

Tapan Chandra Mondal

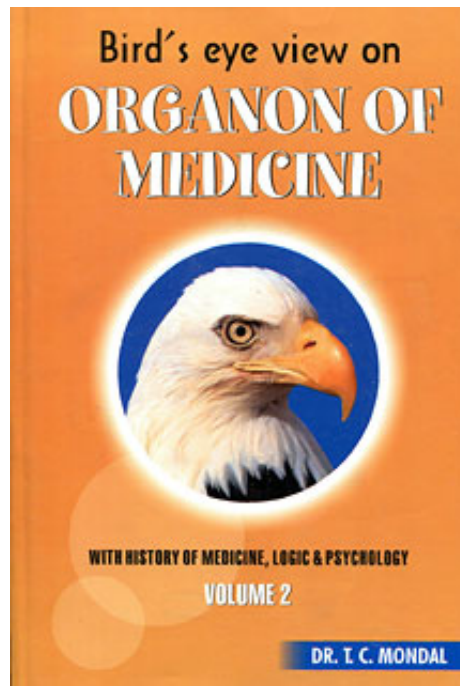
Bird's eye view on Organon of Medicine (Volume 2)

Extrait du livre

[Bird's eye view on Organon of Medicine \(Volume 2\)](#)

de [Tapan Chandra Mondal](#)

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9. He rendered immeasurable aid to Dr. Dudgeon to translate Hahnemann's 'Materia Medica Pura' into English.
10. He was appointed as an Editor of the British Homoeopathic Journal in the year 1889.
11. In 1876 Dr. Hughes was appointed as the permanent secretary of the organization of the International Congress of Homoeopathic physicians in Philadelphia and presided over the International Congress held in London.
12. In spite of deepest admiration and respect for the founder of Homoeopathy, he examined minutely each and every symptom in Hahnemann's record going to the very original sources in the effort to separate the wheat from the chaff.
13. Dr. Hughes translated almost all homoeopathic literature from German to English.
14. Dr. Hughes helped Dr. Dudgeon in translating Hahnemann's materia medica pura to English.

Death:

Dr. Richard Hughes died in April, 1902.

Dr. William Boericke M.D. (1849-1929):

Introduction:

Eminent American homoeopath, **William Boericke** was born in Austria, on November 26, 1849.

Education:

He studied for one year at the Vienna Medical School, before immigrating to the United States and settling in Ohio. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1880.



Dr. W. Boericke

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Practice and Service:

Soon afterwards he moved to **San Francisco** where he worked as a homoeopath for more than fifty years.

He was co-founder of the **Pacific Homoeopathic Medical College of San Francisco** and Hahnemann Hospital in 1881. This was incorporated into the University of California, where he became the first professor of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics, a post he held for thirty years.

Contribution:

Dr. William Boericke published -

1. Pocket manual of homoeopathic materia medica.
2. Lectures on homoeopathic materia medica.
3. Materia Medica with repertory.
4. New manual of homoeopathic materia medica corrected revised repertory relationship.
5. Pocket manual of materia medica with repertory and Indian drugs.
6. A compend of the principles of homoeopathy.
7. Regionals of Boericke's materia medica.
8. Analogy of pain.
9. The bed side Boericke (7 volumes).
10. Capitals of Lippe.
11. He was a translator of the sixth edition of Hahnemann's Organon.

Death:

Dr. William Boericke died on April 1, 1929 of a massive heart attack.

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3.5 Early Indian and Non-Indian Pioneer after Hahnemann:

Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar (1883-1904):

Introduction:

Dr. Mahendra Lal was born on Nov. 2, 1833 in Paikpara near Howrah.

At the age of 5 years he was brought by his mother with an infant brother of 6 months to the house of her brother's babu Iswar Chandra ghosh and Mahesh Chandra Ghosh in Calcutta at Nebutola. Shortly after arrival at Calcutta his father died at Paikpara.



Fig. no. 3.16

Education:

At the age of 7 years he was admitted in the school of David Hare. In 1850 he obtained a junior scholarship which enabled him to pass from the Hare school to the Hindu College (Presidency College). In 1855 he entered the Medical College. He obtained medals, prizes and scholarships in Botany, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

In 1863 he appeared at the M. D. Examination and come out first. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar. C. I. E, M. D. D. L. was not only the greatest Homoeopath of his time in India, but also a great scientist. He was the 2nd. M. D. of the University.

