

The Homoeopathic Herald
The



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(Journal of Pure Homoeopathy)

Herald



XIII.

No. 4.

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The HOMŒOPATHIC HERALD

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Editorial

ORIGIN OF DISEASES.

The word disease means morbid condition of body, deranged or depraved state of mind or morals. It is a kind of deviation from normal health. It is a temporary or permanent disorder of the physical or mental faculties. Disease is, in many cases, an effort of nature to throw off offending matters from animal bodies. It may be called nature's process of purification of living bodies. It often enables us to save our lives. Certain hostile bodies or forces gain entrance into living bodies for effecting their destruction. Nature, the great mother of all living beings, at once comes to the aid of the invaded organism and tries to save life by an endeavour to expel the invading forces from the system. Then a struggle ensues. This struggle between the forces of nature and the foreign bodies creates a number of symptoms of long or short duration, of mild or severe intensity. The aggregate of these symptoms may be called disease. According to the nature, character, disposition, location, and severity of these symptoms the word disease has been again divided and subdivided into several heads, each with its own peculiar name for the convenience of combating it with medicines. Homœopathic medicines assist nature in her work of elimination of foreign forces invading living organism.

Disease occurs from numerous causes. Diarrhœa is excited by imprudence in diet, by dirty condition of utensils,

by defective tinning of certain kinds of food, etc. Cholera is caused by contamination of water used for drinking purposes with the dejections of persons suffering from the complaint. Cholera evacuations constitute the principal channel of contagion. Thus every disease proceeds from certain causes. In this article we will try to trace some of the principal causes responsible for the production of diseases which invade living organisms. The symptoms which we call disease or diseases are the persistent cry of nature for remedial help when she finds herself in an unequal situation, when there is fear of her defeat, which means the death of the organism for whose protection she fights. For nature has created in abundance the remedies in all places for the cure of all human or animal ills. Each plant at our door or about our house has been created by nature for our food and for our medicine which we are to recognise and apply when need arises.

STARVATION.

Continued starvation, partial or complete, causes considerable deterioration of human health and usually causes fatal diseases either directly or indirectly. Preservation of health requires in an eminent degree most nourishing and liberal diet. Experience displays in a striking degree the prophylactic influence of a sound dietary against many dreadful and destructive diseases prevailing in India of to-day and inspiring awe in the minds of persons residing in India where shortage of food and adulterated articles of diet render individuals liable to ill health. India was in the past a country where abundant food supply was always ensured. Milk, butter, ghee and other preparations of milk, fish, meat, eggs, fruits of all varieties, wheat, rice and other cereals, fresh vegetable of different kinds rich in vitamins, and all other articles of food for human diet were found in great abundance in all parts of India. All these things were very cheap and easily available to every person, rich or poor. Food adulteration was absolutely unknown to our forefathers who ate delicacies

which were always pure and fresh and which ever gave them strength and long life free from the devastating effects of modern diseases chiefly arising from deficiency of good food and drinks. Nutritious and unadulterated diet is useful as a prophylactic against diseases and proves beneficial to human health. Where the inhabitants are poorly nourished many death-bearing diseases abound. People under better conditions of diet and living are generally free from invasion of fatal diseases or are well fortified with vitality and supreme power of resistance which ensures immunity from diseases or quick and uneventful recovery with re-establishment of health and strength which existed previous to the attack. It is a well-known fact that starvation in all forms is followed by grave consequences which endanger individual life or the very existence of society of human beings. Diseases like Phthisis, Paralysis, anæmia, rickets, etc. are the results of lack of sufficient nourishment. Poor nourishment induces all kinds of minor or grave maladies by causing gradual emaciation and loss of strength which takes away from the system all powers which resist invasions of diseases or crushes forces hostile to human health. It is an admitted fact that starvation, in whatever form it may exist, is a fertile source of all kinds of maladies which may visit human flesh.

WRONG SELECTION OF FOOD.

Besides the facts as stated above people fall sick for wrong selection of diet. Very rich food or decomposed animal or vegetable diet, overloading of stomach, untimely eating of food; excessive use of tea, coffee, wine, etc., taking of cold drinks when body is overheated especially during summer days, taking of ill-baked bread or overcooked foods, dried vegetables, etc. produce conditions favourable for the growth of many ills of life. In short, intemperance in diet or imprudence in diet is the mother of several kinds of illness which can be avoided in majority of instances by judicious selection of articles of diet or by using discretion in the matter of food taking. Certain

individuals have a peculiar sensitiveness to some particular kind of food which, when taken, produces some sort of disease. We have seen persons who can not take milk or meat or egg or sweets without a good deal of suffering in the stomach. Overflow of bile or decomposed bile often causes diseases of serious nature. Thus prevalence of diseases may be in very many cases due to unsatisfactory food position of a country or due to unwise selection of daily diet.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

A vast majority of diseases proceed from unsatisfactory housing conditions. This is another principal cause of several maladies which invade human organism seeking its annihilation or inflicting some permanent injury in some vital parts. Many diseases may be introduced into the system for lack of sufficient air and light in the quarters where individuals live and work. Residence in a slum area where air and light gain no free access is a fruitful source of serious maladies which carry off unfortunate victims to the abode of Death. Confined and badly ventilated space is very dangerous for health. Overcrowded, unventilated, dark, damp, and moist residential quarters afford no natural protection to its residents and help the propagation and production of diseases. Such unhealthy places where India's poor people are compelled to live have no power to protect human health and have no advantage of free air and free light which constitute the very source of life and energy.

N. C. DAS.

GLEANINGS.

1. All true medical treatment of a disease on the external parts of the body that has occurred from little or no injury from without must, therefore, be directed against the whole, must effect the annihilation and cure of the general malady by means of internal remedies if it is wished that the treatment should be judicious, sure, efficacious and radical.

2. Menstrual pains are relieved by having the back pressed : Mag-mur.

3. Desquamation of the soles, at the end of the fever : Mancinella

4. Rheumatism shifts from joint to joint generally crosswise : Manganum acet.

5. Ascarides, with creeping and itching and nightly restlessness ; worse from warmth of bed : Marum verum.

6. Wants every dish very much salted ; Mephitis.

7. Toothache with earache : Mur-ac.

8. Inability to think, or to perform any mental labour ; aversion to man and society : Natrum-carb.

9. Headache from sun. Anxiety, trembling, and sweat during the pains : Natrum-carb.

10. Toothache lessened by smoking ; Nat-c.

11. Restlessness in the legs, must move them constantly : Nat-mur.

12. Trembling of the hands when writing : Nat-m.

N. C. DAS.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN CITY.

I. M. A.'S STATEMENT ON SITUATION.

The Indian Medical Association's Calcutta Branch, has issued the following statement on cholera epidemic situation in Calcutta :

"The City of Calcutta, the largest city in India, is suffering from worst form of cholera epidemic, in spite of the fact that it is a preventible disease. Like previous years also cholera epidemic started in about the same period i. e., in the 3rd week of February but epidemic was declared from the 1st week of March.

Since the declaration of epidemic till the week ending on 26th April, about 1220 persons were attacked with cholera and were admitted into hospitals out of which about 460 persons died. This shows that average death rate is higher in comparison with that of last year.

The people with poor standard of living i. e., living in insanitary condition in bustees and the ill-nourished are the common victims to cholera epidemic.

The main sources of infection are: inadequate filtered water supply—thereby people are compelled to use unfiltered water—unhygienic food intake, i. e., exposed food, stale food, cut fruits, insanitary eating shops and kitchens, adulterated milk and drinks, open latrines and open drains, breeding germ and germ carrying flies, carrier discharged from hospitals or after being privately treated, exposed and improperly cleaned dust-bins and street garbage etc.

