

## OUT OF CASE BOOKS

### FOUR CASES TREATED WITH *VARICELLINUM*

DR. N. J. PRATT

Nurse C., aged 21, had suffered from muscular rheumatism for 10 years, ever since an attack of chicken-pox at the age of 11. She was given one dose of *Varicellinum* 30, and her pains were worse the next day, but thereafter she had no pain for 8 weeks. When the pains returned she was given *Varicellinum* 30 again, at the beginning of an off-duty week-end. This time she had no aggravation, but a slower response, becoming free from pain after a few days, and continuing free for another 8 weeks. Then she reported slight pain, not enough to worry her, and was advised to do without another dose of the nosode, but to return if the pain became troublesome. She needed no more treatment, and about 1 year later went to work in a hospital in Canada.

Miss B., a clerk, aged 32, complained of generalized pruritus, for which there was no obvious cause. But she gave a history of 5 attacks of Herpes zoster, and on the assumption that these might be the cause, she was given *Varicellinum* 30 twice daily for 3 days, and was worse for a few days, then better for 4 weeks. Soon after that she reported that the pruritus had troubled her again for 2 weeks, and she was given *Varicellinum* 30 again, with slower response, but obtaining freedom within 3 weeks, lasting for 10 days, when she commented that her general health was much better. She had 2 further relapses, both treated with *Varicellinum* again, and since then 6 years have gone by, with no more pruritus, and no more Herpes. This can be clearly illustrated by a graph showing the recurrences and the responses to the nosode.

Keith S., aged 5, was unwell for 6 weeks following Chicken-pox, with poor appetite, little energy, and fitful sleep, and was still not fit to return to school. He received *Varicellinum* 30, 3 doses at 12 hour intervals, and showed improvement after 3 days, was fit

(Continued on page 474)

## HOMŒOPATHIC MIXTURE AND INJECTIONS

*The following letter has been sent to the Editors of various daily papers of Calcutta (in abridged form), as well as Homœopathic Journals of India.*

Most of the popular daily papers of Calcutta of dates 27th, 28th and 31st July published a statement of Dr. S. Seal. We, in the interest of Homœopathy, feel duty-bound to make some protest against some parts of the statement.

(1) Dr. Seal is said to have remarked that he is not in favour of following the old methods of Homœopathy, but considers mixtures and injections more useful.

But, the "old methods" of Homœopathy are based on some fundamental principles. If any method wants to avoid those fundamental principles, that method may be named anything other than Homœopathy. The fundamental principles concerned are as follows:—

(a) The basic stand of Homœopathy, from which it derives its name, is that—the remedy that has similarity of the *Maximum* degree, to the totality of the symptoms of the case in hand—i.e. the *similimum*, will cure the case. It is an easy point of logic that there cannot be more than one similar-most at a time for any condition.

Of course, the different isolated symptoms of the case may point to some different remedies. But the use of these partial remedies far from curing the case, only palliates the symptoms and disturbs the total pictures making the selection of the curative remedy difficult.

(b) Homœopathic remedy does not act directly, but indirectly through the vital energy. But vital energy is unitary—it pervades and controls all the activities of body, mind and soul as an integral force. If one goes to excite this unitary energy with multiple stimuli at a time, those stimuli are more likely to bring in further disorder, instead of regular order in the activities of the vital force. Apart from this theoretical consideration, actual experience of any

true homœopath is that it is far easier to bring into order the activities of the vital force disturbed by disease, than when it is disturbed by drugs especially mixture of drugs.

(c) The action of homœopathic remedy is based on energy, and its force is propagated through nerves, any contact of the really homœopathic remedy with nerve-endings anywhere, starts immediate action; and as its action is not material (i.e. physical, chemical or physiological) it has no problem of absorption or excretion and its propagation does not require any medium of blood or body fluids. Hence any attempt to enhance its action by the method of injection is equally unreasonable as any attempt to enhance the action of an electric force applied anywhere by means of a hammer.

(2) The statement that diseases like Diabetes, Rheumatism, Cancer, Tumour, Ricketes, Filaria, etc., are curable by Homœopathy is nothing new. The fact that the cases of this type, when rejected by all other systems of medicine get cured, in most cases by pure homœopathic treatment will be corroborated by any true homœopath as well as his patients. But some of these cases, for various reasons are incurable by any system of medicine; what can be done in such cases is only palliation. But causing that palliation by any method other than homœopathic, and vaunting that as a homœopathic method is to say the least unreasonable and misleading, if not beguiling.

