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(Journal of Pure Homoeopathy)

Vol. X.

August, 1949.

No. 5.



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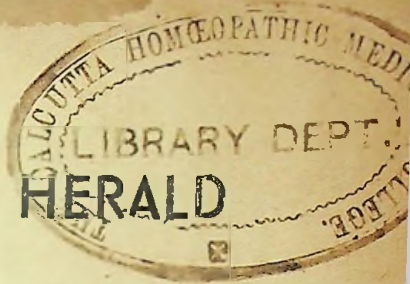
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The
HOMŒOPATHIC HERALD



EDITOR

Dr. N. C. Das, M. A., D. M. S.

BUSINESS MANAGER :

Dr. Samarendra Bhattacharyya, B.Sc.

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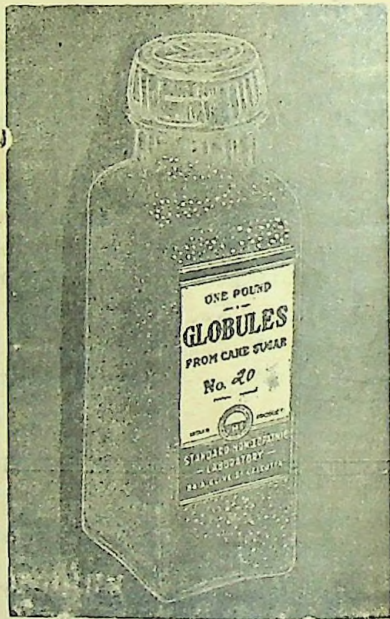
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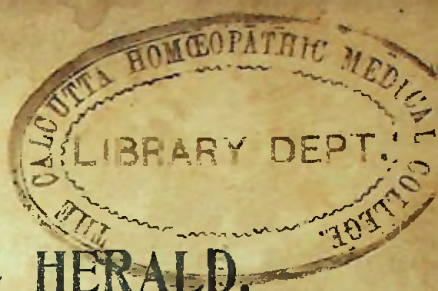
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Dr. Manindra Nath Chatterjee.



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Editorial

HAHNEMANN IN PARIS.

After the death of the wife of his youth Dr. Hahnemann again married Mile Gohier, adopted daughter of a French minister on the 28th of January, 1835. At the age of eighty he married a wife of thirty-five. Hahnemann and his bride reached Paris in the first week of July and settled at No. 1 Rue de Milan. So he left Cœthen where he had lived for long fourteen years. He left Germany, the land of his birth, the scene of his childhood, the field of his activity, never again to visit it.

On his arrival at Paris he was visited by the Homeopathic society of that city. The Homeopathic physicians of France received him most respectfully and fully demonstrated their love and faithfulness towards him. Madame Hahnemann obtained for him the right to practise in Paris. Soon a large number of disciples and admirers gathered around him. In Paris he passed his days in immense happiness and in very great activity. He came to Paris to rest and not to practise but circumstances compelled him to reenter practice as his reputation drew a very large number of patients from different parts of the country. In Germany his practice was never before so large as it was in Paris. Madame Hahnemann made of him a "gold producer."

People desired his services with great eagerness and always flocked around him. Our Master's brilliant years of the Paris life were passed in great usefulness and

luxury which he never tasted before in Germany. His Paris life was happy in every respect. Here he followed his practice quite undisturbed, won the love and admiration of the Homeopathic circles of Paris. Here he showed indefatigable industry and untiring benevolence to the poor. He always set apart certain hours of the day for the reception of the poor patients who could not offer him any compensation. Thus the eminent physician and greatest scholar of his time was passing his days surrounded by numerous friends and patients and performing immense labors in the cause of humanity. World acknowledged his distinguished services and showed him tokens of honour, love and gratitude. But no happiness is everlasting on this earth of ours. The wonderful career of the father of Homeopathy, with its early poverty and privations, with its stormy life in youth and middle age and with its brightest and gay life in old age at Paris was fast approaching its inevitable end without the least knowledge of those who loved him most. In July 1843 the day darkened in Homeopathic world, the thunder of death struck our Master when Providence lifted His favourite child high up into the Heaven.

N. C. DAS.

—o—

A CASE OF GLAUCOMA.

BY J. ELLIS BARKER

On November 5th, 1834, I was visited by a Mrs. V. R. She was 71 years old, happily married, and had come to me complaining about glaucoma in both eyes, particularly in the right eye, which had started two years previously. This trouble had become worse and worse, and was accompanied by severe pain. In addition, the lady suffered from a terrible pain in the right side of the mouth and the right jaw. When these pain attacks came on, the mouth felt paralysed, and she had the greatest difficulty in speaking.

and the pain spread from the mouth to the eyes, nose and over the whole face. On the tongue she had a nasty dark hard swelling which alarmed me.

The lady, who had consulted a number of doctors and specialists, among them two homœopathic doctors, had been told by all of them that there was nothing for that trouble but an operation. She was reluctant to have her eyes operated upon, and so she came to me. An operation for glaucoma is not without risk. One of my patients was operated upon. The surgeon was clumsy, or was unfortunate; anyway, the healthy eye was so gravely injured that the sight was lost.

Mrs. V. R. looked deeply depressed by the prospect of an operation on her eyes, and she looked thoroughly unwholesome. She was deeply jaundiced, her eyes were without lustre, and the eye-balls had the typical hardness and were burning hot. For some reason or other which I do not understand, and which probably no specialist understands, there is in glaucoma a considerable flow of blood into the eye-balls, producing congestion and pain and interfering with sight. She looked a typical victim of constipation and auto-intoxication. The doctors and specialists had examined her eyes. I did not examine the eyes at all. Their condition was perfectly obvious to me from what the patient had said, and investigation of the local mischief would have been absolutely useless to her and to me, who desired to help her. So I asked her immediately about the condition of her bowels, having found that glaucoma is practically always accompanied by constipation and auto-intoxication, and is probably due to this condition.

The lady told me that about forty years previously, after child-birth, there was considerable sagging of the abdominal organs, and that ever since she had been terribly constipated. She produced, as a rule, a single motion a week, by means of a strong soap enema. On one day a week she had an artificially produced motion, and for six days she was constipated and absorbed the foulest putrefactive material from her bowel. It seems incredible that a woman, who was well

to do, had been allowed to go about for decades in this condition.

I wrote in my directions: "It seems to me incredible that your previous doctors have not dealt with this factor. You were told by your physicians that nothing could be done for your glaucoma except operation. As, in my opinion, the trouble emanates from the bowel, energetic bowel regulation is the first and most important need."

In view of her internal foulness, I, of course, forbade all putrefactive foods, flesh, fish and fowl in any form, etc., and gave her an abundance of fruit, vegetables, salads and other raw stuff, large quantities of bran, in the form of bran porridge and bran pudding, three times daily, and large quantities of liquids between meals, to wash out her foul system. Further I recommended her to counteract the congestion in and about the eye-balls by hot hand and warm baths, hot foot baths, hot applications at the back of the neck, etc. Furthermore, I wished her to relieve the pressure on the eyes, not by cold applications, which are mistaken when there is congestion, but by hot applications to the eye-balls as well. As she got hot feet in bed and had all the other symptoms of *Sulphur*, her *Sulphur* 3x, first and last thing, *Colocynthis* 3x, for her eye pain, in alternation with *Spigelia* 1x and *Onosmodium* 1x, and she was to find out which of these medicines suited her best.

Improvement occurred almost instantaneously. Instead of having three or four bowel motions a month, she soon learnt to have three or four motions a day, and she has remained absolutely regular ever since, and looks, of course, a completely different woman. The violent pain about her eyes rapidly disappeared, and gave place to relative comfort. On November 15th I was visited by her husband, who reported to me on her condition, and I wrote to her:

"I have just seen your husband, and I am extremely satisfied with you, at least in part. Your husband tells me, to my delight, that your age-old constipation has completely vanished, and, as it is at the bottom of your eye trouble and various other troubles, this change is an immense

improvement. . . . Your husband is under the impression that there is a considerable constitutional improvement, and a distinct improvement in the vision of the left eye. Unfortunately there is still much pain, relieved by heat. I must try immediately to give you relief from those pains. Put your hands up to the elbows frequently in hot water, to draw the blood away from the head and eyes. If this relieves you, as I hope it will, continue with it, being guided by your impression. Poultice your eyes, either with plain hot water, or better, with very strong black Indian tea, and try also poulticing with the leaves of Indian tea in a muslin bag, and selecting which form of poulticing does you most good, being guided once more by your sensations."

On the next day I saw the lady, and I wrote to her :

"I was more than pleased with your appearance. You have a much better colour, clear eyes, can see better with the left eye, pain is much improved, bowel action is vastly better, but is not as good as it ought to be, and I want you to increase paraffin and liquorice powder as necessary, to clear you out thoroughly, because the whole trouble, including the eye condition, is principally due to auto-intoxication from the bowel. I was amazed to find that the tongue has cleared up and that the swelling is much smaller and softer. You have worked a miracle, and you must disregard occasional set backs and attacks of pain, which I hope will permanently disappear before long under my treatment."

Mrs. V. R. did well and after a time I lost sight of her. I have had numerous cases of glaucoma, and in most cases prompt improvement or complete cure can be secured by regulating the bowels, with the help of liquid paraffin or some other innocent regulator, and by a cooling non-putrefactive diet, combined with the indicated homœopathic remedies.

INFANTS' SLEEP.

DR. B. K. GOSWAMI.

When a child is sick his mental condition is expressed through his cry and in a similar way the brain and nerve condition through his sleep. Thus the sleep of a child helps us to a great extent in the selection of the correct remedy. Besides too deep and too long sleep creates as much anxiety to the parents as a too short sleep causes troubles to them. Even a restless sleep of a kid becomes so vexatious at times that the parents find it necessary to consult a physician. Hence I believe many parents would be interested to know how these cases are tackled homœopathically. Here are some useful hints for them :—

Sleeplessness. Coffea and chamomilla are the principal remedies for sleeplessness of children. Both have mental irritability and both are useful during dentition. Green diarrhoea; one cheek red and hot while the other pale and cold; and relief from carrying the child to and fro are the characteristics of Chamomilla while skin affections and sleeplessness from itching skin determine the choice of Coffea.

Cypripedium : An excellent medicine for sleeplessness of nervous children. The child is jovial during the day but cries at night; does not like to go to bed and would prefer to play about (crying at night—Jalapa).

Hyoscymus : Sleeplessness without having any apparent causes; twitching and even jerking of limbs during sleep or preventing sleep. The child cannot sleep as on the approach of sleep he becomes frightened and starts up. The child is also unreasonable in his behaviour.

