The experiment was carried out in the classical double blind form; during the proving, neither the provers nor the physician in-charge had knowledge of the proving substance, or which of the provers, if any, were taking placebo. Detailed symptons of the proving are given-illustrating the symptons on *Mind, Head, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Teeth, Mouth, Throat, Appetite, Thirst, Abdomen, Stool,* and *anus, Urinary, Sexuality, Chest. Limbs, Upper Limbs, Lower Limbs. Generalities, Skin, Sleep.*

The symptons are described in great detail.

8. Editorial Comment

Atista Indica or *Glycosmis pentaphylla* is a small wild indigenous plant with earlier recognition of value in snake bite. Ayurvedic physicians have used in bilious complaints worms, Jaundice, fever and chlorosis. According to the earliest report Dr K.K. Banerjee of Gauripur, Assam observed the action of the drug against malarial fevers. A preliminary proving was reported by S.C. Ghosh which was comparable to Nux Vomica and Lycopodium. It has clinical claims of value in alternate day malarial fevers and dysentery, either amoebic or bacillary.

The drug was studied at Central Institute of the Council but conclusive reports could not be arrived at.

Dr. A.K. Basu, a devoted research worker has sent certain observations which have been concised in the form of a communication and is worth giving attention.

8.1 Atista Indica as anti-helminthic.

Trial

Two indigenous drugs were used Homoeopathically to treat Eleven provers, the majority aged 20 to 28 years (Sx F. 4. M. 7) who suffered from common tropical intestinal parasitic and protozoal infestations. The drugs used were : Atistica Ind. 3x, Embelis R3x.

Effect of drugs/medicine

Out of a total of 11 provers, 4+2=6 cures and a further 4 provers with an affection of helminthic infestatin improved, one case did not respond well (bastee dweller) One prover (F) was selected as a control.

As expected, Homoeopathic treatment did not produce any adverse effect and all the provers showed improvement in the mild Clinical manifestations, particularly anorexia, mild abdominal pain and occasional flatulance. Some provers felt better in all respects after treatment.

A further probable conclusion may be drawn that the patient having deficient Liver function may be susceptible to parasitic and protozoal infestation. Hence a combined method of Liver funtion test and foecal examination test, along with clinical assessment may produce interesting and encouraging results.

9. The Medicinal Action of Vegetable Drugs of Apocynancae Family and their relative value in Homoeopathic Therapeutics

Dr. A.K. Basu, Research officer, Drug proving research Unit, D.N.De (Cal) has brought out natural relationship and medicinal action of vegetable drugs and their relative value In Homoeopathic Therapeutics.

S. No.	*Name af medicinal plant*	*Name H omoeo Drug*	*Common Name or Local Name*
1.	Apocynum Canabinum	(Apo Con.	(**Indian**) Indian Hemp (India)
2.	————Androsaemifolicam	(Apo. A.)	(Bitterroot Dogbane Milk weed (foreign)
3.	Alstonia Scholaris	(Als Sch.)	(Beng. Chhatim-Hind. chatium Eng. Ditta Bark (India)
4.	Alstonia Constricta	(Als. Con.)	Bitter Bark or native quinine of Australia (F)
5.	Aspidosperma Quebrach	(Asp. Qua.)	Brancho. Quebracho (F)
6.	Holarrhena Antidysenterca	(Hol. Antidy)	B. Kurchi H. Inderjab (Ind)
7.	Oleander nerium odorum	(Ole. N. O)	B. Karabi H. Kaner (Ind) Eoleander, Rose laurel

8. Rauwolfia serpentina (Ravw. Ser)
9. Vinca Minor
10. Strophanthus-Hispidus
11. Cantharanthus Roseus
12. Thevetia Peruviana (Nerifolia)

These carry all the symptoms of some common biological actions on *Cardiovascular, Nervous, Hepato-gastro intestinal, Respiratory, Urino-genital* (especially female) and *Cutaneous* systems. They also act as antipyretic drugs (antiperiodic in intermittent fever etc.) Their respective dynamic actions may differ.

The author has discussed in detail the curative and toxic effects of the above drugs in the various disease groups indicated above.

A reference is also made of the *Anti-Cancer, anti-Leukaemic* and *Anti-tumour* effects of *Vinca Minor* and *Thev. Nerii.*

(For full details, please correspond with Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy., Navyug Market, GHAZIABAD 201001)

10. The Leguminosae

This is the third largest family of flowering plants after the *Compositae* and the *orchids*, with 12,000 species. Plants belonging to this family may be found in the open grasslands of the plains, in woods, by fresh waters and by the sea, in salt steppes, in hilly and mountain regions; they avoid the cold regions.

Leguminosae plants not only take in nitrogen directly, but also produce and concentrate *protein*, to an extent far beyond what is normal in plants.

Dr. Wilhelm Pelikan (The British Homoeopathic Journal, 68, 93-101) has dealt with the species at length; in main the following species are important:—

10.1 The Mimosaceae or Mimosoieae

which have radiant, effervescent, sun–like yellow flowers, in which the airy element of the stamens is greatly over emphasised. The majority among the acacias are trees, their delicate foliage with leaves often bipinnate, is made for the bright dry air of subtropic steppes, the subfamily includes only few tall jungle trees or tropical herbaceous plants.

10.2 The Caesalpiniaceae :

Incline their flowers to the horizontal bizarre forms and very bright, cheerful, even garish colours are produced.

B. Sarpgandha H. Chota Chand E. Serpent wood(Ind)
E. Lesser Periwinkle (f/Ind)
E. Kombessed (f)
B. Nayantara E. Periwinkle(f/Ind) H. Sadabahar
E. Yellow oleander (Ind).

10.3 The Papilionaceae

Are a sub-family far greater in number of genera and world-wide distribution than the other two. The flowers have strong, characteristic scents, airy and volatile, sweet yearning, wafting away on the wind. In the Papilionaceae and in the leguminosae as a whole, the flowering process is rich and strong involving not only the flowering region, but penetrating deeply into the whole plant resulting in the creation of scents, resins and balsams, it also causes pigment formation in the leaf and even in the wood. Another consequence of the abnormal penetration with *astral* impulses is that many of the *Leguminosae* produce poisons, for example, alkaloids are found in *Labarnum, Lathyrus*, the *sassy-tree derris bark, calabar beans, Toxic proteins, proteinic poisons* in *Abrus* and others. However, these alkoloids are not narcotic poisons like those of poppy, belladonna and the mescal buttons cactus, their action is more inflammatory and paralysing.

Saponins are also present in the leguminous plants, which have also a powerful tannin process; the tannins possess arsenic like drying and mummifying property.

The process of mucilage and gum formation yields gum-arabic by the tragacanth shrubs and acacia species.

Balsams are another beneficial gifts of the Leguminosae, the most familiar being *balsam of Peru & balsam of Tolu*. The balsams may be regarded as frozen scents which have become rigid and viscous.

10.4 Medicinal Plants Among the Leguminosae

The author has described the following :—

1. CAESALPINIACEAE

(a) *Cassia acutifolia*, senna, Alexandrian senna. The genus cassia has more than 400 species belonging to the sub–tropical region and includes several