

was. The remedy? Hepar sulph 200x for one week and the lm monthly for one year." Now let your advocates of "wonder drugs" beat that!

Homoeopathy has no need to fear for its future existence if its adherents will only resume drug proving and do it in the proper way! In admonishing us from that angle the good doctor is RIGHT! Only by proving the SAME drug on several persons at the same time, carefully collecting the symptoms and comparing them and eliminating those symptoms that do not appear in ALL the provers, will it attract new members and ease the tension of the older men, by saving eons of time and much confusion and overlapping of symptoms.

—*Health through Homoeopathy, August, 1946.*

### HOMOEOPATHY IN INDIA\*

An Appeal to all Health Ministers and others interested in the welfare of the masses.

Homoeopathy is so closely related to the life of its Founder Dr. Hahnemann that it is practically impossible to understand the one without a proper grasp of the other. Hahnemann was born in 1755 A.D. at Kothen, a small town in Germany. He took his degree of M.D. from the famous University of Vienna, and was a renowned and leading physician of

\* Issued by Dr. K. G. Saxena, General Secretary—All India Institute of Homoeopathy, Chandni Chowk—Delhi.

his time. Besides medicine, he was well versed in Logic, Philosophy, and had a great command over Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German, French and other languages currents at that time. His beautiful translations into German of the then standard works, are ample proof of his profound learning. He was a versatile genius in the Sciences of Chemistry and Biology. He was born in an age of radical and revolutionary changes, and he is undoubtedly the pioneer amongst the revolutionaries in Medical Science. How he became disgusted with the malpractices in the Traditional School of Medicine, and how after discarding his flourishing practice he devoted himself entirely to the researches into the inner working of the Natural Phenomena are things, that would ever keep him immortalised in the annals of medical science.

Hahnemann promulgated the law of "Similia Similibus Curentur", Let likes be treated (or cured) by likes, which is the corner stone of Homœopathic Drug Therapeutics. It is based upon the following fundamental principles :—

1. That action is ascertained solely by proving them upon healthy human beings.
2. That the curative virtues of a remedy correspond to its disease producing properties.
3. That only one remedy should be administered at a time.

The *principle of Similars* knocked at the gate of intellect of several illustrious physicians of antiquity and of former times long before the Sage of Kothen ; viz, of Hippocrates, Paracelsus, Stahl, Hoffmann, Haller,

Cullen, and of several others. This doctrine of Similia was generally acceptable to Ayurvedic School of medicine too ; as is clear from the sayings विषस्य विषमौषधम् (Poison is to be treated by poison). But it was Hahnemann alone who possessed the intelligence and ability to place it on a sound, practical and logical basis. The discoverer of Homœopathy was born one hundred and fifty years ago. He lived, moved, and had his being in an age teeming with superstition, in an age when the Science of Therapeutics was pregnant with chaos, and confusion. He practised during the dark epochs of medicine and was, quite ignorant of the modern laboratory works. In spite of these palpable drawbacks Hahnemann's gigantic intellect was capable of founding a system of Therapeutics so accurate and true in its essential potentialities and parts that the rest of the Scientific world has adjusted and readjusted itself so finely that it has now completely merged itself into every feature of the Homœopathic law of cure. If we study the modern ideas of maladies and their treatment by medicines ; if we dive deep into physical chemistry as it is being taught in every university all the world over ; if we listen to the thunderous utterances of the physicists, chemists, physiologists and pathologists we will be impressed with the fact that all the findings of Samuel Hahnemann promulgated long ago are now being confirmed by these present day servants. Truly speaking, the whole temple of science today vibrates and revibrates with the music of the Homœopathic principle.

For instance the much disputed question of small

doses—that ancient Bug-Bear, is now being gradually adopted by the dominant school. After all what is the quantity of radium, vitamins, ferments, ions, colloids, required to bring about changes in the human system. Is it not a demonstration and confession by opponents of Homœopathy though indirectly—of the immense potentiality of the infinitely little. Moreover the rapidly advancing researches in atomic energy, which have awfully revolutionised the whole outlook of human values are nothing but the glaring manifestations of the extraordinary forces lying hidden inside the infinitesimals.

