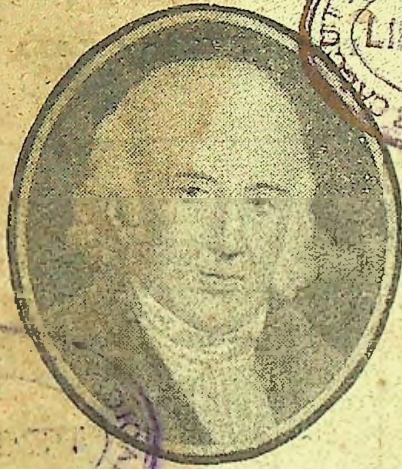


*The*

# HOMOEOPATHIC HERALD

JOURNAL OF PURE HOMOEOPATHY



Vol. XXXVII

May, 1976.

No. 2

*Our*

HOMOEOPATHIC & BIOCHEMIC MEDICINES

*Are genuine and cheap.*

M. Bhattacharyya & Co. Private Ltd.

73, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1

Tele. SIMILIGURE, Calcutta.

Post Box : 643 Calcutta.

# M. BHATTACHARYA & CO. (P) LTD.

ECONOMIC PHARMACY

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, PHARMACISTS & PUBLISHERS.

Head Office :—73, NETAJI SUBHAS ROAD, CALCUTTA—1.

Phone : 22-2536 and 22.9853

## Calcutta Branches :

## Calcutta Branches :

1. Shyambazar

133, Bidhan Sarani

2. Shovabazar

281/1, Upper Chitpur Rd.

3 Simla

198, Bidhan Sarani

4. Sealdah

102, Bepin Behari Ganguly St.

Scale Brand Biochemic Products

Trade



Mark

Tablets & Triturations

5 College Market

90/8A, Mahatma Gandhi Rd

6. Dharamtala

43/1, Dharamtala Street.

7. Bhowanipur

42D, Ashutosh Mukherjee Rd

8. Kalighat

86, Shyamaprasad Mukh. Rd

## Monthly Journals :

Homœopathic Chikitsa  
(Bengali)

&

Homœopathic Herald  
(English)

Agents (EMBEKO BRAND) Products of MAHESH LABORATORIES

Private Ltd. Calcutta—11.

Economic Press, 25, Roybagan Street, Calcutta—6. Phone : 55-5957

*The*  
**HOMŒOPATHIC HERALD**

CHIEF EDITOR

Dr. B. K. Sarkar, M. B. (Cal.), M. D. (Hom.)

EDITOR

Dr. S. B. Sinha, M. B. S. (Hom.).



**CONTENTS**

May, 1976

EDITORIAL	33
DR. SAMUAL HAHNEMANN OUR MASTER, THE MAN OF WAR AND PEACE	34
A HOMŒOPATHICAL THINKING IN FOOD AND DIETETIC DR. N. K. NATH, D.M.S.	36
HOMAGE TO DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN DR. A. V. K. MURTHY	40
A HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDY DR. J. N. KANJILAL, M.B., D.M.S.	41
SOME ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES AND ART OF CURE BY HOMŒOPATH DR. M. KUTUMBA RAO, M.B.B.S., D.H.M.	46
THE IMPORTANCE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES DR. P. SANKARAM	54
DISEASES OF CHILDREN DR. ABHOYPADA CHATTERJEE	56
PHARMACEUTICS OF AC, SUL., AM. NIT., SUL. IOD. KARTIK CHANDRA BANERJEE	57
PROFESSIONERS DIRECTORY	ADV. 3

**Rules**

Articles— Should be written neatly on one side of the paper only. Manuscripts are not returned whether approved or not. Articles and communications should be addressed to the Editor, 73, Netaji Subhas Rd., Cal.—1.

**Subscriptions :** Rs. 9.00 per annum ( from any month) including Postage. Per Reg. post according to new postal rates extra. Single copy 75P. Old copy 80P. Students, Public Libraries and Charitable Institutions may apply for special rate. The publishers are not responsible for any wrong delivery as every copy is sent under certificate of posting.

**Rates of advertisements :**

Ordinary page—full page 35 00  
half page 20.00 quarter page 13.00  
Concession rate for 12 months contract at a time.

Unapproved advertisements are not published.

All business correspondence and advertisements should be addressed to the Publishers.

All Remittances in advance to the publishers M. Bhattacharyya & Co Private Ltd. 73, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.



REALLY GOOD QUALITY

*Homoeopathic*

**GLOBULES**

Available in—

- (1) Paper carton with polythene wrapping. ( 454 gms approximately)
- (2) Globules in bulk packing (32 x 45 kg.) in tin or polythene bag.

*Homoeopathic*

**SPIRIT 60.0.P.**

REDISTILLED in specially designed enamel lining *STILL*. 'EMBECO' Brand Spirit is *free from metallic contamination*, because it is distilled in enamel *Still*. It is also free from other impurities, such as Aldehydes, Ketone & other foreign matters.

*Manufactured by—*

**Mahesh Laboratories Private Ltd.**

Agents :— M. Bhattacharyya & Co. Private Ltd. Calcutta-1  
73, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1

# Directory of Homœopathic Institutions & Professioners.

FOREIGN JOURNALS AND CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES

Rs. 3.00 PER INSERTION—Rs. 12.00 FOR SIX INSERTIONS.

West Bengal Homœopathic Council 1B, Old Post Office Street, Cal. Phone : 23-1105.	Mahesh Homœopathic Charitable Dispensaries :
Mahesh Bhattacharyya Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital 1 G. T. Road, Howrah.	(1) 25, Roybagan Street, Calcutta.
Calcutta Homœopathic Medical College & Hospital 265, Upper Circular Rd., Cal. 35-2654	(2) Harasundarl Dharamsala, Varanasi
D. N. De. Homœopathic Medical College & Hospital 63, Upper Circular Rd., Cal., 35-2757.	(3) Bitghar, Comilla.
Midnapore Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital Midnapore. Mid—157	Dr. J. N. Majumdar, M. sc., F.R.C.S., D.M.S. Res. 852 P New Alipore. 45-4868. Chamb. 3 Chowringhee Sq. 23-5946.
Singhbhum Homœo. Medical College & Hospital Jamshedpur 9, Rajendranagar Colony, Sakchi	Dr. Amarendra Nath Mukherjee, B.H., M.S. 326, Maharaja Nanda K. Rd., Baranagar, Cal.-36
Pratap Ch. Homœopathic Hospital 14/1, Narkeldanga North Road, Calcutta. Phone : 35-2356.	Dr. B. K. Sarkar, M.B. (Cal.), D.M.S. Res. 166/34 Lake Garden Cal.-45 46-0795 Chamb. 86 Beltala Rd., Cal.-26 47-7780
Journal of the American Institute of Homœopathy 1011, Arch Street, Philadelphia Pa. 19107.	Dr. J. N. Kanjilal, M.B., D.M.S. 87, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta-13 Phone : 24-3773
Dr. B. N. Chakravorty, B.Sc., D.M.S. (Cal.) D.F.HOM. (Lond.) L.M. (Dub.) 30, Chowring- hee Rd., (Chow. Mansion) 2nd Floor, Flat No 3, Cal.-16. Cons. Hrs : 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. Ph. 24-0400 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. Ph. 67-2627 ( Sunday Excepted )	Dr. Satyendra Nath Roy 2 Iswar Chakraborty Lane, Calcutta-6 Phone : 55-2587.
	Dr. S. B. Sinha, M.B.S. (HOM.) Res. E-52. C. I. T. Building, Cal.-7 Chamb. 379, Rabindra Sarani, Cal.-5 Phone : 34-7829
	Dr. N. C. Das, M.A., D.M.S. P-739, Lake Town, Calcutta-28. Phone : 57-3702.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

It is for general information that arrangements have been made in our "Simla Branch" at 198, Bidhan Sarani ( Vivekananda Road crossing) and "Shyambazar Branch" at 133, Bidhan Sarani for attending patients by qualified Homœopathic Practitioners during our business hours. Prescriptions are carefully served.

