

## School of Medicine in India.

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One thing was quite unknown in our Ayurvedic System of Medicine that had been prevalent in our country before the Allopathic system was introduced—and that is "Suppression". Every tenet, every text, every instruction contained in the revealed system points towards direct cure, and there is no talk of suppressing any symptom whatever. The curative process once starting, would by and by culminate in a perfect cure. People did not know that any disease symptom could be suppressed,—they could not even think of it. The suppressive methods were for the first time brought in by the western system of medicine, and were and are responsible for the thousand and one ills that we have been suffering from; and no body knows where would they lead us to. The real position may not be very clear to many, at least to the lay minds, so let us take an illustration in order to explain what we mean.

A patient was ill of Malarial Intermittent fever in 1929, August. The gentleman coming of a rich family was placed at once under an experienced Civil Surgeon (then retired and in private practice). Treatment with mixtures and quinine went on for three weeks or so and still the fever could not be stopped. Then a few injections were given and the fever was off for sometime leaving the gentleman more indisposed than before, so much so that he could not leave his bed for a long time. Now one thing was most inconvenient for the patient, viz., he was directed by the worthy physician not to take any sort of bath, except washing his head, and that only occasionally, as that would quite upset his case and might bring in a relapse; but the patient having been hot-blooded, got a yearning for getting dips at least every alternate days, if not daily, and by and by grew quite impatient for it. He

called in the physician one day and explained to him his difficulty. He also complained of his frequent headaches, inveterate constipation, insomnia, loss of appetite &c., in spite of his using regularly the "tonic medicines" prescribed by him. He further said that all these difficulties might be a bit lessened if he would be permitted to take a plun<sup>g</sup>e-bath daily as he had all along been used to it since his boyhood, and so the patient piteously begged for a kind permission. The physician held up his hands as if in horror and sharply prohibited any such thing for at least another month (altogether two months and a half since the fever was stopped). The poor patient was given an hour's sermon regarding malarial theory, malarial parasites and microbes, and that cold water bath could under no circumstances be allowed to a malarial patient as it would be courting relapses, &c., &c. The patient was not at all convinced, but he could not override his physician's injunctions, however inconvenient and painful they might have been.

Now, as ill luck would have it, the gentleman got a relapse, notwithstanding his faithful observance of all the directions, even to the minute particulars. The same physician was called in, and the same procedure was adopted, the only difference was that the patient was directed for a change of climate to some out-station, as there was a strong likelihood of his getting Kala-azar or a type of protracted low fever. Ranchi was specially recommended and the patient having had a house at Khunti (very close to Ranchi), he went there and kept for a couple of months. The first month he was quite well and was rather gaining in health and spirits, but after 5 weeks or so, got another relapse. This time there were no clear paroxysms of fever, as he felt feverish all the time, especially from 3 or 4 P.M. to 6 or 7 P.M. A European Civil Surgeon at Ranchi was consulted and he declared Kala-azar. By this time there were spleen and liver enlargements quite visible, emaciation, intense hot feeling day and night, with the previous difficulties doubly aggravated. The family got

alarmed and took the patient down to Calcutta and arranged a general consultation of almost all the prominent Allopathic physicians of the town, who gave an unanimous verdict of Kala-azar and an immediate change was advised. Regarding treatment a series of injections to be taken—altogether 42 in 4 months. A long note was written out which was to be shown to the good Civil Surgeon of Ranchi who would take up the case and give the injections *mutatis mutandis*. In other words, the charge of the patient's treatment was given over to the Ranchi physician with the necessary recommendations of the Calcutta luminaries. It was a big affair—a sight for the Gods to see. •

In spite of all these pompous arrangements, the patient was waning on and on, so much so that a mere skeleton was left with lots of big ultimates boldly accentuated in form of enlargements of spleen and liver, enlarged and palpitating heart, prominent veins all over the system quite visible and so forth—a slow fever all along continuing. After 23 injections the family got quite disappointed and thought of changing the method of treatment. One of my friends at Ranchi mentioned and strongly recommended my name. After a short correspondence with me, the patient was under my advice brought down to Calcutta and was placed under my treatment and care. Would any body believe when I say that it took me 4 months to antidote and get away the mischievous and malignant influence of allopathic treatment with the help of Apis 1m, that I got the original symptoms and conditions of the patient after so long a time, that the patient fitted in with Natrum mur, & that he was perfectly cured in course of 7 months with one dose of 1m and another dose of 5m of the remedy? Would anybody believe when I say that so long a period was required mostly to do away with the Allopathic drug mischiefs and that not more than one week's time would have been needed for a cure, had the patient been originally placed under any Homœopath of even one season's experience? Would any body believe that the

serious ultimates were all due to Allopathic drugging and unscientific treatment? Treatment it cannot, can never, be called,—it is at best be called a method of forcible suppression. And yet it is generally given out to the public that this is the scientific treatment,—not only a treatment but scientific too! What a tremendous joke !!

It is almost a daily occurrence that a tubercular manifestation is met with by injections,—and a fistula in ano is the result, that the fistula is operated upon and a galloping lung Phthisis closes the scene. A syctic flow is interfered with by lots of methods and a serious Rheumatism comes in which cannot be cured unless and until the flow is re-established. An eruptive acute fever is checked at the very commencement, Pneumonia or Bronco-Pneumonia follows, which again are wrongly treated and for sometime all goes on tolerably well save and except occasional flying pains over the affected side of the chest and then lung tissue breaks down, free use of mercurials leads to endless troubles of the poor patients who must have to keep themselves under the eternal care of those so called healers of diseases and are to be eternally treated with salves and ointments until softening of the body-structure and several other ills follow. In short, save and except a few acute manifestations like small pox, measles, cholera and a few primary natural diseases like indigestions, occasional fevers and the like, the true etiology of all the secondary ills from which the present world, especially India, is suffering, is the Allopathic suppressions which are called treatments! These suppressions were quite unknown in our country and the diseases were very few and far between. Forty years before, one phthisis case would create a noise in at least 15 villages, as being a disease of very rare occurrence, and now—at least 40 per cent cases in a physician's diary are tubercular !!

*(to be continued).*