(3) Dr. Seal has introduced himself as the "President" of the "Indian Homœopathic Research Association", and claims to be engaged in research work. But anybody perusing the publications of this so-called Association will see that, the centre of the "Association", i.e. the "President" himself is engaged in the only task of managing a workshop for manufacturing the mixtures (i.e. patents) and injections (formulae of most of which are never published), and the task of the so-called members is to play the role of buyers of the products of the central workshop. Anybody is to realise of what sort of Association or of what sort of research work this is.

We have no objection if Dr. Seal wants to give any name to his products other than a poor imitation of Allopathy, what we pray for is that, let him spare the name of Homœopathy. On the other hand, if he is serious about truly homœopathic research there

is no dearth of problems in homœopathic science and practice, let him start research works on those problems, and we assure him of our wholehearted co-operation in that matter.

(4) Dr. Seal has resented against the Central Government's proposed amendments to the Drug Rules to exclude "parenteral administration" of homœopathic medicines from its purview. We, on behalf of the whole Homœopathic Society, on the other hand, highly congratulate the Central Government for their attempts to provide for free scope of progress to Homœopathy, Ayurveda and Allopathy on their own respective intrinsic merit. We further congratulate the India Government for not blindly following the path of countries like Germany, U.S.A., etc., and for taking lessons from the pitiable disaster suffered by Homœopathy in those countries due to wrong policies. Of course, how far this reasonable and salutary attempt on the part of the Central Government will be successful depends mainly on us—how far we shall be able to win over the backward section of Homœopathic Society from the influence of Dr. Seal.

(5) Dr. Seal has grumbled that many people will become unemployed if the decision of the Central Government is not changed. There is no help if some people get unemployed by the elimination of black market. But we can give one advice to Dr. Seal, for rehabilitating his unemployed people, even we can cooperate with him, if he takes this advice. Dr. Seal should stop the vulgarization of Homœopathy, and give some new name to his method—"Dr. Seal's method," "Mixopathy," "Heteropathy" or any other name suiting his choice, and then move the Government for recognition of his system, then the problem of unemployment of his people as well himself will be easily solved.

J. N. Kanjilal,  
General Secretary,  
West Bengal State Homœopathic Federation,  
Calcutta

---

## HOMŒOPATHY ABROAD

### HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. The Royal London Homœopathic Hospital at Great Ormond Street, W.C. 1, is a general hospital for men, women and children, with special departments for diseases of women, children, skin, nervous system, eye, ear, nose and throat. There are also electrical, X-ray, orthopædic, dental and pathological departments. The hospital has 200 beds and a large well-equipped out-patient department. This hospital is incorporated by Royal Charter. Its present patrons are Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

2. Lansdown Grove House, Bath.

3. Midland Hospital, Easy Row, Birmingham, with 50 beds.

4. Hahnemann Convalescent Home, Bournemouth, with 30 beds.

5. Bristol Homœopathic Hospital, Cotham, Bristol-6. There are 78 beds and cots, with 4 open-air chalets for the treatment of tuberculosis.

6. The Prince of Wales Hospital, Lockyer Street, Plymouth, with 50 beds.

7. Leaf Homœopathic Hospital, with 31 beds.

8. Glasgow Homœopathic Hospital, with 35 beds, 1000, Great Western Road, Glasgow, W2. The hospital treats over 400 patients a year. The out-patient department deals with 30,000 attendances each year. A course of instruction in the theory and practice of Homœopathy is given each year in the hospital and dispensary.

9. Scottish Homœopathic Hospital for Children, 221, Hamilton Road, Glasgow, E.2.

10. Glasgow Homœopathic Dispensary. Only out-patients' department, 5, Lyndoch Crescent, Glasgow, C3.

11. Hahnemann Hospital, Liverpool, with 54 beds, Hope Street, Liverpool-1.

12. Homœopathic Hospital, Church Road, Tunbridge-Wells, with 30 beds.

13. Homœopathic Hospital, Bromley, Kent.

### HOMŒOPATHY IN GERMANY AND FRANCE

In 1925, Professor Bier of the Berlin University made an open defence of Homœopathy before the Medical Society of Berlin. A decree dated 22nd September, 1934, made *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia Compulsory in Germany*. Already, in 1928, a course on Homœopathy had been opened at the Berlin University, in charge of Professor Bastanier, and another exists today at Frankfurt University, in charge of Professor Ritter. According to recent information, the Central Association of Homœopathists in Germany has in its ranks 1100 associates. There are three scientific journals and four homœopathic hospitals, among them Hospital Robert Bosch, in Stuttgart, in addition to ten other hospitals having homœopathic wards. At Bosch Hospital there are courses for graduates twice a year, and other courses are given by the Central Association, which is the institution assigned to the fixing of conditions applying to homœopathists who apply for a degree.

