How Kwatha is to be prepared.
Many recipes of Kwathas, such as Guduchyadi Kwatha, Sunthyadi Kwa-
tha etc., etc., Prescriptions of liquid diets suitable to patients-
Diets, such as Pramathya, Yavagu, Yusha etc. etc.

Chapter III. The method of preparation of Phanta is described
here. Phanta is a name given to the following process of infusion.
A substance powdered is put in a vessel, over which well-boiled hot
water is poured in. Then the whole thing is filtered. The names of
some Phantas, such as, Madhuka Pushpadi Phantam, Amra, Kisalayadi
Phanta etc., etc. Mantha is a kind of Phanta-in this case the
water need not be so well boiled. There are some other preparations
of Phantas.

Chapter IV. The method of preparation of Hima. Some pow-
dered drugs are placed in cold water in the evening, this water
is allowed to remain like that during the whole night exposed to
the sky. The water is filtered in the morning which is to be taken
in. General rules regarding the doses of Hima. Amradi Hima, Vasa
Hima etc., etc.

Chapter V. The method of preparation of Kalka. Green
or dried drugs are powdered with the addition of some water.
Nimbapatra Kalka, Pippali Vardhamanaka, Rasor^a Kalka etc. etc.

Chapter VI.

Preparations of churnas or compound powders.

Anupanas used with powders that are to be taken in. General Rules regarding doses of powders. Amlakadi Churna, Panchakola Churna, Sudarasa Churna etc., etc., description of 50 varieties of Churnas.

Chapter VII

Preparation of pills, tabloids etc.,

A very detailed description for pills etc. is given in this Chapter. Proportion of various substances that enter into the composition of tabloids, and pills etc. Prescriptions for about 30 varieties of pills and tabloids.

Chapter VIII

Preparation of Lehya or Confection.

The proportion of substances required for various lehyas. Anupanas for certain lehyas. Some prescriptions of Lehyas, such as Kantakaryadi Avalahya, Chyavanaprasana, Kushmanda lehya, Agastya Maritaki etc., etc.

Chapter IX

This chapter is headed with the name of "Sneha"

The word "Sneha" is used for oils, ghees and fats etc. Preparations of substances into which ghees or oils enter as chief constituents are described in this Chapter. General and Special Rules are given for preparing Snehapakas. Pippalyadi Ghrita, Mahatiktaka Ghrita, Bindu Ghrita etc., etc. Laksha Thaila, Narayana Thaila, Satvari Thaila, Bhrungaraja Thaila etc., etc.

Chapter X

This chapter is headed with the name of "Sandhana"

The method of preparing Asavas, Arishtas, etc., is known as Sandhana. Asava and Arishtas are liquor-like preparations without much intoxicating power. Various other Sandhanas under about 16 names are detailed, such as Seedhu, Sura, Prasanna, Varuni etc., etc. Asava and Arishta are chief preparations among "Sandhanas". Kumaryasava, Lohasava etc. Draksharishta, Dasamularishta, Vidangarishta etc. Decoction is first made of the substance in this process of Arishta; whereas in the process of Asava no decoction is made.

Chapter XI

This chapter is headed with the name of "Dhatu"

Metals and Chemicals are called "Dhatu". Description

of 7 metals. Method of purifying these 7 metals. Methods of converting these metals into Bhasmams or oxides. Gold, Silver, brass, copper, zinc, tin and iron are known as metals. Method of purifying and oxidizing of 7 Upadhatas (Makshika or Bismuth; Tuttpa or copper sulphate, Abhraka or mica, Manassila, Talaka, Rasaka etc. Ratnamas or precious stones (Vajram or Diamond, Vaikrantam; Mouktikam or Pearls; etc.) Purification and oxidisation of these precious stones. Preparation of Ksharas i.e., salts and some other Alkaloid substances. These Ksharas are used both externally for blistering purposes and internally in small doses.

Chapter XII. Rasa or Mercury is the subject of this Chapter. Its material qualities, purification, oxidisation, its combination with other drugs; its compounds; (Lokanatharasa, Jwarankusa rasa, Vasanta kusumakara rasa) etc., etc. The method of purification of sulphur, its combination with mercury and other drugs and its uses etc. The extracting of mercury from Cinnabar.

The purification of some poisonous drugs^{and} their uses are also described in this Chapter.