Staphysagria : Sleep during the day, wakeful at night (Sulph.). Recurring styes, black and crumbling teeth, and eczema on head with intense itching are some of its guiding symptoms.

Ereosote : Sleeplessness in conjunction with crying and whinnying at night during painful dentition. Teeth begin to decay as soon as they appear.

Restless Sleep : Cina, Lycopodium. Opium, Pulsatilla, Rhus-tox, Silicea and Sulphur. (Some of these medicines have already been described under "Infants' Cry" in May, 1949 Herald and the others will be cited later).

Sleepiness (deep, long and profound) :—

Gelsemium : Its guiding symptoms are dullness, drowsiness and dizziness. It is useful in fever, cold and summer complaints of children. It has no thirst.

Antimonium Crudum : The child is very sleepy. Sleepiness associated with indigestion, either from over-eating or during summer. A thick milky-white coating over the whole tongue determines the use of this drug. The child does not like to be talked to or even to be looked at.

Antimonium Tartaricum : It has all the symptoms of Antim Crud. but in a milder form; the sleep is not so deep, the white coating is not so thick, nor spread all over the tongue. Antim-crud. kid is usually constipated while one requiring Antim-tart has a tendency to diarrhoea. In addition Tartaricum may have a rattling cough with other pulmonary complications.

Opium : This wellknown hypnotic drug has the most profound and stupid sleep which may be associated with either diarrhoea or constipation. It is also useful in summer complaints of children.

Cuprum Metallicum : Profound sleep with shocks in body. It has a very peculiar symptom—there is a constant rumbling in his abdomen as long as the child sleeps.

Nux Moschata : Great drowsiness and profound sleep, always with a dry skin. The child requiring this medicine rarely perspires. Sleepiness associated with summer diarrhoea and flatulence. Mouth excessively dry yet the child has no desire for water.

Belladonna : Sleepy but cannot sleep (Cham., Gels., Op.).

Night-Terrors.

Kali Bromide: In the absence of indications for any other drug it can be used in repeated doses with benefit (Kali-phos).

Cina: Grinding of teeth in sleep or any other worm symptom will determine the application of this drug. It has canine hunger, picking of nose and desire for sweets.

Borax: The child starts up from sleep in terror and cries frightfully. Fear of falling down from downward motion—is a characteristic and constant symptom of this drug. Useful in aphthae and diarrhoea of children.

Calcarea Carb: When he is sleepy the child becomes nervous and scared. It acts well in soft, over-fat, fair, chilly and lethargic children.

Graphitis: This drug has all sorts of frightful, horrible, anxious and vexatious dreams. Oozing of a honey-like sticky fluid from eczema or other skin eruptions will lead to its selection. Remember also "Fat, fair and flabby" subjects.

Lycopodium: The child starts up in bed from dream of some accident. On awaking he is cross, and scolds and kicks the mother. Constipation, excessive flatulence, red sediment in urine and aggravation of all complaints between 4 and 8 p. m. are some of its leading features.

Natrum Muriaticum: This drug is also full of sleep symptoms. It has frightful dreams of thieves; vivid, anxious dreams, talking and weeping in sleep; sleepiness with frequent yawning during the day. The guiding features of this drug are—progressive emaciation, more marked about the neck, inspite of good appetite and good nourishments; constipation; excessive thirst and desire for salt or salty foods.

Fulsatilla: The child is afraid of dark and of being left alone. He is sure to get night-mare if the mother speaks of "terrors" to send the child to bed. Absence of thirst inspite of the mouth being dry will help in its selection.

Carbo Vegetabilia: The nightmare under this drug is so violent that the child fears to go to bed,

more particularly if there is no light. It is useful in diarrhoea in conjunction with flatulence.

Sulphur: This drug has nightmare but the symptoms determining its choice should be drowsy during the day and very wakeful at night. Does not keep the feet covered.

Positions.

Arsenicum Album: The child sleeps with the hands over the head. Twitching and jerking of upper limbs on falling asleep. Suitable for nervous children with skin diseases.

Arum Triphyllum: The child bores the head into the pillow. Constant picking of nose and lips until they bleed is a sure indication of this drug.

Medorrhinum: The child sleeps with the legs drawn up to the abdomen and pressing the face into the pillow as if bowing down. What-so-ever may be the name of the diseases Medor can be prescribed if this symptom is present and success can be anticipated.

Colocynth: Medorrhinum child lies on his face but the Colocynth kid lies on his back.

The legs are drawn over the abdomen in both these medicines. Cina and Muriatic acid kids are also found sleeping in this position.

Pulsatilla: The child sleeps with the hands up above the head. Although this symptom is not constant with Puls. nevertheless it is a very reliable indication when present.

For lying on abdomen think of Bell., Coloc., Stram.

Concomitants.

Aethusa: Vomiting of curdled milk is the chief characteristic of this remedy. Every time he vomits the child falls asleep from the ensuing weakness. He wakes up hungry and wants to suck again.

Calcarea Carb: Profuse perspiration during sleep. The sweat is most prominent on the occiput wetting the pillow far around (perspiration more marked on forehead Sulph.).

Caladium: Fever only when the child sleeps (Op., Samb.) or the child falls asleep in the evening when the fever comes and wakes only when it is off.

Cina : It is always worthwhile to consider the suitability of this medicine on seeing a child yawning repeatedly and picking the nose constantly.

Conium : Perspiration during sleep (*Thuja*) or even as soon as the child closes the eyes to sleep.

Opium : This medicine has many sleep symptoms. It is as useful in sleeplessness as in heavy and stupid sleep. Sleepy but cannot sleep and restless sleep are also found in this drug. Stertorous breathing during sleep; sleep with eyes half-closed; hot perspiration over the whole body during sleep are some of its leading features.

Lachesis : This ophidia is well known for its sleep into aggravation. It can be used with success in many complaints if this "leader" is present.

Causticum : The child is afraid of sleeping in the dark and can sleep only when there is a light in the room. To pass stools the child has to stand up is another peculiarity of this drug.

Sambucus : This medicine is not so frequently used as its symptoms demand. It is full of sleep symptoms so commonly found in children. (i) Cough with suffocation awakens the child (*Lach.*), he sits up and gasps for breath. After sometime the attack passes off and he sleeps again to have another similar attack and so on; every time he sleeps he awakens nearly suffocated. (ii) Perspires copiously all the time but the skin is dry while asleep. (iii) Heat during sleep (*Calad.*)

Sulphur : The child cannot keep the feet covered during sleep, throws off the covering. (ii) Perspiration over the forehead during sleep. (iii) Sleeplessness in the evening when he likes to play, sleeps late at night and wakes up into a fit of laughter.

Thuja : The skin is dry during waking hours and perspires when the child sleeps.

HOW TO RELIEVE THE INCURABLE.

BY J. ELLIS BARKER

Heal Thyself, April, 1937.

It is the privilege of Homœopathy to relieve those unfortunate patients who suffer from incurable diseases. Relief is given by the orthodox doctors, who employ the most effective and most dangerous hypnotics. In cases of cancer the orthodox practitioner has little to relieve the patient, except morphia. Thousands of cancer patients receive no treatment. Morphia is used only at the last. This is understandable. Morphia is apt to upset the patient terribly when he comes out of the morphia stupor. Its after effect may be compared to that of an alcoholic debauch.

Homœopathy has the glory of having cured hundreds of cancer cases who have been declared absolutely incurable by orthodox doctors and surgeons. Every able homœopathic practitioner has effected cures of cancer. Unfortunately homœopaths receive cancer cases as a rule, only when it is too late to cure them, and when orthodox medicine has done its best, or its worst, with operations, radium, etc. Happily homœopathy can give wonderful relief to the incurable.

I would give a few examples of such treatment by homœopathic and dietetic means.

CANCER OF THE STOMACH

One of the most horrible diseases existing is cancer of the stomach. Tens of thousands of people die of it every year, and in nearly every case one is told that the sufferer had the habit of taking boiling hot food and especially boiling hot drink. I imagine that at least 90 per cent. of the sufferers from cancer of the stomach have brought the trouble on themselves by the habit of drinking things boiling hot. One can quickly put one's hands through a gas flame without burning them. One can quickly dip the finger into almost boiling water without scalding it. Most people are

able to take tea at the temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit while they cannot stand a hotter temperature in the bath than from 105 to 110 degrees.

I ask people who have the habit of taking over-hot liquid to put their finger into the tea which they have just enjoyed. They snatch out the finger in a hurry because otherwise they would burn it. Then I explain to them that there are no pain nerves in the œsophagus, the swallowing tube which leads to the stomach, and in the stomach itself, and that the liquid passes so quickly over the tongue that it has no time to burn it, that repeated scalding of the stomach is apt to lead to the most dreadful of diseases, to cancer of the stomach. I suppose I have saved a large number of people from this disease owing to the lesson which I have given them in my consulting room.

Cancer of the stomach is readily treated by enterprising surgeons. However there are in the United Kingdom probably not ten people who were operated upon for cancer of the stomach and who survived the operation by five years. As a rule the operation seems to lead only to greater suffering. It seems to spread the disease all over the body and the pain in the stomach of people who have not been operated upon seems to me to be less than the dreadful suffering experienced by those who have had an operation on the stomach or who had the whole of the stomach excised.

On October 30th, 1935, I was visited by a Mrs. S. from Swansea who was staying with a friend in London. She had been operated upon for cancer of the stomach on August 3rd of same year, but happily she had been told that she had been operated upon for a gastric ulcer. She had lost a great deal of weight, looked deeply jaundiced, lived on almost nothing, had violent, burning pain relieved by cold drinks which were apt to be vomited when they got warm—a *Phosphorus* symptom. She felt a considerable nausea and she vomited food readily. Her condition was a deplorable one. She ate what she fancied.

I gave her a diet of barley gruel made with water with milk added, softly boiled unbleached sultanus which had been run through a sieve, rusks with the minimum of butter, extremely weak China tea with increasing quantities of milk and if these foods should be tolerated in the stomach, she was to take basins of brown bread and milk, a beaten up egg, etc. For medicine I gave her *Phosphorus* 3, a dose every hour or two, and a combination of *Nux vomica* 1 and *Carbo vegetabilis* .ix before meals. I gave her *Ipecacuanha* 3x marked "nausea, 3 as needed" and *Colocynthis* 3x marked "pain relieved by doubling up, 3 as needed," and I cheered her up as well as I could.

