

doubtedly it was eczema. *Graphites* 10M was given on May 11, 1944.

On May 24, 1944, the eruption on the neck was somewhat less, but aggravated on arms, hands, chest with much itching. *Staphisagria* 10M was given, with improvement rapidly following. He reported every two weeks for two months, when there was still some eruption, increasing a little during the past few days. He was given *Staphisagria* 50M. I have not seen him since, but he told the new patient in 1948, "She cured me. Go to her."

This completes the recounting of cases of eczema, psoriasis, epithelioma, lichen, urticarial œdema, tinea versicolor, and two cases to which I have never applied a diagnosis. *Graphites* was the most outstanding for eczema; *Sulphur*, secondarily. *Anacardium orientale* has been effective in psoriasis after numerous remedies had previously failed. *Sulphuric acid* for the ulcerating epithelioma. *Caladium*, *Clematis*, *Graphites* were leaders in lichen; *Urtica urens* and *Ledum* in urticaria, *Graphites* and *Anacardium orientale* in tinea versicolor. *Staphisagria* for general dermatitis in the form of itching papules that appeared in response to homœopathic medication. And *Staphisagria* was the final remedy for the eczema that was underlying in the severe urticarial case.

—*Journl. of Am. Inst. of Homœopathy, Oct., '56*

## LAW OF SIMILARS AND CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

DR. S. M. CHOWDHURY, B.Sc.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of the Homœopathic Science, made a proving of Cinchona bark and observed that Cinchona bark could create a disease similar to the malarial fever. Cinchona is the principal medicine for the malarial fever. The power of Cinchona bark to create a fever similar to the

malarial fever may be the condition for its curing the malarial fever. To verify this idea, he proved many drugs on himself and on his family members. It was done in 1790 A.D. Five years after, he wrote "An essay on a new principle for ascertaining the curative power of drug" in the Journal in 1795 A.D. He wrote—"That in order to discover the true remedial power of medicine for chronic disease, we must look to the specific artificial disease it can develop in the human body and employ it in a very similar morbid condition of the organism which it wished to remove".

The analogous maxim—"That in order to remove radically certain chronic diseases, we must search for a medicine that can excite a similar disease (the more similar, the better) in the human body," (Hahnemann's Lesser Writings, page 267).

He continued proving and treated the patient with proved drugs. After the experiment and observation of fifteen years, he wrote an essay "The medicine of experience" in the journal in 1805 A.D. He wrote "It is only by this property of producing in the healthy body a series of specific morbid symptoms that medicine can cure the disease, that is to say, remove and extinguish the morbid irritation by suitable counter irritation". (Hahnemann's Lesser Writings, page 449).

In 1810 A.D. "Organon" was published. Dr. Hahnemann enunciated the law of similars as follows :—

"A Weaker dynamic affection is permanently extinguished in the living organism by a stronger one, if the latter (whilst differing in kind) is very similar to the former in its manifestation." The law requires that the natural disease and the artificial disease produced by the drug in proving should be very similar in their manifestations. That is to say—when a disease is working in the body of a living being, a drug which has shown very similar course of action in its proving should be selected. This drug must cure the patient if it be stronger than the disease.

Thus it is found that the law of similars mainly depends on the proving. The proving of drug is so important that Dr. Hahnemann advised the physician to prove the drug on himself in article § 142 of Organon. "The best provings of the

pure effects of simple medicine in altering the human health, and of the artificial diseases and symptoms they are capable of developing in the healthy individual, are those which the healthy, unprejudiced and sensitive *physician institutes in himself* with all the caution and care here enjoined. He knows with great certainty the things he has experienced in his own person”.

Dr. J. T. Kent also advised the students of Homœopathy to study the provings thoroughly to get proper knowledge of the artificial disease. -The artist studies his model until he feels the lines and shadows and in his mind sees the image on canvas or carved on stone. He builds a model and carves in granite the similar. The student of our *Materia Medica* must study a proving until he feels the image of the totality of the sick feelings of all the provers as if he had proved this remedy and felt all the morbid feelings of the provers.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann gave a new interpretation of the law of similars in § 147 of *Organon*. “Whichever of these medicines that have been investigated as to their power of altering man’s health we find to contain in the symptoms observed from its use the greatest similarity to the totality of the symptoms of a given natural disease, this medicine will and must be the most suitable, the most certain Homœopathic remedy for the disease, in it is found the specific remedy of the case of disease.”