UTTARA KHANDA or PART III

Chapter I. This chapter treats of ^{ne}Snehapana or the internal uses of medicated oils, ghees, etc.,. Hence the chapter is designated as "snehapana Vidhi Adhyaya"; Snehas or oily substances are of four kinds i.e., ghee, oil, fat and marrow. Each of the four substances is further subdivided into two i.e. extracted from vegetable and animal kingdoms. Varieties in the composition of medicated oily substances - general rules regarding the doses of Snehas--conditions suitable for treatment with Snehapana--Anupanas or auxiliary media to Snehapana--evil arising from the mis-use of Snehas and their remedial measures--constitutions unsuited to Snehapana--beneficial results of Snehapana etc.

of 7 metals. Method of purifying these 7 metals. Method of converting these metals into Bhramara or oxides. Gold, Silver, Brass, copper, zinc, tin and iron are known as metals. Method of purifying and oxidizing of 7 Upadesha (Makara or Bhramara). Putres or copper sulphate, Ashra or mica, Manassia, Talaka, Haska etc. Putres or precious stones (Vajra or diamond, Valakuta, Mookish or Eria; etc.) Purification and oxidation of these precious stones. Preparation of Kapha i.e., salts and some other Alkaloid substances. These Kapha are used both externally for blistering purposes and internally in small doses.

Chapter XII. Kasa or Mercury is the subject of this Chapter. Its material qualities, purification, oxidation, its combination with other drugs, its compounds (Lokanaras, Twaraka, Vasa, Kasmaka, etc.) etc., etc. The method of purification of sulphur, its combination with mercury and other drugs and its uses etc. The extracting of mercury from Cinnabar.

The purification of some poisonous drugs, their uses are also described in this Chapter.

UTTARA KANDA or PART III

Chapter I. This chapter treats of Shesha parts of the internal uses of medicated oils, ghee, etc., etc. Hence the chapter is designed to be "Shesha Vidhi Adhyaya". Shesha or oily substances are of four kinds i.e., ghee, oil, fat and marrow. Each of the four substances is further subdivided into two i.e., extracted from vegetable and animal kingdoms. Varieties in the composition of medicated oily substances - general rules regarding the doses of Shesha-conditions and constitutions suitable for treatment with the above substances - Annas or auxiliary media to Shesha evils arising from the mis-use of Shesha and their remedial measures - constitutions unsuited to Shesha - beneficial results of Shesha etc.

Chapter II. This Chapter deals with Swedavidhi or the system of vapour bath. Vapour bath is divided into 4 kinds; namely, thapa sweda, Ushma sweda, Upadeha sweda and Drava sweda (vide detailed explanation given below). There is also a threefold classification of Sweda, namely, Maha sweda, Maddhyama sweda and Durba sweda -- the patients fit for Sweda -- instructions to be observed after treatment by Sweda - constitutions unfit for Sweda -- evils from excess use of Sweda and remedy.

Tapa sweda means fomentation by sand, cloth, shells, some kinds of balls etc.

Ushma sweda is the treatment of affected area in the body by the diffusion of vapour coming from heated iron balls, bricks and other allied substances duly soaked in vinegar etc.; and it is called Uttara sweda.

Upadeha sweda is the fomentation caused by contact with the affected area of medicated herbs and plants etc., duly warmed and tied in cloths.

Drava sweda means a variety of hip bath in a hot liquid decoction etc., which also includes the application of such liquids etc., over the shoulder and other affected area -- the usual duration of Sweda treatment etc.

Chapter III - This Chapter headed 'Vamana Vidhi' or treatment by vomiting -- seasons and constitutions suited to Vamana or vomiting -- disease in which vomiting may be prescribed -- patients unfit for vomiting -- certain prescriptions calculated to promote vomiting - general rules of dosage regarding substances causing vamana or vomiting - general and detailed instructions regarding the number of times and quantity of vomiting -- mode of nursing after treatment by vamana - mis-use of vomiting and remedy for bad results - beneficial symptoms of well directed vomiting - diet to be administered in the treatment by vomiting etc.