On November 4th, the friend with whom she stayed wrote to me: "On the whole Mrs. S's progress has been fairly satisfactory. She has had less pain and vomiting and has been able to take a little more food than formerly." The next letter dated November 7th, after a week's treatment, stated: "Mrs. S. has now returned to her own home. Her complexion has distinctly improved and the dark circles round her eyes have diminished considerably. She seems stronger and is more upright and alert in her movements. She has not vomited at all since last Sunday and has not experienced a great deal of pain. She is always at her best from 2 p.m. until bedtime. Since she has been on the diet which you have prescribed, she has not experienced any nausea. There is just one thing which will interest you, and it is that she has resumed her interest in reading. During the week she was here, she not only read the newspaper with interest but was absorbed in reading the *Life of Queen Victoria*."

I was highly gratified by her improvement, but of course very sceptical as regards the ultimate result. However on November 12th, Mrs. S. wrote to me herself from Swansea: "I am very pleased to inform you that I am feeling better and find great benefit from the digestive tablets, *Nux vomica* and *Carbo vegetabilis* combined. I also find great help from the tablets which I take on Wednesday and Saturday night." On Wednesday nights she had to take *Carcinosinum* 200,

and on Saturday nights *Bacillinum* 200. There was tuberculosis in her family, and I suspected that cancer was superimposed upon tuberculosis.

I then tried *Ornithogalum* 3x between meals, a specific for cancer of the stomach, which did her a little good. On November 15th Mrs. S. wrote to me : "The sickness is much better I weighed myself and am 7 stone, having lost 2 st. 4 lbs. since last May. Taking things on the whole, I am better since receiving your treatment, for which I am very grateful, and I hope soon to be able to tell you that I am better still."

I gave her every encouragement although her small and totally insufficient intake showed quite clearly to me that she was rapidly going downhill. On November 20th she wrote : "I find the sickness is easing off since starting the treatment. I am not able to get up every day, but do so when I feel able. I like the sieved sultanus very much." As she was losing weight and as the cancer was obviously rapidly encroaching upon the system, I tried *Natrum cacodilicum* lx, a dose three times a day, which unfortunately had no noticeable effect.

The patient wrote to me on November 22nd : "I feel rather disappointed. I weighed myself yesterday and find I weigh 6 st. 8 lbs. and lost 6 lbs. in two weeks, the most I have lost in such a short time since first I started losing weight. Could you suggest any reason for it?" The reason was, of course, quite obvious. However I did not tell her the terrible truth, but replied : "It is perfectly natural that you should lose weight as you have been under-feeding so much for so long. The most important thing now is to increase your intake." I gave her some suggestions to overcome her dislike for food.

Unfortunately the improvement proved short-lived. At the beginning of December, she was doing badly, and very soon the end came. However, I have the very slight satisfaction of knowing that during the first two or three weeks, there was a distinct improvement in her condition. In at least 90 per cent. of the cancer cases, and even in

the worst cases, such as that of Mrs. S., one can produce some improvement by putting patients on a fleshless and fishless diet, keeping their bowels open and giving them the indicated homœopathic medicines.

A SARCOMA CASE

On February 7th, 1936, I received a letter from a Mr. W. J. S. of Exeter, in which he told me that his wife had undergone a considerable number of searching treatments, operations, etc., and that an X-ray had revealed the existence of a sarcoma in the left lung and on the ribs adjoining it. He had been told by the doctors that the condition of his wife was hopeless, and that she might live for two months with rapidly decreasing strength. Happily the woman did not know that she had a sarcoma, and believed that she merely suffered from osteo-arthritis. I sent her, provisionally, some advice and medicines, and then received a letter from the wife herself. She wrote :

"I am 52, and have three children aged 22, 19 and 13. A year before the last baby was born I had a miscarriage, and have had something the matter ever since. In 1924 I went into hospital and had the womb (which had dropped) fixed up, followed by curetting. After that I had very bad sick headaches and attacks of pain in the right side and up under the shoulder, which the doctor said was the result of gall-stones. So in 1927 I again went into hospital and had the gall-bladder removed and also the appendix. It was slow progress the next few years. Then I seemed to pick up and be better, until the monthly periods stopped in July, 1932.

"In April, 1933, I had a bad attack of sciatica, which lasted six weeks and then I got better. In October of the same year I had another attack, and after medicines, rubbing in oils, injections into the sciatic nerve and spine, followed later by radiant heat and massage, I gradually got worse. In August, 1934, I had an examination under an anæsthetic, by X-ray, which revealed the destruction of the ilium. and the femur was penetrating the acetabulum. Since

then I have been in hospital four times for deep X-ray treatment, and I seemed to benefit wonderfully.

"The doctor said the bone had filled in nicely and I began to walk a little. Then the trouble went to the right shoulder and I have had treatment for that, but this has made me low and anæmic, and unfit for further X-ray treatment at present. Since waiting to get stronger the pain has returned in the hip and across the back, and also in the shoulder, and I feel that if something is not done, I shall be as bad as ever. I manage to get about the house, but cannot walk out. I am taking Easton's Syrup, three times a day, a glass of sherry twice a day, and am to have underdone liver and steak for dinner. My appetite is poor. Slippery Elm Food, which is my supper every night, suits me best of all. I have bread and butter and one cup of tea for breakfast and tea. When the pain is severe I take Empirin tablets. My doctor says I am suffering from osteoarthritis in the pelvis."

The poor woman had been ill-treated for years, with operations, mostly unnecessary, and with dangerous medicines, which had naturally undermined her health and constitution. Then she was given various stimulants, such as wine, liver for her anæmia, Easton's Syrup. No one ever thought of inquiring into her diet, bowel action, etc. These things seem of no importance to the average prescriber.

I saw Mrs. W. J. S. on March 4th, 1936, and I was horrified by her appearance. She was worn out, deeply jaundiced, could scarcely move, and gave the impression of the greatest internal foulness, which had never been treated by any of the doctors who had attended to her for irritable, had much gas in the stomach, foul smelling urine, perspired little, had dreams of falling, which showed that she had vaccinal poisoning, which was probably at the bottom of her troubles, she was very anæmic, and the anæmia had, of course, been increased by the foolish deep ray treatment, which has never cured a case of cancer or sarcoma, but has only driven the disease all over the body.

She lived chiefly on tea, sherry, liver, milk puddings, a ghastly combination.

She was ordered to leave out flesh, fish, fowl, and everything made of them, coffee, strong tea, white flour and white sugar in every form, and she was not to use aluminium cooking utensils. She was to take nine heaped tablespoonfuls of broad bran daily, a superabundance of liquid, two eggs, two ounces of mild grated cheese, two pints of milk, a superabundance of vegetables, potatoes, raw fruit, salads, etc., and she was to increase her intake gradually and cautiously towards the ideal consumption per day.

As regards medicines, I gave her *Sulphur* 3x for blood-clearing and perspiration, three to be taken first and last thing, a combination of *Nux vomica* and *Carbo vegetabilis* for digestion and irritability, two tablets to be taken before meals. She was to take *Symphytum*, *Ruta grav.* and *Eupatorium* for bone pain, and was to change every three days from one to the other, finding out which suited her best. As there was a tuberculous inheritance in her family, I gave her *Tuberculinum bovinum* in the 200th potency, to be taken last thing on Sunday night. As she did not perspire I told her to get a Turkish bath cabinet, and take occasional Turkish baths.

These were the directions sent to her on March 4th. Naturally, I had very little hope that this desperate case would improve. After a few days the *Sulphur* was replaced by *Thuja* 30, to be taken first and last thing, as a vaccination antidote, and she was given, between meals, *Chelidonium*, ten drops to be taken in water. This is a wonderful liver remedy, particularly when there is pain under the right shoulder blade. On March 20th, after a fortnight's treatment, she wrote, to my delight :

"I am pleased to report that there is some improvement this week. The pain under the right shoulder blade is much less, and has only flared up when I took the No. 1 bone pain pills. Last Friday night I had my first Turkish bath, and on Saturday thought my breathing seemed better, but my chest seems to be tightening up again, and I have

a short spasmodic cough, a dry one, it seems to be irritated by the throat, which is difficult to clear as the spot is too low down. The bowels are still working well, twice a day, and the motion is still dark brown. All here think I am looking a better colour, and next week I hope to give a better report still."

I changed back to *Sulphur* night and morning, and in view of the chest constriction, gave her *Cactus grandiflorus* 1x, three pilules to be taken as needed, and *Causticum* 3x, for cough low down in the throat, three to be taken as needed.

Her next report came on March 29th. She wrote: "I am glad to report that the progress made last week has been maintained. The cough is a little less, though still persistent, and the breathing is still bad. Any exertion makes me puff, and if I stoop down, it is worse than ever. The Turkish baths are a great delight, I have one twice a week, and have felt better after every one."

The poor woman, though doomed by the doctors and specialists, had the happiness of experiencing for the first time for years, real improvement, although she was not given any surgical or ray treatment, nor was she given powerful and dangerous medicines in large doses. Her next report, dated April 6th, delighted me. She wrote:

"I have been comparing my present condition to what it was a month ago, when you took me in hand, and I am very pleased and thankful to say that there has been steady progress. The bone pains are less and I can move about better. The breathing is easier, and the cough nearly gone. Also the indigestion, though still very touchy, has improved. I feel brighter, and have a great desire to get well. A month ago I had almost given up hope."

I had cheered her up, for sympathy and hope are the best medicines for the suffer. On April 13th came another letter, in which Mrs. W. J. S. stated:

"I do not seem to be getting on quite so well this week. My digestive organs have not got over the sick turn I had early last week. The pain in the left hip is better, but rather

worse in the back and right hip, and the right shoulder is very painful.

Obviously there was a set-back. However, one must not be discouraged if "incurable" patients and others have a set-back. I wrote to her cheerfully that set-backs were only natural, considering the great improvement she had experienced, and on April 23rd came a letter which made me very happy. She wrote :

"I am glad to be able to send you a better report this week. My general condition is much better, and there is less pain in hip and shoulder. I went out for my first little walk on Sunday, since I came to see you. It took me half an hour to do a quarter of an hour's distance, but I was encouraged, as I have not walked that distance for nearly three years. I ached rather much for hours after, but it was worth it.

The poor lady behaved like a convalescent, and experienced all the joys of convalescence. On April 30th she wrote :

"I am glad to report an improvement in digestion and also headache. The bone pains have been rather bad across the bottom of my back, also in the shoulder, but generally I feel much better."

I gave her *Sulphur* 6x for blood clearing and perspiration, and *Eupatorium* 1x for the bone pain, which apparently did her much good. On May 10th she wrote :

"I am very pleased to report good progress this week. I am feeling much better in myself, digestion is much improved, and I am quite enjoying my food. The headaches have been much better, and soon pass off, after taking the *Glonoine* pills. I have noticed my head aches in the night when I lie on my back, and when I turn left to right or vice versa, it grates and cricks just like my knees. So I am trying gentle exercise for that now. The skin is reacting beautifully. Perspiring starts five minutes after entering the Turkish bath. It used to take fifteen minutes when I first started the baths. Also I perspire when I do things about the house. I had my second walk last evening, and

walked for half an hour, had a restless night, but am no worse to-day. I am so grateful to you for all you are doing. Everyone says how much better I look."