Here he abandoned the most similarity of the manifestation of the disease to that of the drug and substituted the most similarity of the totality of the symptoms of the disease to the totality of symptoms of the drug obtained from proving. He again changed the interpretation of the totality of the symptoms of article § 147 in the § 153 of *Organon*. “In this search for a homœopathic specific remedy, that is to say, in this comparison of the collective symptoms of the natural disease with the list of symptoms of known medicines, in order to find among these an artificial morbid agent corresponding by similarity to the disease to be cured, the more striking, singular,

uncommon and peculiar (characteristic) signs and symptoms\*\* of the case of disease are chiefly and most solely to be kept in view, for it is more particularly these that very similar ones in the list of symptoms of the selected medicine must correspond to, in order to constitute it the most suitable for effecting the cure. The more general and undefined symptoms: loss of appetite, headache, debility, restless sleep, discomfort and so forth, demand but little attention when of that vague and indefinite character, if they cannot be more accurately described, as symptoms of such a general nature are observed in almost every disease and from almost every drug".

Here he advised us to give up the totality of the symptoms but to select the medicine on the striking, singular, uncommon and peculiar (characteristic) symptoms only. He had not given the source of these symptoms and also he had not published the record of the proving. He collected the symptoms from the proving for his *Materia Medica pura*. He wrote in § 143 and § 144 of *Organon*—"If we have thus tested on the healthy individual a considerable number of simple medicines and carefully and faithfully registered all the disease elements and symptoms they are capable of developing as artificial disease—producers, then only have we a true *materia medica*—a collection of real, pure, reliable modes of action of simple medicinal substances, a volume of the book of nature wherein is recorded a considerable array of the peculiar changes of the health and symptoms ascertained to belong to each of the powerful medicines as they were revealed to the attention of the observer, in which the likeness of the (homœopathic) disease elements of many natural diseases to be hereafter cured by them are present, which in a word, contain artificial morbid states, that furnish for the similar natural morbid states the only true homœopathic, that is to say, specific therapeutic instruments for effecting their certain and permanent cure."

\*\* Dr. Bönninghausen by the publication of the *Characteristic Symptoms of Homœopathic medicines* and his *Repertory* has rendered a great service to Homœopathy as well as Dr. J. H. G. Jahr in his *Hand Book of Principal Symptoms—Organon*, 6th Edition, Foot Note 109. (Note—the time of publication of the first book is given as 1833).

§ 144—"From such a materia medica everything that is conjectural, all that is mere ascertainment or imaginary should be strictly excluded; everything should be the pure language of nature carefully and honestly interrogated."

In the above articles, Dr. Hahnemann clearly stated that the Materia Medica should contain the symptoms observed in proving and not the symptoms from any other sources.

From 1790 A.D. to 1810 A.D. for twenty years of hard work and research Dr. Hahnemann gave a universal law of cure to the world. He could not find any drawbacks or defects in the law. But after the publication of the Organon in 1810 with a new interpretation of law of similars he and his followers observed that they could not cure some cases permanently after careful selection of remedies. He worked hard to remove these defects and discovered Psoric theory after the labour of twelve years and when the well-selected remedies do not work he advised us to apply sulphur. Sulphur will either cure the patient or develop symptoms for the selection of the proper remedy, but even in some cases after applying sulphur, the patient is neither cured nor develops symptoms for the selection of the proper remedy. So the draw-back remains where it was before.

The second interpretation (similarity of the characteristic symptoms) also could not remove this draw-back. This interpretation of the law of similars has created three new problems. The progress of Homœopathy depends on the solutions of these problems.

First—*The paucity of symptoms.*—The disease has symptoms no doubt but there are not sufficient characteristic symptoms to prescribe on.

