

Homœopathy and if control is desirable the manner of such control.

It is expected that the report of the Committee will be submitted to the Government of India by the end of February, 1949.

HOMŒOPATHIC SYSTEM IN INDIA ITS USEFULNESS

Dr. Katju Emphasises Need For Further Extension

His Excellency Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal, presiding over the Founder's Day of the Protap Chandra Memorial Homœopathic Hospital and College on Sunday afternoon, emphasized that teaching of homœopathy should be conducted on lines similar to those of other different branches of the medical science and nobody should be allowed to practise this art without having been through a regular course of training.

Homœopathy, the Governor said, was a great science and personally he was partial to it, because in a way he called himself a homœopath having 'dabbled' in the art sometime back (laughter). In fact, the opinion is gaining ground throughout India that the science was really healing to the poor. In the U. P. homœopathy had been recognised by a legislative measure. Whatever might be its legal position here and apart from the statutory requirements, it was essential that the practitioners should be thoroughly qualified.

Pointing out the service the homœopathic system of treatment could render to the country at present, His Excellency said, "his is a poor country. The masses are poor and it will take very many years before their standard of life is raised. Till then medical relief must be made available to the poor people of the land, not only in the cities but also in the rural areas. Homœopathy can do a great deal in this direction."

In conclusion, the Governor, referring to the appeal for help made earlier on behalf of the institution, said he believed that an institution received help and support exactly in proportion to the public interest it served. He hoped, their appeal in the view of the service rendered by the institution to the people of the locality, would be well responded.

Earlier, the Secretary of the institution, in his report, said that it was founded in 1926 and had now 35 beds. Total number of patients treated at the institution, since its inception was 10,89,498, including 3,782 at the indoor department. He appealed for funds for further extension of its activities.

Mr. N. C. Chunder welcomed His Excellency on behalf of the institution.

THE EAST PAKISTAN HOMŒO. CONFERENCE

The East Pakistan Homœopathic Conference opened by Hon'ble Habibullah Bahar, Health Minister and presided over by Nawab Bahadur of Dacca was held on 27th June, 1948 with great success. Homœopaths from all districts attended the conference. The Chairman of the Reception Committee described the low health and extreme poverty of the countrymen. He implored the Government to recognise, supervise and help Homœopathy by forming the State Homœopathic Faculty and establishing Colleges and Hospitals. Nawab Sahib said that Homœopathy is most suited to our temperament and economic condition and strongly pressed the Government to help Homœopathy immediately and sufficiently. Also, he himself promised to render every help. The Hon'ble Minister agreed with these views and assured of establishing College, Hospital and Faculty soon. The Conference unanimously formed the East Pakistan Homœopathic Medical Association with Dr. S. Guha as President, Mr. Fazlur Rashid as General Secretary, Mr. Abdul Bari as Treasurer and other District office bearers. The permanent office of the association is 4, Bakshi Bazar, Dacca.