All these problems can be solved and valuable lives of people can be saved provided the Calcutta Corporation authorities take up the matter sincerely and the West Bengal Govt. renders every possible assistance to them.

CORPORATION NOT SERIOUS

Year after year, the Indian Medical Association has put forward both short-term and long-term measures to tackle the problem effectively, including the formation of popular

ward health committees, but the Calcutta Corporation authorities did not take up the matter in right earnest in the past nor they seem to be serious about it now. Adoption of radical measures for the complete eradication of cholera epidemic is essential for any administration that cares for people's health. It should take up the short-term measures seriously to check the epidemic by intensive inoculation drive, till radical measures are adopted, but the Calcutta Corporation administration seem lacking in effective interest to both. Family doctors must be taken into consideration to make inoculation drive effective. For the last 20 years or more, cholera epidemic starts in Calcutta in the months of February and March each year. Anti-cholera inoculation drive on a wide scale ought to be started in the months of November and December previous to the expected time of epidemic. This year, a conference was called by the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, to discuss the cholera situation in Calcutta, on the 5th of March when the epidemic had already started in spite of the I. M. A's. prior warning regarding the impending epidemic.

In that meeting the Corporation authorities did not allow any discussion on adoption of radical measures but mainly limited it as to the number of men each voluntary organisation could offer to carry on cholera inoculation.

The existing inoculation machinery of the Corporation can hardly give 3,500 inoculations per day (as per Health Officer's statement "26,200 per week—Hindusthan Standard dated 30-5-52, i.e. it will take about 30 days to inoculate one lakh people, one year to cover the people residing in highly epidemic areas, and two years to inoculate the Calcutta population.

WANT OF VACCINE

The attitude of the Calcutta Corporation towards voluntary organisations is also not satisfactory. Private physicians desiring to inoculate local people free, as an emergency measure, hardly get any supply of vaccine from the Corporation, and when they do, the supply is so small, (usually 10 c.c.) that one feels disgusted because it smacks of

redtapism and official complex and what really matters is that the step becomes ineffective.

Voluntary organisations too do not get adequate supply—half the quantity or even less of the requisition is supplied and they are not even supplied with cotton wool, spirit, etc. This certainly does not pave the way for any co-operative endeavour.

The Indian Medical Association on April 17 gave a list of 21 doctors, who offered to give inoculation at a fixed hour daily from their dispensaries or chambers, but most of them even on May 2 have not been supplied with any vaccine; those few who have been supplied have not received any injectible spirit, cotton wool, etc.

LACK OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES

There is, of course, the lamentable lack of hospital facilities in the city for cholera and other infectious diseases. The existing ones so over-crowded that they look more like an ill-managed animated morgue than a hospital ward.

We condemn such callous attitude towards the life of Calcutta citizens. The authorities both of Corporation and of West Bengal Government should take up the matter more seriously and immediately. We appeal to the newly elected councillors and legislators to move in the matter.

The Calcutta Corporation and the popular organisations should carry on systemic campaign to educate the people about the methods of prevention of cholera.

Without resorting to mass scale anti-cholera measures and inoculation campaign amongst people through postering, leafletting, cinema slide shows (tram, bus and street, ration shops etc.) and helping the people to set up popular local public health machinery in the form of ward health committees for health education to increase confidence of people particularly through the help of the family physician or a physician of the locality it is not wise on the part of Calcutta Corporation Health Officer to issue statement that "people are apathetic towards inoculation against cholera".

Hindusthan Standard. Dt. 30/4/52.

MATERNITY CENTRE AT BAIDYABATI.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The opening ceremony of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Baidyabati was held on Saturday afternoon, with Dr. Bhupesh Chandra Das Gupta, Director of Health Services, West Bengal in the chair.

The meeting started with the singing of the national anthem. Opening the newly constructed building of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Mrs. Das Gupta said she prayed to God for healthy and happy childbirth of the mothers.

Dr. H. K. Indra, Civil Surgeon, Hoogly District said that people should see that the initiative taken with so much enthusiasm does not prove to be a failure. Sri Narendranath Banerjee, Chirman, Pishra Municipality reminded the people that the high death-rate of children should be checked and the mothers and their children who form the backbone of the nation should be carefully looked after. Govt. should always preserve their interests.

Sri Kanailal Goswami, Chairman, Serampore Municipality, Pandit Sidheswar Sastri and Sri Sasthi Gupta were among others who spoke on the occasion.

The Centre consists of six beds. The Centre will be named after Sm. Aparupa Saha, the deceased wife of Sri Panchanan Saha who has donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 for its construction and has promised to contribute a further sum of Rs. 5,000.

Hindusthan Standard.

—o—

SPURIOUS DRUGS.

It was, perhaps, by merest chance that Calcutta Deputy Commissioner of Police, Anti-Corruption Department, Sri S. N. Mukherjee was addressing a representative meeting of the medicine-dealers of Calcutta on the problem of spurious drugs on the very day that the All India Chemists' and Druggists' Federation was considering the same subject in Delhi and was addressed by Sri P. M. Nabar, Drugs Controller of the Government of India. But the coincidence did not end there. It is significant that both the distinguished spokesmen of the Government spoke more or less in the same strain. Both made fervent appeal to the parties respectively before them to root out the evil and both asked them to co-operate with the Government. We have to take note of the remarkable coincidence because it produces the impression that all that is necessary to counteract the menace of spurious drugs has been done by the Government and that the trade alone is responsible for the prevalence of the evil. We hold no brief for any trade or any section of traders. But we must say that the impression sought to be produced is erroneous. The main responsibility for fighting the menace of spurious drugs rests on the Government and they have not done yet what they should have done to discharge that responsibility in full.

It is a matter of simple inference. "The Police have got," said Sri S. N. Mukherjee in Calcutta, "sufficient evidence to show that the medicine market is flooded with spurious drugs." Sri Nabar in Delhi, though less out-spoken, did not hesitate to insinuate that the chemists and druggists did not function "on the better side of drug legislations." The inference from such statements is clear enough. It is that the authorities are not only aware of the prevalence of the evil but also know much about the persons who either manufacture spurious or sub-standard drugs or are engaged in the distribution thereof. If nevertheless the evil persists as it does, the most charitable assumption must be that the

relevant laws have too many loopholes to permit strong and effective action by the Executive. The assumption obviously would be much less charitable if we were to take into consideration the indictment implied in the demand voiced by Sri R. B. Sen, the retiring President of the Federation, for action under the Preventive Detention Act against the manufacturers of and dealers in spurious drugs, for everyone knows that no such action has ever been taken against any suspect although the police, on Sri Mukherjee's candid admission, have got "sufficient evidence" to show that there are dealers in a particular locality in Calcutta who "sell and stock" spurious drugs.

We feel very strongly on this subject and we are sure we give expression to the feelings of millions of our countrymen when we say that the existing laws on the subject require drastic revision. It is common-sense that a person who circulates spurious drugs the effect of which in some cases is bound to be the death of the patient requiring that particular genuine stuff, is by no means a lesser criminal than one who administers poison to one of his fellow-beings. The provision of a life sentence for whoever may be found guilty of manufacturing or knowingly selling a spurious drug seems to us an immediate necessity. But equally urgent and even more necessary are energetic action on the executive front. As we stated some time ago, the evil has come and is growing because the relevant industry and trade have been permitted to be governed by the incentive of private profit. Honest manufacturers and dealers can never succeed in weeding it out howsoever strictly they might adhere to honesty and howsoever sincerely they might cooperate with the Government if they insist on the *status quo* being maintained in respect of this industry and trade. The possibility is that like "good money" they will be driven out of the industry or trade by their less scrupulous partners in the free enterprise. We for ourselves do not consider the so-called development of the pharmacopœial and light chemical industries in our country as an unmixed blessing. We are disposed to regard the rapid multiplication

of the "dispensaries" as a menace. The recent expansion of both is a clear evidence, in our view, of the descent of vultures on the community under the lure of ill-gotten gains which the industry and trade seem so liberally to promise. Complete nationalisation with rigid control over the distribution of drugs can alone ensure the elimination of the evil. By no standard we can think of, can the manufacture and distribution of drugs be regarded as less important than the manufacture, say, of coins or postal stamps. Once again we plead therefore for genuine nationalisation in this sphere. And we are sure that it need not hurt anyone except the dishonest profit-grabber in the industry or trade. Meanwhile, the machinery for the scrutiny and inspection of the manufacture of drugs or their sale must be over-hauled and geared to action.