Again the *theory of Allergy* so loudly proclaimed by the dominant school for the past few years is simply a new name given to the abnormal sensitivity—of patients to certain drugs which formed the main basis of Homœopathic prescribing from its very start more than hundred years back. The *theory of Immunity* (body resistance), *vaccine, serum* and *auto-haemo therapies*, and the use of numerous disease products of the treatment of the same morbid complaints afford ample proofs for the unconscious progress of the medical world towards the Homœopathic way of studying and dealing with disease. The Allopathic prescriptions are getting simpler every day and you will find one day that they will realise the folly of polypharmacy.

Thus it is clear that Homœopathy has well stood the test of the time and has triumphed over all the obstacles. The grand logic of Organon dealing with Hahnemann's masterly teachings is simply unchallenge-

able. History of Homœopathy abounds in instances where critics came forward to challenge the truth of Hahnemann's observation and lo! what was the result. The critic who sincerely experimented on his lines became a staunch and fanatic convert to Homœopathy. Not to speak of ordinary physician but surgeons like Bier whose standard works form the basis of curriculum in most of the medical colleges could not help being influenced by the precepts of Homœopathy. Sir John Weir personal physician to the late King George the v is a renowned Homœopath of London.

It is interesting to know in connection with our subject that the first session of the Faculty of Homœopathy in Great Britain was heartened by a message from His Majesty the King George VI which read as follows :—

“I am glad to send to the members of the faculty of Homœopathy my hearty congratulations on the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the British Homœo. Society and also on its recent formation into a Faculty. The study of Homœopathy has made notable progress during the past hundred years. I am sure that all of you who pursue will maintain the high standard set by your predecessors in their devoted endeavours to relieve the suffering of their fellow men.”

Sd. GEORGE R. I.

*British Homœo. Journal, Feb., 1945.*

Letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the President of the American Institute of Homœopathy on the occasion of their centennial meeting.

"Dear Doctor Eagle, may I take this opportunity to extend my sincere greetings to the American Institute of Homœopathy on a centennial meeting. It is my earnest hope that from this "medicine in war" session much good will come from the deliberation of your various committees. The contribution that is being made for the wounded and from the remarkable records in life saving should be very heartening to the people of our nation. We have a great responsibility to the men who are fighting our war and sound plans must be made for their care during and after it."

Journal of  
American Institute of  
Homœopathy.

Very Sincerely,  
Yours,  
Sd. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Are these not facts enough to show the remarkable efficacy of Homœopathy as a science based entirely on immutable laws of nature and hence it is all the more scientific and unchangeable as compared to other systems of treatment, that are founded on speculative opinions of individual physicians. It would not be improper at this stage to lay down certain points first to illustrate the difference between Allopathy and Homœopathy, for this is a question which usually strikes the minds of even lay man not given to any particular trend of thought.

#### ALLOPATHY

1. Treats in accordance with the principle of Contraria Contrariis or

#### HOMOEOPATHY

1. Treats in accordance with the principle of Similia Similibus or by

## ALLOPATHY

by giving medicines producing effects opposite to disease ; such as diarrhoea is treated with opium which itself produces constipation.

2. Treats diseases according to their names such as Pneumonia, Typhoid, Malaria etc.

3. Tries to tackle painful and other symptoms individually by internal and external medications ; hence several medicines at a time. The result being usual suppression of most symptoms with temporary relief.

4. Prescribes massive, crude and usually bitter doses that mostly establish another drug disease into the system.

## HOMOEOPATHY

giving drugs that produce effects similar to disease ; such as diarrhoea is treated with Podophyllum which itself causes diarrhoea.

2. Treats the sick i.e., it takes into consideration the name if possible of the disease plus the mental and physical peculiarities of the patient that distinguish him from other similar cases.

3. Never treats any symptom separately. It treats only by internal medication with a single remedy. No suppression but permanent cure.

