

You readily recognize that while the supporters of the "e" had been no less personalities and classical scholars than Drs. Ryan, Hughes and Dudgeon, the defenders of the "a" had been the first editors of The British Homœopathic Journal, Dr. Reinke of Jamaica, and the philosophers led by Dr. P. P. Wells of "Intermittent fever" fame.

Of late, the "Curantur—Curentur" controversy has ended with the homœopaths, and "Curentur" has been universally adopted, but the "law"—"rule" controversy is raging still and divides the school into two camps.

However, our universal adoption of "Curentur" has had no influence upon those,—mostly scholars and great compilers, out-side our ranks. Don't you find the general dictionaries like Websters', Chambers', and the medical dictionaries like Dorland's, still quoting : Similia Similibus Curantur, with its common paraphrase "likes are cured by likes" ?

REFERENCES

1. The British Homœopathic Journal : Vol. XXXVIII, p.-64.
2. The British Homœopathic Journal : Vol. XX, p-314.
3. North American Journal of Homœopathy : August, 1878.
4. Hahnemann : Lesser Writings : Translated by Dr. Dudgeon, p-311.
5. Organon : 5th Edition, by Dr. Dudgeon, p-206.
6. Dr. Hughes : Principles and Practice of Homœopathy, Ind. Ed. pp-1-3, 9-11.

REGISTRATION OF SAURASTRA HOMŒOPATHS

From the annual report, for the year 1956, of the Saurashtra Homœopathic Medical Association, it is known that the said Association was inaugurated on the 24th of November, 1953. The Association has on its roll 80 members at present, from different cities of Saurashtra. It is commendable that the Association is extending benevolent services to the poor and middle classes of Saurashtra, in the shape of free medical consultations and distribution of medicine.

But, inspite of all the above, it is most lamentable that, even ten years after the achievement of National Independence, institutions of national utility, also, have to undergo disrespect and repression at the hands of bureaucracy and red-tapism. Since the inception of its life, the Association members have been moving from door to door, from the state secretariat to the central, from the door of the state health minister to that of the central, but to their extreme disappointment. There is no sign that its members will be registered in the near future. Almost every other state in Bharat is having or going to have homœopathic statutory bodies. Why has been the exception in the case of Saurashtra? Besides, Saurashtra has now been merged with the bigger state of Bombay, and as a result the Saurashtra homœopaths have lost their previous status with its rights and privileges. In the present circumstances, it is extremely desirable, not only from the constitutional point of view, but also from the humanitarian, that the Bombay Homœopathic Board rehabilitates them, by registering the bonafide homœopaths of Saurashtra, as the earliest opportunity.

—S. M. B.

HISTORY OF THE *SIMILE* IN MEDICINE

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There are in general two kinds of disease, acute and chronic. Acute diseases are those, according to Dorland, (*Dictionary of Medicine*), "having a short and relatively severe course". They get well spontaneously or are thrown off by the *vis medicatrix naturæ* with or without the aid of medicine, though more quickly, of course, under the action of the homœopathic remedy. If severe, they may end in death. This is true of such acute affections as Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, meningitis or yellow fever. In the epidemics of cholera of years past, many patients collapsed while walking on the street as from a paralytic stroke. Causes were enumerated in THE