Hindusthan Standard.



MEDICAL COUNCIL DECIDES FOR ONE SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

New Delhi, April 19.—The Medical Council of India today stressed that there should be "only one system of medicine in India, namely, the modern system of medicine, with a minimum uniform standard as prescribed by the Council." Dr. C. S. Patel presided.

In a resolution the Council which concluded its two-day session here this evening, opposed the idea of teaching any of the indigenous systems of medicine or homœopathy during the under-graduate course in modern medicine. The idea was mooted in the conference of the State Health Ministers in 1950.

The resolution moved by Dr. K. C. K. Raja, Director-General of Health Services, said, "There are such fundamental differences in theory and practice between modern

medicine, the indigenous systems of medicine and homœopathy that it would be most unsatisfactory from the point of view of the interests of students and of the advancement of these systems, to arrange for simultaneous teaching of modern medicine and of any of those other system during the undergraduate course in modern medicine. The study of indigenous systems and of homœopathy should, therefore, be promoted only as post-graduate courses of training after the intending practitioner has obtained basic qualifications in modern medicine as is the case in respect of homœopathy in the United Kingdom, Europe and America."

The Council, the resolution said, considered it essential that every person trained hereafter to take up the profession of medicine should have a basic qualification in modern medicine in order that the provision of adequate medical care, curative and preventive to the civil population and to the armed forces might be facilitated.—P.T.I.

Hindusthan Standard.

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SUMMARY OF AN EXPERIMENT (PROVING) OF HISTAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE ON HUMANS

DR. JACOBO GRINGAUZ
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(Continued from pages 108)

BREATHING DIFFICULTY. FATIGUE.

Lack of air; impression of having right side of chest obstructed.

Lack of air, feeling of anxiety and of something obstructed that prevents passage of air.

Deep incomplete inspiration.

Lack of air, improving when making deep inspirations.

Lack of air, weakness and generalised perspiration.

Sighing breathing with desires to make deep inspiration, with insomnia and anxiety.

Difficulty to breathe, anxiety and restlessness.

Difficulty to breathe caused by obstacle in chest, hoarseness and dry cough.

Anxiety in chest obliging to breathe deeply and under pressure.

Cough with tickling in throat.

Suffocating cough with tickling in throat that prevents from speaking.

Cough with tickling in throat when talking,

Dry cough.

Dry and painful cough in larynx.

Dry cough with irritation in trachea and bronchii.

Continuous violent dry cough, with short periods of relief, that seems to come from suprasternal fossa.

Painful cough in chest.

Suffocating cough with pain in chest, as if it was going to burst.

Cough with expectoration.

Yellow expectoration ; white yellowish ; green yellowish ; uncoloured.

Sticky gelatinous expectoration.

Expectoration of bitter taste.

Sputum with cheesy taste.

Concomitants : Sensation of discomfort and weariness. Generalised perspiration. Tiredness. Feverish, as by grippe. Pains in bones. Chills. Burning occipital headache. Occipital throbbings. Heat in face. Headache and neuralgic pain in jaw. Pain in testicle. Dizziness. Pain in ear. Ears obstructed. Compression at mastoid regions. Pain in the eye. Contusive pain on nose. Sensation of nasal cavities being dry. Sensation as if a forceps was compressing root of nose from the outside. Sensation of nasal mucosæ being swollen. Sneezings. Dryness in throat. Hoarseness. ^{and} throat, Sensation of ball in throat. Pain in throat and larynx. Arthralgiæ. Numbness in part ^{of} limbs. Superficial

burning in various parts. Superficial burning picking. Itching in various parts. Belly swollen, tense and painful. Hypogastric distress. Insomnia. Anxiety. Bad humour. Restlessness.

Modalities: Better when breathing in deeply; by pressing against thorax; worse in closed premises, by movement.

HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Stitching pains in heart region.

Stitching pains, more intensive when breathing deeply, obliging to withhold breath.

As if a pin had been driven into cardiac region, with occasional stitches increasing when walking.

Feeling of something having been inserted into the heart, stitches and lack of air when walking with a simultaneous sensation of loose teeth.

Alternating of precordial pains with dental symptoms.

"Queer" sensations at the height of the heart.

As if drops of ice water would drip on the heart, with oppression, lack of air and stitches when breathing deeply.

As if the heart was hanging from something, feeling an urge to hold it up with the hands.

As if heart was big.

Pressing constrictive, dull pains in cardiac region.

Oppressive pains with lack of air.

Constriction at left nipple, feeling of general distress and sensation of tickling and stitching at the same place.

Precordial oppression, propagating to left upper limb, that feels heavy, with simultaneous dull pain in teeth and feeling of general distress.

Oppression with palpitations and suffocations.

Cardiac pain on account of trifles.

Painful "knot" at the height of left nipple.

Tickling in cardiac region, anxiety and fainting sensation.

Palpitations.

Palpitations on account of emotions and fugitive sensation of precordial "knot."

Palpitations on account of emotions and noises, with dull pain at left nipple and lack of air.

Palpitations with stitches at left nipple.

Extrasystolic arrhythmia with compensating pauses.

Concomitants: Weariness, general asthenia. Weakness in legs, especially in knees. Fine tremor of hands. Feet swollen. Dizziness. Sleeping with agitation. Pain in ears. Compression at mastoid region. Odontalgia. Sensation of loose teeth. Burning sensations in various parts. Tickling at lids. Pain in throat. Contusive pain at root of nose. Sensation of nose being pinched at its root. Myalgiae and arthralgiæ. Itching in various parts. Nausea.

Modalities: Better by pressure; worse by movements, deep breathings, emotions.

NECK AND BACK

PAINS IN CERVICAL AND DORSAL MUSCLES

Spontaneous pain of sternocleidomastoid muscles, also provoked by palpation.

Painful drawing in one half of neck and back.

Stiffness by deep pain in lateral cervical muscles and of scapulovertebral region, painful at the least movement.

Pain in neck and back, as if trapezius was contracted.

Painful drawing in muscles of neck.

Pain in dorsal muscles and of scapular region and shoulder.

Pain in muscles of waist.

Dull, tensive pain in girdle around waist and abdomen.

Pain in girdle as that produced by having kept a bent-forward position for a long time.

Pains, drawing; dull; stitching; contusive; compressive; as after violent physical exercise.

Tearing pain in sacroiliac fossa.

Sacral region aching.

Superficial burning sensation in one half of neck and back of the same side.

Burning in back, as if staying near something hot.

Burning at right half of back.

Burning pricking on right half of neck.

Itching.

LIMBS

WEARINESS AND HEAVINESS, UNWILLING TO MOVE.

Heaviness, difficulty to walk quickly and climb steps on account of legs feeling like they were of lead when flexing knee joint.

Weakness in lower limbs apparently concentrating at knees propagating from there to legs.

Increased tiredness with sensation of weight in calves.

Tiredness with dull pain and crawlings in lower limbs.

Weakness, especially in knees.

Difficulty to walk quickly.

Tiring soon when walking.

