

ment of diseases with Homœopathic remedies. Besides, the book has been highly praised by no less a person than Col. K. V. Ramana Rao, I.M.S. (Retd.). We have nothing but unqualified praise for this book. We therefore convey our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Iyer and strongly recommend this book to all practitioners and students of Homœopathy and hope the book will have a rapid sale.

S. C. G.

THE BENGAL HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE

True copy of the Resolutions passed unanimously at the General Meeting held in the premises of the Dunham Homœopathic Medical College at 4 p.m. on 27-11-49:—

RESOLUTIONS

1. Resolved that this meeting commends highly the members of the Homœopathic Enquiry Committee, set up by the Ministry of Health, Government of India for their comprehensive report on the principles of Homœopathy, its place in the field of medicine and the conditions of practice of Homœopathy as obtained at present in India.
2. Resolved that this meeting offers its heart-felt thanks to the members of the Homœopathic Enquiry Committee for their unanimous recommendations to the Government of India to accord State Recognition to Homœopathy, to take up control with regard to the training and practice of Homœopathy and to provide all facilities to give Homœopathy a chance to evolve according to its own genius.
3. Resolved that this meeting does support, wholeheartedly, the Committee's recommendation for establishment of separate Homœopathic Institutions and setting up of Central Model Homœopathic teaching institution for the training of undergraduates and post-graduates.

4. Resolved that this meeting requests the Central Government to induce all Provincial Governments and States Unions to start a model institution in each of the Provinces and States Unions.

5. Resolved that this meeting does not agree with the Committee's recommendation for setting up only one standard of University course of five years for study of Homœopathy.

6. Resolved that this meeting is of definite opinion that considering the vastness of our country and poor economic conditions of the general mass and wide gulf in the standard of living in cities and villages, graded medical teaching of longer and shorter courses should be introduced to make the medical teaching accessible to persons of varying standards of economic resources and to render medical help available to all strata of society, both in towns and villages.

7. Resolved that this meeting is of considered opinion that Homœopathy is not a post-graduate subject of study for 'Allopaths'; that mere setting up of Post-Graduate classes in Homœopathy for "Allopaths" without making adequate arrangements for study of undergraduate courses, would defeat its own purpose; and that no profession can ever survive or thrive if it has to depend on "converts" from other medical schools for its practising members.

8. Resolved that this meeting does support the recommendations of the Committee as regards the "Registration" and "Enlistment" of Homœopathic practitioners subject to one amendment that provisions should be made to give a chance to a 'listed' practitioner to qualify himself for 'registration'; and does consider the conditions for "listing" of a Homœopathic practitioner to be as liberal as can be conceived.

9. Resolved that this meeting entirely agrees with the following findings of the Committee as laid down (a) in Sec. 121 of the Report, viz.

"one category of Homœopathic practitioners who perhaps constitutes the largest section, consists of the people

who keep a box of medicine and a book written in English or in an Indian language for purposes of domestic treatment of neighbours and for monetary gains or otherwise".

and (b) in Sec. 124 (c) and (f) viz., practitioners in category 124 (c) but without any general education; and practitioners who have purchased by payment of a fee a bogus "Degree" or "Diploma".

10. Resolved that this meeting does support the Committee's recommendation as laid down in Sec. 163 of the Report with regard to the nature of rights and privileges to be enjoyed by a "registered" Homœopathic practitioner and debarring the "listed" practitioners of those rights and privileges which is quite in accordance with the best interests of the suffering public desirous of undergoing homœopathic treatment.

11. Resolved that the meeting does acknowledge the yeoman's service done to Homœopathy by laymen *i.e.*, those who practise homœopathy successfully without undergoing any regular institutional training for the purpose.

