

varicose and painful." Next day—I applied Thuja 10M once a week and Thuja liniment externally four times a day, and after two doses the big bulge was reduced to 16 inches and after one dose more it became 12½ inches in roundness i.e., quite normal. In only a month he was completely cured. He is still all right and appears in the next B.Sc. Examination.

All kinds of curative and current treatments (for 13 years!) including wrong way of Homœo., except the Electric one which he did not try—, absolutely failed to do the wonder. Thanks to Homœopathy, the only most efficacious Healing Art and Science—presented to Humanity—by the greatest Scientist, Inventor, Philosopher and Philanthropist—"Maharsi" HAHNEMANN of Germany, who is also the First Precursor and Harbinger of the Modern Atomic Power, so immense and so immeasurable !!

IS THE GERM THEORY TENABLE

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Address by the Secretary General of the Pakistan Homœopathic Association at the Celebration of the 199th Anniversary of Hahnemann's Birth, April 10, 1954.

All through the past century and even to the present day, the popular conception of disease is that we "catch" it or become infected by it. Orthodox medicine would have us believe that disease is caused by certain microscopic beings called bacteria, which are supposed to gain entrance into the body, and from that moment disease commences.

Louis Pasteur, a contemporary of Pierre Jacques Antoine Bechamp, not a physician but a chemist, or rather an apothecary, attributed to germs the role of invaders, believing that since certain germs were supposedly always

present in certain diseases they were, therefore, the causes of those diseases. Bechamp was a scientist, Pasteur an advertiser who plagiarized much of Bechamp's work without credit. There was nothing in Bechamp's findings to justify the assumption that germs caused diseases. He was very outspoken when he called the germ theory of disease "the greatest scientific silliness of the age". But Pasteur twisted facts and interpreted them to suit his own purpose, which was to build up a huge market for germ destroyers. Perhaps he sensed the general feeling of the time, that "doctors of medicine were losing faith in their raw, violent drug compounding methods" and were ready to swing to anything that promised well. He declared that he had discovered the ultimate cause of disease, that all that was necessary then was to find the germs and kill them. Orthodox medicine ever since has clung to the theory of germs as causative agents in disease.

Homœopathy does not deny the existence of bacteria in the sputum of the consumptive or in the fungoid discharge from an open cancer, to mention two examples, but Homœopathy rightly claims that up to now it has never been possible for science to prove *beyond a doubt* that these living organisms, the germs, have constituted the first cause of the disease in question. This germ theory was analyzed by Professor Robert Koch who formulated a dictum accepted by scientists up to the present day which must be fulfilled in order to establish germs as the cause of disease:

1. If a germ caused a certain disease, it must be present in every case of that disease.
2. It must not be present except in conjunction with the disease.
3. It must be susceptible of separate cultivation in a proper medium outside the body.
4. It must be susceptible of transplantation from outside into the human body, where it must infallibly produce the same disease.

It is an undeniable fact that the germ theory does not meet a single one of these conditions :

1. Germs are frequently absent from diseased conditions attributed to them.

2. Germs are generally present in bodies in which the disease attributed to them is most conspicuous by its absence.

3. Though germs are susceptible of cultivation outside the body in suitable media, they are subject to mutation as the media are changed in character.

4. If germs are again introduced into the body, they do not always cause the diseases they are supposed to cause, sometimes not causing disease of any kind whatsoever.

As we all know, a dead animal left lying about unburied soon begins to rot. This is simply the reduction of the once living tissue back into its elemental parts. It is precisely in this rotting process that germs are active. They are brought into existence by the Omnipresent Power to perform their allotted task of breaking down the dead organism. They are the agents of disintegration. They take part in *all* disease phenomena because these are processes requiring the breaking down or disintegration of accumulated toxins within the body which the system is already endeavoring to throw off. But to assume, as our brothers in ordinary medicine assume, that merely because germs and microbes are present and active in all disease phenomena they are the *cause* of disease is as misleading and incorrect as it would be to assume that because germs and microbes are present and active in the process of decomposition connected with dead tissue they are, therefore, the cause of the death of the organism in question. The body of a dead dog is full of bacteria. They did not cause the dog's death. They are at work as part of the natural disintegrative process taking place as a result of the dog's death. So it is with germs in relation

to disease. Germs are part of the *result* of disease and *not* its cause.