Second—Difficulty of prescribing remedy on *one sided* disease, Dr. Hahnemann writes in § 210(a) of "Organon"—"Of psoric origin are almost all those diseases that I have above termed *one-sided* which appear to be more difficult to cure in consequence of this one sidedness, all their, other morbid symptoms disappearing as it were, before the single, great prominent symptom. Of this character are what are termed mental diseases .....". These diseases had shown the characteristic symptoms before they were transformed into one-sided-

ness and when they are turned into one-sidedness, they have no characteristic symptoms to prescribe on.

Third—We cannot base the prescription on pathology only. Dr. Kent writes :—“*In proportion as the pathology progresses the signs and symptoms decrease.* This is marked in cancer, in tuberculosis, in diabetes, in Bright’s disease and in all of the organic conditions of the body”. This clearly shows we cannot treat any of the difficult diseases (mentioned above) with homœopathic medicine. How is it possible then to exist in the world as a follower of Homœopathic system of medicine ? There are many symptoms in these diseases but not characteristic symptoms to prescribe a remedy on.

These defects are the direct result of this interpretation of law of similars. Now then source of the characteristics should be discussed. Dr. Allen’s Keynotes contained 26 characteristics symptoms of Lycopodium. A few most important are quoted here.

1. Aggr. from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.
2. Affects right side or pain goes from right to left.
3. Excessive accumulation of flatulence.
4. A few mouthfuls fill up to the throat and he feels bloated ; fermentation in the abdomen with loud grumbling, croaking.
5. Red sand in Urine, child cries before urination.
6. Old man with strong desire but imperfect erection.
7. Dryness of Vagina.
8. Fan like motion of alæ nasi.

All Homœopaths know well that a *Materia Medica* must contain the symptoms of the provings. The *Cyclopædia of the Drug Pathogenesis* has 50 provings of Lycopodium.

1st symptom is only found in proving (7th). 4 P.M. weakness of leg. 4-15 P.M. Diarrhœic stools.

2nd symptom—Out of 50 provings 32 provings mentioned about the symptoms of sides. 58 symptoms are observed on the right side and 81 times on the left.

3rd symptom—It is found in three provings only.

4th symptom—

- (a) A few mouthfuls fill up to the throat and he feels

bloated. This symptom is found only in three provings.

(b) Loud grumbling croaking, especially lower abdomen  
—This is observed in four provings only.

5th symptom is observed only in one proving.

6th & 7th symptoms are not observed in any provings.

Dr. Woodward's Constitutional Therapeutics contains 23 provings in which the 1st characteristic symptom is not found in any provings.

2nd symptom—Right sided affections are mentioned in 6 provings and left sided affections in 5 places.

3rd symptom is found only in one proving.

4th symptom is mentioned only in two provings.

5th, 6th, 7th & 8th symptoms are not observed in any provings.

$(50 + 23) = 73$  provings are analysed. It is observed that some of the characteristics are not mentioned in the provings and other characteristic symptoms are found only in a few cases.

The characteristic symptoms of Ipecacuanha are :—

1. In all diseases constant and continued nausea.
2. Tongue clean ; Nausea with profuse saliva ; vomiting without relief.
3. Stomach ; Feels relaxed as if hanging down.
4. Hæmorrhage : Bright red from all the orifices of the body.
5. Whooping Cough : Child loses breath.
6. Pains as if bones were all torn to pieces.
7. Intermittent fever with Nausea.

Woodward's Constitutional Therapeutics contains 19 provings.

1st Characteristic symptom is observed as a first symptom in 3 cases ; nausea was observed in 6 cases afterward ; other cases have not shown any nausea. But nausea is not constant and continued in any case.

2nd Characteristic symptom is observed in one case only.

7th Characteristic symptom is also observed in one case only.

Other characteristic symptoms are not observed in any of the provings.

The characteristic symptoms of other drugs also are not observed generally in the provings.

*(To be continued)*

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### HOMŒOPATHIC NEWS

Proceedings of the Joint Meeting of the Visakhapatnam District and Town Units of Andhra Pradesh Homœopathic Medical Association (Andhra Region, Rajahmundry) affiliated to the All India Homœopathic Medical Association, Delhi, held in the premises of the Visakha Tutorial College, Visakhapatnam at 4 P.M. on Sunday, the 4th May, 1958.