The poor woman had been declared absolutely incurable by doctors and specialists, and was given two months to live, at the outside, and she had enjoyed four or five happy months, with constant improvement, alternated with occasional set-backs. Her improvement was not so striking as to give me any confidence in the ultimate result. However there was considerable progress for some time. On June 7th Mrs. S. wrote :

"I am glad to report that I am still feeling better in myself. My appetite is better and I begin to want every meal. The bone pain has been about the same, and is still troublesome at night, and the back is sore to lie on, but I can walk better. I still have two Turkish baths each week, and feel that they help much."

I had inspired her to such an extent with hope and confidence that took philosophically and cheerfully every set-back and every pain. She wrote to me on June 16th :

"I do not seem to have made much progress this week. The ache in the bottom of my back has been worse than for several weeks, and I am having a yellow discharge from the front passage (this was a disturbing symptoms). The ache is only relieved by lying down and it makes me feel very limp and listless. The hips are not so sore to lie on as when I wrote last. I hope to give a better report next week. You have done so much for me already, and I am grateful."

On June 28th she complained again about the pain in the back :

"I am pleased to report that the pain in the back is less than last week, but still gets bad if I am on my feet for long. The discharge is about the same. My general health is much better, and the ache in the pelvis is much better, so that I can sit more comfortably."

On July 26th she complained that she had not been so well, and that the discharge was worse, a very ominous

symptom, but I was gratified to hear that *Colocynthis* 3x had relieved the pain. She also told me that she had headaches starting from the back of the head, for which, of course, I sent her *Silica*, choosing the 12x potency. As *Colocynthis*, helped the poor woman, I sent that medicine in various potencies, 3x and 30. Before she came under my care she had been given morphia in large doses, which upset her. On August 26th, after seven months' treatment, she wrote to me :

"I am glad to say the acute stage in my black seems to have passed, but the ache is still bad. I feel a little troubled about the left groin and just above it, where I had the deep X-ray treatment. It seems to be drawn in and tightened, as if the muscles were contracting. It does not seem to affect the intestine or bowel movements, as I am again taking the usual diet, and have two evacuations each day. The digestion is a bit upset, causing flatulence, and the yellow discharge is as bad as ever. The nerve pain pills, *Colocynthis* 30, seemed to help most. I come over with sweats very frequently without any movement to come it. Perhaps this is helpful, as my bones crick and grate from my neck to my ankles. I was very thankful not to need the morphia. I have somewhat lost faith in the medical man, and hope now to go ahead as before, when this turn has passed."

Obviously she thought the aggravation only a temporary one. On September 4th, while telling me of pain and the undiminished discharge, she concluded her letter with the words :

"I am very hopeful, especially when I remember what I was like two years ago, and also when I first came to you. Before this last attack came on, I had begun to walk quite nicely, and hope to do so again very soon."

As her pain was relieved by heat I gave her *Arsenicum* 200 and *Tarantula* 200, and *Hypericum* in various potencies because it was largely nerve pain. Her pain became more severe in the course of time. The husband called in the local doctor, and wrote to me on October 25th :

"My wife has been under the local doctor for three weeks and he has treated her on the usual lines, with tablets, draughts, and twice morphia injections. Her spirit has been maintained meanwhile wonderfully."

The next thing I heard from the hausband was a letter sent on January 19th, 1937, informing me of his wife's death. He wrote :

"You will doubtless not be surprised to hear from me that my wife passed away after lying unconscious for a week, and for the past month she was almost continuously under morphia. The doctor who attended her remarked what strength she had to resist the insidious disease, although taking no solid food for twenty days. All this point to the fact that your diet, etc., must have given her an amazing vitality, and for your interest and attention to her case, we offer our many thanks, and regret that it was not possible to retain her."

Mrs. W. J. S. was a woman of wonderful character, and a model patient, very strong willed, and determined to play her part. She was splendid. I am gratified to know that I gave her more than six months of happiness and relative comfort.

I describe this case in order to show that even the most hopeless cases, such as this one, can be relieved greatly, by commonsense treatment, homœopathic medicines, and a suitable diet. Happily she did not know that she suffered from caacer, but thought it was osteo-arthritis. Whether the disease was of natural origin, or whether it was caused by the incredible methods of violent interference practised on the poor woman for years, is a moot point. Withn the increase of operations and injections, the cancer death rate has increased tremendously. Whether the latter is caused by the former is not clear, but it is possible.

GLEANINGS.

1. Many operations are unnecessary, and even such things as new growths and tumours can be removed without the aid of knife. This is not an exaggeration or an idle statement.

Dr. Dorothy Shepherd.

2. During pregnancy longing for unusual articles of food : Chelid.

Gentry.

3. During pregnancy belching after every meal : Arg-n,

Gentry.

4. During pregnancy distention of stomach after every meal : Borax.

Gentry.

5. During pregnancy very sleepy during a meal : Kali-c.

Gentry.

6. Scirrhus of right breast. Tumor very hard, knobby, immovable, with lancinating pains ; nipples retracted, skin purple in spots and wrinkled : Cund.

Gentry.

7. During pregnancy threatened miscarriage from traumatism, falls and shocks : Arn.

Gentry.

8. During pregnancy grinding of teeth and restless sleep : Cina.

Gentry.

9. Menses return with new moon : Nux. vom.

Gentry.

10. Swelling of labia during pregnancy : Podo.

Gentry.

11. Swelling of feet at climacteric : Lach.

Gentry.

12. Castoreum is a very useful medicine for patients, especially women, who are nervous and do not react after typhoid fever, if, after the fever has spent its force, the patient remains irritable, with weak and exhausting sweat, castoreum helps her at once.

Farrington.

13. Asthma of consumptives when Drosera fails :
Mephitis :

Farrington.

14. Sore nipples when they are cracked and ragged,
almost hanging in fact : Castor equi.

Farrington.

15. Artemisia Vulgaris is an excellent remedy in epilepsy,
especially when it has been caused by fright or some exciting
mental emotion. The attacks are repeated one after the
other and are followed by profound sleep.

Farrington.

16. Corallium rubrum is useful in a combination of
Syphilis and Psora.

Farrington.

17. Nitrite of amyl. is indicated in flushes of heat at
change of life.

Farrington.

18. Cold sliva : Petiveria.

Clarke.

19. In my experience no remedy corresponds to more
cases of chlorosis in young girls, with or without ulceration
of stomach : Petroleum.

Clarke.

20. "Falling out of the hair" is a characteristic symptom
of Petroleum.

Clarke.

21. Throat affections go right to left. Headache back to
front : Petroleum.

Clarke.

22. Skin worse in winter, better in summer : Alm.

Clarke.

23. Child suddenly seized with desire to urinate ; if not
gratified immediately, jumps up and down with pain. So
much pain when he passes urine as to cause him to shiver
and dance round room in agony : Petroselinum.

Clarke.

24. The breast and chest symptoms have led to the
use of Phellandrium in Phthisis and other chest affections

and it is in right side affections that Phelland, has done its best work.

Clarke.

25. Coldness of head with headache : Phelland.

Clarke.

26. Last stage of Phthisis, sputa terribly offensive : Sil.

Clarke.

27. Coryza, with obstruction of nose, can only breathe through mouth : Phelland.

Clarke.

28. Inability to urinate the day after ague attack : Phelland.

Clarke.

29. Cough with expectoration of fetid pus : Guaiacum.

Nash.

30. Palpitation and dyspncea in organic heart disease, worse when thinking of it, a very peculiar modality, but genuine.

Nash.

31. And it is notable that Teucrium is one of the best remedies for polypus of the nose ; will cure it, and that never to return.

Nash.

32. I have used it with much satisfaction in women who complained of great soreness in the uterine region and sympathetic palpitation of the heart. It has also served me well in dropsies of cardiac origin especially in women who have at the same time the above mentioned soreness in uterine region : Convallaria Majalis.

Nash.

33. Oleander is one of our best remedies for diarrhœa of undigested food and the best indication for it is involuntary stool when emitting flatus.

Nash.

34. One very peculiar characteristic which should never be forgotten is "Dry heat" while asleep and "profuse sweat when awake" : Sambucus Nig.

Nash.

35. Chronic rheumatism with valvular heart troubles should call our attention to this remedy, for it has done good service in such cases. Pains in heart when urinating or at menstrual period : Lithium carb.

Nash.

36. Individualising symptoms are most necessary in chronic cases but can often be found and are of great value in acute cases also :

Health Through Homeopathy
March, 1939.

37. The skilled homeopathic physician has not required to wait all these years for sulphonamides to cure his pneumonia and penicillin is only a second string to his bow.

Health Through Homeopathy,
March, 1949.

N. C. DAS.

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WONDERS OF HOMEOPATHY.

I have been a qualified allopath and thus was rather skeptic of the treatment of Malaria by Homeopathic drugs. Moreover being a pathologist myself I never say that Malaria could be cured and that the parasites could disappear without the administration of anti-malarial chemotherapeutic drugs. But the following few cases have convinced me that homeopathic drugs change the constitution in such a way that malarial parasites cannot thrive.

Mr. X came to me for treatment. On the first and second attack I gave the remedies according to indications but there was no effect. The third attack was typical. Chill between 10 & 11 a.m. headache, thirst & Constipation. I took his blood for examination and gave a dose of Nat. Mur. 200 to be taken next morning. I examined the blood and found that malarial Parasites were present. I was ready to give him an injection of quinine provided Nat. M. had not acted. But to my surprise and satisfaction he did not

get any fever for about a week. I examined his blood again, there were no parasites.

A boy aged 6 years was brought to me for vomiting and fever Ipec. stopped the vomiting, but he was getting fever every other day. I examined his blood. Malarial parasites were present. On the indication that he was getting fever bet 10 & 11 a.m. I administered a dose Nat. Mur. 200. Fever stopped. Examined his blood again after a week. No parasites present. I examined after a month and found that his spleen also had reduced in size. He used to get frequent cough & cold. That also has stopped. He looks much hale and hearty now.

Another case was treated with Nux Vom. 200. The indication in this case was, "could no uncover without feeling chilly even with high fever."

Allopathic literature is now admitting that quinine only suppresses the attacks. The malarial Parasites in peripheral blood are only a phase of the malarial cycle. The parent germs are somewhere in the liver and as yet no medicine has been discovered against it.