**M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO. Pvt. Ltd. Cal.-1**

# HOMŒOPATHIC MOTHER TINCTURES

*Check the seal and label  
before you buy*

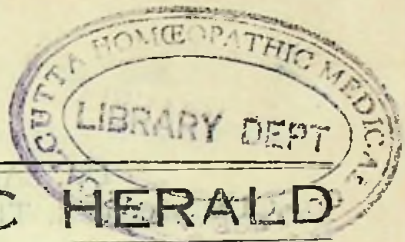


Tinctures are manufactured and stored strictly according Pharmacopœia.

**Mahesh Laboratories Private Ltd.**  
CALCUTTA—11

*Agents :* **M. Bhattacharyya & Co. Private Ltd.**

**73, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1**



---

---

# HOMŒOPATHIC HERALD

---

---

Vol. XXXVII

MAY, 1976.

No. 2

## Editorial

“The progress of Homœopathy in our country is satisfactory in terms of the daily increasing numbers of practitioner. But such an increase without the real improvement of the knowledge of the subject they utilise it like a building without foundation.

An average patient needs only a quick relief of his suffering, The practitioners in general need only monetary return some way or other, not at all concerned with the way in which they utilise their therapeutic system. . . . . Bigwords, trumpeting and bluffing are so common with the homœopathic practitioners, that it is difficult to find out a real and true homœopath”.

We quote these words to safeguard the interest of those who are aware of their defects, lack of knowledge, need of improvement and acknowledge their failures. We believe that this group will become united by forming local branches of the Homœopathic Medical Association of India under their respective state branches to uproot the vested interests and to maintain the dignity of the profession by upholding the principles of Homœopathy.

S. B. SINHA

DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN  
OUR MASTER, THE MAN OF WAR AND PEACE

In his life we find war and peace, love and adventure, birth and death—a kaleidoscope of memorable scenes.

Dr. Hahnemann, the great Medical Rebel and the founder of Homœopathy was born on 10th April 1755 at Meissen, in Germany. Though born in poor family through his own indefatigable industry he obtained his early education. First he was admitted to the University of Leipsic and again to Vienna University and finally graduated from the University of Erlangen and took M. D. in the year 1779. He was expert as a student as well as an expert translator. At the early age he was master of Greek, Latin, English, Italian, Hebrew, Spanish, Arabic, and French.

Soon after his graduation he grew, dissatisfied with the prevailing method of Medical Practice and left his practice. He "felt sure" the Creator had not left his creatures without a means of succour from the pangs and ravages of disease. He devoted himself to translation and pursued the study of his favourite Chemistry. He was the most accomplished translator of Medical works of the time. In 1790 he was translating Cullen's *Materia Medica*. He did not agree to Cullen's view point regarding the action of Peruvian Bark in Malaria. At this time he made his first experiment with Peruvian Bark upon himself and on his family. In 1796 Hahnemann first communicated to the world by means of the public print, his new discovery in medicine.

The father of Homœopathy is undoubtedly, a master mind who gave a new philosophy to mankind for alleviation of their diseases against odds & evils. He brought about a revolution of thoughts in the domain of treatment. Hahnemann's achievements in medicine have never been equalled by those of any other medical innovator, not even excepting Hippocrates, Galen or Paracelsus. Hahnemann's was the most original mind in all medical history. He founded and occupied chair on Homœopathy at the Leipzig University from 1812 to 1821.

During his life time he published more than 116 large works and about 120 pamphlets.

His life was a great struggle against odds & evils but he faced it with courage and convictions. His literary war with his pen against unscientific medicine then existing brought a change in the minds of many medical men. In many ways the scientific world of today is on a par with Hahnemann's teaching. He was a great modern in his brief, in experimentation, in his view on the treatment of the insane, in his disbelief in strong drugging. If we find 'Modern Medicine' at present, it is only to Hahnemann's writing and not otherwise. He and his Homœopathy were prosecuted several times, but he was approaching all problems with peaceful mind and even for the sake of science, he left his beloved country just to save the noble science, Homœopathy. How there is hardly any country in the world without Homœopathy (And I do hope it will be accepted as scientific system throughout the civilized world).

His life was one long victory of accomplishments. But he never wanted name and fame and for that he wrote "In my life time I desire no recognition for the beneficent truth which I have unselfishly propagated. What I have done for the world I did from higher motives. Non inutilis vixi".

His death at the age of eighty-nine years at Paris, on the morning of Sunday 2nd July 1843 put an end to his earthy life but never but to his fame. his glory and that imperishable flame, which is the light of genius. Even to-day that light glows upon the alter of all the institutions that have been built in his image.

Hahnemann is dead, but his mighty truth cannot die.

"HE DID NOT LIVE IN VAIN"

## A HOMŒOPATHICAL THINKING IN FOOD AND DIETETIC

DR. N. K. NATH, D.M.S.

Calcutta-34

In India Homœopathy has been progressing in its highly scientific art of treatment. Specially the profession owes much to the men of letters of West Bengal. Indian Homœopathy are following the foot-prints of the pioneers born in West Bengal and hoisting the banners of true Hahnemanian Homœopathy with success serving the ailing humanities of poor country from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorine. The beconlight of this homœopathy will remain ever-bright for the far future to come. As such, profession demands much move from us.

They say a Homœopathist knows well the medicine but does not know food and diet in the least ; he is to borrow this knowledge from Allopaths and kavirajas. Are we really cornered and mumed while we are asked by our patients about their food and diets ? Was our great master Hahnemann ignorant about food and diet ? Or, did he think it unnecessary for a homœopathist to prescribe food and diet to his patient ? We must utter a valiant 'No'. We must boldly say, we have our own thinking and a highest ideal of thinking in food and dietetic. If we study with a deep meditative sense inspired with scientific knowledge the Aphorisms 259, 260, 261, 262, 263 and 266 with the footnotes in the Organon (6th Edition), we will be able to develop an image, rather a perfect image of food and dietetic for healthy person or for the person suffering from Acute diseases or for the person ailing with chronic diseases. The spirit underlying the above Aphorisms inspires us with the feelings of great personality that we are capable to prescribe correct food and drink or food and regimen along with correct medicinal prescription to our patient in his period of suffering as well as in his period of convalescence.

If we go through the purport of those aphorisms we clearly

understand what Hahnemann intended to speak to us. It was, to complete the highest ideal of true-cure a Homœopathist should be on his guard to observe keenly and minutely and analytically all sides, insides and outsides, his patient to evaluate disease-symptoms for medicine, side by side his food and diet, habit, behaviours, the wishes and his nature's voice. Medicine, management and diet—three things must move conjointly. One is interdependant to other and forms Counterbalance amongst themselves. As a matter of fact 'dieting advice' is essential in treating a patient. In this connection we are to follow five principles (writer's own thinking) such as : (i) an art of individualisation (ii) Mind, with desire and aversion for certain food (iii) the power of digestion and assimilation with aggravation or amelioration (iv) to know the nutritive and medicinal value of each food (v) to know the relationship of each food with homœopathic drug. Here is an example.

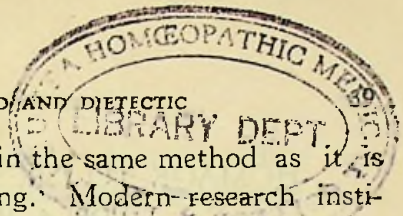
Say and suppose a child has been suffering from gastro-enteritis. Barley-water is his general diet but it does not suit to him. Every time, while he is fed by force, it is vomited out and purging aggravated. The patient does not like this diet at all. It irritates him at the same time depresses his mind with diet-fear. This indirectly weakens his vital-force day to day and hinders the progress thereby. Well-selected medicine does not record the graphical reading as it did previously in previous patients of same totality of symptoms. Now should we change the potency or the medicine or hunt for the chronic miasm in his family history? What should we do for this individual? We must think of proper diet for the patient and individual. We are to remember the doctrine "One man's food is other man's poison."

At the same time we must enquire about his desire and aversion in food and aversion in food and dietetic. Here we come to know that the child desires for boiled-rice and milk too : This is the voice of his nature. All knowing, Almighty, and the great preserver of health is his nature only. She demands an energy in the form of material like boild rice and milk that is both nutritive and medicinal to the patient. Here to feed him barley-water that is to him "hurtful diet." We

know also Barley is starch and boild-rice is starch too. We prescribed Calcarea Carb 200 the child and it has a good relation with milk. So, boild-rice and milk cannot be harmful to the individual. Regarding the power of digestion and assimilation it is obvious that the patient has a weakness in this respect. As such, the specific diet should be lighter one. Now, we advise his nurse to give him rice-powder boiled in milk with equal proportioned water mixed. Sugar to be mixed with if (as the patient prefers' sweet thing). It is doubtless with this adventure we will experience a very good result.