In France, the position of homœopathic drugs was defined by a decree of the Ministry of Public Health, dated 29th December, 1948. There are yearly courses at the Homœopathic Centre of France, a homœopathic hospital in Paris, six journals and a Syndicate of Homœopathists. As in Germany, so also in France, the Social Service meets all bills for homœopathic treatment.

—*Homœopathic Outlook, Jan., '64*

### HOMŒOPATHY IN THE U.S.S.R.

It was very heartening to read in The Daily Telegraph of April 16th that Russia has placed an order in this country for 18 rare remedies which are found in Brazil, the Philippines and in other tropical countries.

The order was sent by Dr. V. I. Rybakov, President of Moscow Association of Physicians, and senior physician at a Moscow Association of Physicians, which shows that homœopathy is looked upon as a very important and proven medical system.

This should really shake some of our leading medical "experts" who are well aware that the Russians never disclose their hand until they are fully satisfied with actual results. In other words

while they are still in the experimental stage they never say what they are doing as they will not take the slightest risk in making fools of themselves.

—*Torch of Homœopathy, Jan., '64*

### HOMŒOPATHY IN LENINGRAD

KARI KURKI-SUONIO, MED. LIC., D.F. HOM.

Hahnemann's great-nephew, Dr. Hermann, was one of the first homœopathic doctors in Petersburg in the 1820s. During a short visit to Leningrad in May 1963 I tried to get into contact with Russian homœopaths of today. This was not difficult. I stayed at the Hotel Europeyskaya and from there it was only two minutes' walk around the corner to Nevski Prospect No. 50, where there was the Apteka Homœopathica. I found it very crowded. In five minutes I counted about 25 customers entering the pharmacy which is open for 12 hours daily. This would mean about 3,000 customers every day. Two cashiers were needed to take the money. I bought *Sepia* 6 and *Nux vomica* 6 and the price was almost the same as in England. On the wall of the pharmacy was a list of homœopathic clinics (or polyclinics as they were called): there were two in the city plus some institutions which were not hospitals. I guessed that they were some kind of nursing homes. One old lady understood that much of my German that she helped me to find one clinic which was in Nevski Prospect No. 82. I hired an interpreter to make conversation possible.

At the clinic I was received by a distinguished looking senior physician, Dr. Valuiskey Konstantin Mitrofanov, who was the head of the clinic and another younger physician from the pædiatric homœopathic clinic. They told me that in Russia Homœopathy now ranks equal with Allopathy. A doctor who has enough experience can study Homœopathy by following the work of senior physicians in the clinic. The number of physicians in this clinic was about fifty. In Leningrad they had no special homœopathic hospital.

I saw the miniature statue of Hahnemann on the desk and asked about the *Organon*, or what other books were nowadays used. I was told that the *Organon* was considered old fashioned as

it was based on symptoms. Now they use pathology and mostly prescribe from the third to the sixth potency, sometimes up to the thirtieth. Indirectly I was told that an experienced Russian homœopathic doctor is writing a text-book and that the first volume is ready. What has been used until now they did not tell me.

In acute conditions they would prefer Allopathy, such as antibiotics. I did not mention that I had seen both in my London studies and in my own practice in Finland acute pneumonias which recovered very nicely with Homœopathy alone.

Dr. Rybakov from Moscow who recently wrote to London for some rare tropical drugs was known to these doctors in Leningrad.

I left the clinic and the friendly atmosphere. On the way home I went to an ordinary pharmacy and asked for homœopathic preparations. They had none.

It is always encouraging to know that Homœopathy is not only surviving but even flourishing in some places.

—*The British Homœo. Journal, Oct., '63*

### ON KENT'S REPERTORY WHILE IN U.S.A., MOSCOW AND GENEVA

PROFESSOR DR. K. C. MITTAL OF INDIA

After attending courses on Kent's Repertory in Calcutta and London, I went to the U.S.A. for the same study. The direction which Dr. Panos—the teacher of Kent's Repertory at the American Foundation—gave me was what I needed most to understand Kent's Repertory. In Moscow I did not learn anything on Kent's Repertory at all. In fact, the physicians in one of the Homœopathic polyclinics in Moscow were surprised when they saw my copy of the Repertory and one of them requested me earnestly to give them my copy. From the cases which I attended in the various departments of the Homœopathic polyclinic, I may say that they have no idea of Hahnemann's "Organon" and therefore, do not see any need of *Individualization* or of the use of a Repertory. Their single prescription consists of several drugs of very low potency to be administered in a certain order (of course, not



all mixed together). The efficacy of this kind of Homœopathy has been recognized by the Government. Many cases given up by Allopathy are treated in Homœopathic polyclinics which have several departments. One important point is that there are Homœopathic Surgeons. The use of Homœopathic medicines in various Surgical departments is really astonishing. I wonder if crude Homœopathy as practiced in Russia, in Surgical departments, can give so much benefit to the patients, when true Homœopathic treatment is used in those cases, how much more we can give aid to the suffering people. I must say that the extensive use of Homœopathic medicines in surgical cases I did not find in the U.S.A., England or Europe. However, in my opinion, Homœopathy (as they understand it) has sufficient to progress in Russia. This is my personal opinion. So, without learning any more Repertory, I returned to Geneva where I was fortunate to discover two important manuscripts of Kent. One is *Kent's Repertory* which Kent had just completed before his death. The other is Kent's copy of Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*.

