

REMEDY FOR WEAKNESS OF HOMŒOPATHS

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1. In an article appearing in the December 1954 Number of "The Hahnemannian Gleanings" Dr. S. M. Rahman has frankly stated the main weakness of the Homœopaths. He says "but the Homœopaths are handicapped in the selection of the right remedy". He also shows how this weakness results in failures of the Homœopaths in the treatment of Malaria and points out the necessity of research "to improve our methods of examining the patients" and to "find fewer specifically related remedies to combat malaria".

2. This weakness, namely, the handicap in the selection of the right remedy, is undoubtedly a great obstacle to the propagation of Homœopathy. Intellectual giants may overcome this handicap but for men of lesser intellect it is very difficult to overcome this handicap. However, we have to allow men of lesser intellect in the profession if we have to propagate Homœopathy, intellectual giants being very few. We must then for such men of lesser intellect simplify the methods of selection of the right remedy.

3. This has no doubt been attempted by several men of intellect but the means they have used such as repertoires are only mechanical and not based upon any principle other than the totality of symptoms and are not always thoroughly reliable. A simplification based upon some new principle that would make a mistake in the selection of the right remedy, even by men of lesser intellect, almost impossible, must therefore be devised.

4. The real difficulty in the way of a correct selection is the large number of drugs closely resembling each other. This difficulty will be removed or lessened if by any scientific devise we can lessen the number of drugs. Dr. Rahman also suggests the same thing i.e., "fewer remedies" for selection. How can this be done?

5. The principle of individualization depended upon by Homœopaths, is regarded as militating against the lessening of drugs to be used. But this difficulty will go away if the principle of a single drug is not insisted upon and a combination of drugs is allowed in the treatment of diseases. For, even a small number of drugs when combined in all possible ways would be equivalent to a very large number of drugs. By mathematics, we know that all possible combination of n number of drugs amount to

$2^n - 1$; for example the combinations of 12 drugs amount to $(2)^{12} - 1 = (2^3) (2^3) (2^3) (2^3) - 1 = 8^4 - 1$.

$$= 8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8 - 1$$

$$= 64 \times 64 - 1$$

$$= 4095$$

The combinations of 11 drugs would amount to 2047. The combinations of three drugs amount to 7.

6. But can we scientifically combine drugs in the treatment of diseases? Hahnemann insists upon a "single remedy" (Paragraphs 273-274 of Organon). But this is not consistent with what he has written in paragraphs 40-42 of the Organon. He says there that two dissimilar diseases of equal strength do coexist simultaneously in the same body. If several diseases coexist in the same body simultaneously, it is quite clear that they can be treated simultaneously by several medicines each of which can cure each of the several dissimilar diseases; for, as several dissimilar diseases do not cancel each other so several different medicines being themselves morbidic agents do not cancel each other. Moreover Hahnemann himself has stated in "Chronic Diseases" in the section "The Medicines" (Pages 248 in the Edition published by Ringer & Co. 1934) that potentized drugs stand above the chemical laws and that even their medicinal properties are not changed by even other massive drugs taken after-

wards. There is thus really no objection to use several potentized drugs at a time (?) to treat a patient. Experience also has proved this. I have always used Schussler's twelve drugs in combination with good effect. Such is the experience of all followers of Schussler.

7. But how can we lessen the number of drugs to be used? Are diseases so few in number that we can treat them all by a few drugs? The number of diseases is no doubt innumerable but we can divide them into a few classes, each class covering innumerable diseases that require only one medicine for their cure. The reason is this. Every disease depends upon some pathological condition. The same pathological condition existing in various parts of the body, gives rise to innumerable diseases and all these diseases can be cured by one and the same medicine and therefore they can be put in one class requiring only one drug for cure. As such pathological conditions are very few, there are very few such classes and thus very few medicines are required for curing all diseases. For example, there is the well-known pathological condition called inflammation which includes redness, heat, pain and burning of the part concerned and it is at the base of Lobar Pneumonia, Dry Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Mastitis, Orchitis, Boils and other innumerable diseases. All these diseases form one class and can be cured by one and the same medicine namely Ferrum Phosphate. As I have already said such pathological conditions being very few, such classes and their remedies are very few.