Medicine helps a patient to certain limit and after that food and diet will help him to the rest. We must know where the medicine ends its work from there food and diet begins its work. Suppose a young man has been emaciating with complete loss of appetite. Being guided by the totality of symptoms we applied sulphur—1M and it has done a miracle. The patients appetite is revived to normal condition. The appetite is the key point of his health. Should we prescribe sulphur—10m, 50m, C.M. for the development of his health. This is absurd, food for the appetite, not any medicine for the appetite, it is for the disease condition only. So units of calories, vitamins (not the medicinal vitamins) and mineral salts (not artificial) contained in various foods to be instructed him and advise him to take those foods. He should be warned against taking tonic or so because they will be harmful to him and to the treatment done so far. If he does his loss of appetite, insomina and emaciation will soon relapse. The diet-chart of the patient to be drawn with care. In the mean time, we must remember Miss Widdowson's instruction 'units of calorie differs in different person and individualisation should be followed. Because, it has been observed that two persons of same age, occupation and weight one requires 1772 calorie whereas other requires 3955 calorie'. (In 1881 A. D. Volt declares 'a healthy and laborious man requires 300C per day). So, we see, as our master told, 'no routinism' principle, is applicable in food and dietary also in other school of science.

Here a next thinking awaits to undo a new horizon in the basis of food and dietetic. It is the thinking of food-proving



in human health. It ought to be in the same method as it is done in homœopathic drug proving. Modern research institutions prove foods on lower animals like Cats, rats, dogs, guinea-pigs monkeys etc., but these animals do not possess "Mind". Mind is the only characteristic of mankind. A man is a real man so long he is in his mind and owns 'will and understanding'. If this 'mind' remains unknown, real man and his food and diet will be unknown to us. So, homœopathic method will undoubtedly be wise approach and man's food should be proved, by feeding man only. If this is done in any days to come then and then only a true homœopathic food and dietetic might come in our hands. Let us wait with high ambition and let the profession move on its right track fulfilling the purpose of homœopathic food and dietetic as far as possible guided by the instructions as related in organon. Also let us cherish the idea of an institute of food and dietetics to build by the homœopaths in future.

Last of all, food-researchers found medicinal properties in high degree in the food-stuff derived from herbs, flowers, roots and all sorts of alcoholic drinks. As such we must be very careful about these foods and drinks. The forces lying in these might fuse the dynamic action of potentized drug. So person using such drug must avoid for time being all such foods and drinks (herbs, flowers; roots and alcoholic). Some individual is greatly allergic or ideoscyncratic to particular food (he prefers but he cannot digest) which should be avoided during the period of homœopathic treatment inspite of a great food value lying in that particular food. As for example milk or egg a nutritive food no doubt but it does not suit to a person though he prefers much. It should be avoided for it is medicinal to him, This might hinder the action of the medicine.

# HOMAGE TO DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN

DR. A. V. K. MURTHY

Bangalore-4

Samuel Hahnemann the embodied mortal is gone long back, but Hahnemann the immortal, lives for ever in and through the system of Homœopathy founded by him. Homœopathy has lived and progressed through the dedicated work of the great Homœopaths that followed the Master and also through generations of less known, but none the less dedicated, generality of practitioners of the system. All of us who have taken to the practice of Homœopathy will also depart when our time comes, but what remains after us will be the impressions we create in our society by our day-to-day work amongst the sick. The only way to make sure that we add to the progress of Homœopathy is by the process of sincere self-analysis in order that we may realise our individual weaknesses and limitations, and subordinate our petty self-interests to the interests of the system.

"Homœopathy, the science and art of therapeutic medication, has a two fold existence, as an institution and in the personal of its loyal, individual practitioners.

"These two constituents are pervaded by a common animating spirit, which finds expression in its organisations and literature and in the life and practice of its followers.

"The practical demonstration of Homœopathy is the responsibility of its practitioners, whose success will be proportionate to their efficiency. Efficiency in Homœopathy implies and involves in-born ability, acquired technical proficiency, and logical consistency in the application of its principles. The exercise of these qualifications requires, honesty, courage, fidelity to a high ideal and a right point of view.

"Homœopathy as set forth by Hahnemann, is complete in all essentials as a scientific system. It is supreme within its legitimate sphere because it is the only method of therapeutic medication which is based on a fixed and definite law of nature. Nothing can be added to or taken away from these principles. Some individuals, actuated by their prejudices or through their failure to comprehend the subject as a whole, adopt a mutilated

Homœopathy for their own convenience. It is this which has brought Homœopathy, as an institution, down to a point where its very existence is threatened."

Homœopathy, gains or loses ground to the extent to which individual practitioners sincerely implement the established basic principles of Homœopathy in day-to-day practice. Hence, it is the responsibility of individual practitioners, organisations and institutions to do nothing that would undermine the dignity of Homœopathy and that would hamper its progress.

So, the best manner in which we can pay homage to the great Master is through a dedicated and intelligent loyalty to his personality and teachings and by means of an intellectual and personal fellowship of all of us who practice homœopathy.

## A HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDY

DR. J. N. KANJILAL, M.B., D.M.S.

Calcutta-13

Majority of people suffer from illusion that any medicine procured from a homœopathic Pharmacy or dispensary cannot but be a homœopathic remedy. It is only the illiterate common folk that are beguiled by this misapprehension, people belonging to even the highest intellectual rank like ministers, high officials, lawyers, educationists etc., very often found become the victim of it. Many of these people are very often found to bravo homœopathy for advancing a great deal by inventing various forms, pients, tonics, injections etc ! These innocent lay people are not an all responsible for this harmful funny situation. The sole responsibility lies on the shoulders of homœopathic society itself. It is the task of each and every honest homœopathic practitioner to disillusion the public on this vital point and make them thoroughly abreast with the real nature of a homœopathic remedy so that they can easily distinguish a homœopathic remedy from pseudo-homœopathic remedy. Any further negligence of the homœopathic society on this score is sure to spell doom to Homœopathy in India at great detriment to the interest of ailing public.

As the real matter of fact, the phrase "homœopathic remedy" is itself a misleading misnomer. The same medicine say Natrum Sulph for instance, may be a homœopathic remedy, biochemic remedy or allopathic remedy. Even the process of attenuation by trituration *per se* does not make a medicine Homœopathic or Biochemic. It becomes an Allopathic remedy Biochemic remedy or Homœopathic remedy in accordance with the principles on which it is used.

All of us know that the action of Natrum Sulph has a predilection for the liver and colon. When one uses Natrum Sulph depending upon this fact alone, in accordance with the chemo-therapeutic principle, it becomes an *Allopathic remedy*. The basis of Chemo-therapeutic principle is that a remedy when used upto a particular dose acts specifically on some particular organs, tissues or cells or germs with maximum intensity and on other organs or tissues or cells or germs with minimum intensity.

Now, according to Schuessler's Biochemic hypothesis, Natrum Sulph is one of 12 basic salts of body tissues. When the same Natrum Sulph is used on the basis of a *speculated* deficiency of this salt, it is called a Biochemic Remedy. (It should be mentioned in this connection that, beginning from Dr. Schuessler upto any of the so-called Biochemic physicians of date, none deemed it necessary to establish objectively the actual deficiency of any of their basic salts by biochemical laboratorial examination of the tissues or body fluids of their particular patients. For their speculation of the deficiency of certain tissue salts they have got to depend on certain *symptoms of the case*. And it is one of the reasons why the lay people confuses the Biochemic method with Homœopathy).

But when the same drug is used homœopathically, its basic principle of application becomes fundamentally different from the above two methods. According to homœopathic principle this drug will act as the *surest* curative only provided the *totality of the symptoms* of the case (suffering from a disease of any name whatsoever) is similar most to the *totality of symptoms* produced by the drug on a good number of healthy human beings (in experimental proving). This curative action of the

drug on the homœopathic principle will be found to be not only on the organs or tissues (as in Allopathy), not only on the body-salts (as in Biochemic hypothesis) but on the whole individual case of disease with his life, mind and body (including the organs, tissues and salts, and for that matter all the constituents body as can be proved by any form clinical or laboratory examination).

