

vehemently. Again, susceptibility to the impression of a remedy varies from one to a thousand degrees.

To avoid aggravation Hahnemann used to dissolve a pellet or pellets in seven to twenty tablespoons of water and administered the solution in teaspoonful doses. He assures us that one cannot minimise the dose of a rightly selected remedy to such an extent as to make it quite ineffective. He encourages his followers to use even less than what he prescribed.

The users of drops per dose either do not get susceptible patients or their choice is often wrong. The apparent good effect is no criterion of the efficacy of homœopathy. Though the indicated remedy is often the best palliative as well as radically curative, at times, immediate, sudden relief signifies the wrong choice, the symptoms will soon return.

An inmate of our house invariably gets relief from the pain in his loins in the morning which lasts only two or three days, whenever he takes a homœopathic remedy for any complaint. This must be the effect of small stimuli.

A partially similar remedy gives partial results; the most similar remedy may bring about a radical cure, unless obstructed by the remote effects of suppression, which too can be liquidated if the patient has vitality.

The real danger may come when a remedy which should have been used 20 years earlier is given at an advanced stage of an inveterate disease, e.g. Kali carb. high in T.B., and gout.

Thus, the reply to the original question is a qualified 'No'.

ANTIBIOTICS

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To cope with the risks of recuperation after surgery, Homœopathy has a wide choice from among remedies, covering destruction of tissue and suppuration, aiding the processes of healing including the knitting of bones. They are administered by mouth. Homœopathy is a boon to the surgeon who masters it.

—*The Layman Speaks*, Nov., '57