Practice:

He started practicing medicine in 1861. At that time Bengal Branch of British medical Association was established and in the opening ceremony he gave a speech denounced Homoeopathy as the system of quackery.

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Contribution in Homoeopathy:

He was elected as the secretary of the association for about three years then became the Vice President. While he was reviewing 'Morgan's Philosophy of Homoeopathy' his view had been changed and he devoted his life wholly to the propagation of the principles of Homoeopathy. In 1868 he started Calcutta Journals of Medicine which he continued to edit till the day of his death for this purpose.

In 1876 under the patronage of Lieutenant Governor Sir **Richard Temple**, Dr. Sircar established "Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science" and the object declared to be the cultivation of Science in all its departments with a view to its advancement by original research and to its varied applications to the arts and comfort of life.

He was appointed a fellow of the Calcutta University in 1879 and in 1887 he was appointed as **Sheriff of Calcutta**.

He was appointed member of the Bengal Legislative Council from 1887 to 1893. In 1883 the Govt. of India, in recognition of his services in the cause of science decorated him with the Insignia of the Companionship of the Indian Empire (C.I.E.) and in further recognition of the same and other services in the cause of education the University conferred upon him in 1898 their highest degree that of Honorary Doctor in the faculty of law. He was the oldest member of the **Asiatic Society of Bengal** and representative on the **Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum**.

In the field of Physical Science Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar has made a great contribution and he may be considered as the pioneer of scientific research in India. **Dr. Jagadish Chandra Bose, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy** were also inspired by him.

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Death:

Recurrent attack of Malarial fever und Bronchial Asthma clouded the evening of his life and he breathed last on **24th February, 1904.**

Dr. John Martin Honigberger (1795-...):**Introduction:**

Dr. John Martin Honigberger was the first man to introduce the name of **Samuel Hahnemann** and **Homoeopathy in India.** Dr. Honigberger was born in the year 1795 at Krostadt a town of Transylvania (at present a State of Romania). After passing M. D. with distinction he became a successful practitioner. He came to India first in 1829.



Fig. no. 3.17

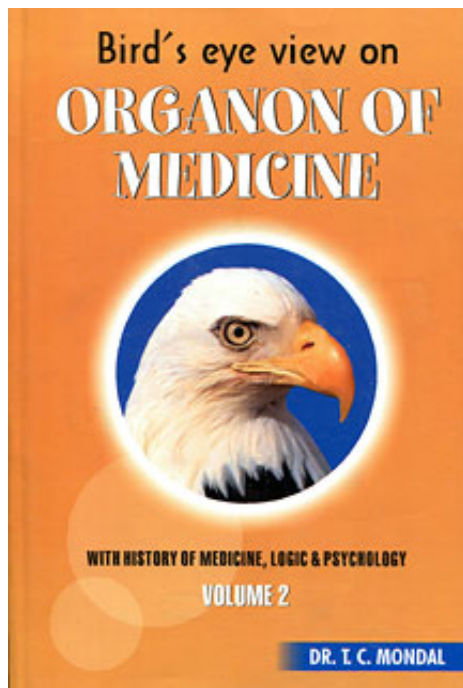
Dr. J. M. Honigberger

Prectice:

He left his native town in 1815 for Constantinopole. In 1817 he visited Jerusalem and as a physician to the Governor of Tocat he travelled with him to Asia Minor. His first patient at Lahore was the adopted son of General Allard. His fame spread when he treated the soldiers suffering from Hydrophobia caused by biting of mad Jackal and cured them. Maharana Ranjit Singh was impressed by him, and asked him to treat his favourite horse for its bad ulcers on leg. Being greatly impressed Maharaja appointed him as a physician at his court and given the charge of Gunpowder and ammunition factory.

Being homesick Honigberger went back in 1834 and on the way he arrived at St. Petersburg of Russia and he became acquainted with Homeopathy. After staying few months at home, he again started for Paris in 1835 to learn Homoeopathy from Dr. Hahnemann and later on the advice of Dr.

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