Thanks to the fundamental difference in the principle of application of the remedy there crop up certain basic differences among the three systems of medicine in the matter of (1) the method of application, (2) the form of application and (3) the required *dose*.

In *Allopathy*, the particular drugs are expected to act on particular organs or tissues. So in any particular stage or state of disease, the organs or tissues affected have to be tackled by a number of drugs given in *the form of a mixture*.

In the *Biochemic method* also for similar reasons (a number of salts becoming involved in particular conditions of disease), a number of salts have to be given at a time in *the form of a mixture*.

In *Homœopathy* the matter is totally different. According to its fundamental principle as proved by the observed facts of experimental proving, the field and scope of action of any disease or drug extends to the whole being of the individual living person consisting of life, mind and body inseparably comingled as an entire unit. And in any stage of disease the deranged state of the whole being at that particular time is reflected and depicted by the totality of symptoms manifest at the moment. As according to homœopathic principle the curative remedy must be the similar, most to this whole totality of symptoms, and as according to logic there cannot be more than one superlative, *there cannot be more than one remedy that can be used at a time*.

Then regarding the *dose*: In *Allopathy* the seat of action of the remedies is organs and tissues; so their dose cannot but be gross.

In the *Biochemic method* the seat of action is on the tissue salts. So the dose of its remedies cannot be too small, at least

not finer than that of the chemical plane. We know, according to Avogadro's law, the chemical molecule in the remedy is obtainable upto the maximum attenuation of 23X. Sometimes of course, a so-called Biochemic remedy is used at higher attenuation than the 23x ; but it is very doubtful whether at such stages the Biochemic principles still hold good. But, whatever attenuation is used, in accordance with its basic hypothesis, the remedies have to be administered in sufficient material dose and never less than a few milligrams.

*In Homœopathy*, the seat of action of the remedy is on the deepest plane. At the time of proving as well as at the time of actual treatment, it is always noticed that, even the unimaginably small dose administered even by the method of olfaction produces changes on the life-mind-body unit. Moreover, it is a constantly observed fact that, the higher the process of attenuation (dilution or trituration) is carried to by a distinct method (known as potentization) the more the power and depth of action of the remedy is exhanced. By following this method it is noticed that, in the process of potentization, the chemical molecules of the drug can be traced upto 23X in the Decimal scale and 12C in the centesimal scale. The higher one goes, in the process, above this stage the more scare become molecules in any sample of the drug. But the force, intensity and depth of its action instead of getting diminished a steadily increased.

This repeatedly observed fact inexorably lead to the following irrefutable inferences—

\*As already mentioned, the seat of action of the homœopathic remedy is far deeper than the crude material plane of organs tissues and their chemical constituents—the salts etc. ; it is in the dynamic energy plane which has been termed the *Vital-force or Principle*,

\* Both health and disease primarily concern this Vital principle. *Health* is nothing but a state of balanced functioning of this primary force co-ordinating the function and } structure of all the constituents of body beginning from the finest molecules to the grossest tissue and organs, resisting the inroads of all sorts of detrimental or pathogenetic forces. *Disease* is

primarily nothing but an imbalance of this force. When this force becomes vulnerable and is disturbed by any external force—artificial (as in drug proving experiments) or natural (as in natural disease), the imbalance is first found to be reflected and depicted in the mental sphere (feeling out of sort etc.), then in the functional sphere (disturbed function of various organs and tissues), then in the material sphere (various biochemical and structural disorders). Thus, the primary derangement of the vital force is wholly and completely reflected by this totality all the deviations from the normal state of the individual beginning from his mental plane and sensational plane to the functional and structural plane, which is known as *the totality of symptoms*.

These inferences and observations are further confirmed by the infallible observation that, when the minimum dose (say one globule No. 10) of the really curative remedy (based on maximum similarity of symptoms) is administered, the cure always proceeds from the centre to periphery—mental—sensational—functional—structural plane. And in this process not only the myriads of germs infecting and infesting the patient, but also the various so-called irreversible disorders (Stones, Tumours etc.) are found to disappear in due course, thoroughly proving thereby that the seat of primary action of disease or the curative drug can never be these crude planes.

All these considerations by the way, prove to the hilt that, for radical curative treatment one can depend on no system of Medicine other than the homœopathic, because the range of action of the remedy in any other system extends merely to the various degree of cruder planes, they can never reach the deepest plane of the diseased organism, and so can never irradiate the disease in its whole extent.

Thus, a remedy used in accordance with homœopathic principles must have the following characteristic features :—

(1) **The remedy must be based on the totality of symptoms of the particular case.** No body should think that he is taking a homœopathic remedy when he takes it from a physician who does not care to take note of or at least listen carefully to all the symptoms and make a thorough examination

of the case, rather makes the prescription on a few complaints or on the more name of a disease.

(2) **The remedy must be a single one, instead of a mixture,** as the prescription of a number of medicine at a time has nothing to do with homœopathic principles, dealing with each individual case as a whole distinct unit.

(3) **A truly homœopathic remedy can never have a big dose,** as the dose can never be too small for as uscriptible case, that is the case to which it is similarmost. And for this small dose, administration through mouth is sufficient. Administration by Injection has nothing to do with it.

If the lay public remember *three facts*, they will be saved from the error in assessing the veracity of a homœopathic physician as well as homœopathic principles.

## SOME ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES AND ART OF CURE BY HOMŒOPATHY

By DR. M. KUTUMBA RAO, M.B.B.S., D.H.M.

### *The Organon of Medicine :*

Hahnemann formulated the principles relating to the practice of Homœopathic System of Medicine in the "Organon of Medicine".

Homœopathic comprehensive system of medicine, embracing the Psycho-Somatic aspect of the Human illness. Treating the patient as a whole is born with Homœopathy. Mind and body are involved together an any illness. Homœopathy is both Art and Science.

Hahnemann first published Organon in 1810 which went through six editions. The manuscripts of its sixth edition were left by Hahnemann in 1842, shortly before his death. But, due to various reasons it was not published until 1921. The Human Pharmacological Experimentations which he conducted upon him-self and his disciples and relatives resulted in the construction of his great monumental work the *Materia Medica Pura*. These experimentations were called the 'provings' and the persons on whom the properties of the single

drugs were investigated and ascertained were called provers in the Homœopathic Parance.

*The Hahnemannian concept of the 'Human Illness' :*

The effects of the single drugs were observed in the Emotional Plane (willing), the Intellectual Plane (understanding,) and the Physical Plane (body)—this is the Triune of the Human being.

Under the stress of a natural disease the sick human, reacting as a whole, will exhibit disturbances in the above said exhibit disturbances in the above said three planes.

To equate the human being with the animal form for the purpose of Pharmacological experimentation is illogical as the biological organisation and evolution of the human being is on the highest rung of the scale of evolution.

The observation and thorough clinical examination of the patient with a definite view of estimating the degree of impact on the emotional, intellectual and physical planes of the illness is a more rewarding study and research than empty speculations on the cause of the disease. The point here is that the experimental animal is incapable of communicating with the Research Worker as regards the disturbance it suffers in the Emotional and Ineffectual planes under the stress of its environment.

Homœopathy recognises the *individuality of the human being.* Just as there are no two individuals exactly alike in their Psychological make-up, so do no two sick individuals suffer exactly alike, though labouring under the stress of a particular sickness.

In other words, Homœopathy is a system of Medicine aiming at the individual patient; it is not mass-treatment which ignores the individual's peculiar susceptibilities and idiosyncrasies.

*Human Illness Its Evolution*

The etymological meaning of the word "Diseases" is "not at ease"; absence of ease, therefore, indicates to the Physician the earliest beginnings of the disease. At this stage through the clues to the definite diagnosis of the disease have not yet

developed, changes in the disposition of mind e.g. peculiar cravings and aversions in relation to food and drink become manifest. All these earliest symptoms have little to do with the nature of the disease that is going to develop. These symptoms constitute the individual reaction of the patient and have a constitutional basis. This group of symptoms varies from individual to individual. This stage at which the individual reaction develops constitute the *first stage* in the evolution of human sickness.

The second stage is denoted by disordered functioning of the affected organs and systems. No structural changes can be detected at this stage.