The meeting was attended by about sixty persons consisting of practitioners and supporters of Homœopathy, from the various parts of the District. Prominent homœopaths like Drs. G. V. Bhatt, Y. Bhavanisankaram, A. V. R. Marti, S. Ramavataram, D. Sarkar, etc., were among those present.

At the outset, Sri D. S. N. Murti, one of the Convenors of the meeting introduced Dr. Bhatt, Organiser of the Andhra Pradesh Homœopathic Medical Association (Andhra Region) to the members and enlightened the members with the necessity of calling for this meeting and also the need to revive the activities of the Visakha Homœopathic Association, and invited Dr. Bhatt to address the Conference.

Dr. Bhatt then addressed the Conference explaining the state of Homœopathy and Homœopaths in Andhra Pradesh and discussed the various provisions in the Act introduced by the Government of Andhra State for the registration of Homœopathic Practitioners, constituting a Board for Homœopathy. He also explained the activities of Dr. N. M. Jai Soorya, of the Andhra Pradesh Homœopathic Medical Association (Hydera-



nal walls. Stools are produced immediately after eating some food. Prostration and weakness after each stool. Very dark urine which is expelled in small quantities.

Abundant perspiration after drinking.

*Clinical Indications*—Acute catarrhal laryngitis. Paroxysmal stage of whooping cough. Spasmodic colitis. Rectocolitis.

*Modalities*—Worse after eating, from cold drinks and at night. Better from warm drinks and open air.

*Dose*— $\emptyset$  and 3x.

*Compare*—*Drosera rot.*, *Pertussin*, *Coccus cact.*, *Mephitis*, *Spongia tost.*, *Belladonna*, *Naphthalinum*, *Ammonium brom.*

—*The Homœopathic Recorder*, July-Sept., '56

## LAW OF SIMILARS AND CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

DR. S. M. CHOWDHURI, B.Sc.

(Continued from page 383)

The Homœopaths of the different parts of the world have been prescribing medicines on the characteristic symptoms from 1833 after the publication of *Characteristic Symptoms of the Anti-psoric Medicines* by Dr. Boenninghausen. Therefore, the source of these symptoms should be found out. The following quotation from the *Pharmacodynamics* of Dr. Hughes on *Lycopodium* (page 713) will give some light on this :—"Mr. David Wilson has lately called our attention to the fan-like movement of the alæ nasi noted in the pathogenesis of *Lycopodium*, which he believes to be a pathognomonic indication for the choice of this drug in diseases of children and young people. Much controversy was excited by the manner in which Mr. Wilson put forward this statement, but I (Dr. Hughes) cannot in this instance join my good friends, his assailants. There is nothing *a priori* improbable in his statement "When this symptom is

*clearly marked*", he writes, "no matter through what organ or tissue the symptoms of any attack of illness may manifest themselves in children and young people, I venture to submit that the whole group of phenomena in such attacks will be found under *Lycopodium*". This is a pure matter of experience and a good many cases have since been published which go to confirm Mr. Wilson's statement. It is of course in respiratory affections that this symptom is most frequently present.

Thus we find that the source of the characteristic symptom is the personal experience of a physician. This was opposed and criticized by the physician when it was first introduced in Homœopathy. Some cases have confirmed it and so a class of physicians accepted it as a Gospel truth. Dr. Hughes confirmed that this symptom (the fan-like movements of the alæ nasi) is frequently present in respiratory affections. Again this symptom is the characteristic symptom of Antim. Tart. The same symptom is the characteristic of two drugs. So how can it be supported in the science? The Constitutional Therapeutics has given 14 clinical cases of *Lycopodium* but none has this symptom. Of the thirteen cases cited in Dr. Hempel's *Materia Medica*, none had this symptom.

*Aggravation from 4 P.M.—8 P.M.* of *Lycopodium* is observed in one case out of 13 cases in Constitutional Therapeutics and is not observed in thirteen cases of Hempel's *Materia Medica*.

"A little food would always fill her up so that she could not eat any more and there was much rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen chiefly in the left hypochondrium" was observed by Dr. H. V. Miller (Hahn. Monthly, February 1871) and also by Dr. J. P. Mills (Am. Homœopathist, January 1878). This symptom has become a characteristic symptom of *Lycopodium* but it is observed in two cases only out of 26 cases in both the books.