—*Jourl. of the Am. Inst. of Homœopathy, Jan.-Feb., '63*

### HOMŒOPATHY IN MEXICO

This edition of *Homœopathia En El Mundo* is dedicated to the Independent Homœopathic School of Mexico as a homage to the institution that will be 50 years old this year; and also as a homage to the memory of its illustrious founder, Dr. Higinio G. Perez, whose effigy we reproduce on the cover.

The Independent Homœopathic School of Mexico has been the most firm bastion of Hahnemann's science in this country, and it is also one of the outstanding homœopathic schools in the world.

It is autonomous, guaranteeing academic freedom. Officially recognized because of its respect for laws, it is a famous educational centre governed by the inspiration and scientific laws of Hahnemann's doctrine, and thus it was conceived by our master, Dr. Higinio G. Perez, the foremost apostle of Homœopathy in Mexico.

Beginning with students with a bachelor's degree, it prepares doctors and surgeons of the homœopathic school through six years of studies and practice. It has a hospital. Several medical organi-

zations are in relation with the school. It constantly revises its educational programmes to keep them abreast of the times within Hahnemann's doctrine. Its faculty almost entirely works free of charge with exemplary philanthropy. Its graduates contribute materially, spiritually and technically to its maintenance. This year its new building will begin its construction. Its graduates have furthered homœopathy not only through their practice but through numerous scientific papers which constitute a bibliography of which the school is justly proud. The society has appreciated it as can be seen in its "Golden Book" where most prominent members have written their opinions about the school and its work; and it has also merited the respect and help of our Government officials. This homage to the Escuela Libre de Homœopathic is, thus, a homage to the people and the Government of our country, who have expressed through this school the philanthropy and the love of truth and good, which so dignifies human beings.

—*Jourl. of the Am. Inst. of Homœopathy, March-April, '60*

### HOMŒOPATHY IN GHANA

A gust of fresh, reviving air is blowing through the world of homœopathy.

With the approval of the Government, a homœopathic and herbal department is being opened at the N'Krumah University of Science and Technology at Kumasi in Ghana. This new department will manufacture homœopathic remedies from fresh plants, and make a study, with provings of plants unknown to Western medicine but which have been employed by coloured African physicians with outstanding success, although up until now having been used in material doses only.

The department will also study Chinese Traditional Medicine, Acupuncture, Chinese herbalism, etc.

Our joint editor, Mr. Eric Powell, advised the University on suitable equipment for the laboratory and he has been invited to fly to Ghana to set the new department in motion.

It is refreshing to know that a new country refuses to be dictated to by orthodox medicine; that the authorities have made a

positive stand for medical freedom and that homœopathy has received Government recognition. What a lesson our coloured friends have presented to their white brethren!

We offer our sincere congratulations to the President and Government of Ghana, and to the industrious homœopaths of that progressive land on their accomplishment. Two outstanding individuals largely responsible for the bright light now shining in Africa are Dr. R. P. Baffour, head of the University at Kumasi, and Mr. Josiah Cofie who has been known to some of us for many years as a brilliant homœopath.

To the Government and people of Ghana we say: *you are an example to the world and we sincerely hope that other countries will follow in your wise footsteps along the pathway leading to improved human health and the joy of living.*

—*Homœopathic World, August, '63*

---

#### OUT OF CASE BOOKS

(Continued from page 464)

for school after another 3 days, and when seen 2 months later had remained well.

Mrs. C., a housewife, aged 57, gave a history of many attacks of Herpes labialis in the preceding 10 years, many more than the 6 attacks for which, according to her case record, she had attended for treatment. Previous treatments had included *Variolinum* 200 (with doubtful effect), Penicillin, Sulphonamides, a Hydrocortisone preparation, and a variety of local applications. For this new attack she was given *Varicellinum* 200, one dose a week for 6 weeks. She had no more Herpes in the next 5 months—winter months—in contrast to the corresponding 5 months of the previous year, when she had 4 attacks. In the ensuing 8 months, up to the present, she has had no further trouble.

—*The British Homœo. Jourl., Oct., '59*

---