4. Prescribes minute, highly diluted and sweet doses that never cause any toxic effect.

## ALLOPATHY

5. Takes into consideration the organic aspects of disease. It has no regard for Life Force that is behind all abnormal changes in the body.
6. Experiments mostly on animals, non-human beings or sick persons. It has no idea of the mental effects of drugs.
7. Wastes much time in deciding the diagnostic name of the disease.
8. Due to the aforesaid drawbacks many phy-

## HOMOEOPATHY

5. Goes to the root of the vital force that animates every cell, tissue and organ of the body in health and disease.
6. Experiments on healthy human beings and obtains a picture of detailed drug effect on man. That is why Homoeopathy is so successful in mental diseases as well.
7. Can at once take on treatment without bothering much about the name of the disease. For instance cases of 'Jhin Jhinia' were quickly relieved even when the other school-physicians were unable to decide about the correct diagnosis and Pathology of this dreaded complaint.
8. No physician has ever discarded Homoeopa-



## ALLOPATHY

sicians in America, Europe, and India have salaamed to the old school methods, and gone to the ranks of Homœopathy.

## HOMŒOPATHY

thy and got himself baptised into Allopathy.

There is some controversy as to when and how Homœopathy was introduced in India. It is a fact that Dr. John Martin Honigberger—a German physician came to Lahore in 1839 for the Homœopathic treatment of H. H. the Maharaja Ranjit Singh who was then very seriously ill. He gained the favour of the Maharaja and practised in India for a very long time. On this authority it has been claimed by some that Lahore is the birth-place of Homœopathy in India. But there are other sources by which it has been proved that Dr. Mullens of Labour Missionary Society of Bhawanipore, Calcutta used to distribute Homœopathic medicines free of charge long before the Lahore physician. During this time Mr. Edward D'Later, one of the puisne judges of the Sudder Diwani Adalat of Calcutta also sent Homœopathic medicines for distribution.

In 1851 'The Native Homœopathic Hospital' was started in Calcutta through the efforts of Sir John Inter Litter, the then Deputy Governor of Bengal. Some time after that surgeon Brooking got opened two hospitals in Tanjore and puddu Kota through state aid. And in Calcutta Dr. Faber Finnier started the famous Calcutta Homœopathic Hospital. In those

days Mr. Rajendra Lal Dutt took the leading part in the progress of Homœopathy in India. He used to visit and treat patients in their own houses. His remarkable success was instrumental in attracting the attention of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar who became a strong supporter of Homœopathy. One of Mr. Dutt's disciples Loknath Maitra started practice at Benares. His popularity influenced Mr. Ironsides, the collector of Benares and he got a Homœopathic hospital opened there on behalf of the Benares state.

Allopathic physicians in India in those days (the latter part of the 19th. century.) too, were very much opposed to this New Science of Healing. They rather tried their level best to throw Homœopathy into oblivion by making a fun of it as if it was an insignificant thing.

Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar—the famous physician of Calcutta was one of the bitterest opponents of Homœopathy. He was not only a physician, but a great scientist. He was the founder of 'The Indian Association for the cultivation of science'. His scholarly genius was responsible for the unique honours he received at the hands of the Govt. as well as that of leading physicians and public men. This very opponent at last gave up his conservative prejudices and took to the impartial experiments of Homœopathic principles; and in no time was able to catch up the grand logic, and the scientific interest in the law of similia. The Great Sircar became a convert to Homœopathy. The whole of Calcutta was moved to agitation on this change. Repeated entreaties from family

members, high Govt. officials and Allopathic Physicians had no effect on him. He gave up his enormous practice and began a fresh as a Homœopath. He was boycotted by the medical Council of India; but he remained firm and fought his own way. This stir was bound to have its repercussions; and the result was that many eminent physicians of Calcutta and other parts of India turned into Homœopaths. Since then, Homœopathy went on advancing by leaps and bounds and though devoid of all Govt. support it was enthusiastically adopted by so many government officers, and other intellectual brains that inspite of their being laymen, succeeded in demonstrating the splendid efficacy of this noble science. Homœopathy always appeals to philosophic temperament and that's why it has found such grand reception into the Indian mind that is by nature inclined to wards spiritualism. Homœopathy in India greatly flourished in Bengal, where most of the educated families believe in its utility. The great order of the ascetic intellectuals—Ramakrishna Mission, has been running Homœopathic dispensaries from its very early days. Homœopathy has been amply blessed and appreciated by great leaders of India past and present like Gurudeva Rabindra Nath Tagore, Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Sir C. V. Raman, Pt. Madan Mohan Malivya, Pt. Moti Lal Nehru and others.

