

Arsenicum, especially where asphyxiation threatens even when sitting up and moving around; pain in side of chest, hollow cough and cold perspiration; face and extremities cold. It is especially indicated when lying still relieves slightly—*Hering*.

Attacks of strangulation of throat to asphyxiation with almost cessation of respiration; contracted pupils or bulging eyes. Very difficult breathing.

Zincum

Convulsive shortness of breath; mucous râles; increasing breathing difficulty without sensation of fear, when patient has not expectorated for a long time; relief from coughing up mucus—*H*.

—*The Homœopathic Recorder*, Dec., 1955.

A TRUTH IGNORED

DR. HARVEY FARRINGTON, M.D.

"Then dawned to me the first ray of that method of curing which was to soon brighten into the most splendid day."

It is more than 160 years since Hahnemann wrote these prophetic words. During this period, Homœopathy has gradually spread to the far corners of the globe. Its beneficence has been shared alike by king and peasant, rich and poor, the presidents of the great republics of the western hemisphere and the man on the street. Emperor Napoleon III, Princess Eugenie, the Royal Family of Great Britain, Goethe, Longfellow, the most beloved of American poets, and other noted personages were its loyal patrons; and what is of greater moment, it attracted the attention of some of the keenest minds among physicians of the old school: Benjamin Rush, who decried the prevalent "childish physiochemical conception of the human being", Neuberger

who wrote that "No one has any general doctrine; the most general doctrine that exists is the general doctrine of Homœopathy"; Alexis Carrel, who said that "disease is a personal event. It consists of the individual himself. There are as many diseases as patients". Osler, world renowned teacher, Ferrie—Rolles, M. T. Vaughn, authority on allergies, August Bier are among others. Most of these men did not practise Homœopathy except, perhaps, surreptitiously, but Osler said that Hahnemann "knew what he was talking about" and all of them show by their writings that their opinions were greatly modified by a knowledge of it. Bier, as is well known, started a renaissance of the New School in Germany and established a Homœopathic Clinic at the University of Berlin.

But—what is not generally known—Rudolph Virchow, whose views dominated medical thought for half a century had a more intimate knowledge of the principles of Homœopathy than many who claim to practise it today. Nearly a half a century ago he wrote the following illuminating paragraph:

"A minimum of a very energetic incitor may possess very great and lasting effects, since primary catalytic action may be prolonged further and further. This is one of the facts that demonstrates the possibility of the so-called homœopathic effects. Yes, and catalytic action takes place the more intensely, the greater the specific relationship existing between the remedy and the organism, or its parts, so that it is actually the proportion which determines the degree of irritation; and the remedy which is homœopathically indicated, is also the strongest, i.e., causes the most powerful irritation. In this proposition, the one factor is represented by the incitor, whereas the second, greater and more important one, is represented by the susceptibility of the organism towards the former."

It is a tribute to the genius of this great man, that, despite his erroneous theory of cellular pathology and the

unity of the human body, he could recognize the fundamental truth that the power of the indicated remedy is determined by the susceptibility of the patient and that the reaction following its administration may be "prolonged further and further", a truth that is ignored too often even today.

In the United States, homœopathy grew and prospered until in the early 90's. It has languished due to the lack of initiative on the part of the homœopaths themselves. Let us take an example from our loyal and enthusiastic brethren of the Latin Republics of the South. There is still time to recover most of our losses.

—From the programme of the Southern-Pan American Convention, October 27-30, 1953.

—*Homœopathy*, August, 1954.

HOMŒOPATHIC NEWS

DIST. SINGHBHUM HOMŒOPATHIC CONFERENCE

The Second Annual Conference of the Singhbhum District Homœopathic Congress was held at Arya Samaj Mandir, Jamshedpur, on 18.3.56, under the auspices of the Bihar Homœopathic Science Congress. Eminent Homœopaths from the province and Calcutta attended the Conference.

Dr. K. R. Acharya, Member State Board of Homœopathic Medicine, Government of Bihar, presided and Dr. H. N. Sinha, Member State Board of Homœopathic Medicine, Government of Bihar, inaugurated the Conference. Sri S. C. Tulbid, Chairman, District Board and Member State Board of Indigenous Medicine, Government of Bihar, opened the Homœopathic Exhibition.

Sri Biswanath Rungta, Chairman of the Reception Committee accorded a hearty welcome to the guests and Delegates and expressed that the Science of Homœopathy