The constant and continued nausea of Ipecac is observed in three cases only out of twenty cases and nausea is mentioned in three cases out of twenty cases. Dr. Guernsey thinks, constant nausea is characteristic of it (Ipecac) (Hughes' Pharmacodynamics, page 647).

Now it is clearly proved that the characteristic symptoms are the personal opinion or experience of Homœopathic physicians. So it is not based on a scientific basis. Unfortunately the Homœopaths of different parts of the world base their prescription on the characteristic symptoms. This false teaching has laid the foundation of the present draw-backs of Homœopathy. The Law of Similar was based on the Universal law but this interpretation has removed its foundation.

In § 3 of Organon, Dr. Hahnemann writes : "If a physician clearly perceives what is to be cured in diseases that is to say, in every individual case of disease (*knowledge of disease, indication*), if he clearly perceives what is curative in medicines, that is to say, in each individual medicine (*knowledge of medicinal powers*), ..... (choice of the remedy, the medicine indicated) ..... then he understands how to treat judiciously and rationally and he is a true practitioner of the healing art".

To get *the knowledge of disease indication* Dr. Hahnemann gave direction how to record a case in § 84 to § 104 of Organon but the followers of this interpretation of law do not require to record a case because when he could get one or two characteristics from the patient he could select a remedy.

To obtain the knowledge of medicine powers, Dr. Hahnemann gave the direction of proving drugs in § 108 to § 145 of Organon. According to this interpretation of the law the physician can prescribe medicine on a few characteristic symptoms which are not generally the symptoms of the proving of drugs.

Thus this interpretation has dug out the root of the foundation of the Law of Similars. A very few Homœopaths in the different parts of the world record the case of disease and read the provings and Materia Medica carefully. They depend chiefly on the Keynotes of Dr. Allen or Leader's in Therapeutics of Dr. Nash or on the characteristic symptoms of the other Materia Medicas. They have no idea to get the knowledge of disease, and they use medicine on the characteristic symptoms only.

A case treated on the basis of characteristic symptoms is quoted from the pen of the Master.

O. T. an actor, 33 years old, 14th January 1943 A.D. For several years he had been frequently subjected to Sore-throat, as also now for a month past. The previous sore-throat had lasted six weeks. On swallowing his saliva a pricking sensation, feeling of contraction and excoriation.

When he has not the sore-throat he suffers a pressure in the anus with violent excoriating pain : the anus is then inflamed, swollen and constricted, it is only with great effort that he can then pass his fæces when the swollen hæmorrhoidal vessels protrude.

On the 15th January he took in the morning before breakfast a tea-spoonful of a solution of one globule of Belladonna X, then the lowest dynamization, dissolved in seven table-spoonfuls of water of which a table-spoonful was well stirred up in a tumblerful of water.

15th—In the evening aggravation of the Sore-throat.

16th—Sore-throat gone but the affection of anus returned as above described ; an open fissure with excoriative pain, inflammation, swelling, throbbing pain and constriction ; also in the evening painful motion.

He confessed having had chance eight years previously which has been as usual, destroyed by caustics, after which all the above affection had appeared.

18th—Merc. Viv. one globule of the lowest dynamization.

20th—Almost no sore-throat, Anus better but he still feels there excoriating pain after a motion : he has, however, no more throbbing, no more swelling of the anus and no inflammation, anus less contracted. One globule of Merc. Viv. (2%).

25th—Throat almost quite well but in the anus raw pain and severe shooting ; great pain in the anus after a motion ; still some contraction of it and heat.

30th—In the afternoon ; the last dose (one table-spoonful) ; on the 28th the anus was better, sore-throat returned, pretty severe excoriating pain in the throat. One globule in milk sugar for seven days.

7th February—Severe ulcerative pain in the throat ; Belly-

achè but good stool several times in succession with great thirst. The anus alright. Sulphur 2% in seven table-spoonfuls as above.

15th—Had ulcerative pain in the throat especially on swallowing the saliva of which he has now a large quantity especially copious on the 11th and 12th; severe contraction of the anus, especially since yesterday. He now smelt here Merc. and got to take as before Merc. V. 2% one globule in seven table-spoonfuls of water and half spoonful of brandy.