Third stage begins with development of signs and symptoms indicating structural alterations in the tissues and organs. This stage permits the physician to arrive at a definite diagnosis.

Fourth stage manifests gross structural alterations in the tissues and organs, interesting with the proper physiological functioning in the immediate vicinity and secondary signs and symptoms develop.

The non-homœopathic systems of medicine can not institute the therapeutic management of the cases of illness in its first and second stages mentioned supra as the 'specific' treatment is primarily based on the diagnosis, which will be possible only when the illness reaches the third stage.

To be able to institute the therapeutic management even in the the first two stages i.e., the pre-localization period of the illness is the supreme and distinct advantage of Homœopathy over the contemporary systems of medicine. Thus with the appropriate treatment practicable at this period, the Homœopathic Physician can abort the acute diseases and can successfully reverse the various morbid functional changes occurring in the sick human labouring under the stress of chronic diseases.

Even when the disease advances into an incurable stage, homœopathy has got at its disposal, a wide armamentarium of drugs, which can mitigate the pangs of an incurable disease,

like Cancer and develop in the mind of the patient, philosophical attitude which enables the patient to accept the inevitable.

Homœopathy can deal with the various hereditary tendencies to develop certain diseases in filial generation.

In the field of the nervous system diseases, Homœopathic Treatment may be able to bring about encouraging results while the non-homœopathic system of medicine do not have a specific treatment as their treatment is disease-oriented and often times the etiology of nervous system diseases is anything but clear.

The practitioner of contemporary systems of medicine does come across in his daily practice, a considerable number of patients, who seek treatment in the first two stages mentioned above. After careful clinical investigation of the patient with the definite view of finding mainly the objective evidences of illness in the tissue level, the physician, finding none, is bound to declare that there is nothing wrong with the patient, in other words, the physician tries 'to see the disease in the patient' rather than 'to see the patient with the disease.' But still the patient confounds the physician by complaining "I am sick," This enigma is solved by Hahnemann by his ingenious method of clinical investigation of the patient with a view to bring about the conceptual image of sickness which consists of the disturbances referable to the Emotional, Intellectual and Physical planes.

The so-called psycho-somatic approach of the modern medicine is coming nearer this Hahnemannian concept now-a-days,

It is an established fact now that emotional causes such as extremes of anger, worry, fear, disappointment, frustration, do play a leading role in the genesis of disease.

The cases of illness which present symptom-groups which appear "Vague" to the physician of contemporary systems of medicine and cases of illness which fail to respond to the non-homœopathic systems of medicine, responding beautifully to Homœopathic treatment, is one of the best evidences for the present day need of Homœopathy in India

It may not be out of place here, if I strongly suggest, those who intend to start Homœopathic Medical Colleges in the country, must see to it that a well of at least moderate Hospital be first started and made popular, sufficient to attract a good number of patients, for the In-and Out-patient Departments, as an indispensable prelude as set to the starting of a Homœopathic Medical College. By the time the students come to the Clinical years, ample material by way of works abounding in cases of all sorts and full-fledged out patient department—would be ready. This time and again, has been pointed-out by me to all those concerned with Homœopathic Education in the Country.

The training, homœopathic physician receives, therefore, should aim at the individualization of the patient, to study and treat the patient as a whole, in addition instruction is to be imparted in general medicine, diagnosis etc., and other branches of medicine such as Surgery Obstetrics & Gynecology. Pædiatrics, Ante-Natal Care, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, Preventive & Social Medicine etc., keeping in view the requirements of whole-some Homœopathic Physician.

#### *Re-Orientation of the Homœopathic patient :*

In general, it suffices to say that many a patient has no correct knowledge about the general principles, practice or practitioners and the general routine of Homœopathic Hospital.

It would be of great practical importance for the homœopathic physician to take every opportunity to impress upon the patient the indispensable need to appreciate the contrasts in the general routine in the Homœopathic and Allopathic hospitals. This aspect goes a long way in inducing the optimum confidence in the patient as regards the efficacy of the Homœopathic treatment especially in regard to prolonged stay required in Chronic Cases.

#### *A word about the importance of Diagnosis in Homœopathic practice :*

Diagnosis is of paramount importance for prophylaxis, prognosis, dietetic management, for medico-legal and even for therapeutic purposes.

In cases of poisoning and in cases where surgical interven-

tion is the only life-saving measure, practically everything depends upon correct diagnosis.

Even the art of prescribing the homœopathic remedy, diagnosis, to some extent, influences, the selection of the drug and the potency also to some extent. For example, in cases of established T. B., Syphilis etc., where there may be advanced internal destructive lesions, drugs like, *Phos.*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*, *Kali carb.* etc., though and if indicated, on the basis of totality of symptoms, may have to be administered with very great caution.

### *The Homœopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries*

If the homœopathic hospitals are well-equipped and are located in suitable buildings with efficient homœopathic physicians manning these hospitals with the assistance of qualified Para-Medical personnel, then the Homœopathic system of medicine will be able to contribute much for the alleviation of the suffering of the sick folk. The Government may do well to consider the establishment of Homœopathic Hospitals of the above said type not only for reasons of minimum expenditure but for reasons of growing popular demand of the homœopathic system of medicine and the perfect safety which it ensures in the treatment of diseases.

The scientific knowledge in Homœopathy may be enriched by the clinical research programmes, which can profitably be carried out in the Homœopathic Hospitals.

In order that the merits of Homœopathy be rightly judged, Homœopathic Hospitals well equipped with modern diagnostic and investigational armamentarium, should be started in the urban areas. Suitably, qualified physicians may be taken into the service and a net-work of such Hospitals should be formed in the State, so that Homœopathic Treatment may be made available for those, who prefer the Homœopathic Treatment for their complaints, which happen to fail to respond to contemporary systems of medicine. Statistical information, regarding the curability of the various disorders, under Homœopathic Treatment can be made available only in such Hospitals for those who want it.

We await with ardent hope and great pleasure the time in near future during which "the high and only mission of the physician to restore the sick to health to cure as it is termed" is fulfilled with great brilliance.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES

BY DR. P. SANKARAN

Among the many appreciable aspects of Homœopathy is the one that does not allow a disease to be treated as an isolated phenomenon but as a step in the evolution of a particular process. When a patient applies to the homœopath for treatment complaining of some discomfort, whether an independent one or one of a series of recurrent attacks, the homœopath enquires into the full symptomatology of the patient the present and the past, as well as the family history and consciously or unconsciously traces the chain of which the present attack is but a link. Having thus laid bare the sickness in its whole extent, both in respect of space as well as of time, he applies the appropriate treatment so that the patient's innate inner balance is restored to its normalcy.

In so doing, the homœopath accepts that every attack or disease, and its every symptom has a connection to something that has preceded and something that is to follow. It is something in the nature of a cause-and effect phenomenon, or what modern scientists would term a chain reaction. So the truly scientific homœopath matches with his prescription not only the present symptomatology but takes into consideration the morbid pathology that has preceded and that has directly led to the present condition. And in chronic disease when under the stimulus of the simillimum the whole picture reverts and the past symptomatology, that had been dead, buried and forgotten, casts itself back on the screen like an unwinding film roll, then he knows that the process of cure is established.

The whole conception of disease is strikingly parallel to the conception of oriental philosophy itself which considers that no phenomenon is independent in this world. Everything has

some relation to something that has gone before and something that will follow later. There is no effect without a cause ; and the nature of the effect is hidden within the cause and the cause carries within itself the effect, about in a potential form.

Whatever has been said regarding disease applies with equal force to drugs. For, from the homœopath's point of view, drugs (meaning drug-effects) are practically identical to diseases. What disease represent in a material form. They are like water vapour and ice. Whatever changes diseases produce in man, drugs can be made to reproduce although in a milder form. Like matter and energy, drugs and disease are interchangeable entities. So if one accepts that the phenomena of disease processes are interlinked, we automatically admit that the phenomena causeable by drugs are also inter-related and can occur only in a particular sequence. So we come to comprehend that drug-effects (or drugs) cannot be prescribed at random. This has also been the practical experience of successful homœopaths and they ever that drugs ought to be prescribed only in a particular sequence. No better illustration of this subject can be given than by quoting the instance given by Bœnninghausen, where he appealed to Hahnemann regarding his son's illness. Hahnemann prescribed a certain interval, a certain other drug would have to be given. And to Bœnninghausen's surprise, after the stated interval the exact symptoms of the second drug appeared confirming Hahnemann's prevision and precision.

