

pressure was placed upon me to do so. But as I began to see the lack of true curative results, I returned to my former training and beliefs and found that the homœopathic remedy, carefully selected and applied, was still so far beyond the "wonder drugs" that there can be no comparison.

Truly, the basic law of nature, expressed in the signature of our beliefs, still so far transcends anything that has been developed in the field of medicine that we can only adhere to it more strongly than ever. Sulfas may come and within a short span will go. But, the law of *Similia Similibus Curentur* continues on as the backbone of the homœopath's armamentarium forever.

—*Jourl. of the Am. Inst. of Homœopathy, July, 1956*

ALLOPATHY

(Extract from the Editorial,

The Homœopathic Recorder, July 1954)

Allopathy is defined in *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* as the "theory or system of medical practice which combats disease by the use of remedies producing effects different from those produced by the disease treated. Also, erroneously, the system of medical practice making use of all measures which have proved of value in the treatment of disease."

The *Gould Medical Dictionary*, edition of 1945, has this to say about the term Allopathy :

"Allopathy : according to Hahnemann, who invented the term, allopathy is that method of treatment of disease consisting in the use of medicines the action of which, upon the body in health, produces marked phenomena different from those of the disease treated : erroneously used for the regular medical profession."

Hahnemann used the term to describe the techniques of medical practice based on the therapeutic formula, *Contraria Contrariis Curantur*. In his day and time the methodology of "the regular medical profession" was based almost exclusively on the above therapeutic formula and hence Hahnemann's word, Allopathy, had force and weight. Furthermore, Hahnemann was in need of an expression to point up the differences between school medicine and Homœopathy.

Although Hahnemann called his detractors allopaths and their method Allopathy, using these terms with derogatory intent, yet it should be understood that he was reacting in a perfectly natural way to the storm of obloquy and hatred to which he was subjected by his colleagues. He could not accept condemnation without trial, which is exactly what he and every homœopath since have had to bear. It is small wonder, therefore, that, by the homœopath, the term Allopathy has been used as a wholesale denunciation of regular school practice and to express his rejection of and resentment for the opprobrium expressed by traditional medicine toward himself and Homœopathy.

It is a sad thing that Homœopathy has been so tainted by Hahnemann's bitterness that even to-day its adherents continue to use Allopathy as an expression of contempt for all things not homœopathic. To do this is to ignore the real advances made by the regular medical practice since Hahnemann's day and to imply that those disciples of Aesculapius are motivated not so much by a desire to heal the sick as by venal and mercenary desiderata. Furthermore, the term Allopathy correctly applies only to those medical techniques using remedies "producing effects different from those produced by the disease treated," such as vasodilators for vasoconstriction, antipyretics for fever, antacids for hyperacidity and the like. Not all therapeutic measures fall into this category.

Since, for the regular physician, as well as for the Homœopath, anything in the great field of medicine is his by training, by tradition and by right, it is obvious that he would sharply and seriously limit his usefulness as a doctor were he to confine himself strictly to allopathic methods. This he does not

do and for this reason, if for no other, to describe his practice as Allopathy is erroneous.

Homœopaths are urged to discontinue the use of the word, Allopathy, since it no longer accurately describes the total activities of the regular medical profession and can serve only to irritate those whose sole motive is the same as our own: to heal the sick.—A.D.S.

20TH CENTURY BOOMERANGS

When Hahnemann, seeking for more effective therapeutic agents, hit on the plan of subdividing a drug by succussion he discovered a means of liberating power to cure disease and enhance health.

When 20th century man, searching for even more terrible weapons of destruction, devised a method of splitting the atom he unleashed a force terrifying in its potentialities for lethal boomerang effects.

Recent investigations are making these alarming potentialities more and more evident.

Radioactive Fall-out from Air

The fact that "the whole Japanese people were eating radioactive fish, bread, rice and vegetables, drinking radioactive tea, and inhaling radioactive dust for months after the Bikini explosion," was alluded to in this journal in August, 1955.

Such stepping up of normal "back-ground" irradiation carries a serious and as yet not fully known risk of deleterious effects on health, genetic and general.

That this risk is spread over a wide range was demonstrated in an investigation carried out at Memphis, Tennessee, over a period of 70 weeks from October, 1954, to March, 1956. Radioactive iodine is a product of nuclear fission, and it appears in fall-out after the explosion of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. Since radioactive iodine is concentrated in the