I have told these results to my allopathic friends, but these people only "fold their eyes and plug their ears" and say it was mere coincidence. But Nash says coincidences are more common in 'Homeopathy' than any other science.

DR. T. K. GOKHALE.

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THE KALI FAMILY*

DONALD A. DAVIS, M.D.

The Homœopathic Recorder, February, 1939.

There have been many articles written on the individual members of this group of homœopathic remedies, but very few which cover the entire family. Perhaps there are reasons for this. The *Kalis* do not have an attractive or outstanding personality. For their wide use in general

*Read by title before I.H.A., Bureau of Materia Medica, June 17, 1938.

practice, there are one or two remedies which have a definite, easily discernible, characteristic picture, but the *Kali* family, as a whole, lacks that dynamic power of some of the other groups: There is no "Gloomy Gus" *Natrum carb.*, no gold-headed cane *Arsenicum*, nor any well-groomed nervous race horse *Nux vomica* among the *Kalis*. Another answer to the question may be that the element, potassium, isolated and purified, has had no recorded proving. Therefore, a compilation of the characteristics of this group must suffer from human error, for they must be sifted from a multitude of provings, poisonings and empirical uses of the individual *Kalis*.

The term *Kali* or *Kable* is German for potash. Potassium, as a chemical element, is a metal, having an atomic number of 19, an atomic weight of 39.1 and a valence of plus 1. Potassium and all of its compounds are water soluble, hence very universally distributed. The earth's crust is 2.45% potassium and the human body is 0.35% potassium. Potassium hydroxide combined with a fatty acid forms a soft soap in contrast to sodium, which produces a hard soap.

We are less interested in these purely chemical or inorganic properties than the organic ones. It is true, however, that in many cases our drug pictures have come from chemical, allopathic and poisonous effects; also, as Schussler believed, a lack of the chemical salt itself or a disturbance in the motion of its molecules.

Potassium is contained in all organic vegetable foods. Those which contain most of it are dandelions, water cress, parsley, dill, fresh asparagus, Swiss chard, endive, spinach, tomatoes, mustard greens, watermelon, and beet tops. This is an excellent list to remember as an adjuvant in treating chronic cases where a *Kali* containing remedy is indicated.

Organic potassium is a powerful neutralizer. It is a powerful flushing agent, hence it is good for constipation and as an improver of circulation. Potassium is one of the minerals present in blood plasma as well as all tissues. Clarke, in his *Dictionary of the Materia Medica*, states,

"*Kalis*, in general, cause great disturbances in the circulation of fluids in the tissues." The organic compounds are also good for pelvic disorders.

There are some 25 or 26 combinations of potassium used homœopathically. There are ten or twelve of these worthy of study, for among them are some of the double salts, which are often indicated. *Causticum*, *Kali aceticum*, *arsenicum*, *bichromicum*, *bromatum*, *carbonicum*, *hydriodicum*, *muraticum*, *nitricum*, *phosphoricum*, and *sulphuricum* comprise this list and are the ones used in the study of the entire group.

It is evident that *Kali*, as it is most commonly used as a group, has few delineating characteristics, for it is influenced exceedingly by the elements, radicals or compounds, with which it readily combines.

These salts have been used for many centuries in scientific and empiric medicine. Perhaps the statement that they have been misused for centuries would be more correct. Allopathically, these remedies have been used in chemistry and medicine. *Kali ars.* as a diuretic and complexion clearer, *Kali bichromicum* as an antiseptic for wounds, the bitartrate as a saline purgative, the iodide for syphilis, the nitrate for fevers, and the permanganate as an oxidizing agent, are some of the empiric and so-called specific uses.

The general typical constitution of the *Kali* family is the fat, chubby person. So-called plethoric people who really have a false anæmia or pseudo-plethora or fleshy people who are watery, anæmic and obese give a better picture.

The group effects of characteristics include paralytic effects, weakness, ulceration of the mucous membrane and of the skin, tissue waste, myocardial weakness, deficiency of red corpuscles, early morning time aggravation—2 to 5 a.m.—which is pronounced in some of the *Kalis* and mild in others (a better time modality than the *Natrum*s). There are sharp, cutting, quick, jabbing pains; and nearly all of the pains are ameliorated by motion. Cardiac depression, as shown by a soft, irregular, and intermittent pulse is a

characteristic: *Kali* conditions as a rule are afebrile. The mentality of the *Kalis* is relatively weak, being not so clear cut as the *Natrums*. Symptoms are apt to predominate on one side of the body only—the left—with the exception of those of *Kali carb.* The *Kalis* are wonderful anti-tubercular remedies.

All of the *Kalis* are aggravated after any disturbance in the fluid balance in the body, particularly after coition. The family amelioration is from warmth, from rest and a plentiful amount of substantial food. In general, the *Kalis* are never constipated, however, each salt may have some constipation in its pathogenesis. Most of the *Kalis* hate cold and are made worse by it. Also, there is an offensiveness of certain excretions.

The great therapeutic applicability of this group is undoubtedly due to the presence of potassium in some of its salts in all protoplasm, all living substance in both the animal and vegetable kingdom. Hence, to enumerate the regions of the body affected would be to list anatomically all of the organs and tissues of the body. The principal points of attack are the mucous membranes, wherever they are found in the body, the cardiovascular system, including the blood itself, the kidneys, the connective tissue and the glandular organs. The motor cardiac centers are influenced by potassium.

The *Kali* mind is forgetful, with mental lassitude and sluggishness. *Kalis* are easily annoyed and irritated by trifles. They have a harsh temper when aroused and are apprehensive, ill at ease and rather averse to society. (*Kali iod.* is mean, especially to his own family.)

In the kidneys, the *Kalis* produce an increase in the flow of urine and elimination of the alkali salts so that the total solids are increased.

Clarke, in his *Dictionary*, adds to a previous statement to say,

The potassium salts have more relation specifically to the solid tissues than to the fluids of the body; to the blood corpuscle rather than to the blood plasma. The fibrous

tissues are particularly affected, the ligaments of joints, of the uterus, and of the back. It corresponds to conditions in which these tissues are relaxed—joints give way; the back feels as if broken; the patient feels compelled to lie down, even in the street.

To take up each individual member of this useful family in detail would require entirely too much time, so the characteristic rather than the general field of the more commonly used salts will be considered. This will bring out the fact that the manifestations of the *Kali* family are secondary to the compounds with which it is combined, but still their subtle influence is present.

The indications for *Kali aceticum*, which should bring the remedy to mind, are the great weakness, trembling, and anxiety in the whole body and mind of transient duration and appearing in paroxysms; the peculiar profuse and offensive perspiration from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., polyuria, and the 4 p.m. headache.

Kali arsenicosum is a salt showing the effect of its combined radical, the arsenic. The characteristic analysis shows a temperamental disposition to restlessness, fault finding, exaction, scolding, quarrelsomeness, and discontent. The skin is the main point of attack as a result of the effect on the cardiovascular system. Here there are innumerable indications, from painful herpes, phagedenic ulcers with a deep base and turned up edges to itching psoriasis. The branlike desquamation following measles is typical. The skin symptoms itch mainly, are worse when the patient undresses, worse at night, like *Arsenicum*, yet aggravated by warmth. The *Kali ars.* skin is pale, dirty yellow, muddy. There are a few unusual symptoms, as the sensation as if the head were too large, burning and numbness of the tongue, which also feels too large, and the sensation as of a ball rising from the pit of the stomach to the larynx causing suffocation and as if a red hot iron or poker were in the anus.

There are very many indications for *Kali bichromicum*. The most characteristic indications are the discharges from

the mucous membranes of tough stringy mucus or muco-pus which adheres to the part and can be drawn out in strings. The formation of plugs or clinkers on the mucous membranes especially of the nose, the formation of false membranes as in croup and diphtheria with a hoarse, metallic cough, and the formation of casts of bronchial tubes in fibrinous bronchitis are various manifestations of the mucous discharges. The secretions and excretions are yellow and the discharges are of jelly-like mucus. There is occurrence of pain in small spots which can be covered with the tip of the finger, alternating shifting conditions as pains wandering from part to part. Rheumatic pains alternate with gastric symptoms or with dysentery, headache alternates with blindness. Punched out, perforating ulcers occurring on skin, mucous membranes and affecting bones, especially the vomer and palate comprise another characteristic. Other symptoms are indigestion from drinking beer; weight in the pit of the stomach immediately after eating food for which there is no appetite. The hair sensation on the back of the tongue and in the left nostril is pronounced.

- *Kali bromatum* has not been extensively proven. It has a decided effect upon the sensorium, producing a besotted state or stupor resembling acute alcoholism from which the patient can be aroused. There is a great loss of memory and a peculiar hesitancy in remembering words that he knows perfectly well. The nervous system is affected, being agitated with fearful delusions, great mental depression accompanied by weeping and wringing of the hands. The mental state corresponds to the night terrors of children who start, awake and then cannot be comforted. The hallucination of the child is that he is being hunted and chased by some horrible person or thing. The mental agitation is reflected in the hands which are continually being wrung or are working at something. The mental state, plus the overwhelming effects of the *Bromium* causing bronchial difficulties as croup, make this remedy particularly useful for children. *Kali brom.* produces many different skin eruptions almost everywhere on the body's

surface. These are rose colored, acneic, and are aggravated during the hot summer and relieved as cooler weather comes on.

Kali carb. characteristics are stitching, lancinating, and jerking pains wherever complaints are. These come on whether the patient moves or not. In a *Kali carb.* pneumonia, which generally locates in the lower right lobe, stitching pains come on without relation to the respiratory excrusion and are not relieved by strapping or lying on the affected side as are those of *Bryonia*. There is also a puffiness above the eyes between the brow and the upper lid. When these bag-like swellings occur in families, they are not to be trusted as substantial symptoms for *Kali carb.* The early morning time aggravation from 2 to 5 a.m. gives the entire group of remedies this characteristic. Farrington's or Nash's triumvirate of sweat, backache, and weakness often are the symptoms upon which this remedy is used. Backache dates from childbirth where the complaint is, "Oh, my back this", and, "Oh, my back that." There is oversensitiveness to touch, especially to unexpected touch when starting is out of proportion to the touch. There is also extreme sensitiveness of the soles of the feet. *Kali carb.* is one of the very flatulent remedies. Hahnemann said that persons suffering from ulceration in the lungs could hardly get will without this antipsoric. *Kali carb.* is a typical tubercular subject in its over-sensitiveness to everything—weather and cold drafts in particular.

