

classifies diseases into genus and species. But Homœopathy goes further and concentrates its attention on individuals—so it is closer to factual concrete reality. The “Totality of symptoms” is taken to be a guide for individualisation.

The third speciality is with regard to this:—The essential question in Homœopathy is not what the patient is suffering from, but in what kind of way he reacts. Diagnosis in Homœopathy does not mean the labelling of the patient with the name of a disease and then treating that nominal entity, but diagnosing the patient in terms of drug reaction, which would restore his vital equilibrium. The patient is to be diagnosed in terms of treatment.

This is Homœopathy in a nutshell. But “it is a shell which some find hard to crack, but when cracked it is found to be packed full of sweet and wholesome meat with no worms in it.”

B. K. SARKAR, M.B.

86, Beltala Road, Calcutta-26.

### TEACHING OF HOMŒOPATHY

#### *Committee Appointed To Go Into Question Of State Control*

The Government of India have appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi with Dr. Dewan Joychand, Dr. Dhawale, Dr. P. N. Chopra, Dr. J. N. Hazra, Dr. S. C. Sen, Dr. J. N. Mazumder, and Lt. Col. K. V. Ramana Rao to survey the existing facilities for the teaching of Homœopathy in India, the extent to which this system of treatment is practised in the country and the manner in which such practice is carried on i.e., whether by people adequately trained or not.

The Committee will make recommendations to Government on (1) the measures to be taken to improve facilities for training in homœopathy and to regulate such training and (2) the desirability of state control of the practice of

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."