Muscular weariness and pain in calves, as after excessive walking.

Insecurity at walking.

Tiredness in arms, when lifting them up.

Sensation of numbness, crawling, tickling, succeeding one the other or simultaneously, in sections of limbs or small parts of these limbs.

Numbness in one hand, afterwards sensation of heat in it.

Numbness in forearm and corresponding hand, especially in little and ring fingers, that impresses upon increase of sensation as if internal side was afire.

Tips of little and ring finger of one hand numbed, as if they were slightly burned.

Hot hands as if they were swollen.

Heat in one hand, just as after a moderate burn.

Fingertips of an intensive red colour.

Thumb and ring finger of one hand hot, as if they were swollen, with stichings in fingers.

Toes red, hot, as if they were swollen.

Coldness of right thumb, little and ring finger of the same hand.

Small limited zones of hyperesthesia, like from a burn on anterior side of left forearm and internal side of left thigh.

Fugitive circles or burnings at ankles and knees.

Sensation of ankles being touched by a small cold surface.

Sensation of burning, pricking, burning picking, in some sections of limbs or small parts of these sections.

Sensation of electricity.

Sensation of electricity elbow down to hand, especially in little and ring finger, with numbness.

Sensation of electricity in one arm ; in hands ; in two fingers of one hand ; in little and ring fingers of both hands.

Sensation of electricity in thumb and forefinger of one hand with simultaneous numbness in little and ring finger of the opposite hand, and crawling in exterior toes of one foot.

Cramps in fingers of one hand ; in both feet and calves ; down from waist to feet.

Involuntary muscular jerks and contractions.

Involuntary jerks in middle part of right arm ; at anterior side of right thigh.

Involuntary adduction movements of left forefinger, separating from middle finger.

Fine tremor in hands.

Sensation of belt, bandage or cuff, compressing small zones.

Sensation of belt compressing both legs in their middle part disturbing all movements.

Sensation of belt above tibiotarsian joint of one side or the other one.

Sensation of cuff, of 10 cm. width, compressing left arm beneath deltoid insertion.

Soft painless œdema at feet and ankles.

Pink coloured, painless œdema at both ankles.

Itching in various parts of limbs.

PAINS IN MUSCLES AND IN LARGE AND SMALL JOINTS OF LIMBS.

Pains, stitching; dull; tensive; contusive; tearing; throbbing; drawing.

Sciatic pain that seems to sketch tract of the nerve.

Sinovial cyst on the back of one hand.

Concomitants: Restlessness. Headache. Burning occipital headache. Lateral compression of head. Erythema with sensation of face scorched, Partial numbness in face and lips. Jerks of muscles of periorbital region and face. Pain in throat. Sensation of foreign body in the eye. Pain in eyes. Tension in eyes. Odontalgia. Burning and dryness of nasal cavities. Sensation of nasal cavities being wide open. Sensation of a forceps pinching from outside root of nose. Compression of mastoid region. Sneezings. Dryness and burning in rinopharynx. Ears obstructed. Pain in ears. Neuralgic pain in ear irradiating to maxillary. Bruised feeling of sterno-costal wall. Oppression of chest and lack of air. Cough with tickling in throat. Precordial pain. Palpitations and suffocations. Abdominal discomfort. Pain in right hypocondrium. Burning in stomach. Belchings. Nausea. Constipation. Scarce menstruation. Testicular pain. Pain as from ureteral colic. Chills. Superficial sensation of itching, burning, pricking in the body as from thousands of fine needles.

GENITALS

Burning, tearing, stitching pains in testicle.

Burning pain in testicle with simultaneous burning occipital pain; upon increase of testicular pain, occipital pain decreasing and vice-versa.

Pain jumping from one testicle to the other.

Pain in left ovarian region.

Pain in left ovarian region propagating to hypocondrium and left lower lobe.

Menstruation diminished in quantity.

Menstruation dark.

Early menstruation.

Fetid menstruation.

Leucorrhœa with smell like from burned blood.

Concomitants : General weariness. Weakness in lower limbs when walking. Mialgiæ and arthralgiæ. Pain in right hypocondrium. Pain in stomach. Headache. Dizziness with insecure walking. Stitching pain in ear. Stitching pain in throat. Stitches in precordial region. Difficulty to breathe.

Itching in various parts.

SLEEP AND DREAMS

Sleepiness during daytime.

Insomnia till 2 or 3 a.m.

Insomnia till 2 a.m. with lack of air and pain at left nipple.

Insomnia, mind full of thoughts.

Disturbed sleep, waking various times a night.

Waking with arms completely numbed, turned upwards.

Sleeping in rigid position, waking benumbed on account of having kept the same position for a long time.

Sleeping on the back, with elbows resting against sides, hands upwards, forearms, little and ring fingers benumbed.

Dreaming with insects.

CHILLS, FEVER AND PERSPIRATION.

Generalised tremor, especially in hands and knees, followed by much heat and for some seconds by cold, as when struck by cold current; then generalised perspirations set in, and afterwards both ears are obstructed.

Generalised shiverings alternating with heat in face.

Shiverings all over the body.

Chills followed by heat in hands and on ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{fe} ~~fe~~ ^e ~~e~~.

Shiverings with simultaneous sensation of electricity from elbow down to right hand.

Generalised heat with perspiration and weakness, dizziness, and lack of air.

Waves of heat ascending to and ending at face.

Waves of heat from chest to head.

Heat in the face.

Heat in the face with cold body, desires to hold something cool on the head,

Intensive heat on face and forehead, without perspiration; afterwards copious sweating without a sensation of heat.

Hot, dry skin, without shiverings.

Concomitants : Prostration. Weariness. Lack of appetite. Belchings tasting like eggs. Vomiting. Diarrhea. Dryness of conjunctivæ. Pain when moving eyes. Ears obstructed. Nasal obstruction and itching. Coryza. Headache. Odontalgia. Lacunar amigdalitis. Lack of air. Cough.

SKIN

Itchiny without eruption appearing successive or simultaneously at different parts of the body.

Itching with œdema in the place of scratching.

Small zones of burning, of cutaneous hyperesthesia with sensation of burning, pricking and burning picking.

Fugitive burning circles on skin, jumping rapidly from one part of the body to another.

Sensation of being touched by a small cold surface.

Sensation of thousands of needles stinging the skin, after a bath.

Contact-eczema on fingers.

Maculo-erythematous eruption, itching, in upper part of sternal region.

Erythema like that produced by sunburn.

Localized œdematous infiltration by exposure to sun.

Generalised eruption of pink papules of the size of small beans, not very itching.

Concomitants : Oppression on chest with difficulty to breathe. Insomnia. Numbness in different parts of limbs. Myalgia and neuralgia. Pain in ears. Ears obstructed. Headache. Cough with tickling in throat. Dizziness. Swelling of periorbital muscles. Burning pricking in nose. Sensation of wet nose. Sneezings.

Modalities : Better by scratching; worse by water; bath.

HOMŒOPATHY'S DYNAMIC ROLE IN THE CONQUEST OF DISEASE.

BY R. S. RASTOGI, B.A., M.D.H.

President, Dist. Homœo. Association, Dehra Dun.

We have assembled here this evening to pay homage to the memory of a great man, a great thinker, a great philosopher, a great medical scientist Dr. Samuel Hahnemann of Germany, the discoverer of the Homœopathic system of treatment. Great indeed is the debt the humanity owes to that great personage though till now we are not fully cognisant of it. The worth of the discoverers and propounders of new ideas is often realised with the lapse of more and more time when the ideas have been properly understood and tested. In their own life time they are often treated as whimsical and outcasts fit only for ridicule, contempt, persecution and perhaps execution.