18th—Throat better since the 18th, he has suffered much with the anus; the motion causes pain when it is passing; less thirst. Milk sugar in seven table-spoonfuls.

3rd March—No sore-throat. On going to bed bloodless hæmorrhoids came down, formerly these were accompanied with burning and raw pain; now, with merely itching on the spot.

To smell Nitric Acid and then to have milk sugar. He remained permanently cured (Hahnemann's Lesser Writing, Page 774).

Here Dr. Hahnemann first prescribed Belladonna on the characteristic symptoms but it failed. On hearing that the patient had suffered from Syphilitic Ulcer prescribed Merc. V. many doses but failed. On thinking Psora might obstruct the action of the drug, he prescribed Sulphur. But Sulphur did not cure the case and clarified the symptoms of Merc. Merc. V. was administered again but failed. Here it clearly showed that the advice of Dr. Hahnemann to apply Sulph. when the well-selected remedy did not work is not always true, and although Merc. was well indicated, also did not work. It should be declared that Homœopathy failed in this case. Fortunately Dr. Hahnemann found Nitric Acid applicable and cured the patient. It might be possible for the master mind like Dr. Hahnemann. Homœopaths of ordinary merit should follow this interpretation and must necessarily fail in many cases. So this interpretation is responsible for the drawbacks of Homœopathy. The intelligent physicians of the different parts of the world should think over these conditions of Homœopathy and should try to find out a way to mend this defect. These interpretations have some success no doubt otherwise it could not

exist so long, and "The invisible morbid mutation in man's internal and the changed condition perceptible to our senses in the external (the complex of symptoms) form before the eyes of creative Omnipotence what we call disease ....."

—Sam. Hahnemann's *Organon* § 6, Fourth Ed. *The invisible morbid change within and the complex of the symptoms perceptible from without* and belonging to the disease are as necessarily conditioned, the one by the other, and *constitute* the disease *in such* a unity that the latter stands and fall with the former, that they must exist together and disappear together (Ibid, 12).

This interpretation has made division among the homœopaths into (i) Symptomologist, (ii) Pathologist. They quarrel with each other. The disease when it overpowers the vital force alters the normal condition of function of the body and this change is manifested as symptoms. So the symptoms and pathological conditions are inseparable. The disease also may remain latent in the body without showing any symptom. Most of the hereditary diseases remain dormant in the body and under certain conditions and time they alter the functions of the body and show symptoms. Again the symptoms are not disease. They are means for knowing the action and course of the disease. The Homœopaths who pay more attention to the symptom without considering the character and condition of the disease make a great mistake and do harm to the patient. A few lines are quoted from Kent's *Materia Medica*. "Bell. has no continued fever in it. It is true the old books tell you about Bell. for this violent heat in typhoid and some continued fevers, but if you examine Bell. from beginning to end, you will find nothing continued in its fever. Its fever is remittent. It never comes in its complaints gradually like typhoid. It has not the gradual rise and the gradual fall like a continued fever. I only mention that so that you will not be lost. Our lamented Hering, one of the ablest teachers the world ever had, classes Bell. for typhoid fever when the delirium and heat are somewhat like Bell., but let me tell you just what will take place. When you give Bell for the delirium in typhoid fever—for such a delirium as looks like Bell. you may subdue the delirium

but other manifestation will rise in that fever. You will not subdue the delirium but you will subdue the patient. The patient will be sick longer, will go into a greater state of prostration than if you had let that delirium alone" (Belladonna—Kent's *Materia Medica*). "Never give Aconite in blood poisoning such as we find in scarlet fever, in typhoid fever. Never give Aconite for any form of zymosis, for it has no Zymotic history. There should be no thought of Aconite in the slow coming continued fever. Aconite has no symptoms like the slow types of continued fever. (Aconite—Ibid).

"Study closely for Sulphur instead of hunting around among Aconite, Bryonia, Belladonna, Opium etc. With these you will make a total failure in most instances." (Ibid—Sulph).