8. What are these few drugs (remedies) by which we can treat all diseases? An attempt has been made by Dr. Schussler to find this out. His idea was that the *necessary inorganic constituents of the body* are sufficient to cure all diseases and he found out twelve such constituents. Each of these twelve constituents can create or cure some pathological condition.

These are given in the following table:—

S. No.	Names of the Drugs.	Name of the Pathological condition.	General Symptoms of the Pathological Condition.
1.	Natrum Mur.	Catarrhal inflammation or unequal distribution of water (aggravated both by cold or by heat).	Wetness or dryness accompanied by redness, paleness or blackness, heat or coldness, itching and cracks and uneven fever and burning and pain.
2.	Ferrum Phos.	Inflammation	Redness, heat, pain, burning, dryness and continuous fever aggravated by heat only.
3.	Calcar Sulph.	Suppuration	Non-sticky, non-fetid pus, aggravated by heat or by drinking water, working in water or moist weather.
4.	Natrum Sulph.	Non-elimination of water formed in the tissues hydrogenoid constitution.	Soft painless swelling or puffiness, yellow, green or orange-coloured and sour or bitter discharges, uneven fever. Aggravated by drinking water, working in water or moist weather.
5.	Natrum Pros.	Non-elimination of lactic acid formed in tissues.	Acidity, golden yellow or honey-like or green discharges Sour-smelling discharges aggravated by fatty, starchy or surgery foods.
6.	Kali Sulph.	Lack of oxygen in tissues.	Yellow or green mucus, yellow or green discharges. Profuse desquamation of skin, aggravated by heat, closed air (atmosphere) and fatty foods.
7.	Kali Mur.	White mucus or Phlegm.	Discharge of white, yellowish or blackish white mucus, soft sore swelling, black coloured thick or clotted blood. No itching; aggravated by cold and food, enlarged glands.

S. No.	Names of the Drugs.	Name of the Pathological condition.	General Symptoms of the Pathological Condition.
8.	Calcar. Phos.	Watery mucus or Phlegm.	Discharge of thick water-coloured, white or green fetid mucus, sweet taste, black thick or clotted blood, itching, bitter or nasty taste, aggravation, by cold and drinking water, non-nourishment of bones and teeth. Enlarged glands.
9.	Silicea.	Suppurating mucus or Phlegm.	Redness or blackness, heat or coldness, pain, burning, itching, discharge of sticky fetid pus or hardness, uneven fever, enlarged glands, aggravation by cold and food.
10.	Calcar. Fluor.	Hardening Mucus or Phlegm.	Loss of elasticity of elastic tissues, stony hardness with rough surface of enlarged glands or tumours, caries of bones, horny skin.
11.	Magn. Phos.	Excitement of nerves and muscles.	Cramps (tonic or clonic) not accompanied by hardness or by heat in the nerves or extreme meties, pain in nerves, aggravated by cold.
12.	Kali Phos.	Atrophy or gangrene or non-nourishment.	Blackness, fetor like that of dead body. Bloodlessness causing whiteness, loss of functions, neuralgia. Aggravation by fasting, cold and work.

The symptoms given here are not exhaustive. These are all the pathological conditions seen in the body. Occurring in various parts of the body, they give rise to innumerable local symptoms and thus to innumerable diseases that can be cured by curing the *pathological condition*. Thus the provings of these drugs include all pathological conditions and all diseases of the human beings and actual experience shows that they can cure all diseases except those in incurable patients which no medicine can cure.

I have been practising during the last forty years Schussler's Biochemistry regarding it to be really Homœopathy and my experience shows that only eleven drugs (Schussler's twelve except Natrum Phosphate) are sufficient to cure all diseases except those in incurable patients. (The test of incurability is this: *—If the disease of a patient is aggravated by a medicine, but there is no subsequent improvement, the patient is incurable.* For the aggravation shows that the medicine is correct and the absence of subsequent improvement shows that the patient has no vitality or power of reaction and not that he required some other medicine; want of vitality proved in this way shows that the patient is incurable). If a practitioner confines himself to these eleven drugs combining them in a scientific way, his selection of medicines will be easy and therefore *almost* always correct. Thus his weakness in respect of selection of medicines will be removed and he will feel more confident of his art. If anybody is not convinced of the proposition stated above, let him take it only as a *Working Hypothesis* and treat patients accordingly and if he finds that these eleven cannot cure any patient not proved incurable in the manner shown above he may try any other medicine out of the innumerable drugs in the Homœopathic Materia Medica. But I am sure he will have no such occasion. A Practitioner loses nothing if he practises in this way.