Homœopathy was discovered in its present form by Samuel Hahnemann about 150 years ago, but it has yet to be discovered by the sick humanity and by the prejudiced medical scientists to enable it to play its due role in reconstructing the health of the peoples and nations of the world.

The problem of medical aid to the poverty stricken millions inhabiting this vast sub-continent of India and other parts of the world has since long been engaging the attention of social workers and thinkers. Can the so-called "Scientific" system of medicine, with its prohibitive cost of diagnostic methods by examinations of blood, stool, urine, sputa and x-rays etc., and a still more expensive treatment, furnish the solution of this gigantic problem for decades to come? How long shall prejudice against new ideas so inherent in human nature, continue?

Speech delivered on Hahnemann's Birthday, April 10, 1952, at a public meeting held under the auspices of The Dist. Homœo. Association, Dehra Dun.

with an anti-propaganda carried on by vested interests continue to obscure vision in relation to Homœopathy which alone can furnish the answer to this colossal problem?

Homœopathy has been dubbed as quackery and as being unscientific. One need not be surprised at it. Civilisation's friend, philosopher and guide, the grand old Bernard shaw said: "Where there is no ventilation, fresh air is considered unwholesome; where there is no religion, hypocrisy becomes good taste; where there is no knowledge, ignorance calls itself science!" When Galileo first declared before the scientific world that it was the earth which moved round the sun and not vice versa, he was considered to be a heretic, and was persecuted, exiled and even burnt alive. The discoverer of Homœopathy, Samuel Hahnemann too suffered exile and had to seek shelter in a foreign land, but he was a bit more lucky inasmuch as he could secure a following in his own life time. Today Homœopathy is recognised as a scientific art of healing practically all over the world. Its pioneers have been old school (Allopathic) medical men who investigated honestly and were converted. Its great stronghold is in U. S. A. where there are numerous high grade medical colleges and hospitals catering to the requirement in Homœopathic education and treatment. Lately England too has accorded official recognition to Homœopathy by enacting the necessary legislation. On the list of physicians to the Royal family of England has been the eminent homœopath Sir John Weir for quite a number of years.

In India where old prejudices perhaps die harder than in most other countries, there has been great opposition to the Homœopathic system of treatment. There has been a persistent and organised opposition from the old school medical practitioners who have always anticipated great injury to their vested interests as homœopathic treatment is very cheap besides being very rational, scientific and easy to understand and apply. The heads of the

medical and health departments in the governments in various states are allopaths, and on account of traditional prejudices they have been quite unsympathetic so far as State recognition of Homœopathy has been concerned. The common man's apathy towards homœopathy has been due to the fact that it involves a considerable modification of the existing ideas about disease and its treatment. Naturally there has been more confidence in the Ayurvedic system of treatment which is more than 3500 years old, or in the Allopathic treatment which is about 2300 years old and which, in addition, has been state patronised under the British rule and even after that. Homœopathy is only about 150 years old. But in spite of the strong current of prejudices and opposition, homœopathy has made headway in its sacred task of alleviating human suffering.

As there still exists lot of misconception about Homœopathy, it may not be out of place to present a brief exposition of its principles and the way it works. Homœopathy is only a new method of treatment and it has no opposition with the other branches of medical science. Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Public Health and hygiene are basic or essential subjects which are and should be taught in Homœopathic Medical Colleges. It is only as regards the outlook on disease, its causation and treatment that Homœopathy strikes a different note.

To understand disease it is necessary to understand Health first. The human machine is an *automatically functioning machine*. "In the healthy condition of man", says Hahnemann, "the spiritual VITAL FORCE, the dynamis that animates the material body, rules with unbounded sway and retains all the parts of the organism in admirable harmonious vital operation. It regards both sensations and functions, so that our indwellidg, reason-gifted mind can freely employ this living healthy instrument for the higher purposes of existence." Thus, *health is the state in which the automatic functioning of the human machinery, its parts, organs, endocrine glands etc. is carried*

on by the *Vital Force* in perfect harmony and peace so as to ensure the maximum physical, mental and spiritual efficiency. The state of health is characterised by a feeling of comfort and ease, by the absence of any morbid sensations.

The VITAL FORCE is the Divine Spark of life or vital energy which is present from the very inception of life, bringing about growth and development in the mother's womb and after that throughout the rest of life till it is extinguished at death. It is the power house that supplies the impetus of growth for the whole economy, the whole individual.

Now what is DISEASE? It is a state of disease, a state in which the normal poise of the healthy state has been *disturbed by the impact on the Vital Energy of some force inimical to health*, resulting in a deranged functioning of the Vital Energy, on account of which man begins to feel morbid, painful sensations. In fact, these morbid and painful symptoms and sensations are *the earliest and the only indications* which the Vital Force gives to the individual about the invasion of its harmony, and if the disease cannot be removed at this earliest stage, *then follow the other consequences of the disordered functioning of the Vital Energy*, viz. disturbances in the functions of the organs and the endocrine glands, *structural and tissue changes*, the alternations in *the chemical nature of the blood*, discharges and excreta, and the presence of various germs, worms, parasites, etc. Now, it is at this stage that the old school physicians, the allowpaths, recognise the advent of disease in the human body, which is quite natural in consonance with their *materialistic conception* of disease and the purely physical and objective methods of investigation, diagnosis and treatment. In fact, these very conditions are considered by them to be the causes of diseases to which they direct the treatment. *Does it conform to reason and logic?* The cause is always prior to the effects. We have already seen that these pathological changes come about sometimes after the man has been actually sick as evinced by the subjective symptoms and sensations, and so they cannot be

the real causes of that previously existing sickness. *In fact, the cause of diseases is as subtle, dynamic and invisible as the Vital Energy itself.* It is not a material entity which can be seen, touched, or handled physically. but it is a morbid influence or force belonging to the realm of dynamic energy which disturbs and perverts the healthy normal functioning of the Vital Energy, giving rise to morbid sensation and subjective symptoms first, and the germs, worms, pathological changes and objective symptoms afterwards. If it were not so, how could sickness result from emotional causes e.g. from a fit of anger, or from the shock due to the death of some dear friend or relation? The only way in which the cause of disease can be discerned is by means of *the signs & symptoms it produces.* The test-tube, the microscope and the most sensitive scientific instruments have failed to demonstrate the mysterious way in which the chain of life is maintained within us, and likewise the cause of disease and the mysterious way in which it operates are beyond the ken of the senses or the scientific instruments which can only examine *the resultant effects* of disease, wrongly considered by the old school of medicine to be the causes of disease. It is common experience, especially in chronic diseases, to find the laboratory reports negative in ^{fact} ^{with} plenty of signs and symptoms and a history ^{running} ^{into} several pages. And now it will be easily understood and appreciated *how early homœopathy can diagnose and treat disease* by properly assessing and acting upon the earliest symptomatic indications, often averting subsequent pathological and other developments.

Now as regards TREATMENT. Samuel Hahnemann, originally a highly qualified and learned medical scientist of the allopathic school, became deeply conscious of the aforesaid unphilosophical approach of the old school of medicine to the nature and causation of disease, and of the equally unsatisfactory and crude methods of treatment. He ^{has} become disgusted with vague, untenable and everyday changing theories and hypotheses, and purely speculative

and lawlessly empirical methods of treatment, he set about thinking if in the realm of medicine also there were some natural laws which could guide with a reasonable certainty in the treatment of sickness. His persistent quest and investigations led him to the discovery of the famous LAW OF SIMILARS according to which a drug can cure in the sick such symptoms as it has the power to produce in the healthy persons, provided it is administered in sufficiently small and potentised doses. This is a law of nature as true, universal and immutable as the Law of Gravity, and it has stood the test for over a hundred and fifty years. This is the solid rock on which Homœopathy stands, firm and secure, and unshaken by millions of medical tempests and blasts which have blown away theories after theories and hypotheses after hypotheses. Besides the Law of Similars, there are certain other natural laws to guide the homœopathic prescriber of which we cannot take note in a general discussion like the present one. But all this is enough to show how homœopathy emancipates us from the lawless empiricism of the old school and offers a *system of treatment based on definite, precise and well-tested principles*. Just as an apple detached from the tree falls to the ground and does not fly off in any other direction, so the similar remedy must bring about a cure ^{as first retained} *is possible*. If the homœopathic treatment is applied at too advanced a stage when the vitality of the patient has gone down too low to respond to the indicated remedy, or if the disease has advanced so far that an organ has become altogether useless and unable to carry on its natural functions, homœopathy cannot be blamed for failure in the treatment. Even in *incureable conditions* where palliation of suffering is all that can possibly be done, Homœopathy will bring the speediest possible relief, giving quicker and longer lasting results than Morphia, Aspirin, etc., without any injurious after-affects.

