

THE HÄHNEMANNIAN GLEANINGS

Vol. XXVIII

MARCH 1961

No 3

HOMŒOPATHIC PROPHYLAXIS

DR. J. N. KANJILAL, M.B., CALCUTTA

In this season (February to May or June) Small Pox rages more or less furiously all over our vast country, almost every year. It is a known fact that like any other epidemic disease, this curse on humankind is thoroughly preventable, and that the prevention depends more upon social efforts—nutritional and hygienic—than upon individual activity. The problem is more socio-economic than medical. Unfortunately for our country, the living conditions of our people, with respect to nutrition and other amenities of life, are far and far below the normal and adequate. The solution of this main and real aspect of the problem is not yet visible in the furthest corner of the horizon, rather the situation is getting worse and worse every year. And the rulers of our destiny failing to tackle the basic issue of the problem are trying (and that also inadequately, may be rather fortunately for the people!) to face the problem medicinally—introducing various poisons into the body, in the form of vaccines and inoculations, against so many epidemic or contagious diseases, thus trying to render the soul and person of individuals of our nation the playground of various forms of animal poisons. Thus the official measures for fighting any epidemic boils down to trying to avoid an immediate virulent evil by means of a more permanent, crooked evil.

Why people allow or tolerate such harmful methods? Because (1) they are generally unaware of the pernicious effects

of these animal poisons, which are not often very immediate and dramatic, but so insidious, subtle and complex as to be very difficult to be traced to their original cause. Nevertheless, these all effects if carefully observed and traced, can be found to persist lifelong, even be inherited in the form vaccinosis, which is allied to the malicious miasm sycosis. (2) They are not aware of any better and more convenient method of medicinal prophylaxis. (3) They are illuded by the glaring propaganda and statistical reports of the effectiveness of these vaccines and inoculations. But these statistical reports on careful scrutiny, are found to gloss over not only the ill effects, but also the instances of utter failures of these vaccines and inoculations, or when cornered, to explain away the failures by various flaws and excuses. But the fact remains that **these methods are always more or less harmful, and very often ineffective.** To those who are interested to know the factual details of the matter, we refer the book "**Smallpox and Vaccination**" compiled by Dr. Dewan Jai Chand and Dr. Chandra Prakash. From this valuable informative and factual book we quote a few passages:—"Vaccination has received careful investigation at the hands of some ablest medical scientists of the 19th and 20th centuries. These investigators after prolonged and laborious research have all condemned this practice as unscientific, useless and injurious. Among these doctors are Chas. Creighton and E. M. Crook-shank"—Dr. J. W. Hodge, M.D., Nigara falls, N. Y. (Page 1). Dr. J. F. Marson, F.R.C.S., in-charge of London Pox Hospital, *vide* Reynold's System of Medicine Vol. I—"The number of cases of smallpox after vaccination has steadily risen from about 5 per cent at the beginning of the 19th century to 44% in 1845; 63% in 1855; 78% on 1875; and 1885 about 96% of the number admitted". (Page 3). "Official answers in the Parliament (British, Ed.) reveal that during the last twenty years more than twice as many children under 2 years of age have been killed by vaccination as have died from smallpox", (Page 15). ".....and the British Medical Association went so far at its annual meeting in 1935 as to adopt a report acquiescing in the repeal of the Vaccination Act". (Page 16).

Such is the condition of Medicinal Prophylaxis in Allopathy against one of the oldest and much tried disease viz. smallpox. The situation is totally different in Homœopathy, Homœopathy can legitimately claim far better results, if not cent per cent, not only on theoretical grounds, but also on practical experience. Homœopathy, as it is denied everywhere in the world, any backing by the State authorities, or Public Health Boards (as they are manned exclusively by Allopaths), has got little opportunity of demonstrating on mass scale the effectiveness of its prophylactic medicines. Still the experience in private practice of each and every true Homœopath is rich in plenty of examples of effectiveness of the Genus Epidemicus against any epidemic disease, old or new in type or form. It has almost always been found that, whenever an epidemic disease, say Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Measles, Influenza, Diphtheria, Typhoid or Cholera has actually invaded a family, even if it be an overcongested one, those who have received sufficient doses of the genus epidemicus have either remained completely immune, or at most has got very mild easily manageable attacks; whereas those who did not get them, or even received allopathic vaccination or inoculation have become the victims of a full attack.

The practical aspect of the matter is comparatively easier in the more or less stereotyped diseases like Small Pox with only a few more or less fixed forms. Here we find the genus epidemicus only in a few medicines like—Malandrinum, Variolinum, Antim Tart., Sarracenia, Mercurius, Hepar Sulph. etc. Regarding potency and dose there are of course various methods according to the choice of the individual practitioners. I generally use the 200th potency of any of the above medicines 2 doses, night and next morning, repeated at weekly intervals, total four doses in ordinary cases, 6 or 8 doses in suspected or actual contacts. And that is usually sufficient to completely immunise the recipients.

With respect to other epidemic diseases, however, the matter is a bit more complicated as their forms vary too often from place to place, and season to season, and their corresponding genus epidemicus has to be found out afresh on each

occasion. This problem may be quite easily simplified, if the practitioners in any locality co-operate with each other in collecting the totality of symptoms of any epidemic, and in finding out the commonest indicated remedy which becomes the genus epidemicus of the particular epidemic.

Then comes the problem of preparing statistics of successes (partial or complete) and failures of homœopathic prophylaxis with due reference to different methods with respect to potency and dosage. In this matter proper comparison must be made with sufficient number of cases not properly immunised with any homœopathic genus epidemicus, or immunised by allopathic methods, for the purpose of establishing proper control to check up our experiment on homœopathic prophylaxis. Without this sort of properly controlled statistical proof homœopathic prophylaxis cannot expect a sound footing either among the people or with the State authorities. And as we cannot expect in the present set up to be offered any public platform like public health board etc., we have got to depend upon our individual efforts in our private practice, and ultimately collate our data by our mutual collaboration through our associations, magazines etc. Thus, each of us in our individual private practice, should keep an authentic record of the number of cases in the separate families under our care that receive homœopathic prophylaxis against smallpox or any epidemic disease, according to our individual method, as well as of the number of cases in the same families that did not receive such prophylaxis, and also, if any, of those cases that received allopathic prophylaxis. After the end of the particular epidemic we can collate the results of the different categories of cases in our record and thus develop our **individual statistics**. By collating and comparing these individual statistics among the colleagues of the same locality we can develop **regional statistics**. And again, by collating the different regional statistics we can form statistics **on country basis**. Thus, although in a very tedious and cumbersome way a more or less complete and dependable statistics is quite possible to be formed. But however tiresome it may appear, we cannot afford to neglect this task if we want to

(Continued on Page 136)