

## HOMŒOPATHY—A NATURAL SCIENTIFIC HEALING ART

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Science is the knowledge ascertained by observation and experiment; critically tested systematised and brought under general principles. Its practical application is an Art. Therefore science and Art go together. Homœopathy fulfils all the requirements laid down above. It rests on the "Law of Similia Similibus Curentur", i.e., Let likes be treated by likes, which I will presently show, is based on Natural Laws, as Scientific as any other law can be, always fixed and never failing, faltering or even changing with the time.

Now, according to Hahnemann—"Every powerful medicinal substance produces in human body a kind of peculiar disease. The more powerful the medicine, the more peculiar, marked and violent the disease". This knowledge he gained by experience—by experimenting the action of remedies upon healthy human bodies or even upon his own person, rather than animals. Thus obtaining a complete knowledge of the working of the medicine in the living healthy bodies, which he called the 'drug-action'. The reason, why a healthy human body is essential, is, that in a diseased body, inconsistent deviations develop by the administration of a drug, which are really the resultant effects produced by the combination of the particular action of the drug coupled with the diseased state of the prover. It can, therefore, not be taken as the actual deviation produced by the drug. We, thus, see remedies behaving mechanically in its general nature when administered to a healthy person. Here the probabilities are that the drug-action of a remedy may vary in minutest details from individual to individual or with each part or even tissue of the body or from moment to moment but the grand picture of the drug must manifest itself on a person in each case, if sufficient time be allowed to it to exhaust its action. This peculiar property of the drug singles out that drug from all the rest, in its action on healthy human body.

In the same way with the knowledge of the drug-action, if the drug be administered to a patient whose symptomatic picture tallies with the drug-action of the remedy administered, the effect is that, invariably, in each case, it is found to restore the patient again permanently to a natural state of health. It is significant to make a special note of the fact that homœopathy only deals with the patient, i.e., the sick individual with his mental and moral symptoms, likes and dislikes, modalities, hopes and sorrows, so to say treating the patient as a whole—his body, mind and soul. It takes no account about the name of the disease. This fact distinguishes it from the other systems of treatment. Further, according to the 'Organon of Medicine', "A weaker dynamic affection is permanently extinguished in a living organism by a stronger one, if the latter while differing in kind is very similar to the former in its manifestations".

Now, we may safely refer the two above fixed qualities of the drug "Law of drug-action" and the "Law of Cure". Both the above laws are in conformity with the Natural Law of Causation which the Scientists could establish after a great deal of search after truth, governing this vast Universe. The 'Law of Causation' means that a cause will always produce the same effect. Now let us follow the sequence of later scientific developments for or against the "Law of Causation".

Professor Max Planck of Berlin suggested that the course of nature is not exact, but it progressed in little jumps like the hands of a clock. Then Professor Einstein suggested that Planck Theory has upset the "Law of Causation" and stated that Condition A may be followed by Condition B or C or D and so on. He further suggested that Condition B will most likely follow Condition A, but it cannot be said with any amount of certainty what further effect will follow from any particular Cause. Professor Heisenberg has shown that the 'Quantum Theory' depends upon the rule of indeterminacy, i.e., lack of fixed effects following from known causes. (By 'Quantum Theory' we mean that in radiation the energy of electrons is given out not continuously but in separate amounts). This also seems to upset the idea of Nature as an example of exactness.

Now, if we toss a coin, we cannot say on which side it will

fall. But if we toss a sufficiently large number of coins, we can safely say that nearly half will fall on one side and half on the other side. We may repeat this as many times as we like, but the result will always be the same. This depends upon the "Mathematical Law of Average" or the "Law of Chance", and in this way it supports and explains the "Law of Causation". It, therefore, follows that there can be no determinism in events with which atoms and electrons have anything to do or when the time factor is infinitesimally small, but when we are dealing with a body consisting of pretty large number of atoms and electrons or when the time factor is significantly enlarged, the "Law of Average" provides determinism.