Germs are present in disease *not* as causes but as superficial helpers, brought there by Mother Nature to help rid the body of impurity. They are scavengers employed by Mother Nature to break up and help dispose of accumulated internal toxins clogging the tissues and hampering proper function. This elimination of accumulated toxins is necessary if the treatment of disease is to be effective, *not* quarreling with germs and microbes.

The soil conditions of the body, therefore, that make necessary the presence of germs, constitute our real field of research, but our brothers in ordinary medicine have lost sight of this field almost entirely in their frantic hunt for germs, and we can lay the blame for that wrong steer at the door of Louis Pasteur. At one time in medical history, there was such frenzy over germs that Professor Metchnikoff of Paris recommended quite seriously that we keep a lighted spirit lamp on the dinner table and over its flame sterilize every mouthful of food before allowing it in the mouth, that we sterilize apples, bananas, and the rest of Nature's edibles. Do the bacteria hunters not realize that the peoples of savage tribes, so long as they are left to themselves in their native environments and with their native customs, are seldom if ever victims of diseases such as cancer and the rest? Yet, no doubt, under their very fingernails the microscope would discover enough bacteria to frighten the life out of the whole staff of a modern allopathic hospital.

One might legitimately ask, if the bacillus of tuberculosis be the cause of tuberculosis, how could any of us escape? Or for that matter, typhoid fever, pneumonia, or any other one of the infectious diseases? For the germs accompanying them are ubiquitous. Manifestly we cannot avoid germs. Then we must be generally germ-proof. *For if germs are so innumerable, so omnipresent, and withal so destructive and so fatal as is taught by the so-*

called medical science of today, the whole human race must have been wiped out long ago.

The celebrated Professor Pettenkofer of the University of Vienna, to show his own disbelief in the then recently moot germ theory, swallowed a test-tubeful of live cholera germs as they had been lately discovered by Koch and were regarded as the cause of the epidemic then raging in Hamburg. This quantity of virus was supposed to be enough to kill a whole regiment of soldiers, but to the astonishment of everyone nothing at all happened to the renowned professor. This is perhaps the most striking historical illustration of the unsoundness of the germ theory.

But may I cite another instance? An epidemic of a disease known as bacillary dysentery broke out in the last war. The agent supposed to have caused it was well known. When experimenters tried to reproduce that disease in the United States by giving human volunteers doses of the bacillus, doses obtained directly from sick soldiers, the result was complete failure. Not a single case of bacillary dysentery was so produced.

Or again, a few years ago Dr. Rodermund, a physician in the State of Wisconsin, created a sensation all over the country when he smeared his body with the exudate of smallpox sores in order to show his medical colleagues that a healthy body could not be infected. He was caught and arrested and put in jail for quarantine, but not before he had come in contact with many people. Neither he nor anyone else he had "exposed" developed smallpox.

Similarly, efforts to transmit the common cold have proven futile. It has not been possible to produce the common cold at will by inoculation of the supposed virus.

Fire, as we all know, will burn anyone and everyone who comes in its way, irrespective of any other circumstance or circumstances. Similarly, if germs were the cause of disease, they would cause disease in anyone and everyone who comes in their way, irrespective of any other

circumstance or circumstances. Yet bacteriologists themselves know that is not the case. Bacteriologists agree that germs are found in perfectly healthy persons.

It is abundantly clear, therefore, that germs are not to be regarded as prime causes of disease. Dr. René J. Dubos of the Rockefeller Institute, one of the foremost investigators in the field of antibiotics (germ killers or germ stoppers), in an article in *The Evening Star*, Washington, D. C., November 6, 1953, quoted in most of the American and English homœopathic medical journals, said: "Medicine has gone too far in blaming sickness on germs. There is strong evidence that bacteria and viruses become dangerous only when the set-up is fixed for them. Otherwise even the most virulent of them are harmless Every person carries in the body throughout life a host of supposedly deadly microbes which live in a dormant state in blood and tissues as harmless guests until 'something' happens to start them on a rampage." He insists that although the presence of the right micro-organism is necessary for a particular disease, the real cause is the "something," or the combination of "somethings" of which the present day physician is generally quite ignorant. Now, the question is, what is this "something" of Dr. Dubos?