Under these circumstances, it would be quite unscientific to prescribe drugs at random because there is a definite relationship between drug arrived at and confirmed by observation and experience. Drugs have definite complementories i.e., those which take up and continue their beneficial action. There are also definite antidotes as well as incompatibles viz. : those that do not precede or follow well and therefore cannot be prescribed with advantage before or after the original drug. By prescribing haphazardly without consulting these relationships we would be defeating our objective viz. : *that of curing the patient gently rapidly and permanently.*

## DISEASES OF CHILDREN

DR. ABHOYPADA CHATTERJEE

( Continued from page 29 )

*Eruptive stage*—At the end of the third or fourth fever day the eruption first shows itself, in the shape of small hard, inflamed, red stigmata resembling fleabites, first in the face, on the forehead, nose, thin, upper lips, cheeks ; afterwards on the neck, chest back and upper extremities, these stigmata increase in size become flatter, and are as far below as above the surface of the skin. The exanthem is rarely distributed equally over the whole skin ; frequently one or two stigmata appear and change to vesicles after which the eruption takes place all over the skin. It is said that then the eruption generally runs a mild course. In some cases the eruption deviates from the regular course, and the stigmata first appear on the chest, then on the abdomen, and lastly in the face. On the lower parts of the body the eruptions proportionatly less than on the upper. When the eruption is composed of single disconnected pocks, it is generally complete on the fourth or fifth day, after which the fever and other precursory symptoms abate and a copious warm sweat and sedimentous urine make their appearance ; the pulse becomes softer and slower, the breathing more regular, the patient quieter ; as soon as the fever terminates, the eruption is, in most cases, at an end no new pocks breakout ; on the other hand, the peculiar variola odor becomes more manifest, and remains during the whole course of the eruptive stage. The exanthem likewise breaks out on the internal mucous membrane, where it becomes visible near the external orifices, in the buccal cavity, on the tongue, the soft palates, in the throat, on the inner margin of the eyelids, etc. here it looks like white, pearl colored elevations on bright red spots, like aphthæ, and is accompanied by difficulty of swallowing ptyalism roughness in the throat, coryza lachrymation and similar catarrhal phenomena. This form of the disease might be termed the stage of efflorescence.

Continued

PHARMACEUTICS OF AC. SUL., AM. NIT., SUL. IOD.

KARTIK CHANDRA BANERJEE

**Acidum Sulphuricum** Sulphuric Acid

**Chemical Symbol :**  $H_2SO_4$  Mol. Wt.—98·0775

**Contractions**—Acid. Sulph., Ac. Sul, Sulph. Ac., Su.—x.

**Synonyms**<sup>1</sup>—Latin—Acidum sulfuricum; Eng—Hydrogen sulphate; French—Acide sulfurique; German—Schwefelsaure; Italian—Acido sulfurico; Spanish—Acido sulfurico.

**Description**—It may be obtained by the combined oxidation and hydration of sulphur dioxide. Hahnemann recommends the Nordhausen or fuming sulphuric acid to be used, requiring it to be re-distilled in glass vessels. However a very pure acid can be procured.

A dense, heavy, oily liquid, colourless, odourless, powerful caustic and corrosive, having a very sharp and acid test.<sup>2</sup> Miscible with water and alcohol. When strongly heated it is vaporised with the evolution of dense, white fumes.

The acid, as obtained by distillation contains about 2 per cent of water, which when cooled to 0°C, colourless crystals of pure sulphuric acid, containing 100 per cent  $H_2SO_4$  are deposited; the crystals melt at 10·5°C.<sup>3</sup> It congeals at 35°C and boils at 317°C.

**Identification**—(I) Being neutralised yields the reactions characteristic of sulphates.<sup>4</sup> (II) With or without the aid of heat chars sucrose, wood and many other organic substances. Wt. per ml.<sup>5</sup>—At 25°C, about 1·84g.<sup>6</sup>

**Reaction**—Strongly acid to litmus paper even when highly diluted. Arsenic—Not more than 3 parts per million. Iron<sup>5</sup>—1 ml. complies with the *limit test for iron*. Lead.—Not more than 20 parts per million. Chloride.—5 ml. diluted with water and neutralised with dilute ammonia solution complies with the *limit test for chlorides*. Nitrate<sup>5</sup>—Add 5 ml. to a mixture of 5 ml. water and 0·5 ml. of *solution of indigo carmine*; the colour is not discharged within one minute. Oxidisable Impurities.<sup>5</sup>—5 ml. diluted with 20 ml. of water and cooled,

does not decolourise within 5 minutes 0.1 ml. of 0.1 N potassium permanganate. Residue on ignition.—Not more than 0.01 per cent w/w. Content of  $H_2SO_4$ .—Not less than 95 per cent w/w,

**Assay**—Mix about 2g. accurately weighed, with about 40 ml. of water, and titrate with 1N sodium hydroxide, using solution of methyl orange as indicator. Each ml. of 1N sodium hydroxide is equivalent to 0.04904 g. of  $H_2SO_4$ .

**Preparations.**—(A) Solution<sup>7θ</sup> Drug strength  $\frac{1}{10}$   
Sulphuric Acid, 106 g.<sup>8</sup>

Purified water, a sufficient quantity,

To make one thousand millilitres of the solution, the solution should be measured when cold.<sup>9</sup>

**Caution**<sup>5</sup>—In contact with the skin Sulphuric acid causes intense pain and rapid destruction of the tissues. Also much heat evolves when it is added to water, the temperature often rising to 100°C. Water should never be added on the acid, rather a very fine stream of acid be dripped into the stirred water very carefully.

(B) *Dilutions*—(i) 2x and upwards; and (ii) 2x is 1c, 2 and upwards with purified water<sup>10</sup>; to be freshly prepared, for immediate use only.

But in practice all potencies above 6x or 3 are prepared with dispensing alcohol.

All preparations of this acid should be kept in ground-stoppered phials.

**Old Method**—Formula 5a.

**Literature**—Hahnemann, Chr. Kr., 2 Aufl., v, 1839 pag. 405; Stapf, Arch. f. hom. Heilk. viii. 3, 1829, pag 190; Allen's Encyclo. Mat. Med. ix. 417.

## REFERENCE & EXPLANATIONS

1. Impure sulphuric acid of commerce is known as concentrated oil of vitriol, "C. O. V." and brown oil of vitriol, "B. O. V." So I have not included the name "Oil of Vitriol," as a Synonym of the

drug Acidum sulphuricum. H. P. I. maintains it and also holds it incorrectly.

2. H. P. I. might be a bit more careful about the construction of the first sentence of its 'Description' section.
  3. H. P. I. should have been more scientifically clear here.
  4. For the sake of convenience the requisite page number of H. P. I. i.e. "page 224" should have been mentioned here.
  5. This standard is not prescribed in H. P. I.
  6. The method as prescribed in I. P. '66 should be followed. In other cases, where requisite method is not prescribed by me, the method of H. P. I. to be followed.
  7. In cases of such 'Solution' H. P. I. should have provided a sign or symbol, as it provides in cases of Mother Tincture.
  8. For preparing one litre of Solution *l*, H. P. I. has prescribed the quantity of Acidum Sulphuricum to be taken as 183.5 g. How this absurd figure at all can be arrived at, which is fundamentally most incorrect ?
  9. H. P. I. might indicate when to measure the final volume.
  10. Dilution in the centesimal scale have extensive use in India, but here in the H. P. I., there is no mention of them !
- N. B. I didn't hold the two tests—absence of Selen. & Copper.

AMYL NITROSUM Amyl Nitrite

Chemical Symbol— $C_5H_{11}O_2N$  Mol. Wt.—117.1489

Contractions—Amyl. nit., Am. nit.

Synonyms—Latin—Amylis' nitris, Amylium' nitrosium, Amylæther nitrosus; Eng.—Amylo-nitrous ether, Nitrite of amyl; French—Azotite' d' amyl; German—Amylnitrit, Isoamylnitrit; Italian—Nitrito d' amile; Spanish—Nitrito de amilo.