Now we come to perhaps the most often missued of all the *Kalis*, the *iodide*. Homœopathically, it is indicated in pale, delicate people who flush easily. The main pathologic diagnosis calling for it is scrofula rather than syphilis; however, Hahnemann lists it as an antisymphilitic also. There is wasting and exhaustion, anguish, and the diffused sensitiveness especially of the glands. *Kali hydriodicum* is aggravated at the seashore. It is a powerful solvent of tumors and of the effete products left in the tissues after acute inflammatory infections.

Whiteness of secretions, exudations, and eruptions of tissues suggest *Kali muriaticum*. There is a toughness of fibrinous exudations and discharges. The blood clots too readily causing embolism, indurations and hard swellings. *Kali mur.* deserves a more extensive proving.

Kali nitricum used to be an old stand-by as sweet spirits of nitre for children who refused to urinate with fever. The scope of *Kali nit.* in our branch of the healing art is much broader. Peevish fretfulness and ennui, with acute external sensitiveness, describe the remedy mentally. The pains are stitching, cutting, stabbing, especially in the chest, where they occur frequently in the course of chronic phthisis. There is an asthmatic picture with loose rattling cough at 3 a.m. There is a sour taste in the throat. The point of attack centers mainly on abdominal and pelvic organs, causing colic, diarrhoea and dysentery. There is an inky-black menorrhagia that is a differentiating feature, as no other remedy can equal it for blackness.

The nervous remedy of the group is *Kali phosphoricum*. Besides the vein of *Kali* symptoms that run through the remedy, namely, early morning waking, the peculiar mouth, the severe action on the skin, the aggravation after coitus, and the sensitiveness to touch, there is a definite mental picture. Mechanical injuries, blows, sexual excitement, indulged or suppressed, cause a morose, irritable, profoundly depressed, lethargic, and unsociable person. Everything is just too much. In spite of the sluggishness, there is an easily aroused temper, causing the patient to fly into such a passion that articulation is practically lost. *Kali phos.* corresponds to those numerous cases in which there is increased sensitiveness to all impressions from a weakness of the vital organismic resistance or control, that is, weakened states from shock, mental or physical, from overstrain or overdrain of the system. It is indicated in menstrual headaches and neurasthenia. The color of the excretions is golden or orange yellow.

The next remedy in the group is Schussler's *Pulsatilla*—*Kali sulphuricum*. The leading indications for this remedy

are still those given by Schusler—the YELLOW color of the discharges, the denuded and scaling of epidermal and mucous surfaces with yellow catarrh, the aggravation from warmth and amelioration in open air as *Pulsatilla*. All of the symptoms are worse in the evening. *Kali sulf.* is like *Pulsatilla*, but it is not as mild and yielding and is chronically cold and acutely warm in contrast to the latter.

Causticum frequently rivals *Kali carb.* as the typical remedy of the group. Its exact chemical composition is not accurately known. With *Causticum*, there is great weakness, such as characterize the potash salts generally. It is a faint-like weakness, or sinking of strength with trembling from care, grief, or sorrow of long standing or from disease. The weakness progressing until we have gradually appearing paralysis is common with *Causticum* and attacks, in a general way, the right side, involving both voluntary and involuntary muscles. There is also a local paralysis of the vocal chords, muscles of deglutition, of the tongue, eyelids, face, bladder, and extremities. As with *Gelsemium* and *Sepia*, there is drooping of the eyelids. Neuralgic affections are also common with this remedy and are generally of an obstinate character. Mentally, the *Causticum* mood is melancholy, sad and hopeless, apt to look on the dark side of everything. There is also timidity and nervous anxiety. With this, there is restlessness at night when the legs are always on the go. The most frequent sensation is one of soreness and rawness. *Causticum* passes stool best standing, and dribbles urine on exertion, coughing or sneezing, even involuntarily during sleep. There are the raw hæmorrhoids worse when walking or straining even to the voice. The cough doesn't seem deep enough to afford relief. *Causticum* is also used for the after effects of burns

These thumbnail sketches are the characteristics of the more common *Kalis*. As you can readily see, they cover all three miasmatic states and practically every pathologic state known in their pathogeneses. These sketches by no

means give a complete picture of any remedy, so it is my hope to have afforded a brief review and stimulus for the further study of this useful family of remedies.

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MENINGISMUS, WITH REPORT OF A CASE*

ALLAN D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.

The Homœopathic Recorder, February, 1939,

When Dr. Stevens asked me to write a paper for the Bureau of Obstetrics and Pediatrics I very blithely promised to discuss meningismus and give a report of a case. Since then, however, I have had ample time in which to regret my choice of subject matter. I have a case of meningismus, to be sure, the report of which will be given shortly, but to find enough data about meningismus to be incorporated into a discussion would seem to be an almost Herculean task.

Of course the difficulty lies in the fact that meningismus is seldom, nowadays, considered as a clinical entity, a disease *sui generis*. In two textbooks on pediatrics, published within the last ten years and in Blumer's *Bedside Diagnosis*, the condition is considered as occurring chiefly in children as an accompaniment of any acute, infectious disease. Fisher's *Diseases of Children*, edition of 1896, does not mention meningismus by name but discusses it under the title of *Acute Simple Meningitis*. Ten years later Raue's *Diseases of Children* deals with meningismus in the same manner.

I do not hold with the earlier authors that meningismus is a simple acute inflammation of the meninges, though I do agree that meningitis may occur in the course of some other acute infection. Nor do I agree with the implication suggested by later writers that meningismus *must* occur as a complication of some other acute disease. I believe that the case to be reported later will show that this condition does present itself as a separate clinical entity and that it

*Read before I.H.A., Bureau of Obstetrics and Pediatrics, June 15, 1938.

is not an infection, but an irritation of the meninges, probably of toxic origin. I am quite ready to admit, however, that most cases of meningismus are met in conjunction with other acute diseases. Observation during more than ten years of general practice has led me to the conclusion that meningismus, occurring as a disease *sui generis*, is extremely rare and that almost without exception it is a condition of childhood.

Since meningismus most commonly appears at the onset of, or during the course of, an acute illness, it should be quite in order at this point to list those conditions which are most apt to give rise to this syndrome. In infants and young children the symptoms of this complication appear most often in connection with acute gastrointestinal disturbances. In older children the condition is not infrequently seen during pneumonia. In otitis media and mastoiditis meningismus may appear, Teething may rarely give rise to it. In brief, any condition associated with high temperature and the production of toxic substances can present the manifestations of meningismus.

The symptoms of meningismus are those which are wont to be associated with the various acute meningismus. These are so familiar that it should be unnecessary for them to be discussed in detail. Suffice it to say that any or all the symptoms of true meningitis may be present in meningismus, though in general there are less apt to be focal symptoms in the latter.

Of course, when evidence of cerebral involvement appears, in a case under our care we want to know whether we have to deal with meningismus or with a more serious condition. The chief conditions to be differentiated are: acute anterior poliomyelitis, pneumococcic meningitis, meningitis due to the pyogenic organisms, influenzal meningitis, and meningococcal meningitis. The differential diagnosis can be dismissed in short order—I am against lengthy discussions of perfectly obvious facts—by stating that the lumbar puncture is the method by which the true condition can be determined. In meningismus the

spinal fluid is perfectly normal and no organisms can be cultured from it. In the other diseases the spinal fluid presents typical pictures and, in addition, the causative organism can usually be found by culturing. Lumbar puncture is a procedure easily carried out in the home with a little intelligent co-operation from members of the family, so that no physician needs to remain long in doubt as to the diagnosis when cerebral symptoms appear in any of his cases.

And now for the presentation of the case, which I hope you are all eagerly awaiting :

The patient was a boy of six years of age. On August 13, 1936 he went to the circus. When he returned to his home in the evening he complained of headache and nausea and would eat no supper. I saw the child the same evening about 8 : 30, in the course of a visit to his mother. I examined him very casually and, as casually, prescribed a dose of *Belladonna* 200. I saw the patient again the next morning. His temperature was 104 by rectum. He had a very flushed face, a hot, dry skin and the pupils were widely dilated. He complained solely of nausea. I again gave a dose of *Belladonna* 200. On the 15th I called again to see this little patient and found conditions very much worse. The temperature had risen to 105.4 by rectum. The pulse and respiration were both very rapid. There was twitching of all the muscles of the face. The hands trembled. The limbs jerked. He was delirious. The pupils were dilated but reacted normally. The patella reflex was hyperative. There was a positive Kernig. The neck was rigid. He complained of frontal headache and of pain in the neck. It was evident to me that *Belladonna* was not the remedy. There were some symptoms of *Gelsemium* present so that drug was given, a single dose of the 200. On the 16th when I made my morning visit there seemed to be a slight improvement. The temperature had dropped to 103.8 by rectum. There was less twitching of the face and jerking of the limbs. Kernig's sign was negative. However, at 2 o'clock that afternoon the boy had an attack

of furious delirium in which he jumped from his bed in a rage, striking and biting at his nurse. This attack so exhausted him that when I arrived in a hurry, he was quiet in bed. But the neurological signs were again positive. I decided then to hospitalize the child for observation.

The first procedure at the hospital was to perform a lumbar puncture. The spinal fluid appeared under very slightly increased pressure and was perfectly clear. An analysis showed the pressure of a trace of globulin and the reduction of sugar. A cell count showed nine cells per c. c., quite within normal range.

A red, white and differential blood cell count was next done. The erythrocytes were 4,568,000 the leucocytes were 20,350 of which 88% were polymorphonuclears and 12% lymphocytes. The hemoglobin was 78%.

Examination of the urine showed a cloudy, straw-colored specimen, acid in reaction, having a specific gravity of 1.018. There was trace of albumin, no sugar, a high trace of acetone and a positive diacetic acid reaction. Under the microscope the sediment showed an occasional coarse granular cast, a rare red blood cell, and an occasional pus cell.

On admission to the hospital this boy's temperature was 105.4. The pulse was 152 and the respirations 40. Physical examination revealed no other findings than the neurological signs already enumerated.

In view of the fact that no definite pathological process had been demonstrated by laboratory procedures, and because a closer study of the symptomatology had indicated *Aconite* as the needed therapeutic agent, I elected to give this remedy without further delay. One powder of the 30th was dissolved in 10 drams of water and the nurse was instructed to give one dram of the solution every three hours for three doses. The first dose was given at 5 p.m. The second dose was given at 8 p.m. by which time the temperature had dropped to 103.4 and the patient had broken out into a profuse perspiration. At midnight, when the third dose was given, the temperature had subsided to 100.4 by mouth (approximately 101.4 rectally). I knew

then that we had the thing licked. At 4 a.m. on the 17th the temperature was 99.1 *per os* and twelve hours later it was normal. From this time on the recovery was uneventful. There was a slight elevation of the temperature on the 20th which was due to constipation and which was adequately controlled by a saline enema.