If such of our brothers in ordinary medicine as can follow Dr. Dubos, and at long last acknowledge that it is not germs but a "something" which is the actual cause of disease, care to study homœopathic literature, particularly Hahnemann's *Organon*, they will be sure to discover this "something", for homœopaths have found it out long since. As the article says, Dr. Dubos is still analyzing man into cells, and if he continues his analysis long enough he will certainly come to the point "where he reaches the forces within and surrounding these cells" and ultimately that organizing force which makes all these forces work together. "Just as the physical sciences progress away from matter as such and over into energy, resolving things seen into forces unseeable, so would Dr. Dubos be taken in the study

of medicine progressively away from cells and over into vital force." He and others like him "would find resulting from homœopathic experiments the clear perception of what it is in the sick person that is to be cured". Not his tissues, nor his organs, nor yet the killing of germs. "What is to be cured is again a force—the vital force. Here, then, Dr. Dubos would find his "something" which he rightly regards as the real cause of disease. "Exactly as the vital force of the living being orders the organs and their functions, keeps everything harmonious and effective, it determines in that very process whether the so-called germ goes on a rampage or remains as a harmless guest."

Thus, although germs and microbes are the very bugbear of the present-day so-called medical science, they are of little account in Homœopathy. The homœopath appreciates that they are part of the effects of disease and not the cause, that they will disappear when the real cause has been remedied, that is, the lowered vitality and the disordered vital force. No one with a vigorous vital force and accordingly a strong resistance can become the victim of germ infection. To seek for the cause of disease in merely extraneous factors, such as germs and other outside agents, is to turn the mind away from any possibility of understanding the real cause or true nature of disease. That is what the whole world of ordinary medicine is doing today. But with what result? The state of the usual hospital, the general health of the public with its appalling and growing proportion of chronic incurables, give ample witness! The germ theory is therefore untenable. It cannot stand the test of true scientific investigation. Within, we may hope, a short time, it will be consigned to the limbo of superstition and will eventually be regarded as one symptom of an ignorant and unscientific age.

Summary:

1. In no single instance has it been proved beyond doubt that a germ is the prime cause of a disease.

2. In no single instance has a serum been produced which can invariably prevent or cure disease.
3. The use of sera has resulted in incalculable harm and even death to man.
4. The discovery, manufacture and trial of sera are responsible for untold suffering to animals.
5. The obsession of the mind with the clumsy and illogical germ theory has greatly retarded general medical progress by obscuring the actual cause of disease.
6. The real cause of disease—the “something” of Dr. Dubos—is the disordered vital force.
7. Bacteria are part of the *result* of disease, *not* its cause.
8. If germs are so omnipresent and so fatal, the entire human race must have been extinct long ago.
9. Disease cannot be produced at will by the introduction of germs into healthy human bodies. Disease may exist without germs, and, inversely, germs may exist without diseases.
10. The germ theory of disease, according to Bechamp, the real discoverer of germs, is “the greatest scientific silliness of the age”.

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—*The Layman Speaks*, September, 1954.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE

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No doubt that Homœopathic world today is greatly indebted to Dr. M. Masood of Lahore (Pak.) for his brilliant research and extensive studies, in establishing sterility effect of Nat. Mur., for successful way of "Planned Parenthood or Family Planning", as we call it.

It has been established by Dr. Masood, Nat. Mur. acts as an antiprogestosterone and interferes with the peripheral action of Progesterone on the endometrium of the uterus. Progesterone is responsible for the development of the uterus preparatory to the implantation and nourishment of fertilised ovum. It causes development of the endometrial stroma and especially of the endometrial glands which are found in active secretory phase. Practical methods available for determining ovulation are as follows.

Some women can identify the time of ovulation by the occurrence of cramplike feeling in the lower abdomen, or the appearance of a slight vaginal discharge, spotting or even bleeding. There may also be some tension in the breasts at this time. If these symptoms occur regularly on a definite day of the menstrual month, they may signify that the woman is either ovulating or is about to ovulate at that time, but most women cannot tell by any subjective symptoms when ovulation takes place.