

All India Homœopathic Conference.
Held in Calcutta on 8th 9th and 10th April 1932.

President.

Dr. W. Younan, M. B. C. M. (Edin.)

Hony. Presidents.

Dr. Paresh Nath Chatterjee. Dr. J. N. Ghose, M. D.

Hony Vice-President.

Dr. Bijoy Chandra Sinha.

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. A. K. Bhattacharya. Dr. K. L. Sen.

Chairman Reception Committee.

Dr. A. N. Mukerjee, M. D.

General Secretary.

Dr. J. N. Majumdar, M. D.

Assistant-Secretaries.

Dr. J. N. Guha. Dr. S. N. Ghose. Dr. J. Chaudhury.
Dr. G. Dirghangi. Dr. S. Hossain. Dr. H. P. Maity.
Dr. H. N. Mukerjee.

Chairman of the Bureaus.

SUBJECTS	CHAIRMAN
Homœopathic Propaganda	Dr. A. K. Bhattacharya.
Philosophy of Homœopathy	Dr. Bijoy Chandra Sinha.
Materia Medica	Dr. N. M. Chaudhury, M. D.
Science of Homœopathy	Dr. J. N. Guha.
Surgery	Dr. B. K. Bhar, L. M. S.
Ophthalmology etc.	Dr. A. C. Dey.
Tropical Diseases	Dr. T. Palit.
Practice of Medicine	Dr. K. K. Roy, M. D.
Pharmacy	Dr. D. N. Chatterji.
Disease of Children	Dr. A. N. Mukherji, M. D.

Organon	Dr. G. Dirghangi.
Veterinary Homœopathy	Dr. P. P. Biswas.
Obstetrics	Dr. D. N. Banerji, M. D. L. M.
Chronic Disease	Dr. N. Ghatak.
Indigenous Drugs	Dr. J. M. Mitra.

Resolutions Proposed and Accepted

1st RESOLUTION.

That this Conference records its deep Sense of Sorrow and Loss by the death of Dr. J. H. Clarke, M. D. of London and Dr. Geo. Royal of America.

That a copy of the Said Resolution be forwarded to the respective bereaved families.

2nd RESOLUTION.

That this Conference offers Sincere Congratulation to Dr. Sir John Wier, Homœopathic Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on his being recently honoured with the title of Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

That a copy of the said Resolution be forwarded to him.

3rd RESOLUTION.

- (a) That the sittings of the All India Homœopathic Conference be held every year at a suitable place and time, to be decided by the Working Committee and the date and place of the Conference to be announced six months prior to the holding of Such Conference.
- (b) That the Head office of the Working Committee be located in Calcutta.

4th RESOLUTION.

- (a) That the Working Committee be formed with members representing different Provinces.

- (b) That the present office-bearers be ex-officio members of the working Committee for one year.

5th RESOLUTION.

That an All-India Central Association be formed and the Provincial Associations when formed be affiliated thereto.

6th RESOLUTION.

That a Central Board of Homœopathy, which will exercise general supervision over all the Provincial Boards affiliated thereto, be formed under the All India Homœopathic Central Association, to control all matters relating to conferring Degrees, and that steps be taken to form a Sub-Committee which will frame Rules and regulations for the formation of such a Board and draw up a scheme in detail for a uniform course of training in all the Colleges including Hospital training.

7th RESOLUTION.

That a strong and influential Committee be formed to raise funds of atleast 25 Lacs for the establishment and maintenance of up-to-date Homœopathic Hospitals throughout India and that the first ideal and Central Hospital be constructed and managed under the Central Board in Calcutta to give full facilities for clinical training to Homœopathic Doctors and students of all parts of India.

8th RESOLUTION.

- (a) That the Government be moved for official recognition of Homœopathy and for instituting a "Faculty of Homœopathy" to be formed in India.
- (b) That a strong influential body be formed to approach the Government and all Presidency Corporations or

Municipalities and all District Boards for recognition, support and establishment and maintenance of Homœopathic charitable Dispensaries all over India.

9th RESOLUTION.

That under the supervision of the Central and Provincial Boards, scientific Research in Indian drugs and their Scientific provings in India be encouraged.

10th RESOLUTION.

That a Council of Homœopathic Medical Registration be formed in each Province under the Central Board and that all Homœopathic Practitioners be asked to register their names and qualifications under the Provincial Boards.

11th RESOLUTION.

That Drs. J. N. Ghose, M.D., A. N. Mukherjee, M.D., and J. N. Majumdar, M.D., of Calcutta be requested to represent India, as representatives of All India Homœopathic Conference, in the ensuing International Homœopathic Conference to be held in Paris.

12th RESOLUTION.

That with a view to give as much publicity of Homœopathic science as possible to the people of the Country a Library and a reading room provided with all new and old Homœopathic literatures and periodicals (as far as practicable) be opened under each provincial association, and under the supervision of each Provincial association a Journal be published to further the cause of Homœopathy in India.

13th RESOLUTION.

That the Bengal, Assam and Behar associations be recognised by the All India Homœopathic Conference.