The drug so selected according to the natural laws is administered simply in a dynamised or potentised form in the smallest possible and in frequent doses. Here again we have to bow down in reverence before the mighty genius of

Hahnemann for giving us the method of graduated potentisation of drugs, i.e. a method of releasing the dynamic forces residing in drugs according to a graduated scale of decimal or centesimal measurement.

The *dynamic forces* released from the homœopathic remedy arouse the Vital reaction of the patient and enable the vital energy to conquer and extinguish the disease force, *thereby restoring the normal functioning of the Vital Force, gently, safely, effectively, permanently, in its whole extent, in the shortest possible time and on easily comprehensible principles.* This is Hahnemann's definition of a CURE which is being abundantly demonstrated by his followers every day in every part of the world.

Homœopathy thus treats the patient and not the disease. When the patient is restored to health, then all his ailments are, as a necessary implication, cured and abnormalities removed. It is only recently that the medical science has started taking note of the mind as a causative factor in physical ailments. Hahnemann had announced this to the medical world more than a hundred and fifty years ago, declaring emphatically that all diseases affect the mind first and the body and the organs afterwards. He gave the highest importance to *mental* in the selection of the remedy. While the orthodox medicine looks as a helpless spectator in the cases of most of the mental and nervous ills, homœopathy is able to treat them effectively.

As Dr. H. A. Roberts has so nicely expressed, "Homœopathy studies man as an individual in relation to his environment and circumstances more than any other school of medical thought, for it takes into consideration not only his immediate heritage but the more subtle and complex burden that is the heritage of long ages of struggling and developing ancestors. Homœopathy not only seeks to relieve the individual as much as possible from the heavy burden of the hereditary tendencies he carries but also to guard against increasing this load by enabling his Vital Energy to provide its own IMMUNITY against disease."

We have taken a passing note of the fact that *homœopathy treats patients with drugs tested on human beings*. It is not rational or scientific to test drugs on animals and to expect the same results on administering them to human beings. In a limited field this method has its own utility, for example, in regard to investigations on food, vitamins, hormones, etc. But the claims of the experimental pharmacologist that out of the results of these experimental methods an objective materia medica can be built up which can be utilised on objective indications for the control and treatment of diseased conditions, are far too excessive. The reasons are :

1. These experiments can throw light only in respect to a few human functions which are common to man and animals.

2. In experiments on animals we deal with *artificially produced conditions*, and it would not be logical or rational to apply the results of such investigations to the treatment of naturally excited disease phenomena.

3. The human organism, especially in diseased conditions, does not show constancy or *uniformity of reaction*.

4. Some of the effects of drugs on animals may be *altogether different* from what they are on human beings. In man adrenalin at first retards and later on furthers the gastric movement while the movements of the dog's stomach are influenced in the reverse manner. Hypophysis extracts provoke diuresis in cats and dogs but oliguria in rabbits and guinea pigs.

Homœopathy stands unrivalled in the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES. Hahnemann has left us a most precious gift in his discovery of the factors which give rise to and keep up the progress of chronic diseases, viz., PSORA, SYPHILIS and SYCOSIS. A detailed exposition of these would be beyond the scope of this chapter, and the readers interested in this branch of study are referred to Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases* and other leading works on homœopathic philosophy.

[To be continued

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL & STATE FACULTY
OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE, WEST BENGAL.

1B, Old, Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated the 1st July, 1952.

To

The Editor,
Homœopathic Herald.

Dear Sir,

Ref. No. 26/19.

I am desired to refer you to an editorial comments under the name "Mirage of Faculty" published in the Homœopathic Bulletin of May, 1952, and to state that the said editorial comments contain misstatement of facts and figures. The Examination Sub-Committe of the Council has never conceded 50 p.c. or 75 p.c. grace marks to any candidate in any of the examinations held by the Council, and there is no such Committee as D.F. Examination Sub-Committee.

May I request you to publish this letter in your much esteemed paper.

Yours faithfully,

 Registrar.


Copy to the Editor,
Homœopathic Bulletin for
his information.


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To

The Editor,
Homœopathic Herald.

Dear Sir,

Ref. No. 26/20. 

I have much pleasure to inform you that the Government of West Bengal has extended the date of receiving applications from Homœopaths to register their names upto the 28th February, 1953. Such practitioners are hereby request 

to apply for registration of their names on the prescribed form of the Council, a copy of which is obtainable from this office on payment of a sum of Re. 1/- by cash.

Please insert this letter in your much esteemed paper at an early date for the benefit of the Homœopathic profession.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Registrar.

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HAHNEMANN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT DEHRA-DUN, U.P.

The Birthday of SAMUEL HAHNEMANN was celebrated on 10th April, 1952 at 6 P. M., in the premises of the Vizag Tutorial College, under the Auspices of the Visakhapatnam Homœopathic Association.

Sri V. Viziaramamurthy, B.A., B.L., presided over the Function. Sri K. Veerabhadrarao, M.A., spoke on "Homœopathy as a layman views it". Dp. A. V. R. Murthy, President of the Association advised the gathering about the pitfalls of amateurs in Homœo-practice. Sri Y. Bhavani Sankaram, B.Sc., read a paper on "The life of Hahnemann", Father of Homœopathy" and Sri M. V. Krishna Rao, B.A., gave a few interesting cases.

With a vote of thanks given by Sri D. S. N. Murthy, the Joint Secretary of the Association, the function came to an end.

The Association is conducting periodical meetings for discussing matters of Homœopathic interest.

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ASTHENOPIA.

DR. H. K. BASU, B.SC., M.B., D.O.M.S., DLO. L.M.

The word asthenopia means a sense of strain and weariness in the eyes and the head set up by the use of the eyes.

The various types of asthenopia met with can be classified as follows :—

1. *Asthenopia Simplex*.—In this the feeling of eyestrain is there but no apparent cause for it is noticeable. General constitutional weakness affecting the nervous system in general is supposed to be the cause.

2. *Asthenopia dolens*.—It is associated with the pain in the eyeballs. Commonly secondary to all types of inflammatory conditions of the structures of the eyes and cases of glaucoma, etc.

3. *Asthenopia Cephalgica*.—It is associated with headache, the nature of which may be from slight to very severe type. Very common is reflex irritation of the different branches of the trigeminal nerve.

4. *Asthenopia Irritants*.—Here the sense of eye-strain is accompanied by signs of irritation, redness and burning sensation in the eyes as well as in the eye-lids.

5. *Asthenopia Accommodative*.—This is a very common variety caused by the presence of refractive errors such as hypermetropia and astigmatism.

6. *Asthenopia Muscularis*.—Caused by the anomalies of the external ocular muscles. These anomalies appear as convergence in-sufficiency, Divergence-in-sufficiency and Hyperphoria. Symptoms commonly noticed besides pain in the eyes, conjunctival irritation, headache—specially located in supra-orbital, orbital, temporal, and occipital regions. Spasms of the facial muscles are also noticed in some cases. A distinguishing feature of the asthenopic muscularis is that they disappear if one eye is closed.

