

HOMŒOPATHY V. ALLOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS

By ALFRED PULFORD, M.D., M.H.S., F.A.C.T.S.

It is remarkable how many faults an uneducated doctor can find in Homœopathy. I sorrowfully admit its greatest fatal fault—the cessation of—*Drug Proving*, the lack of which compels us to resort to allopathic measures in cases for which we have no proven drug. That gives a decided advantageous opportunity to allopaths in their denunciation of Homœopathy, by drawing public attention to that fact. The lack of proven drugs is no fault of Homœopathy, but is a reflexion on us homœopaths. The public neither knows nor realises this, if it could, would and did, it would sympathise and bear with us, especially if it saw and realised that we were making strenuous efforts to bridge that gap for the public welfare. The pity of it is—we are all taking it for granted that the unfolding of Homœopathy is completed, which is far from fact, and those who attempt to espouse it want it handed to them on a silver platter. Its completion is a duty that every homœopath who enters its realms owes it. A system that is not worth working for is not worth having. Homœopathy is a system for men of brains, simple as it appears; a system for men who are devotedly interested in the health and welfare of their fellow beings, and for those who take pride in their work, a work well done. One of the great faults both the allopath and the

pseudo-homœopath like to cast at the homœopath is that he can not make a—*Diagnosis*.

Half educated "homœopaths" seem to be much concerned over that state. Every time I hear that a broad grin comes over my face. Can the allopath? If a diagnosis is so vital to his successful prescribing I marvel to think, with that vital handicap, I have so successfully escaped for over 61 years without losing my medical scalp and right to practice, for I have never attempted to make a diagnosis. The reason? I have been too busy cleaning up the mistaken diagnosis of the fellows who claimed to know how. What better method in its symptoms; the symptoms properly collected are always accurate. America's Ace diagnostician proved by 2,000 post-mortems that he was right in less than 50% of his guesses. Now if the Ace is only right in 50% of his guesses, what about the lesser lights, and if the prescription is to be based on the guess what about their poor victims? Those victims certainly deserve our deepest sympathy. The well posted homœopath has no need to worry his diagnostic ability, it cannot be any worse than that of his allopathic brother, for he has at his command something far superior. Kindly allow me to present three instances that were pronounced upon by America's ace diagnosticians:

Case 1: A poor homœopath (remember homœopaths have no diagnostic ability) was called to the bedside of an obscure case in a lady who was very ill and which had baffled those who had preceded him. The poor homœopath told them what he considered

the matter and that she was beyond hope. He was discharged and an expert diagnostician called in who promptly put the stigma of ignorance on the poor homœopath's diagnosis. The patient died as the poor homœopath said she would. In order to show that the poor homœopath knew nothing about diagnosis a post-mortem was held, and the lady was ungrateful enough to present to the expert diagnostician a cup-full of hepatic gravel and calculi. I saw them myself and handled them, and saw the crest-fallen expert diagnostician.

Case 2 : Here is another case in which the poor homœopath triumphed over expert diagnostic ability ; a 24 year old lady school teacher, a resident of the State of Wisconsin. Here is her statement to me : "Her physician was unable to do anything for her so advised her to enter the Mayo Clinic and allow expert diagnosticians to attempt to solve her case. After all their efforts they could find nothing wrong with her, yet she was sick and unable to teach school. She was then recommended to the Ford Hospital in Detroit. After the expert diagnosticians there went through all their mummery she was discharged without help and with the same "there is nothing wrong." She finally came to Toledo on a visit. While here she was recommended to our office. And may I say in passing she was very much disappointed in our examination. She was asked to recite her symptoms which pointed strongly to *Calcarea phos.* I fixed her remedy and gave her a dose in the office. She turned to me and asked : "Are you not going to examine

me, take my temperature, blood-test, etc., etc., etc.?" To which I replied: are you here to be cured or merely to be made a guinea pig, and leave me in the same condition you are now? She saw the point. Then said she what really ails me? You were born tubercular and it is now showing up. Under Calcarea phos. in one month she was able to resume her school teaching, and more than that—she married, something she felt she should never do. Here again Homoeopathy scored over expert allopathic diagnosis.

Case 3: And here is another case where Homoeopathy triumphed over skilled allopathic diagnosis: Little Barbara C. had what the expert diagnosticians diagnosed as "Mastoiditis." This case had three mastoid operations in as many years, which persisted in returning annually and always beginning with the child awakening exclaiming "someone has stabbed me in the ear." At the fourth attack yours truly, one of those poor homoeopathic untrained diagnosticians, was called. Took one look at the child and diagnosed her case as a simple congestion, prescribed a single dose of Belladonna 30x, and presto: In just ten minutes the cure was complete and has not returned for the past 25 years. The child needed no operation and she had no mastoid trouble that needed an operation. So when in doubt shun diagnosis and resort to that more reliable source—Homoeopathy.

There is no guess-work in case taking, the symptoms gathered are accurate when properly taken, though they mean nothing to the diagnostician. If disease was a separate entity distinctly apart from the victim who entertains it, then diagnosis would be of untold value, but that not being the case diagnosis is of little value in prescribing and the victim is not near as interested in a guess as to what ails him as he is interested in getting well!

—*Health through Homoeopathy, October, 1946.*

Proprietor & Publisher—Prafulla Chandra Bhar.
Published from Hahnemann Publishing Co., 165, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
Printed by B. N. Dey, B.Sc. at the Eastern Type Foundry & Oriental
Printing Works Ltd., 18, Brindaban Bysack Street, Calcutta.