Specification of the Drug—Amyl Nitrite is a liquid consisting chiefly of the nitrites of 3-methyl-*n*-butanol<sup>2</sup>,  $(CH_3)_2 CH. CH_2. CH_2OH$ , and 2-methyl-*n*-butanol<sup>3</sup>,  $(C_2H_5)(CH_3) CH. CH_2OH$ , with other nitrites of the homologous series. It may be obtained<sup>4</sup> by the esterification with nitrous acid of the fraction of the fusel oil which distils between 128° and 132°.

Description<sup>5</sup>—Clear, pale-yellow liquid, highly volatile and inflammable, burns with a yellowish and smoky flame;

having odour characteristic ethereal, fruity, resembling that of over-ripe pears; taste pungent and aromatic. Insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform and solvent ether, miscible with Rectified spirit 60 o.p. in all proportions.<sup>6</sup>

**Storage**—It slowly decomposes on exposure to air and light and becomes acid; so preserve it in well-stoppered glass bottle of a dark amber colour, to a cool, dark place, away from light and fire.

**Identification**—(1) When dropped gradually on to fused potassium hydroxide, it yields potassium iso-valerianate, recognisable by its peculiar odour.

(2) Add a few drops to a mixture of 1 ml. ferrous sulphate test solution and 5 ml. of dilute hydrochloric acid; a greenish brown colour is produced.

Wt. per ml.<sup>7</sup>—At 25°, 0.865 to 0.880 g.<sup>8</sup>

Boiling-range<sup>9</sup>—Not less than 85.0 per cent distills<sup>9</sup> between 90° and 100°.

Acidity<sup>9</sup>—Shake 5 ml. with 10 ml. of water, containing 1 ml. of N *Sodium hydroxide* and 1 drop *phenolphthalein soln.*; the red colour of the aqueous layer is not destroyed within a minute.

Aldehyde<sup>9</sup>—Not more than a faint yellow colour is produced when shaken with an equal volume of a *solution of sodium hydroxide*.

Residue on evaporation—Not more than 0.01 per cent, when evaporated and dried to constant weight at 150°.

Water—Maintains its transparency, when cooled to 0°.

Contents of  $C_5H_{11}O_2N$ —Not less than 90 per cent w/w.

Assay.<sup>10</sup>—

**Preparations.**—(A) Tincture 6<sup>11</sup>

Amyl Nitrite

Drug Strength  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

Rectified spirit 60 o.p.<sup>13</sup>, a sufficient quantity,

112 gm.<sup>12</sup>

To make one thousand millilitres of the tincture.

**Standard**—Alcohol content 80% v/v.

**Cautions**—It produces a peculiar flushing of the face and strange unpleasant sensation of fulness in the head on inhalation.

(B) Attenuations.

*Dilutions*—(i) 2x and upwards with dispensing alcohol

(ii) 2x is 1c, 2 and upwards with dispensing alcohol.<sup>14</sup>

**Old Method**—Formula 6a.

**Literature**—A notice is given in *Hales New Remedies*; *Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 309.

#### REFERENCE & EXPLANATIONS

1. H. P. I. holds it incorrectly.
2. I. P. '66 holds as 3—methylbutan—I—ol
3. I. P. '66 holds as 2—methylbutan—I—ol
4. It may also be obtained by some other methods.
5. H. P. I. might have been a bit more careful regarding the construction of the first sentence of its 'Description' section.
6. Regarding its Boiling point, different Official figures are prescribed. So I have mentioned none here. It is from 95° to 98°.
7. Regarding its Wt. per ml. or specific gravity different range of Official datas are prescribed. I have maintained here such range, to which Official figures correspond.
8. Method as prescribed in I. P. '66, to follow.
9. H. P. I. does not prescribe this method, which is essential to evaluate its standard or purity.
10. Method of H. P. I. (same as of I. P. '66) may be followed. If desired other easy method, can be prescribed.
11. Instead of Tincture  $\theta$  (or Mother Tincture  $\theta$  of H. P. I.), H. P. I. has mentioned here 'Solution'. But the latter one should have been replaced by the former one, vide H. P. I., Vol. I. page 14.
12. To prepare one litre of Amyl Nitrosum  $\theta$ , drug strength  $\frac{1}{10}$ , H. P. I. prescribes 87.5 g. of Amyl Nitrosum to be taken. How this absurd figure can be arrived at, which is fundamentally most incorrect?
13. U. S. H. P., H. P. I. etc. prescribe strong alcohol to be used, but I prefer Rectified spirit 60 o.p. here, as Amyl Nitrite is best soluble in such alcoholic concentration.
14. Here in H. P. I. no mention of Dilutions in the centesimal scale, which have extensive use in India.

# SULPHUR IODATUM Sulphur Iodide

*Sulphuris Iodidum*<sup>1</sup>

**Chemical Symbol**<sup>2</sup>—

**Mol. Wgt.**<sup>3</sup>—

**Contractions**—Sulph-iod., Sul. iod., Su-i.

**Synonyms**<sup>3</sup>—Latin—*Ioduretum sulfuris*, *Sulphuris*<sup>4</sup> *iodidum*; Eng.—Iodide of sulphur, Sulphur di-iodide, S. sub-iodide; French—*Iodure de soufre*; German—*Jodschwefel*.

**Preparation**<sup>5</sup>—Mix intimately one part of sublimed sulphur and four parts of iodine<sup>6</sup> and gently heat the mixture in a loosely corked flask upon a sand bath, until the colour of the mixture becomes uniformly dark; increase the heat until liquefaction starts, and the flask being inclined in different directions so that the liquid may take any portion of the iodine which may have been condensed on the inner surface of the flask; then allow the mass to cool in the flask and remove the solidified product, the sulphur iodide by breaking the flask; reduce to pieces.

**Storage**<sup>7</sup>—Should be kept in well-stoppered vials in a cool place.

**Description**<sup>8</sup>—A greyish-black, radio-crystalline solid, with a metallic lustre; evolving a strong odour of iodine, taste metallic & acrid. On exposure to air it gradually loses iodine; decomposed by heat into iodine and sulphur, iodine being sublimed first; like iodine it stains the skin.

**Solubility**—1 in 4 of carbon disulphide, 1 in 16 of glycerine; insoluble in cold water.

**Identification**<sup>9</sup> (i) When boiled with water the iodine passes off in vapour recognised by its peculiar odour, the sulphur remaining as insoluble residue. (ii) Alcohol, solvent ether, and solutions of potassium hydrate and potassium iodide dissolve out iodine from sulphur iodide, leaving the sulphur behind.

**Content of Sulphur<sup>9</sup>**—Continued boiling with water vaporises all the iodine, leaving about 20 per cent of sulphur by weight as residue.

**Content of Iodine<sup>9</sup>**—Not less than 70 per cent of I.

**Assay**—Triturate about 0.5g., accurately weighed, with 20 ml. of potassium iodide solution, and titrate the mixture with 0.1N sodium thiosulphate, using starch solution as indicator; each ml. of 0.1N Sodium thiosulphate is equivalent to 0.01269g of I.

**Preparations**—(A) Trituration 1x, with Saccharum Lactis, (B) Potencies—(i) Trituration 2x and upwards. (ii) Dilutions—(a) Trit. 6x may be converted to liquid 8x<sup>10</sup>, 9x and upwards with dispensing alcohol. (b) Liquid 8x is 4c, 5 and upwards with dispensing alcohol.<sup>11</sup>

**Old Method<sup>12</sup>**—Formula 7.

**Authority**—It was proven by Dr. H. Kelsall, Month. Hom. Rev., 2, 155; Hale, Berhim and Bredford established in Homœopathy; Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med., ix, 1897, page 415.

#### REFERENCE & EXPLANATIONS

1. As main monograph held by the British Homœo. Pharma.
2. Inorganic Chemistry, An Advanced Textbook, Therald Møller, Indian Reprint, 1968, page 520 and 521 holds as "The absence of sulfur-iodine compounds is noteworthy" and "Iodine gives no reaction (with sulfur)". And also neither American Homœo. nor German Homœo. (nor even the Allopathic Pharmacopœias, which ever contained it) prescribe any chemical symbol or Mol. Wt. of Sulphur iodide. Moreover some one prescribes its symbol as S<sub>2</sub> I<sub>2</sub>, other S I, (though both are incorrect). And also as per the method prescribed by the H. P. I. for its preparation sulphur iodide appears to be a mechanical mixture not a distinct chemical compound. Then how H. P. I. allot a chemical symbol or Mol. Wt. for sulphur. iodide ?
3. H. P. I. might hold the synonyms alphabetically.
4. H. P. I., holds it incorrectly.