7. *Asthenopia Nervosa*.—Symptoms complained by this group which is hysterical or neurasthenic in nature, are

marked amblyopia or even amaurosis and the disturbances of sight being often associated with contraction of the visual fields and occasionally by diminution of light sense and of colour sense. They are incapable of doing any eye work for any length of time, though no abnormalities of organic or refractive nature are present.

8. *Asthenopia Photogenous*.—This is caused by excessive or improper illuminations. These may be natural or artificial in nature. Ultraviolet or infrared rays outside the spectrum can cause irritation and symptoms when falling on the external parts of the eye affecting the skin, lid and conjunctiva and when enters the eye cause changes and irritation to the lens and the retina.

9. *Reflex Asthenopia*.—These are secondary to the pathological conditions of the adjoining organs such as nose and its accessory air sinuses and teeth.

10. *Panorama Asthenopia*.—These cases generally suffer from some sort of refractive errors or muscular or motor anomalies, and the eyes get fatigued when watching continually some moving objects, travelling in railway train, motoring, riding, walking in crowded streets, even in ballroom dancing.



INDIGESTION.

PRABIR KUMAR.

ANTIM CRUDE.

Causes : Acid things. Overloading stomach. Spirits. Tobacco. Wine. Hot weather. Cold bathing. Bread. Dietetic indiscretions. Fat food. Pastry. Sweets. Metastasis of rheumatism or gout. Sour wine. Sour food.

Type : Catarrhal.

Desires : Beer. Pickles. Sour things. Great desires for pickles. Craving for acids, especially pickles.

Aversion : To food and drink.

Taste : Bitter taste. Insipid. Saltish. Sour. Loss of taste

Appetite : Increased esp. in morning. Appetite extremely little. Lack of appetite. Strong feeling of hunger in the morning on awaking, without appetite, not relieved by eating.

Thirst : Violent thirst with dryness of the lips. Intense thirst. In the evening, thirst and inclination to drink. Drinks much only at night. Much thirst at night.

Tongue : Thick, milky white coating on the tongue. Thickly coated : Milky white.

Nausea : Nausea with vertigo. Nausea after drinking a glass of wine. Constant nausea. Intermittent nausea. Nausea in throat Nausea after wine ; after sour wine. Bread and pastry cause nausea and colic.

Vomiting : Nausea and vomiting from over loading the stomach or after drinking wine. Vomiting of mucus and of bile, sometimes accompanied by diarrhoea, great anxiety, and convulsions. Vomiting after drinking. Vomiting after eating. Vomiting during measles. Vomiting after milk. Vomiting after mother's milk. Vomiting after sour wine. Vomiting of bile. Bitter vomiting. Vomiting of blood. Vomiting of food. Vomiting immediately after eating. Vomiting of undigested food. Vomiting of curdled milk ; of mucus. Violent vomiting ; bitter, of bile ; of slimy mucus ; renewed on taking food or drink. Greenish vomiting soon after nursing. Vomiting of sour curds. Vomiting continues after nausea ceases.

Nausea and vomiting or vomiting without nausea is very persistent and striking. Excessive vomiting of mucus and bile with convulsions or diarrhoea. Violent vomiting with anxiety. Nausea with vertigo.

Heartburn with good appetite.

Eructation with a raw taste. Loud eructation. Bitter eructation like bile. Regurgitation of fluid, with a taste of the ingesta, in the afternoon. Eructation with taste of food or very acid. Hiccough on smoking tobacco. Sweaty waterbrash.

Stomach and Abdomen : Great desire to take food which is not appropriated to strength. Loss of appetite with

disgust of food. Desire for acids and for pickles. Frequent discharges of wind upward and downward. Belching with taste of ingesta. Stomach is easily deranged and feels overloaded or as if had eaten too much, feels sore or oppressed, even from taking a bad cold. Gastric catarrh with the characteristic white tongue; even if caused by metastasis of rheumatism or gout. Violent thirst, often with dry lips. Cramp-like pain in stomach.

Abdomen very much distended. Accumulation of flatus in abdomen with rumbling. Frequent eructations. Loss of appetite. Heartburn, nausea. Vomiting. Bloating after eating. Aversion to all food. Saliva salty. Dry mouth. Bitter taste. Thirst worse at night or thirstlessness. During supper dyspnoea. Sensation of emptiness in bowels, ceasing after eating.

Stool: Alternate constipation and diarrhoea, especially of old people; difficult hard stool, feces too large, children's stools white, dry, with hard lumps of curd. Watery diarrhoea with cutting in bowels. Continuous discharge of mucus from the rectum. Diarrhoea after acids, sour wine, baths, overeating; slimy, flatulent stools. Hard lumps mixed with watery stool. Stools composed entirely of mucus. Mucus piles, continued oozing of mucus.

Urine: Turbid with foul odor, golden yellow; brownish red; dark-colored.

Accompaniments: The child cannot bear being touched or looked at.

Exceedingly fretful and peevish, dislikes to be looked at or touched or to be washed in cool water. Loathing of life. Sulky, does not wish to speak. Peevish vexed without cause. Headache followed by nosebleed; after bathing; after suppressed eruptions. Nostrils chapped. Sore, cracked and crusty nostrils. Cracks or painful sores on the corners of the mouth, coming and going at long intervals. Nails brittle, grow out of shape. Feet very tender, covered with large, horny places. Eczema with gastric derangements. Skin sensitive to cold bathing, continual drowsiness in old people. Horny excrescences. Smooth warts, which are

often soft. Tendency to grow fat. Rheumatic or gouty pains with gastric symptoms. Much exhausted from warm weather, can not bear the heat of the sun. Chronic affections traceable to suppressed eruptions or ulcers.

Aggravation: From cold, bathing. From taking cold, from wet poultices and from washing. Sensitive to cold air, acids, wine, water.

Amelioration: In the cold air. Moist warmth.

—o—

HAHNEMANN'S PREVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY—A MISCONCEPTION.

(Read at the Calcutta Homœopathic Medical College Students' Re-union, 1952)

BY DR. G. DIRGHANGI.

[Continued from page 124]

In the 11th para of Organon Hahnemann says "When a person falls ill it is only the spiritual self-acting (automatic) vital force everywhere present in the organism that is primarily deranged by the dynamic influence of morbid agent inimical to life, it is the vital principle deranged to such an abnormal state that can furnish the organism with its disagreeable sensations and incline it to irregular processes which we call disease."

Again in the 12th para he repeats the same thing "it is morbidly affected vital force alone that produces the disease."

In a foot note to the 12th para Hahnemann says "How the vital force causes the organism to display morbid phenomena, that is how it produces disease, it would be of no utility to physician to know." (But our friends' morbid attempts are very keen to find this out for perhaps they possess progressive knowledge of science.)

This remark was made by Hahnemann here only because he had bitter experience in trying to explain how cholera spreads or affects persons with a probable i. e. doubtful theory which unhappily our friend has utilised for honouring Hahnemann really perhaps trying to honour himself by way

of, as he thought a wonderful or intelligent discovery. To call Hahnemann father of Bacteriology is only to do him dishonour to our minds, as said before.