Let me mention another special feature of homœopathy. It deals with minute doses in potentised form. Homœopathic potencies give the idea of both the dilutions of drugs and dynamisation. Dilutions only indicate lesser quantity of the substance used as a dose, but potency indicates strength and energy. By diluting a crude substance with water or any other vehicle it becomes weaker in odour, taste and power i.e., reducing the drug to fractional proportions, whereas potency i.e. a state in which the inner power of the substance is sufficiently roused making it more and more energised by its special process of dynamisation, i.e., by adding potential energy to the drug molecules than is possessed by crude drug. This is usually effected by the work done in giving a definite number of vigorous strokes or by triturating it in raising it from the 1st to the 2nd attenuation and so on. The work energy is being stored up in the drug in the form of potential energy, making it more powerful. The dilutions, in my opinion, also help the drug molecules to conserve some of its own energy from dissipation, due to lesser internal bombardment which would otherwise happen if it is in congested state. This idea is refuted by the Kinetic Theory which postulates that no loss of energy occurs by the generation of heat and electricity due to friction in the process of collusion between the molecules as they are supposed to be perfect elastic bodies. But then the molecules are so small that it is an impossibility to find out the real and absolute truth. We also notice radium and other higher elements always dissipating its own energy, may be by internal bombardments.

We all have sufficient experience of higher potencies playing important part in treating the sick. It is our constant endeavour to find out a dose or such quantities of drugs, necessary to produce its physiological effects on the system that can eliminate the morbid state. A dose, thus, is a variable quantity depending upon the different drugs used and on the age, sex, strength and susceptibility of the patient. In the last Edition of the 'Organon' Hahnemann says, "A substance divided into ever so many parts must still always contain in its smallest conceivable parts somewhat of this substance and the smallest conceivable part does not cease to be some of this substance and cannot possibly become nothing." Much significance attaches to the above observations of Hahnemann. His sound advise was to treat with the infinitesimal doses of medicine. Scientific developments followed and then Dalton proved that matter is indestructible and that there is an ultimate particle of matter known as atom. Therefore in dividing a substance you must come to a point—atom, which cannot be further divided.

Now, if we are to make our higher potencies in the usual way by successive dilutions and successions, then after reaching a certain stage, we have to stop further dilutions, when our drugs have been reduced to such an infinitesimal quantities, as explained above, that are necessary to produce the physiological effect on the system. In my article, "Homœopathy dosage" which appeared in April-June, 1962 issue of the 'Bihar State Homœopathic Journal', you will find full and complete discussion on this subject and which I am not repeating here. All that I can say is that our higher potencies are in fact much lower in the scale of dilutions for as stated above, that there can be no determinism when one or two atoms of a drug are allowed to act upon the living human bodies, but the average action of a large number of atoms of a drug must always produce a definite symptom picture (drug-action), on them. Scientific knowledge has enabled us to know that near about the 12th centesimal dilutions atoms cease altogether. Therefore, in accordance with the observations made above, our dilutions must be lower than the 12th though the drug-molecules are made potentially more powerful by means of further vigorous strokes and recorded as some higher potencies.

We have now, seen how our higher potencies can be prepared by taking suitable dilutions of drugs and subjecting it to the desired number of vigorous successions or even titrating it for a definite period of time to add more potential energy to the drug-molecules which will be directly proportional to the amount of work done to prepare the same.

Therefore, I may suggest that as time passes or due to bad storage arrangements some of this energy may be dissipated, reducing the drug-molecules not as powerful as when originally prepared and therefore, reducing it to a lower potency. Some sort of highly sensitive instrument, like the electronic sensors and computers (which is possible in this electronic age) has to be devised to test the accuracy of the above.

And if the point as suggested by me comes out to be true, then the one precaution that we have to take in case of high potencies is to see that they are recently prepared and properly stored and to treat it as of lower denomination with the passage of time. This is also indirectly supported by the fact that some of the eminent homœopaths have suggested to shake the phial vigorously each time when doses are prepared from it.

Concluding I may suggest the establishment of a Research Centre where all the above observations can be scientifically tested but all this is not possible unless the Government comes to our help; for it is a known fact that homœopaths are not financially in a position to start one on their own initiative. Research Institution is also essential for proving new drugs for the benefit of mankind. I am sure, if honest efforts are being made, we may be able to successfully combat some of much dreaded ailments which have, of late, taken a heavy toll—a product of our developing civilization, such as Cancer, Polio, Tenacious skin diseases, etc., etc.