14th RESOLUTION

That the Government be approached :

- (a) With a request to drop the questions of an amendment of the Indian Medical Degree Act of 1916, in the sense in which it has been proposed, regarding the use of English medical titles, such as M. B., M. D. etc., even with an affix, by the graduates of other systems of medicines than Allopathy : And
- (b) To allow the graduates of Homœopathy as well, to use the titles of M. B. or M. D. etc., in the same sense as the graduates of Allopathy do.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

When I was asked to preside over your deliberations to day, I hesitated very much to accept the office because of my poor health and the amount of responsible work that I have to perform daily. But when I was told that it was the unanimous desire of my colleagues, I consented to do so.

When I look back to the early days of my practice, it is gratifying to think that I had the honour to work with such illustrious colleagues as the late Drs. Leopold Salzer, Mohendra Lal Sarkar, Pratap Chandra Majumdar and others.

In those days, our practice was confined to the city of Calcutta alone, but now-a-days Homœopathy has spread right through India, even to the distant provinces of the Punjab, Behar, Bombay and Madras. We find homœopathic physicians even in "Ceylon's lonely isle."

I think, many of you know that we had a great gathering of Homœopathic practitioners of Bengal and Assam

in this city last year. Only recently we had another conference of Homœopathic practitioners of Behar and Orissa, presided over by one of our own colleagues.

The great success of these meetings has necessitated the calling of this conference to-day.

Homœopathy has been in existence a little over a century and a quarter, and during this time it has spread throughout the world.

The History of Homœopathy abounds with remarkable episodes. Constantine Hering was appointed by one of the crowned heads of Germany to study this system of treatment and expose its vagaries to the world. After eleven years of hard study, Hering became convinced of the truth of the Homœopathic law of similars. Incurring the displeasure of his Royal Patrons, Hering removed to America and settled there as a Homœopathic physician. His voluminous writings and his remarkable cures stand as a monument to Hahnemann and Homœopathy.

It is known to most of you that Homœopathy is recognised by the State in America where there are many well equipped colleges and hospitals.

Since the holding of the British Homœopathic Congress in 1911 in London, Homœopathy received a new impetus under the leadership of Dr. George Burford. By the creation of the International League in Rotterdam in 1917 Homœopathy has become an important factor in the medical world. The meeting of the League in the far off city of Mexico in 1930 was a brilliant function. The holding of the League meeting again in the International City of Geneva under the leadership of Dr. Pierre Schmidt, that erudite scholar, and brilliant speaker, was an historic event.

I feel happy to state that India has a permanent place in the International League.

Constantine Hering was not the only convert to Homœopathy in America. Quite a number of brilliant names can be mentioned in this connection. In England the names of Hughes, Ruddock, Burnett, Clarke, Burford, Fergie-Woods, Tyler and others stand out prominently.

In recent times the conversion of Dr. August Bier, that great German scholar and discoverer, the President of the Medical faculty of Berlin, has created a new era in world Homœopathy. There is a permanent chair of Homœopathy in the universities of Berlin, and Frankfort and a Homœopathic ward has been opened in the Berlin Hospital which has been put under the charge of one of Dr. Bier's able assistants.

This spread of Homœopathy throughout the length and breadth of Europe after the great war has been remarkable.

The law of similars, the single remedy, and the minimum dose, the three pivots on which Homœopathy stands, have been demonstrated by our friends of the old school very remarkably.

The administration of vaccine is crude Homœopathy and bears testimony to the law of similars, and so does the minimum dose now used so largely in the injection treatment of modern Allopathy.

The old skit of putting a few drops of homœopathic medicine at Hardwar and drinking a cupful of the solution from the Ganges at Calcutta does not hold good any longer.

Now I must try to remove a misconception that is prevalent among the laity and among the less informed members of the old school who say that Homœopathy has no use for Surgery, Midwifery, Pathology, Physiology, Anatomy and other allied branches of medicine.

Homœopathy is essentially a system of therapeutics

guided by the law of similars—*Similia Similibus Curantur*,—and encourages and even demands an intimate knowledge of the auxiliary sciences of Medicine.

Only recently, gentlemen, have we heard that Dr. John Weir of the London Homœopathic Hospital, and Homœopathic Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been knighted for the valuable services rendered to the Royal family. While rejoicing at this good news we have to announce with deep regret the death of our veteran English leader, Dr. John Henry Clarke, who for many years was the learned editor of the *Homœopathic World*, May he rest in peace.

Gentlemen, I will conclude by quoting a few lines from the Presidential address of the British Homœopathic Society of the session 1930-31

"It is for the spread of the truth of Homœopathy that we should all be concerned. We must build for the future, and just as we honoured those great men of the past who upheld the truth of Homœopathy against bitter opposition and even social ostracism, so in these more comfortable times it is our duty and privilege to hand over to generations to come a presentation of the truth of our Art."

W. YOUNAN, M.B.C.M. (EDIN.)

You will find as a general thing in acute diseases that, if a slight aggravation of the symptoms comes in a few minutes, you will hardly ever think of giving another dose. The remedy is so similar and searches so thoroughly that it is hardly ever necessary to repeat it. Now there are circumstances when it is necessary to repeat, but this is so difficult to teach, and so difficult to lay down rules for, that the only safe plan is to begin cases without repetition, to give a single dose and wait, and watch its effects—J. T. KENT, M. D., 1909.