Chapter IV. This Chapter specially treats of "Virechana Vidhi" or treatment by purgative, and other allied drugs & seasons suitable for virechana- cases in which virechana is applicable-- the chief benefit of virechana- persons fit and unfit for virechana- different conditions of bowels and the dosages of virechana applicable-- three varieties of doses in virechana, different purgatives for different seasons -- some families' formulae for virechana - signs and treatment for mis-use of virechana- symptoms of the good effects of Virechana and the diet to be followed.

Chapter V. This Chapter deals with "Vasti" or enema. Generally enema is of two kinds i.e. Anuvasana and Niruha. Enema administered with oily substances is called Anuvasana while enema conducted with decoctions etc. is called Niruha. There is also a third kind of vasti which is used in generative organs; and it is called Uttara vasti -- The adaption of proportions according to the varying capacities of bowels is called Mattravasti. Fit and unfit persons for anuvasana- the substances and the principles underlying the formation of vasti apparatus- cleaning instrument for washing wounds and ulcers is called 'Vrana Vasti' -- Suitable times for Anuvasana -- evil effects of the mis-use of anuvasana- method of anuvasana -- good symptoms indicative of the proper use of anuvasana - diet to be followed for anuvasana- recipes for anuvasana etc.

Chapter VI. Niruhavasti or enema conducted with ~~the~~ decoctions etc. is detailed in this Chapter -- general rules regarding the different proportions of decoctions in niruha- persons fit and unfit for niruha - the method of niruha- means to be adopted in unsuccessful cases of niruha -- good signs of the proper use of niruha- bad effects of the mis-use of niruha - sub divisions of ~~niruha~~ niruha such as mridu vasti, utklesa vasti, samana vasti, sodhana vasti, lekhana vasti, brahmana vasti, etc. Diets to be adopted in the treatment of niruha.

Chapter VII. It is headed with Uttara vasti or the method of injection used in genito-urinary organs - suitable apparatus for Uttara vasti - method of uttara vasti -- separate proportions of apparatus of uttara vasti for women and children - how to use uttara vasti in women - suitable and unsuitable patients for uttara vasti - good symptoms of the successful use of uttara vasti etc.

Chapter VIII This Chapter treats of "Nasya Vidhi" or the treatment in which medicine is applied through nose. What is meant of Nasyam - two kinds of nasyam - suitable time for nasyam - persons fit and unfit for nasyam - general rules regarding proportions of drugs to be used in nasyam - diseases to which nasyam applies - nasyam suitable to children - different kinds of nasyam i.e. avapida, prathamana, brahmana etc.; nasya, applicable to paralysis and other nervous disorders - proportions of medicines to be used in the two kinds of nasyams -- i.e. marsa, and prati marsa . How to apply nasyam - beneficial symptoms of nasyam - bad effects of the mis-use of nasyam etc.

Chapter IX Chapter dealing with Dhuma pana or medicinal smoke - six kinds of Dhuma such as ~~XXXXXX~~ bruhamana, rechana, kasa hara, vamana, vraha dhupana, samana dhupa - persons unfit for Dhumapana - bad effects of the mis use of dhumapana and their remedy - suitable age for dhumapana - general uses of dhumapana -- mode of apparatus for dhumapana - medicated sticks for smoking or ~~XXXXXX~~ dhumavartis and their uses - prepared drugs for smoking - domestic preparations of dhuma etc.

Chapter X. Chapter treating of "Gandusha Vidhi" or the method of treatment by gargling and other means -- four kinds of gandusha such as snehana, samana, sodhana and ropana; kabalagraha or the holding of a mouthful of medicated liquids -- four kinds of kabalagraha substances useful for gandusha - diseases to be treated with gandusha - method of gandusha - diseases to which gandusha is applicable pratisarana gandusha or a medicinal paint for the mouth - three kinds of pratisarana

Chapter XI. Chapter treating of "Lepanadi Vidhi" or treatment of external application of ointment etc. --three kinds of lepanadi for the face --some eighty recipes of lepanas such as punarhavadi lepa, dasanga lepa, etc. pradeha is a kind of external application likely to get dry soon--difference between pralepa and pradeha - application of lepas in wounds and ulcers - certain formulae for pradeha sirovasti or the treatment by pouring liquids on cloth etc. bound about the head --medicated oils beneficial for head-the method of using sirivasti -karnapuranam or the treatment by filling up ears with medicines--various recipes for karnapuranam such as arkapatra swarasa, sambuka thaila etc.