5. H. P. I. prescribes most incorrect and incomplete method of its preparation.
6. Iodine & Sulphur are used in equivalents.
7. H. P. I. should have prescribed about it's storage.
8. The very mode of representation of the 3rd and 4th line of the 'Description' section of the H.P.I. will definitely bring misguidance and from which it also appears that the statement of the 3rd line is incorrect.
9. H. P. I. does not maintain this standard.
10. By the standard method.
11. H. P. I. does not mention of the dilutions in the centesimal scale, which have extensive use in India.
12. H. P. I. does no mention of the old method.

## OUR NEW PUBLICATIONS

Every homoeopath should have a copy

ORIYA—Organon of Hahnemann	Rs. 4.50	URDOO—Bœricke's Organon of Hahnemann	8.00
Jananendriya Pida	„ 2.00	ENGLISH—Kent's Materia Medica	45.00
Materia Medica	„ 10.00	BÆRICKE & DEWEY'S—The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schuessler	15.00
Naradeha	„ 2.00	KENT—Philosophy	13.00
Sishu Palan	„ 4.50	हिन्दी—बोरिक मेडिसिना-मेडिका	
Baksha Pariksha	„ 3.00		
Milmilia Chikitsa	„ 2.50		

*Publishers :*

**M. Bhattacharyya & Co. Private Ltd.**

73, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

### REVISED MATTER FOR ADVERTISEMENT

2nd edition of the Bengali Booklet "Cancer and Homœopathy" by Dr. Pran Gobinda Goswami is just out with Theory, case records. Materia Mædica & Repertory. 1st edition in 1965 was highly praised by Late Dr. N. N. Banerjee, Sri Bata Krishna Banerjee, Hahnemannian Gleanings, Homœopathic Bulletin, Honey, Saswati, Dainik Basumati and so on. The back upholds our Master's "Theory of Forces". Price Rs. 12.00 V. P. P. extra.

*To be had of :*

**SATYABALA HOMŒO HALL & PUBLISHING CO.**

42, Mahapravu Para Road

.O. Nabadwip

Dist. Nadia, West Bengal

SOME IMPORTANT  
Publications of M. Bhattacharyya & Co. Private Ltd.

New Publication  
**KENT PHILOSOPHY**  
6th Reprint Rs. 13.00

**CUSTIS PRACTICE**  
Rs. 7.00

**ALLEN, DR. H. C.**  
**KEY NOTES**

( Including some of the Nosodes and Sarcodes etc. ) is ready for sale. This Indian edition will help the Students and the Profession alike. 3rd Edn. Rs. 11.00

**GHOSE, DR. J. N.**  
**MEDICAL DICTIONARY**

English to Bengali & English,  
revised and enlarged 11th Edition.  
Rs. 10.00

**Anglo Hindi Medical Dictionary**  
(In Press)

**तुलनामूलक मेडिरिया-मेडिका**

इसे अंगरेजीमें "काम्पैरेटिव मेडिरिया-मेडिका" कहते हैं। संक्षेपमें अगर इसे अन्य सभी मेडिरिया-मेडिकाआका सारांश या विश्व-कोष कहा जाय तो कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी।  
(यंत्रस्त)

**NASH LEADERS (Urdu)**

This book is a translation of the most popular book—Leaders in Homœopathic Therapeutics by Dr. E. B. Nash. 894 pp.  
Rs. 10.00

**Hindi Nash Leader also available**  
Rs. 7.00

**Jahr's 40 Years' Practice**  
(Urdu)

This is a translation of the original work of Dr. Jahr regarding the reliable and curative indications of diseases. 576 pp.  
Rs. 10.00

**Hindi Jahr 40 Years Practice**  
Rs. 15.00

**VENEREAL DISEASES**  
(Urdu)

On syphilis, gonorrhœa and urinary diseases the homœopathic students and general public can have no finer consultant. 184 pp.  
Rs. 2.00

**मेडिकल डिक्शनरी (पॉकेट)**

(English to Bengali, Hindi and Urdu)

इसमें मेडिकल शब्दांका अर्थ हिन्दी, अंगरेजी, उर्दू और बंगला भाषामें लिखा है हय चिकित्सक आर छात्र सबके उपयोगी है।  
(यंत्रस्त)

## Homœopathic FAMILY PRACTICE

This is a very useful book, most necessary for every student and young doctor. It is a standard text book used by Homœopathic Colleges all over India. It contains valuable instructions in Anatomy & Physiology along with practical advice on practice.

Procure a copy without delay. It will help you to become a good Homœopath in a short time. In Press.

*Publishers :*

**M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO. (P) LTD.**

73, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1



**Kemeco**

*Homœopathic Liver Tonic*

Advised for digestive disorders  
and  
worms, specially of Children.  
Improves appetite.

MAHESH LABORATORIES PRIVATE LTD. CAL-11  
Agents-M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO., (P) LD.  
73, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1, Phone :: 22-2536

EMBECCO

# হোমিওপ্যাথিক পারিবারিক চিকিৎসা

পরিশোধিত ও পরিবর্দ্ধিত নূতন সংস্করণ  
রেস্ক্রিন বাঁধাই সোনালী নাম লিখা বৃহৎ পুস্তক, মূল্য ২৫.০০ টাকা ॥

এই অপূর্ক গ্রন্থের একমাত্র বঙ্গভাষায় মুদ্রণ সংখ্যা তিন লক্ষাধিক :

প্রত্যেক শিক্ষার্থী, চিকিৎসক এবং গৃহস্থের পক্ষে বিশেষ প্রয়োজনীয় পুস্তক। ভাষা সরল, সুধীর্ঘ শব্দভাষ্যসহ ঐক্য নির্ধারণ করিতে সমর্থ হইবেন। এই পুস্তকের উপক্রমণিকা অংশে “হোমিওপ্যাথিক মনস্তত্ত্বের বৈজ্ঞানিক মতবাদ,” “হোমিওপ্যাথিক মনের বৈজ্ঞানিক ভিত্তি” এবং “এলাস্টি ও হোমিওপ্যাথিক মতবাদ” প্রভৃতি বহু গবেষণাপূর্ণ তথ্য আলোচিত হইয়াছে।

চিকিৎসা-শ্রমকরণে যাবতীয় রোগের ইতিহাস, কারণতত্ত্ব, রোগানুরূপণ, ঐক্য নির্ধারণ এবং চিকিৎসা-পদ্ধতি প্রভৃতি সরল ভাষায় বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

পরিশিষ্ট অংশে—ভেষজসম্বন্ধ তথ্য, ভেষজ-লক্ষণ-সংগ্রহ, রেপার্টরী, খাওয়ার উপাদান ও খাওয়ান, কৌশলতত্ত্ব বা জীবগমরহস্ত এবং মল-মূত্র-খুত পরীক্ষা প্রভৃতি নানাবিধ অত্যাবশ্যকীয় বিষয়ের সুন্দর ভাবে আলোচনা করা হইয়াছে। এই গ্রন্থ পাঠে অনেক নূতন তথ্য অবগত হইবেন।

বাজারে ছোট বড় বহু প্রকারের চিকিৎসার বহি বাহির হইয়াছে কিন্তু আমাদের “হোমিওপ্যাথিক পারিবারিক চিকিৎসা” যে অতুলনীয় ও সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ ইহা সর্ববাদীসম্মত। এই একটি পুস্তক পাঠে যে জ্ঞান লাভ হইবে বাজারের বহু পুস্তকেও তাহা হইবেনা। কেতাগণ নকল হইতে সাবধান হইবেন এবং আমাদের প্রকাশিত “হোমিওপ্যাথিক পারিবারিক চিকিৎসা” মতপূর্কক দেখিয়া লইবেন।

এম্, ভট্টাচার্য এণ্ড কোং প্রাইভেট লিঃ

হোমিওপ্যাথিক কেমিষ্টস্ এণ্ড ফার্মাসিষ্টস্

৭৩, নেতাজী সুভাষ রোড, কলিকাতা—১