The quotations clearly show that the Homœopath who prescribes only on the characteristic symptom and does not try to understand the character and cause of the disease has been doing greatest mischief to the patient. This interpretation is mainly responsible for such action on the part of the homœopath. The method of prescribing medicine on characteristic symptoms has opened the door of Homœopathy for any man or woman to become a physician. They generally read a Homœopathic *Materia Medica* and family practice book, and then begin to practise homœopathy. No other medical science has encouraged an ordinary man into such a difficult problem involving the question of life and death.

Every medical science improves day by day by the discovery of new drugs to cope with the advent of new diseases and also to make treatment of the old diseases easy. Earlier Homœopaths proved many drugs and tried to improve the science. Dr. Kent writes in his *Materia Medica* under *Phytolacca*, page 794-795—"It has the ability to delay the formation of malignant growths, especially in the breast, glandular tumors that become hard and scirrhus. Until this remedy was known there was but one remedy for the old cicatrix in the mammary gland. Women who were confined years before, had abscesses of the breast which were poulticed and lanced, had a cicatrix left, and now in the present confinement they have trouble; inflammation in the old cicatrix, ulceration which eats off the

lacteal gland or turns the ducts aside and twists them, high inflammation, throbbing pain, milk bloody. Graphites was the old routine remedy, but Phytolacca is a better remedy and suits the general concomitants oftener. Graphites has it only in the limited way".

Similarly many new provings are required to replace the old remedy in a better way, but the homœopaths think themselves self-sufficient and content themselves with about 150 drugs of which they commonly use about 30/40 drugs only.

The climate and geographical situation of the country are different in different parts of the world. So, the constitution of the people is also different. So, the drug which is suitable for the people of the cold climate is not suitable for the inhabitants of hot countries always. Again, there are some diseases found especially in some locality. Nature also has produced different medicinal herbs in different parts of the world to suit in the diseases of that place. Kent writes in his *Materia Medica* "When we think of the climate and consider the people and pace of remedies we see that Gels. is a remedy for warm climate, while Acon. is a remedy for cold climate. Certain acute complaints on the north will be like Aconite while similar complaints will have symptoms in the warm climate like Gels.". "If you will observe the weather condition in a sharp climate such as Minnesota, Massachusetts and Canada you will find that cold spells are very intense and that people when exposed come down with complaints very rapidly and violently". "But in the south diseases are very slow, like the people themselves their organs are very slow and their reaction is slow". "When we think of the climate and consider the people and the pace of the remedy, we see that gels. is the remedy for warm climate".

The condition and the constitution of the people of the different parts of India and not the same. Different medical herbs grow in the different parts of India and are used as domestic medicines by the people of the locality. Provings of those drugs will result in suitable Homœopathic drugs for the diseases of the locality. Indian Homœopaths have proved many drugs of the Indian Medical Science. The drugs of Hindustan



and Indian homœopathic drug etc. contain the symptoms of proving of those drugs. Unfortunately the Indian Homœopath cannot prescribe those drugs in disease because the characteristic symptoms of those drugs are not available. The only drug *Acalypha Indica* has the characteristic symptoms—Bright red blood in the morning and black blood in the evening—. So it has got a place in the Homœopathic world.

This interpretation has put a bar to the further proving and the progress of Homœopathy in different parts of the world. Lovers of Homœopathy should think about it.

## CASE REPORTS

(1)

DR. CHANDRA PRAKASH, JAIPUR

Mr. Kanti Lal Taksali, Cashier, Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Jaipur, writes in his report dated 30-7-54, age 22 years, had marasmus when only 5 years old, epileptic fits in the school with nervousness when reading in class IV, frequent epileptic fits when trying to read, had fallen down 3 or 4 times from the roof of the house. Occasional attacks of malaria (?) cured with allopathic treatment. Since, intense headaches, every now and then, rather unbearable for the last three or four months, headache is rather constant although it often becomes too severe also pain in left abdomen worse after meals specially from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. better after some walking in the garden, sleeps with a wrapper even in summer, sweats on and around the head and neck, takes tea every day, likes more of vegetables. On studying the case history and further interrogation, I made particular notes of the symptoms—(1) General chilliness, (2) Flatulence and stomachache after eating, (3) Tendency to grow