Chapter XII This Chapter is headed "Rakta Mokshana Vidhi" or the treatment of extracting blood from the veins--time suitable for extracting blood and the diseases to be treated thereby-- the natural qualities of blood - the signs of impure blood- raktadhikya or Hyperaemia and its symptoms - 'Rakta kshina' or Haemasthenoses and its symptoms - blood poisoning and other unnatural conditions of blood- unfit persons for rakta mokshana - the apparatus used in rakta mokshana - seasons and conditions in which blood does not ooze out from the vessels - causes underlying the excess flow of blood and the treatment for it - conditions in which veins are blistered which called 'Siradaha'--bad effects of drawing blood to excess - the diet for patients debilitated by rakta mokshana--good symptoms of the proper use of blood-letting treatment etc.

Chapter XIII The Chapter deals with "Netra chikitsa" or the treatment of the eyes--various applications for the eyes such as seka, aschotanam, pindika etc.

Seka is the treatment by pouring liquids slowly over closed eyes- different recipes for seka.

Aschyotana is the treatment of administering eye-drops -three kinds of aschyotana--different prescriptions for aschyotana.

Pindika means medicinal pastes for the eyes applied in silk cloths etc. - different kinds of pindika - bidalaka or the application of medicinal pastes over the eyelids-different recipes for bidalaka-tarpana or pouring medicines over the eyes by forming a circular wall by some paste, time limit for continuing tarpana - good and bad effects of proper and improper use of tarpana - putapaka is a kind of medicine extracted from some particular plants through the process of putam- such medicines are useful for eye treatment - so the treatment itself is called putapaka- three varieties of putapaka - "Anjana Vidhi" or the treatment of eye diseases with some medicinal pastes or powders & different kinds of anjanam. the shape of needles with which anjanam is applied - methods of applying anjanam - 'Anjana vartis' or prepared medicated sticks or tabloids used in eye diseases - different recipes of anjana vartis.

Rasa kriya is a semi liquid preparation for the eyes-various formulae for rasa kriya-such as tutthadi rasakriya, rasanjanadi rasa-kriya etc. - Churnanjanam or anjanam for the eyes in the form of powder - certain recipes for churnanjanam, pratyanjanam or the treatment by which eyes become cool and get clear vision after proper treatment is over - method of pratyanjanam-recipes for pratyanjanam such as nayanamritam etc.-prevention of eye diseases etc.

Concluding remarks in the book.

The 'Vaidya Kalamidhi' Office
Vellore, Madras

15 16
36, CAR STREET, TRIPPLICANE,
9th April 1915.

My Dear Pandit Duraiswami Aiyangar,

On going through Vol. I (for 1914) of your Tamil Journal "The Vaidya Kalanidhi," I find that most of the articles are easily intelligible, interesting and useful to the public.

A very large amount of sickness in this country is preventable, but no prevention is possible if the people do not possess some knowledge of the elements of sanitation and domestic medicine. One of the methods of enlightening the people on the subject is the publication of Vernacular Journals like yours. A very useful and important feature of your journal is the translation of Sanskrit books like Saranga-chara Samhita, etc. The Journal would be a good medium for the communication of useful and well-tried remedies by the Vaidyans and Hakims.

There has been some agitation in this presidency for some time past to revive the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. But the agitators have never taken the trouble to publish useful recipes and notes of difficult cases successfully treated with the indigenous remedies so as to induce the medical graduates to further investigate the actions of the indigenous remedies.

This Journal should prove useful for the publication of useful recipes and clinical notes by the Vaidyan and Hakims. The publication of articles on sanitation by Medical Graduates, the publication of useful recipes and notes by the Vaidyans and Hakims, and the translation of Sanskrit books on medicine are all very useful objects. Your Journal, which aims at all these objects, has certainly a great future before it.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) P. S. CHANDRASEKAR, B.A., M.D. & C.M.,
Professor, Madras Medical College.

66
THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE
Madras.

18th December 1915.

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Dear Mr. Duraiswami Aiyengar,

I have gone through some of the important articles appearing in your valuable and useful Journal "Vaidya Kalanidhi". I find them all very interesting. The favourable opinions already expressed by competent experts on the utility and value of your work ought to be quite sufficient for making your journal acceptable to the medical profession of the Modern World.