For the sake of the record a white blood cell count was made on the 19th which showed 10,325 leucocytes of which 52% were polymorphonuclears and 48% were lymphocytes, normal findings in a lad of six years. Urinalysis on the same day was normal.

An interesting sequela to this boy's experience was the complete change of personality. Where previously he had been rather dull and stupid, preferring to stay by himself than to take part in the play of other children, he now became a normal, happy child ready for any sort of fun or mischief.

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DR. MANINDRA NATH CHATTERJEE.

The youngest son of Dr. Chuni Lall Chatterjee of Uttarpara, Dr. Manindra Nath Chatterjee, B. Sc., M. B., alias Montu Babu, followed in the footsteps of his father and had such a meteoric career as a sound Homœopath that during the course of 20 years not only did he maintain his father's wide practice but increased it tenfold and earned a name which was the envy of the roaring practitioners of both the schools. His vast practice ultimately told upon his health and he died on 13th October 1948 at an early age of 50. His death like the death of his father is not only a loss to his family and to a vast number of patients, but is also a severe set-back to the progress of Homœopathy in Bengal and even in India.

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HEADACHE

[Contd. from page 223]

GELSEMIUM.

Stiff neck.

Cannot think or fix attention.

Listless and stupid.

Dizziness.

Face red.

Speech thick.

Thought slow.

Pulse full, round and seems to flow under the fingers like a current of water.

Double vision

Staggering as if drunk when trying to move.

Roaring in ears.

Head feels enlarged.

Cold sweat.

Cold feet.

Back part of head seems to have a spot four inches square that is turning to ice.

Pulsation of carotids.

Pain in limbs.

Occiput feels numb.

Passive congestion.

Constant giddiness.

Dullness of all mental faculties.

Excessive irritability of body and mind.

Difficulty to open eyes or to keep them open.

Dilatation of the pupil, amaurotic diplopia.

Blindness, dimness of sight.

Feeling of emptiness and weakness in stomach and bowels.

Diarrhœa from exciting emotions, sometimes involuntary.

Dysmenorrhœa of a neuralgic or spasmodic character.

Feeling as if the heart would stop beating if she did not move about.

Symptoms : Headache ; neuralgic, pain beginning in upper cervical portion of spine ; vertebra prominens sensitive ; extending over whole head, causing bursting pain in forehead and eyeballs ; worse at 10 A. M. when lying , with nausea, vomiting, cold sweat and cold feet with cramp-like drawing, tearing pains in upper cervical and occiput regions, extending upward and forward worse from exertion or study, of a remittent or intermittent character ; excruciating, accompanied by slight nausea ; from emotional excitement.

Heavy feeling of head ; band-feeling around and occipital headache.

Dull heavy ache, with heaviness of eyelids ; bruised sensation, better compression and lying with head high.

Pain in temple extending into ear and wing of nose, chin.

Headache with muscular soreness of neck and shoulders.

Headache preceded by blindness, better profuse urination.

Scalp sore to touch ; wants to have head raised on a pillow.

Dull, tired, prostrating headache at base of brain ; wants head high ; sometimes better by profuse urination.

The most characteristic headache of Gelsemium is a dull tired headache at the base of brain.

The patient wants to lie with head raised upon a high pillow and lie perfectly still.

It is worse by mental labour, smoking tobacco, lying with head low and in the heat of the sun.

It is temporarily better by pressure and stimulants.

Such headaches often follow a debauch.

Sometimes we have a headache from passive congestion ; then the pain begins in the occiput and spreads all over head.

The headache is relieved by a profuse flow of urine.

Gelsemium has another sick headache that is preceded blindness.

As the head begins to ache the blindness disappears.

The sick headache of this remedy is not accompanied by much nausea and vomiting.

The headache begins in the nape of neck, passes up over the head and settles down over the eyes.

It is usually worse in the morning and is accompanied by stiff neck or it begins at 2 or 3 A. M. and reached its acme in the afternoon.

The patient cannot think effectively or fix his attention.

He becomes listless and stupid ; he has dizziness with blurred sight and heaviness of the head.

These symptoms are alleviated by the discharge of watery looking urine.

The face is a suffused red colour.

The eyes grow heavy and blood shot.

There is great difficulty in lifting the upper lids ; often, too, the speech is thick, as the tongue were un-wieldy.

Altogether the face has the appearance of one under the influence of liquor.

Thought is slow so that the patient answers questions either slowly or imperfectly.

This condition is accompanied by a pulse which is full and round and seems to flow under the fingers like a current of water.

Not unfrequently the headache is preceded by blindness as under Psorinum.

A headache which is associated with a feeling as though there were a band around the head or across the forehead.

Headache with soreness of the eyes on moving them.

Commences with dimness of sight and double vision, vertigo, heaviness or lightness of head ; wild feelings alternating with uterine pains, worse about 10 A.M. and when lying down, better from shaking head, from sitting and reclining head on high pillow, from profuse emission of urine ; sun-headache.

Patient finds himself getting blind before headache, roaring in ears, hates to speak or to be spoken to during the headaches.

KALI BICH.

Type : Catarrhal. Gastric. Rheumatic. Nervous.
Migraine.

Location : Forehead. Occiput. One side of head. Temples. Right side of forehead. Left side of forehead. Over eye brows. Above left eye.

Character of pain : Burning, bursting, cutting, darting, stabbing, pressing, stitching, shooting, sore, bruised, tearing, throbbing, pricking, stinging.

Causes : Suppressed catarrh ; gastric irritation.

Extension : Forehead, face, occiput, vertex, back.

Aggravation : Morning ; morning on waking ; 5 A. M. noon ; evening ; cold air ; taking cold ; suppressed coryza ; coughing ; after dinner ; lying on painful side ; during menses ; motion ; noise ; after sleep ; in a small spot ; stooping ; touch ; walking in open air.

Amelioration : Evening ; open air ; cold application ; after eating ; epistaxis ; leaning against something ; lying down ; light ; external pressure ; tea.

Attending Symptoms : Blindness.

Aversion to light, to noise.

Face blotched and bloated and covered with pimples or acne.

Whites of the eyes are yellow.

Tongue is thick and broad.

Nausea, eructation and vomiting.

Vertigo,

Flabby persons with light hair, and blue eyes.

Persons subject to catarrhs of mucus surfaces.

Symptoms : Supra-orbital headache.

It may be periodical in its return but is particularly excited by gastric irritation.

Although it is neuralgic in character, it is reflex from gastric irritation.

The patient is affected with blindness, more or less marked, objects become obscured and less distinct, the headache then begins.

It is violent, and is attended by aversion to light and to noise and the sight returns as the headache grows worse.

With this headache the face is apt to be blotched and covered with pimples or acne.

It is also shallow and yellowish as if the patient were bilious.

The whites of the eyes are yellow and little puffed.

The tongue is thick and broad and *scalloped* on its edges as though it had taken the imprint of the teeth.

Pains appear in small spots which can be covered by a silver dollar or the point of a finger, especially in the sick headache which is preceded by blindness.

Pain appears and disappears suddenly.

Pains fly from one place to another.

Blindness followed by violent headache which comes with the sun, must lie down, aversion to light and noise ; sight returns with the increasing headache.

In the morning when awaking, pain in the forehead and vertex, later extends to the back of the head.

Soon after dinner a dull heavy throbbing above the eyes, as if the head would burst, relieved by lying or pressing the head against anything or in the open air, worse stooping or moving about, often caused by the suppression of a chronic catarrh.

Violent pricking, stinging pain from root of nose extending over orbital arch to external angle of the eyes, with obscuration of sight as if scales were before eyes, beginning in the morning, increases at noon and disappears towards evening.

Headache comes and goes with the sun.

Complete obscuration of sight is followed by violent headache, compelling one to lie down with great aversion to light and noise.

The sight returns with the increasing headache.

Headache from suppressed discharge from the nose.

Headache ; violent shooting pain from root of nose along left orbital ridge to extreme angle of eye, with dim sight, as if a scale were over eye ; begins in morning increases till noon, and ceases towards evening, frontal usually over one eye ; neuralgic, confined to a small spot, with dimness of sight ; burning with vertigo, during which all objects, seem to be enveloped in a yellow mist.

LACHESIS.

Type : Catarrhal. Neuralgic. Uterine. Gastric. Rheumatic. Congestive. Menstrual. Migraine. Hysterical.

Location : Forehead. Occiput. Temples. Vertex. Brain. One side of head. Left side of head. Right side of head. Over eyes. Over left eye. Over right eye,

Character of pain : Boring, digging, bursting, crushing, cutting, drawing, dull, jerking, pressing, shooting, sore bruised, stitching, stunning, tearing, pulsation, beating, throbbing.

Causes : Heat of sun ; intellectual labour ; malaria ; abuse of quinine ; suppressed catarrh ; fasting ; depressing emotions especially loud grief ; mental or bodily exhaustion ; zymotic diseases.

Extension : Ears, Eyes, neck, nose, teeth, occiput, root of nose, shoulders, forehead.

Aggravation : Morning ; morning in bed ; morning on rising ; morning on waking ; forenoon ; after noon ; evening ; night ; before midnight ; cold air ; open air ; loss of animal fluid ; ascending steps ; during climaxis ; closing eyes ; coffee ; from becoming cold ; from taking cold ; while constipated ; suppressed catarrh ; coughing ; pressure of hat ; jar ; looking upward ; lying ; before menses ; at the commencement of menses ; during menses ; after menses ; mental exertion ; motion ; moving head ; abuse of narcotics ; noise ; odor of coffee ; every day ; external pressure ; raising head ; reading ; riding in a carriage ; sexual excesses ; excessive pollutions ; sitting ; after sleep ; spirituous liquor ; in a spot ; stepping heavily ; pressing at stool stooping ; exposure to sun ; walking ; changes of weather ; damp cold weather ; wine ; wrapping up head.

Amelioration : Open air ; cold application ; during eating ; excitement of emotion ; lying ; external pressure ; wrapping up head ; heat ; belching up wind ; lying down after eating ; appearance of discharges.

Attending Symptoms : Yellow face,
Flushed cheeks.

Sparkling before eyes.

Drowsiness.

Shiverings.

Inclination to lie down.

Nausea.

Vomiting.

Stiffness of neck.

Flickering before eyes.

Heat in head especially in vertex.

Dreads to go to sleep as it aggravates headache.

Burning in vertex.

Very pale face.

Confused mind.

Dark redness of face.

Puffed face.

Blurred vision.

Palpitation.

Fainting.

Excessive nausea with repeated vomiting of mucus and bile.