9. But what is the Scientific way of combining Drugs? The principle of totality of symptoms does not help us here. Certainly, the principle of totality of symptoms does not help us here; though we cannot neglect it altogether. We select a drug by a symptom or combination of symptoms that cannot be found in any other drugs. This can be called the *method of exclusion*; for, other drugs are excluded in this way. Let us take an illustration. Suppose a patient has got the symptom "pale urine" amongst other symptoms. This is found only in Natrum Mur. This excludes all drugs other than Natrum Mur. Therefore, the

patient certainly requires Natrum Mur. Then all other symptoms of the patient that can be covered by Natrum Mur. are expunged and for the residual symptoms another drug is selected in the same manner and even a third and so on until all the symptoms of the patient are exhausted. Suppose the same patient has green fetid and slimy stools amongst the residual symptoms. Here Calcar. Phos. is to be combined with Natrum Mur.

The wellknown relationships between Biochemic drugs also help us in selecting the medicines to be combined with the first selected drug. For example we know that the symptoms of Kali Mur. or Calcar. Phos. develop after those of Natrum Mur., therefore, Natrum Mur. is to be combined with Calcar. Phos. or Kali Mur. according to the indication of symptoms.

10. We have seen that the number of drugs can be lessened for making selection easy and correct. We can also make selection more easy by the help of the distinction between local and general symptoms. General symptoms are those that are seen in any part of the body or all over the body at one and the same time. Local symptoms are those that are seen only in particular parts of the body. Thus cough is a local symptom but white mucus discharge is a general symptom as it can be found in any part of the body. Fever is a general symptom as it affects the whole body at once. Local symptoms are dependent upon general symptoms and come or go along with the general symptoms. General symptoms in fact constitute the pathological conditions that underlie all diseases and are few like the pathological conditions. Selection based upon general symptoms would therefore be most easy and also quite certain. Some local symptoms also found in a few drugs only can also be used for selection, for example, pale urine or full soft rapid pulse or hard and full pulse or slow pulse. The symptoms used by Homœopaths for individualizing are mostly local symptoms. The mental symptoms used for individualizing are really local symp-

toms as they are located in brain only and can be neglected if general symptoms indicate a drug with certainty ; for, local symptoms do follow the general symptoms. If general symptoms and important local symptoms of a medicine agree with general symptoms and important local symptoms of the disease, the other local symptoms of the medicine must agree with the other local symptoms of the patient, just as two triangles with equal sides must have their angles also equal or as two straight lines having two points of one common with two points of another have all their points common. Therefore, by depending upon general symptoms and important local symptoms, the selection is made much more easy.

11. Selection can thus be made scientifically very easy and very certain. But Homœopaths are generally unwilling to resort to these simple methods. They probably think that they will thus become inferior to those that use innumerable drugs and innumerable local symptoms. This is not at all true. On the contrary they will become more efficient, skillful and confident. I can say this from my own experience. I select by the help of the general symptoms or pathological conditions and my medicines cure all local symptoms including even the mental symptoms thought most important by the Homœopaths for individualization of a case. I cure all cases except the incurable ones, as defined above. I am quite confident of that. I will illustrate this by my treatment of Malaria about which Dr. Rahman finds difficulty. Natrum Mur. cures almost all cases. Natrum Sulph. is required in some cases in the rainy season or marshy country. I give it only when the tongue and taste indicate it and not otherwise. Kali Mur. is required in addition to Natrum Mur. if the tongue is coated white or if the liver or the spleen is enlarged. Kali Phos. is required in cases of malignant Malaria exhibiting symptoms of prostration, delirium, Choleraic Symptoms, Cyanosis, thready rapid pulse etc. But it should be noted that such cases are difficult even for the allopaths and one

