

on. *Butyric acid* here, within 72 hours, relieved the abdominal tenderness, relieved the gas symptoms, and in less than a week cleared up the symptoms pertaining to the buccal cavity. The patient's temperature came to normal, and recovery was uneventful.

These are facts and show the possibilities of this neglected basic fatty acid. I have prescribed this remedy in the 30 x and 1,000th potency almost exclusively. When indicated it has been a prompt acting remedy.

The provers have been thanked years ago for their grace of perseverance and personal sacrifice. Only those of us who have conducted a systematic proving can appreciate the amount of labour demanded in such work. I hope it will prove to be of some particular value to the profession and new symptoms added through experience.

Please accept my humble effort in developing another working tool in the materia medica. The profession is asked to put it to the test in suitable cases and report the results. Only in this way can we make our materia medica a practical and useful working instrument.

—Heal Thyself, February 1952

HOMŒOPATHY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1951—52

BY DR. RAYMOND E. SEIDEL, M.D.

The Pan American Homœopathic Medical Congress was fortunate this year in receiving a report about Homœopathy in practically every state and section of the country through its regional director. The Congress is divided into three International Directors; one each for U.S. and Canada; Mexico and the Antilles; and South America. The International Director has the power to appoint, with the approval of the President, as many regional directors

as are necessary to help him with his work. The regional directors for the United States, who number 71, proved good correspondents with great interest in professional relations work. Most of these will be re-appointed to their positions for 1951-52 following the approval of the President, Dr. Paiva Ramos of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who, with his International Director for South America, Dr. Amaro Azevedo, is at present touring the United States trying to contact every physician with interest in the Pan American Homœopathic Medical Congress.

Many, many pages of reports were received. The most optimistic reports stated that groups were having small homœopathic meetings in various sections in order to encourage physicians to study post-graduate Homœopathy. They feel that American medicine has adopted the principle of Homœopathy and point to the trend of general medicine along homœopathic lines. They feel, too, that the law of contraries has been discarded and that the law of similars or symptomatic treatment is the medicine of today. These matters will be discussed more fully at the American Institute of Homœopathy when it meets at Hotel Lookout, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 22nd to 26th, 1952.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORS REPORT FOR U.S. AND CANADA, 1951.

The Pan American Homœopathic Medical Congress is a Congress of all homœopathic organizations and institutions in the Western Hemisphere. Homœopathic problems and advancements are studied at Congress meetings.

The purpose of the Congress is to unite the interests of all Homœopathic Institutions in the Western Hemisphere; promote Homœopathy, homœopathic education and fraternity among all regular physicians who specialize in homœopathic therapeutics; and to provide an organization through which matters of mutual interest may be brought to the attention of all homœopathic institutions with the purpose of amalgamation, standardization and uniformity.

of action. The permanent structure of the organization consists of a President who is elected yearly and an Executive Secretary and Keeper of Archives. Working directly with the Executive Secretary and President are three International Directors—one for South America; one for U.S. and Canada and one for Mexico and the Antilles. Meetings are conducted in Portuguese, Spanish and English with a common bond of Homœopathy solving all language problems. The International Directors divide their work into many sections by appointing regional or area directors.

The October 1950 Congress was held in Mexico City under the Presidency of Dr. Guillermo Ridalco, former Dean of the National Homœopathic Medical College. At this meeting, Dr. Ralph Bohn, of Gowanda (Western N.Y. Homœopathic) State Hospital at Helmutn, New York, was elected President and Dr. Paiva Ramos, former Prof. of Pediatrics of the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, was voted President-elect.

The art of homœopathic prescribing is increasing throughout the world, and we can be proud of homœopathic advancements since World War II. Argentina and Brazil perhaps lead France and Germany in recent homœopathic developments. In these countries physicians are anxious to take post-graduate courses in Homœopathy. Homœotherapeutics are now part of the regular pharmaceutical course in Brazil. Central America and Mexico are also greatly interested in Homœopathy. Mexico is fortunate in having an under-graduate medical school sponsored by the Government. Most countries accept homœopathic prescribers on an equal basis with so-called old school prescribers. This is similar to the condition existing in the United States.

In North America, the American Foundation for Homœopathy have made the greatest strides forward as they have acquired land for their buildings—a teaching

centre and library in Washington, D.C. within three miles of the White House and 5 miles from the nation's capital. The property consists of 4¼ acres of buildings and wooded lands. Their post-graduate course will be given from June 30th to August 8th in Putnam, Connecticut. Homœopathic pharmacies are also prospering greatly. It is also true that the flow of under-graduate homœopathic students has almost stopped and that some of our observers believe this will be helpful for future Homœopathy. American medicine has accepted the five principles of Homœopathy but absolutely refuse to use the word "homœopathic" in any way whatsoever. Leading medical organizations often make the statement that allopathic and homœopathic therapeutics no longer exist and that present-day therapy embraces all therapies. Modern medical meetings readily accept well written papers upon homœopathic subjects.

Two notable books on Homœopathy are due to appear during the year. The Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society Trustees now have a 500 page book in the hands of their publishers, dealing with the modern conception of Homœopathy. The book is compiled by our best homœopathic authors and should be a "best seller." The American Association of Homœopathic Pharmacists are sponsoring a publication by Dr. Garth Boericke entitled "Homœopathy Helps" or "Domestic Homœopathy".

There are approximately 250 homœopathic organizations within the United States. Some are very strong and some are very weak. All present a nucleus for future post-graduate study. They are encouraged to continue their organizational work and to remember that Homœopathy has the power of spontaneous rejuvenation. The benefits scientific medicine has received in the past year from Homœopathy makes this year's effort well worth while, and one can summarize Homœopathy in the United States by saying it is truly the medicine of the future.

—*Homœopathy, May 1952*