Pulse weak and irregular.

Scalp very sensitive.

Vertigo with paleness of face.

Suppressed coryza.

Menstrual irregularities.

Women at the climateric period.

Cannot bear anything tight around the waist.

Pain in left ovarian region.

Larynx and throat very sensitive to touch.

Despondent mood.

Tongue paralysed.

Symptoms: Headache; extending into root of nose, pressive with nausea; in left frontal eminence; over eyes and in occiput; every morning on rising; intense pain on one side, extending to neck and shoulders; in sun, with glimmering; terrible neuralgic, with darting pains above left side, better from warm applications;

pressing, bursting pain in pimples, better when lying down ; more on vertex and left side and over eyes.

Headache pressing, a bursting pain in temple, aggravation from motion, pressure, stooping, lying, after sleep ; dreads to go sleep because she wakes with such a headache.

It is one of our best remedies for sun-headaches, remote effects of sun-stroke (after Glon).

The patient is troubled with headache every time he is exposed to the sun heat and the trouble has become chronic (Nat. C.)

Weight or pressure on the vertex is another characteristic.

This is found mostly in women suffering at the menopause ; and coupled with it in such cases there is sometimes burning on the vertex.

With the headache very pale face and the patient sleeps into the headache, dreads to sleep because she awakens with such a distressing headache.

Headache extending into nose, comes mostly in acute catarrh, especially when the discharge has been suppressed or stops after sleep.

Headache at climaxis.

Headache, aggravation in and over left eye, throbbing with sharp pains, very severe coryza, dysmenorrhœa with such a headache ; all pains relieved with the appearance of the discharge.

Headache from disordered stomach or bowels and of zymotic diseases with throbbing pains in head, confused mind, dark redness of face, puffed face, blurred vision, palpitation and fainting.

Sharp sticking pains concentrating at the root of nose, or pains go from zygoma to ear ; or shooting from head down through the eyes.

Intense headache going down into the shoulders and neck of the affected side with slight stiffness of neck.

Burning pressure from within outward, from top of head into the eye etc., excessive nausea, with repeated vomiting of mucus and bile.

Headache in sun ; from mental or bodily exhaustion with tendency to faint, from depressing emotions, especially loud grief.

Pulse weak and irregular, general sensation of stiffness and pain in left side.

Scalp very sensitive.

Pains relieved as soon as menses flow, boring in vertex, during climaxis ; frontal headache, faint on rising, mental and bodily exhaustion.

Temporal nerves of one side, painful with throbbing in the temples ; heat in head ; vertigo with paleness of face, frontal headache with suppressed coryza.

A pulsating headache usually in left temple and over the eyes with mental confusion, before the development of coryza, relieved as soon as the coryza appears ; headache is relieved as soon as the discharge is established.

The headache may also arise from disorders of stomach or bowels or may be an accompaniments of fevers and of diseases of zymotic origin.

The patient has an upward tendency of the blood, with throbbing in the head, dark redness of the face, puffed face, confusion of mind, all the way from simple confusion to absolute stupor, often accompanied too, by partial blindness, palpitation of heart and fainting.

Pains go from zygoma to ear.

Pains from the head going down through and into the eyes.

Pains of rheumatic origin in head going down into the shoulder and neck of the affected side and often accompanied by slight stiffness of the neck.

Violent pain in head with yellow face and flushed cheeks.

Headache with congestion of blood, sparkling before the eyes, drowsiness, shivering and inclination to lie down or with nausea and vomiting.

Headache preceding coryza.

Cephalagic from heat of sun.

Pains deeply seated in brain or in the sockets of the eyes or above the eyes or in occiput with stiffness in nape of neck.

Pain as from a bruise in crown of head or sensation of boring with jerks and throbbing on moving the head.

Heaviness or pressure in head as if it were going to burst or tension as from threads drawn for occiput towards the eyes or shooting as from knives in different parts of the head and as far as the eyes.

Pressing headache in temples as if brain were pressing out, in the morning after rising, from stooping and from motion agg. from pressure and when ascending, amelioration from lying down after eating.

Cutting headache as if a part of the right side of the head were cut off, aggravation after rising or ascending, amelioration from heat and after belching up wind.

Pains which spread from the interior of head to ears, nose, and neck.

Headache every morning on awaking or after dinner or else on every change of weather.

Pulsating, beating headache with heat on head, especially on vertex, or on right side or over eyes preceding a cold in head with stiffness in neck.

Unilateral headache, creeping, gradually toward left side, until it makes a complete journey around head.

Unilateral temporal pain with palpitation.

LYCOPODIUM.

Type : Catarrhal. Gastric. Menstrual. Rheumatic. Uterine. Neuralgic.

Location : Brain. forehead. Left side of forehead. Occiput. One side of head. Right side of head. Left side of head. Temples. Vertex. Over eyes. Over right eye.

Character of pain : Aching, throbbing, beating, pulsating, hammering, tearing, pressing, nail-like, tensive, stitching, jerking, stupefying, shooting, boring, bursting, cutting, drawing, sore, bruised.

Causes : Brain work ; vexation ; fasting ; anger ; contradiction ; chill ; abuse of coffee ; malaria.

Extension : Back, face, neck, nose, teeth, occiput, vertex.

Aggravation : Day time ; morning in bed ; morning on rising ; morning on waking ; noon ; afternoon ; 1 P. M. 4-8 P. M. evening ; evening in bed ; 7 P. M. night ; from cold air ; open air ; anger ; on ascending steps ; on going to bed ; bending head backward ; after breakfast ; coffee ; coition ; from becoming cold ; suppressed coryza, coughing ; after eating ; excitement of emotion ; fasting if hunger is not appeased atonce ; pressure of hat ; from becoming heated ; limbs becoming heated ; jar ; lifting ; light ; lying down ; before menses ; during menses ; after menses ; mental exertion ; mortification ; motion ; moving head ; noise ; strong odors ; every day ; every seven days ; suppressed perspiration , external pressure ; reading ; riding in a carriage ; stooping ; upright erect position ; in a crowded room ; excessive pollusions ; after onanism ; shaking head ; sitting ; after sleep ; spirituous liquor ; heavily stepping ; pressing at stool ; after stool ; stooping ; straining eyes ; summer season ; touch ; turning body ; turning head ; vexation ; while walking ; walking in open air ; warm room ; washing head ; cold weather ; damp cold weather ; getting wet ; wine ; wrapping up head ; writing.

Amelioration : Cold air : open air ; during eating ; lying down ; motion ; external pressure ; walking ; walking in open air ; weeping ; uncovering head.

NITRIC ACID.

Type : Catarrhal. Rheumatic. Neuralgic. Syphilitic. Periodical. Traumatic. Menstrual.

Location : Forehead. Vertex. Occiput. All parts of head. Bones of head. Left side of head. Brain. Over eyes. Over left eye. Right side of head. Left side of head. Temples.

Character of pain : Jerking, drawing, cutting, bursting, burning, boring, tearing, pressing, lancinating, throbbing, beating, pulsating, band-like, hammering, stitching, sore, bruished, stunning, stupefying.

Causes : Mercury ; syphilis ; constipation ; pressure of hat ; riding in a car.

Extension : Back, eyes.

Aggravation : Morning ; morning in bed ; morning on waking ; afternoon ; evening ; at night ; cold air ; after bathing ; binding up the hair ; blowing nose ; from becoming cold ; coughing ; during dinner ; after dinner ; pressure of hat ; jar ; lying ; before menses ; at commencement of menses ; during menses ; mental exertion ; mercury ; motion ; noise ; rattling of vehicles ; riding in a carriage ; noise and jarring of a carriage ; rubbing ; shaking head ; after sleep ; sneezing ; spirituous liquors ; stepping ; touch ; walking ; washing head ; wrapping up head.

Amelioration : Morning on rising ; lying ; mental exertion ; riding in car ; wrapping up head ; cold air ; breakfast.

Attending Symptoms : Hair falls out.

Nausea, vomiting.

Symptoms : Pressing headache from without to within with nausea.

Worse noise, better lying down, when riding in a carriage.

Headache on waking in the morning.

Great sensitiveness of head to noise of carriages or to a heavy tread,

Attack of headache with nausea and vomiting.

Sensation of fullness and heaviness in head with tension and pressure extending to eyes.

Tearing in forehead, vertex and occiput, lancinating in almost all parts of head which sometimes compell the patient to lie down and disturb sleep at night.

Pulsative headache, drawing and pressive pains in bones of head with sensation as if they were constricted with a tape ; worse evening, night ; better cold air ; while riding in a carriage.

[To be continued.

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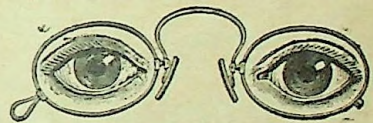
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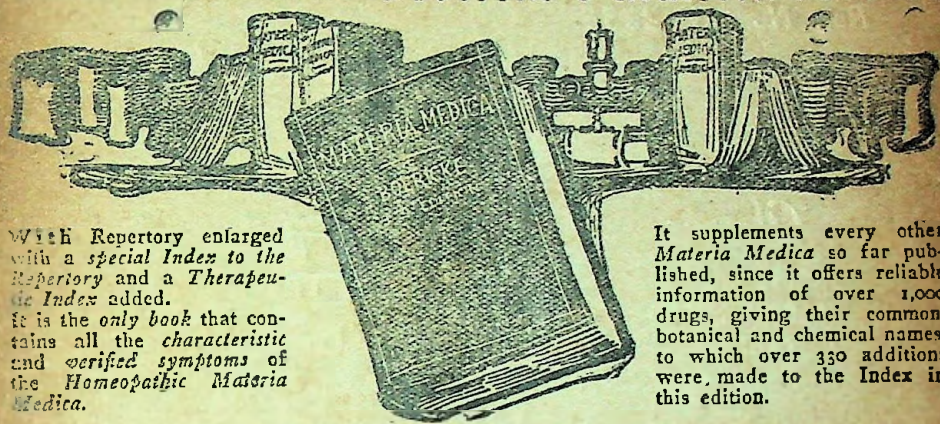
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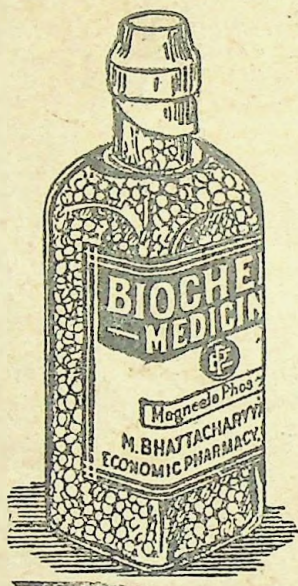
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