I have also carefully compared your Tamil Translation of "Sarāṅgadhara Samhita" with the original text of the Sanskrit. I am glad to note that your translation is faithful to the original, while, at the same time, it is readable and clearly intelligible even to layminds.

Kindly permit me to add that we are all bound to be grateful to you for the valuable service you are rendering to the Indian World by widely disseminating through a modern medium the precious gems of Ayurvedic literature with great care from the rich mines of our Literature. I hope your work will meet with encouragement, so that you may be in a position to fully and satisfactorily perform the laudable task undertaken.

Yours very truly
(Sd) S.

17
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THE HINDU (MADRAS) DECEMBER 9, 1915.

AN AYURVEDIC PUBLICATION.

"Sarangadhara Samhita" by Ayurveda Bhusanana Pandit
M. Doraisamy Aiyangar, Editor, "Vaidya Kalanidhi," Mint -
Buildings, Post, Madras, Rs. 3.

It is indeed a good sign of the times that the merits of the Ayurvedic system of medicine has come to be increasingly recognised by our country-men. Experience has shown that the Ayurvedic methods of treatment are, in some respects, superior to Western methods, and are better suited to the conditions which prevail in the country. We therefore consider that Pandit Doraisawmy Iyengar's publication is very opportune, and that the thanks of the public are due to him for the help he has thereby rendered to the cause of Ayurvedic revival in the Southern Presidency.

"Sarangadhara Samhita," is an ancient work on medicine and very popular among the Ayurvedic practitioners. It is divided into three parts and contains a brief account of the general principles of the Ayurvedic system, nature and composition of the Hindu medicines and the methods of their preparation and administration. We have also brief descriptions of the symptoms and the causes of the various diseases known to Ayurvedic physicians together with the methods of treating them. There is no doubt that the native physicians will find the book immensely useful to them in their professional career. With regard to the translation we are glad to note that the Pandit's rendering is remarkably clear and intelligible. His qualifications are themselves a sufficient guarantee for the faithfulness and reliability of the translation. He is a diplomaed Ayurvedic doctor and is a physician in the S. K. P. D. hospital. He is a lecturer in the Ayurvedic College, Madras and is also for the past two years the Editor of the "Vaidya Kalanidhi," the only medical journal in Tamil. A perusal of the book will be of great use to those who wish to have a full and connected knowledge of the diseases and their cures as expounded in Sanskrit Ayurvedic books. The book contains ample notes in respect of every technical and other important subjects in the text and is also provided with an elaborate index of the diseases and their treatments. The introductory remarks in the book give a brief history of the Ayurvedic system in general with special reference to the facts dealt with in the text. It is, in fact, the only book of the kind in Tamil, and deserves to be in the hand of every body whether he belongs to the profession or the laity.

18/19

MADRAS,
3rd April 1915.

Pandit M. Duraiswami Aiyangar underwent three years courses in Physiology, Anatomy, Materia Medica and Hygiene, under me, when I was a lecturer in the Ayurvedic College, Madras, during the years 1904 to 1906. During that period I found him very studious, and quick in grasping things. I can testify to his sound knowledge in these subjects. He is a well-behaved young man. I am glad to find in him a successful Ayurvedic practitioner in Madras, containing the medical knowledge of the West with that of the East. He has started a very useful Medical Journal in Tamil, and I wish him every success.

(Sd.) V. SINGARAVELU, L.R.C. P. & S., L.F.P. & S.,
Asst. Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.

OFFICE NOTE.

20

SUBJECT. Govt patronage to "Sarvagadhara Samhita"

From M.R.R. Doraiswami Ayyangar of the ²²~~24~~ 4.16

Register No. 1515 E.S.