should not be ashamed if some time one loses such a case. In fact such cases are mostly the product of previous allopathic treatment. Mag. Phos. may be required if Malaria is accompanied by cramps not covered by Natrum Mur. Ferrum Phos. may be required if Malaria is accompanied by vomiting of food only. This completes the list of medicines required for treating Malaria. It is as small as Doctor Rahman would desire. A Homœopathic Practitioner suffered from Malaria that rose to 107° and was treated by quinine injections. The fever stopped but pernicious anaemia of a very serious type took its place and the patient came to me for that. I was very much afraid that Malaria would return and rise to 107° and kill the patient. I therefore, kept him on pure cow's milk only and gave him Natrum Mur. gradually rising from 30x to C.M. potency. The Malaria returned but it did not rise above 104°. It was cured permanently by Natrum Mur. C.M. The treatment continued for about 4 months. The patient was saved by fasting on milk and by Natrum Mur. Diet also is very important in the treatment of diseases, but Homœopaths generally do not study it. Potency is also very important. The shorter the time by which a disease can kill, the higher the potency that should be used. *If these principles, namely, proper diet and proper potency are adhered to, all curable patients can be cured by these twelve drugs.* I have recently cured a child suffering from acute phthisis in which the fever rose up to 106°, with seven doses of Natrum Mur. and Kali Mur. DMM given at intervals of 4 to 7 days. He was kept on Lahees and Mungpulse-water. It should be noted that this disease is regarded as incurable. Thus a Homœopath can treat his cases with confidence.

12. By adhering to these twelve bodily constituents and to proper combinations of these, one can achieve perfect similimum with the totality of patient's symptoms, which even Hahnemann could not achieve (?). He says in paragraphs 156 and 162 "There is, however almost no Homœopathic medicine, be it ever so suitably chosen, that especial-

ly if it should be given in an insufficient minute dose, will not produce in very irritable and sensitive patients at least one trifling unusual disturbance, some slight new symptom while its action lasts; for, it is next to impossible that medicine and disease should cover one another symptomatically as exactly as two triangles with equal sides and equal angles" (156), and again: "It sometimes happens owing to the moderate number of medicines yet known with respect to their true pure action that but a portion of the symptoms of the disease under treatment is to be met with in the list of symptoms of the most appropriate medicine; consequently this imperfect medicinal morbific agent must be employed for lack of a more perfect one" (162). The latest writers on Homœopathy have also retained the rule in paragraph 162. These experiences noted by Hahnemann himself can be explained by the fact that most of the medicines used by him were different from the constituents of the body or were combination of two or more constituents of the body (?). Hence also followed his experience that though some medicines could cure temporarily the acute manifestations of psora, syphilis or sycosis, they could not eradicate the disease thoroughly and for ever (see paragraphs 7 and 8 of the 1st part of Chronic Diseases), for, though the medicines were similar to the acute manifestations, they did not exactly cover all the symptoms of all stages of the diseases. The deficiency pointed out by these experiences can clearly be made up by adhering to bodily constituents and combining them properly as shown above. Bodily constituents must have perfect similimum with disease and even having 12 drugs one has, as it were 4095 drugs and having only 11 drugs, one has, as it were 2047 drugs and this is larger than the number of drugs in the Homœopathic Pharmacopea. It is certainly more convenient and economical and easy for study to keep only a few drugs and to combine them as required than to keep all their combinations separately.

13. The use of these 12 drugs only has another

advantage of great importance. They being homogeneous, their provings are simple and not complicated like the provings of heterogeneous substances such as phytolacca, Belladonna, Hamam. and other innumerable drugs. By "simple" I mean consisting of one pathological condition only and by "complicated", I mean consisting of several pathological conditions. It is of course difficult and confusing to study complicated provings. It is also unnecessary. Even if we only study only the provings of any number of homogeneous drugs and employ them in the proper combinations our work will not suffer in any way, but will become much easier and less confusing.

14. I have shown in my books the Satchikitsa-prakashika (marathi) how all diseases can be treated by twelve drugs only. The books consists of two parts (1) रहस्यवर्णन (Rahasvavarnana) i.e., the description of the theory and (2) रोगचिकित्सा (Rogachikitsa) i.e. the practice of medicine. Unfortunately the book is written in Marathi. But a Hindi translation of the first part will shortly be out and will be useful. The second part has been translated in Hindi but not printed. These books show in details how all diseases can be treated and cured by these twelve drugs only. This is the remedy for the weakness of Homœopaths pointed out by Dr. Rahman.

NOTE : A healthy discussion on the subject is invited from eminent writer-physicians.—Editor.

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