It has now spread to all parts of India and is becoming rapidly popular in the Punjab, U.P., Behar, and Bombay Provinces. Homœopathy is recognised

by the states of Baroda, Travancore and also by the Govt. of Bengal. The Central Assembly recommended its propagation by a memorable resolution in 1937 ; and the day is not very far when the universities in India like those of America, England, France and Germany will willingly incorporate Homœopathy as one of the essential requisites of their curriculum.

Homœopathic medicines, on account of their efficacy, sweet taste, and cheapness have become so much popular that there is a great danger of its being exploited by undesirable hands. It has begun to be so widely practised by laymen, clerks, lawyers, Govt. officers who have no training of medical science, that besides being abused, it is bound to fall into disrepute at the hands of its opponents who usually laugh at it as a *tamasha* like that of street magicians. And *tamasha* it would actually become if it is not timely checked by some legal control. It is therefore quite in the fitness of things that Indian leadership must rise to the call of times and see that Homœopathy is not debarred from attaining its rightful position into the beneficent schemes of National Planning. Criticism have been levelled against Homœopathy in certain quarters that Homœopathy is a foreign thing and so it does not deserve any encouragement from National point of view. This is nothing but a fallacy of gross narrow mindedness. Science of Homœopathy is based on laws of Nature exactly on the same level as those of Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry etc. Under these circumstances what a folly it would be to neglect Homœopathy under the false pretext of its

being foreign. Scientific truth and benefits to be desired from it are not the monopoly of any Nation, caste or colour. They belong to nature and hence every individual and nation has an inherent right to utilise them for the betterment of human well-being. Pitiably engrossed in poverty, and horribly infested with deadly diseases (epidemic & deficiency) as it is, India can never afford to give up the all embracing and highly economical utilities of Homœopathy. India lives in lacs and lacs of villages. It is practically impossible for her to manage for any other system of treatment that is based upon expensive paraphernalia, laboratory and other equipment. Moreover it is high time that ignorant masses must be guarded against the deadly poisonous extracts and injections of Allopathy that are daily undermining and eating into very vitals of human system. The resistive power of the people is already very low on account of mal and under-nutrition, and therefore the universal use of crude drugs in massive doses is bound to destroy the inner vitalities of individuals, thus hastening their national degradation and annihilation.

In this connection it would not be out of place to mention the various attempts that are being vigorously made to organise the activities of the Homœopathic profession on an All India basis. An organisation called "The All India Institute of Homœopathy" has been formed with its central office at Chandni Chowk, Delhi. The membership of the Institute is confined only to qualified practitioners of Homœopathy as other Associations existing so far

could not attain any standard status in medical world, due to the various bogus elements that have been dominating the sphere of their activities. It is now hoped that this new institute will prove worthy of its task, constituted, as it is, out of the best workers in the cause of Homœopathy. This body of bonafide Homœopaths is bound to give an adequate lead to the profession as well to any steps to be taken by the state for the research in Homœopathic activities: This is essential that no time should be lost in raising Homœopathy to its lawful status in University curriculum so that it may be properly and scientifically utilised for the amelioration of human suffering in this grave hour of national crisis. It should not be forgotten that Homœopathy too, like other scientific subjects would not be able to prosper for want of suitable research works and state encouragement that are essential in these days of competitive strength.

With these few words we would like to draw the kind attention of all our ministers, legislators, and public benefactors to support the cause of Homœopathy in all their earnestness and zeal for the true service of Humanity, Nation and Divinity.