(R) Please see ~~the~~ ^{and orders in} notes ~~Go. 646 E.S.~~,
of the 15.6.15 from which it would appear that
a copy of Pundit M. Doraiswami Ayyangar's letter
regarding his medical work "Sarvagadhara Samhita"
has communicated to the D.P.I. and the Surgeon
General ^{(such consideration as might be found necessary.} ~~for necessary action~~. Pundit Doraiswami
Ayyangar now forwards a brief summary in
English of his vernacular translation of the original
Sanskrit work and renews his request that Govt.
may purchase not less than 300 copies of the book
for free distribution among various hospitals, dis-
pensaries and libraries etc, or grant him a
suitable honorarium in recognition of his services.
Submitted that a copy of the letter with the
brief summary in English may be forwarded to the
D.P.I. and the Surgeon General ^{such action as may be found} ~~for necessary action~~,
in continuation of G.O. 646 E.S. of the 15.6.15. If so,
the draft order below is for approval. If approved,

Ad
3.5.16

21

it may issue with the concurrence of the Public (Medical) Dept. W

Tel 3.5.16 Public (Medical) Dept. W
M. G. 5/16

Edus 15.15-1
6.5.16

CURR
2862
Regd 6/5

pp 3-4 infra

Pub: 2862-1
14/5



Pub Dept

us.

submitted that the draft order may be accepted in this Dept. Then see this Dept's note on page 209 Co. no. Pub Pubd 15.6.15.

2 A demi-official letter on the subject from the Honble Mr P.S. Swaswami Ayer which was received in this Dept has been transferred to Educational.

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8.5.16
14/5

VTK
10/5

SEC

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11.5.16

Ed! u.o.

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3
"Bombay House"
Ootacamund, *W*

25th April 1916.

2631
PUBLIC



Dear Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar,

Enclosed is a ^②copy of an application ^{no 226/14} made to you by Pandit M. Duraiswami Iyengar, the editor of the Vaidya Kalanidhi, requesting the -- Government to patronize his Tamil translation of "Sarāṅgadhara Samhita". This work is, I believe, a recognised authority in Ayurvedic medicine and prescribed as a text book for the Ayurvedic examinations in Bombay (I am speaking from my recollection of some proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council at the end of last year). I have -- tested Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar's translation in -- different places in the book and found it accurate. He is well qualified by his knowledge of Sanskrit and his knowledge of Ayurvedic medicine for the work he has carried out. He approached me in person, and it was on my suggestion that he prepared the English synopsis which he has submitted with the application. I think the work deserves the

Removal
+ kept
below
It is a copy
of the C.F.

663-14cf.

patronage of the Government. I shall be glad if
you will put up this note in the file relating
to his application. Let me see the papers before
orders are issued

Yours sincerely,

M. S. S. S. S.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar
Avl., C.I.E.,
Secretary to Government,
Educational Department,
Stonehouse Hill.

24
Public Dept.

us.

It is understood that the formal application referred to in the H.M.'s do on page 3rd ante is under consideration in the Educational Dept. Previous applications of Pandit M. Soraishwami Ayyangar on the subject have been disposed of by Govt in G.O. No 551 Ed of 15.5.15 and is dated 12.6.15. Submitted that these papers may be forwarded to the Educational Dept to be added on to the main file (vide page 2 ante).

km
2.5.16.
H
8/5/16

VJK
4/5

SEC

Ed: u.o. I don't understand but a d.o. to the Ed: Secretary came into hand m.

8
5.5.16



Public: 2631-1

15/6
N
C No 1633
6/5/16
Ad

Ed. Depth

With reference to the D.O. from the Honble
Sir P.S. Sivalwami Ayyar on page 3 supra,
it is for orders whether the file may be circulated
to H.E. the Governor, the Honble Mr. Cardew. C.S.I.
and the Honble Sir P.S. Sivalwami Ayyar, K.C.S.I.
C.I.E.

Box 1013
17-5-16

15-5-16 H.E. Mr. (P. S. Sivalwami)
15-5-16 and Honble Sir P.S. Sivalwami
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

17-5-16

P
16-5-16.

19-5-16.

15-5-16

20/5/16

26.

191

C. No. 15-15, Vol From the H.R.R. M. Doraiswami, No. —, dated the 20-4-1916.

1662 209 191

191

554 Edelweis 7/20.5.16

No. _____, dated _____ 191 .

A copy of Pandit M. Doraiswami-
Ayyangar's letter read above will be
communicated to the D.P.J. and the
Surgeon General in continuation of
G.O. 646 Esd., ~~1915~~ of the 15th June 1915

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Lewins
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See p
Please call fu
(R)

20
M.R.R. Doraiswami Aranga (C/o wife)
a copy of S.O. 646 of 15.6.15
D.P.D } do (with enclosure)
S.S }

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25/5/16 ©

READ

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- P = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading only.