12. Resolved that this meeting does hold

(a) that the distinctiveness of Homœopathy lies in the clinical method of approach to the study of diseases and drugs;

(b) that it is through the clinical approach Homœopathy, assuming a life of its own, becomes a true and independent art of healing, independent of the nourishment its associated sciences (*viz.*, anatomy, physiology, pathology etc.) brings;

(c) that this peculiarity of the Science and Art of Homœopathy has made the practice of Homœopathy possible and fruitful by even the laymen, who having a fair share of general education, have mastered through home-study, the principles and philosophy of Homœopathy and Homœopathic Materia Medica and acquired working knowledge of the different sciences satellite to "Medicine";

(d) that "quacks" and "quackery" are relative terms and hence should not be applicable to the practitioners of the above category and as such they should get a chance to qualify themselves for "Registration" provided they can satisfy the proposed Central or Provincial Boards about their working knowledge in diagnosis of diseased conditions and medico-legal jurisprudence.

(e) that though no encouragement should be given to the above mentioned types of homœopathic practitioners to fill the Registration list in future, a permanent bar ought not to be put against any aspiring genius who might turn out to be a glory to the homœopathic profession.

13. Resolved that this meeting considers

(a) the omission of "vital principle or power" in the Chapter III of the Committee's report as *unfortunate*;

(b) the 'resume' of the principles of Homœopathy and its distinctive approach towards treatment of diseased conditions, as *incomplete*;

(c) the presentation of Homœopathy as a mere system of pharmaco-therapeutics, as a *narrower view* of its scope;

(d) the assertion of regarding the place of Homœopathy in medicine as a system of pharmaco-therapeutics which has basic scientific principles and scientific approach in common with the regular system of medicine etc. (Sec. 65) as *misleading*; and

(e) the exposition of the distinctiveness of Homœopathic school of thought as *defective and halting* in places.

14. Resolved that this meeting considers that bold and unequivocal statement by the Enquiry Committee with regard to the acceptance of the entitative-existence of Vital power as the pivotal factor in Homœopathy and the enunciation of the 'substantialistic' philosophic outlook of Homœopathy to Universe, in general and to medicine, in particular would have settled, once for all the controversy of divergent outlook about the imperative necessity of

establishment of separate institutions for Homœopathic training and about adoption of different methods of pedagogy, even of subjects common to Homœopathy and the "so-called" regular school of medicine.

15. Resolved that in pursuance of the above resolution (No. 14) this meeting is of considered opinion that it is neither unscientific nor illogical nor enormous waste of money, men and material to multiply institutions even in a poor country like ours—if there be a sincere desire on the part of the Government to foster growth and spread of Homœopathy in the country, in its truest sense.

16. Resolved that this meeting supports the prohibitory measures in connection with the practice of Homœopathy as laid down in Sec. 160 of the Committee Report; but, at the same time, urges the Government to give effect to positive, constructive, recommendations of the Enquiry Committee prior to or simultaneously with the introduction of negative prohibitory measures through legislative enactments or otherwise.

17. Resolved that the dissentient note of Dr. S. C. Sen annexed to the unanimous Committee report, is full of assertions and conclusions which do not stand the scrutiny of searching criticism and hence his note does not deserve any serious consideration by either the professionals or the laity or the Government.

18. Resolved that this meeting does consider that the venue of the proposed Central Model Homœopathic Institution should be Calcutta for the following reasons:—

(a) Calcutta is practically the first home of Homœopathy in India; the most talented Homœopaths flourished here and left a good standard of teaching and practice of Homœopathy.

(b) Availability of the largest number of qualified Homœopaths derived from all the categories of (i) to (iv)

as mentioned in Sec. 159 (a) of the Report—fit to be teachers and professors of the model institution.

(c) The largest Homœopathic pharmaceutical concerns in India belong to Calcutta—indicating a very large section of the population of Bengal undergoing homœopathic treatment.

(d) Existence of a nucleus for the model institution in the form of three existing Homœopathic institutions in Calcutta, affiliated to the Homœopathic State Faculty, West Bengal and recommended to be the only institutions worth-mentioning by the Committee Report.

JUST OUT

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and
How Homœopathic Medicine Acts**

By

A. BERNE, E.P.C.I.

Director of the "Laboratoires L. H. M."

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Translated from French By

DR. RAJKUMAR MUKHERJEE, M.A.

64 Pages

Price 1/4

Publishers

**Hahnemannian Publishing Co.
165, BOW BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA 12**