Now what was the bitter experience he had? It was a challenge of Dr. Hufeland, his theory of the "Probable" cause of the spread of cholera. I shall quote from the Lesser Writings of Hahnemann that is from the old stock of our friend's arguments. At page 758 Hahnemann says:—(Only fact brought forward by Hufeland against my proofs that is on board an English Ship in the open sea about the latitude of Riga that had no (?) communication with the town two sailors were suddenly seized with the cholera—proves nothing, for it is not known how near the ship came to the infected town of Riga so that the fear of miasm-exhalation from the town although diluted might yet have reached and infected the sailors who were still unused to the miasm especially if they, as is often the case, were rendered more susceptible to it from intemperance). Here, Hahnemann being cornered by Hufeland, has been compelled to admit that sailors on board ship near Riga were attacked with cholera not from infectious matter washed out from the town, a far fetched idea, but was attacked with miasm of cholera being susceptible to it from the lowered vitality or vital weakness due to their intemperance etc. Now everybody with common sense is bound to admit that sailors on board ship on the Ganges were also affected with cholera, from the same cause of lowered vitality caused by intemperance etc. The dismal unhealthy condition which helped the growth of cholera miasm certainly lowered the vitality of sailors also on the Ganges. Of course, the bad odour, mouldy atmosphere etc., added fuel to the fire in spreading the disease. So the meteoric or telluric influences causing sporadic or epidemic attacks of actual diseases can not be thrown overboard with bad logic or fallacious arguments. What Hahnemann had published in 1843 in *Organon* must have greater authenticity than what he gave out in his Lesser Writings. Again Hahnemann's statement quoted by my friend is not purely Hahnemann's idea. It was only an echo of the opinion of

public journals, is clear as day light from his writings at page 758 of Lesser Writings quoted below.

"The most striking example of infection and rapid spread of cholera as is well known and as the *journals* inform us in this way. "On board ships in the confined spaces filled with watery vapours the cholera miasm finds a favourable element for its multiplication etc." If the sailors on the sea near Riga are liable to attack of cholera without any actual contact due to intemperance lowering the power of vital force to resist the disease miasm, the sailors on board ship near the shore of the Ganges living under same unhealthy condition and character had their vitality lowered by intemperance etc. The same causes have been expressed in 73rd paragraph of Organon, of epidemic diseases which prevail among thickly congregated masses of human beings. That calamities of war, inundations and famine also produce actue diseases by lowering the strength of the vital force and thereby developing susceptibility to diseases when innumerable persons gather together and live under unhealthy conditions and privations, is readily understandable. Hahnemann says :—

Morbific noxious agents do not possess the power of morbidly deranging the health of man unconditionally but we are made ill by them only when our organism is sufficiently susceptible to the attack of the morbific cause (Org. 31st para.)

Our friend has not clearly defined where lies the similarity of the action and affections of the miasm of Hahnemann and his parasites or bacteria. Hahnemann's miasms are immaterial and invisible but bacteria and parasites are material though microscopical. Miasms primarily affect immaterial vital force, the mind etc., whereas parasites can affect the material parts of man because they are themselves material. The power of the parasites and bacteria can produce a single or a very limited few diseases only, whereas the miasm of psora produces innumerable diseases which affect mankind throughout the world, which pathologist failed to count or name anything like exhaustively. It is

better to say that we cannot see elephant being blind than being laughed at saying that the animal is like a pillar or like a tail as in the story related by Paramhansa Ramkrishna Dev.

The truth is unless the vital force is weak and susceptible no acute or chronic miasm can ever affect the vital force. After quoting the doubtful statement of Hahnemann from his Lesser Writings as shown above my friend felt inwardly uneasy and wanted to find out something like more positive assertion relating to his Bacterial theory from Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases. But having failed to find anything of definite nature from the body of the book he had to plunge into the foot note at page 35 little suspecting that careful readers will never miss to defect the notes of interrogation put at the end of 2 paras quoted denoting the doubt in Hahnemann's mind. Again "Chronic Diseases" was written about the same time as the Lesser Writings. So the doubtful statement regarding the probable conception of Bacillus etc. occurred at that time of Hahnemann's life, if at all, but did not take the form of doubtless conviction to be recorded properly in the body of his authentic books. Now I beg to repeat here that from such doubtful data can any logical conclusion be arrived at? My friend has undoubtedly shown great and profound knowledge of logic. But he has also proved the truth of Burke's saying that it is the nature of all greatness not to be exact.

The prejudices of his Allopathic training gave my friend tempting incentive to exertion for finding hint of Bacteria or Bacilli in the Lesser Writings of Hahnemann. He found them and exclaimed like Archimedes—Eureka,—'I have found it.' True students of Homœopathy will be at one with Dr. Kent and say—By none the doctrines of Homœopathy are so much distorted as by some of his pretended devotees. Kent said "The Bacteria are the result of conditions within as it were evolved by spontaneous generation. The cause or ultimates are not from without but from immaterial, invisible centre; the power of envolving is endowment from the Creator—K. P. 90." The Britons understood and

accepted this but some of my Indian friends does not yet. Poets and Philosophers are born never made.

The British Homœopathic Association has adopted Kent's Philosophy whole of it, Materia Medica and Repertory as text books for study in their faculty whereas our West-Bengal Homœopathic State Faculty has rejected first part of Kent's philosophy. Britons know how to honour truth wherever found with sincerity. In order to draw out the meaning, denotation and connotation of Hahnemann's Psora and Miasm my friend has left no stone unturned in the fathomless lore of English Dictionary, Science, Metaphysics, Philosophy and remarkably in Logic which to my mind is only to create psychological cosmos out of logical chaos.

It was in the year 1906 we had Plato's definition of man as a featherless biped and enjoyed it. But in the year 1951 we are given Hahnemann's Miasm and Psora in terms of bacilli, bacteria and parasites etc., only to regret amply.

God has given Homœopathy to this world through one of His chosen sons for the real, curative and lasting benefit of its suffering humanity. The critics and commentators are temporal beings who work to display their powers of prejudiced judgment and verbose literary abilities. But truth is not altered by their efforts. Dr. Dudgeon, for instance, charged Hahnemann with "frequent changes and repetition of the same thing etc." He certainly failed to reckon the necessities for introduction of a perplexing new thing in questions of life and death. Others with more profound knowledge found in Hahnemann's huge writings which they mostly misunderstood—unwarranted presumption, dogmatic assertion, obscure conception, undue generalisation, incomplete formulations and arguments in a vicious circle. What more to add by these noble critics? Let their too much light kill their vision. You go on collecting honey like honey-bees wherever found with Mind-Tabula rasa.

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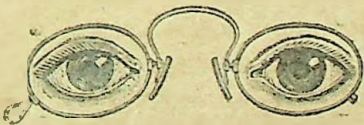
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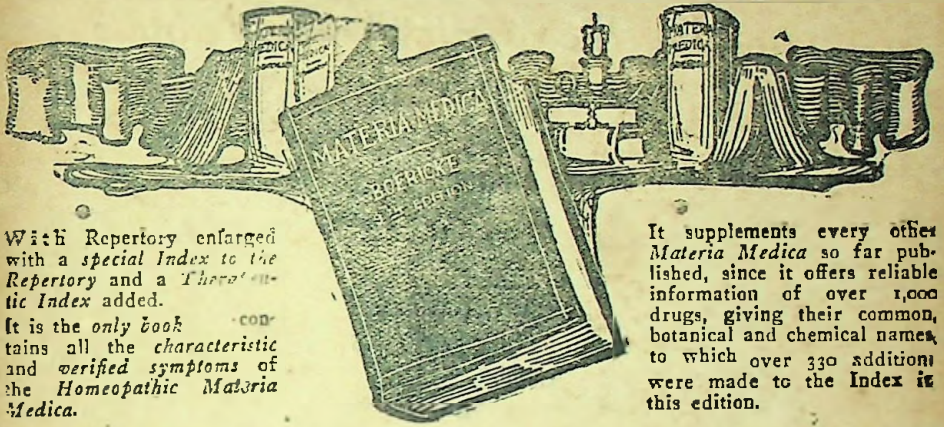
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