

a case of violently developed Malaria as early as quinine, if not earlier, that of a badly chosen one three days later, but a worse chosen second remedy six days more so. Besides, Homœopathic cures are more permanent, more gentle, radical and salutary than the Allopathic, and without any the least evil reaction and damage to various Cells and Organs of the body as are observed after quinine and such other drugs.

In the prophylactic field Homœopathy also offers ample opportunities. The Genus Epidemicus is the most appropriate prophylactic. But in absence or default of it, Ars. Sulph. Flavum 200 or 1M takes its place, being the combination of a great Malarial remedy and a king of antipsorics, and lays a deep hold of the constitution as a prophylactic. Administered in the aforesaid potencies once a week or fortnightly, as may be thought useful, it protects many of my patients from attacks of ague.

BIOCHEMICS & HOMŒOPATHY

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1. The Article 'Remedy for Weakness of Homœopaths' by Dr. K. L. Daftary of Nagpur is excellent indeed. Dr. Daftary is well experienced having 40 years of practice of Homœopathy and the Biochemic behind him, and can say things in an authoritative way.
2. No doubt the aim of medicine should be like all other sciences to simplify matters in a surer and securer way. Hence he is right to a great extent when he appeals to take to the Biochemic method instead of the Homœopathic which is so difficult and hazardous.
3. But I find that there are limitations and promises in each system of medicine. One who has performed and seen the magic of Homœopathic medicines is hardly con-

vinced of the Biochemic efficacy in such cases. It all depends on faith, experience, study and conviction of the Doctor.

4. Now let us discuss the merits of the two systems of medicine—the Biochemic and the Homœopathic. Well, the Biochemic is an off-shoot of Homœopathy, as protestantism is of Christianity. The Biochemic remedies are generally given in low potencies, but according to Dr. Daftary, they can be given in highest potencies, e.g. CM & DMM etc. At this point who can deny that the Biochemic remedies act in the Homœopathic manner?

5. The only difference between the Biochemic system and Homœopathy is in—(i) the selection of remedies; (ii) alteration, and (iii) combination of remedies. Biochemic remedies are twelve in number according to Dr. Schussler and Dr. Daftary, but when we consider the definition of the Biochemic remedy our experience shows there are many Homœopathic remedies which act according to the Biochemic Principle. The salts of Cadmium, Arsenic and Iodides of Calcium, Ars, Stannum, Baryta etc. act precisely in the way the Biochemic Salts do. Anyway, we are here not to modify the Biochemic or Homœopathic systems of medicine, but to carve out our policy for a simpler, surer and securer evolution of Treatment for the benefit of both a Biochemic and a Homœopathic practitioner or both combined in a Homœo-biopathist.

6. The selection of the Biochemic remedies depends both on symptomatic and pathogenetic basis. It takes into consideration the common and peculiar symptoms of the disease and the patient. Hence it is more broadly based (?) than Homœopathy. It is easy to select a Biochemic remedy, but pathological knowledge should be rightly acquired. But how many of self-educated Homœobiopaths understand pathology rightly?

7. The tissue pathology depends much upon causations. For instance, throat conditions depending either on Diphtheria or on Tuberculosis. In cases of Diarrhœa, wormy

diarrhœa, infective diarrhœa, Teething diarrhœa or Infantile-liver-diarrhœa. Unless the physician knows what is to be cured, any pathy is hazardous.

8. In order to do justice to medicine, the physician must know as Dr. Hahnemann has laid down in the article 3 of the Organon: If the 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) and if he knows how to adapt according to clearly defined principles, what is curative in medicines to what he has discovered to be undoubtedly morbid in the patient, so that the recovery must ensue—to adapt it, as well in respect to the suitability of the medicine most appropriate according to its mode of action to the case before him (choice of the remedy, medicine indicated): as also in respect to the exact mode of preparation and quantity of it required (proper dose), and the proper period for repeating the doze:—if, finally he knows the obstacles to recovery in each case and is aware how to remove them, so that the restoration may be permanent, then he understands how to treat judiciously and rationally and he is a true practitioner of the healing art”.

9. The study and practice of Homœopathy is difficult indeed but it makes one realise the nature of disease, the peculiar nature of the individual, the nature of medicinal powers in remedies when used according to the law of similars. It is the proud privilege of a homœopath to know that he has powerful remedies that prevent diseases if given at the right time to provide immunity against small-pox, measles, poliomyelitis, cholera, influenza, etc. which is not found in any other system of medicine.

10. It is only possible to check the abnormal formative and developmental diseases of infants and children if we treat the mother homœopathically from the earliest period of pregnancy. Even the disorders and difficulties of preg-

nancy and delivery can be remedied by Homœopathic medicines.

11. The management of infant and Children's disease and disorders of temperament can be tackled rightly by Homœopathic medicines. The functions of bowels, stomach liver, endocrines, sex glands and the Nervous system of the stormy youth can be controlled and kept on normal level by Homœopathic medicines.

12. To make the long story short Homœopathy provides the eight fold aims of medicine, viz.:—

- (1) Prevention of disorders and diseases,
- (2) Maintenance of full development and growth;
- (3) Maintenance of Sanity and mental equilibrium;
- (4) Maintenance of sexual virility and fertility;
- (5) Maintenance of spiritual health (existence for higher purposes of life) and longevity.
- (6) Curing diseases in a natural way neutralizing, immunising, canalising, mineralizing and vitalizing the organism against the diseases.
- (7) Maintenance of family and social life healthy; and
- (8) Providing euthanasia in incurable cases.

13. Who would not like to devote his life for such a wonderful art of healing. But if Homœopathy is supplemented with Biochemic, eclectic and Herbal knowledge, it is a credit to the physician. The purists do not like to be mixopaths, but a physician who knows more and more about the ways of healing tries all the principles and methods in order to achieve his mission in a simpler, surer and securer way, unless, of course, he practises more for money than for cure.

14. In the end I can only say, as I am not so much experienced in the Biochemic method as Dr. Daftary is, that the homœopathic system is more wide in scope and deeper in its influence than the Biochemic. I prescribe Biochemic remedies when I fail to find the similimum by guiding symptoms and repertorization and when the pathological

symptoms point to biochemic remedies. It may be mixopathy but surely I find good results from this procedure.

15. I would like to know from Dr. Daftary or some other Biochemic physician if any special medicinal powers developed by different combinations of biochemic remedies. The indications of such combinations may help us in difficult or special circumstances. Moreover a treatise on Asthma, Renal Calculus, Leucoderma, eczemas, Filaria, Gout, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis and paralytic diseases completely cured by Biochemic remedies would do immense good to all Homœopaths and Biochemic physicians.

HOMŒOPATHY—ITS MINUTE DOSE

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It is an irony of fate that homœopathy, which is the true healing art and is based on the divine law of Cure, should have made such a little headway in India. It appears to me that the reasons why homœopathy has not been more popular are that, on the one hand having no state support it is not in competent hands, and on the other people generally prefer a speedy allopathic suppression to a delayed homœopathic cure because they, in their ignorance, think that suppression and cure are synonymous. Besides, they cannot bring themselves to believe that so minute a dose which homœopathy generally prescribes can ever work in this large human frame curatively or otherwise. And this idea has been strengthened by the common belief, which is absolutely wrong, that homœopathic doses cannot injure if they cannot cure.

This ignorance on the question of minuteness of dose cannot be removed unless people understand what disease is and how it is caused.