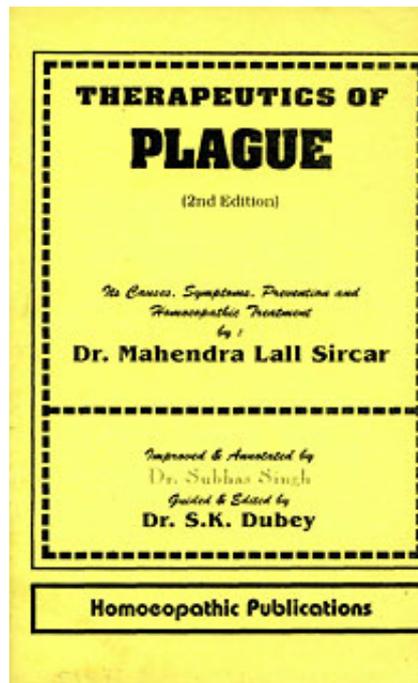


Mahendra Lall Sircar Therapeutics of Plague

Reading excerpt

[Therapeutics of Plague](#)
of [Mahendra Lall Sircar](#)

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Preface

As soon as Plague aias unmistakably established in Calcutta, I thought it my duty to publish suggestions for its treatment based on the IQUJ of similars in the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*, which I did in the number for November 1897. These suggestions were reprinted in pamphlet form to *render* them easily available to the profession and the public. This the first edition of Therapeutics of Plague was out of print by the end of 1899. fl second edition, revised and enlarged, was issued in the beginning of 1900. This edition having become exhausted, a third edition is now issued thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, in which I have embodied my experience with IGNRTIR both as prophylactic and as a curative agent.

I claim no merit of originality in this recommendation of IGNfITIfI. I was the first to bring to the notice of the profession and the public the accidental discovery of its virtues by the late Dr. John Martin Honigberger. No body knew of it before i unearthed his observations from his well-nigh forgotten book, *Thirty-five uears in the cost*, and before my "Suggestions" appeared in the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*. But others writing after me seem to imply that it was a known fact. This does not speak much for literary fairness, if it was known., why was it not given out ? Others again attempt to cast a doubt on the alleged virtues of the drug, simply because they think, Honigberger was a credulous traveller and not an honest author. This, to say the least of it, is uncharitable.

Now the prophylactic and curative virtues of IGNRTIfI depend not upon the character of its accidental discoverer, but upon its inherent qualities, and are capable of proof or disproof by actual trial. This test should be applied, and the results of the failure of the drug should be published before the arguments of slander and sarcasm are employed to hoodwink a suffering public. I am open to conviction, and no one will be more glad than myself to have the position of IGNRTIR, as of other drugs mentioned in this pamphlet, definitely settled by bedside experience, of which my homoeopathic colleagues of India have better opportunities than, with my unfortunate state of health, I can ever hope to have.

It is now over seven years that the plague has got its hold of Calcutta. There are over thirty qualified homoeopathic practitioners

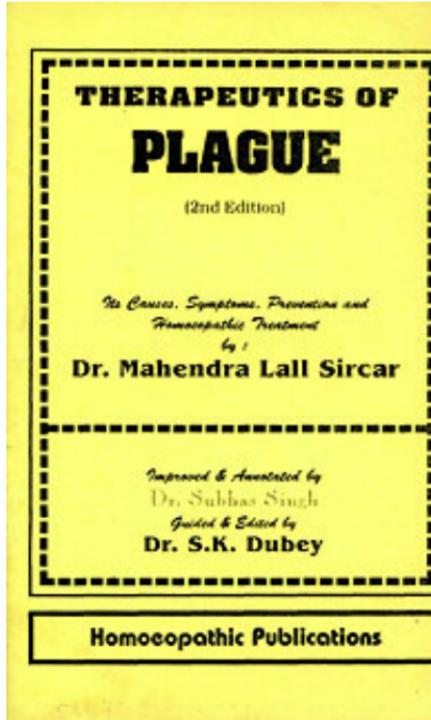
THERAPEUTICS OF PLAGUE

in the city. The public may well ask what and where is the result of homoeopathic treatment of the disease? There are two journals devoted to the propagation of the doctrines of Homoeopathy. How many cases of plague have appeared in these journals? Is it not a matter of deep regret that the homoeopathic practitioners of Calcutta should be so reluctant to publish their cases? or have they no cases to publish? This was the first and a splendid opportunity for homoeopathy to try its powers over a disease before which all other systems of treatment have proved to be absolutely impotent. It was reserved for a member of the old school to demonstrate the healing effects of the serpent venoms in the fulminant cases administered on the principle of similars. Dear colleagues! it will not do to sleep on our oars. We have a more sacred mission to fulfil than to earn a livelihood.

Though rather late, Dr. flksay Kumar Datta has saved the honor of the homoeopathic branch of the profession by coming forward with "Practical Notes of some of the homoeopathic remedies in the treatment of Plague"¹ They were received too late for incorporation in the body of the pamphlet, fl summary of them has been given at the end. The reader will see how some of my suggestions have been confirmed by the practical experience of Dr. Datta and of Col. Deane. showing that the law of similars is an unerring law of nature. If our other colleagues will rouse themselves to act as Dr. Datta has done, we shall soon have as good and complete a homoeopathic therapeutics of Plague as we have of Cholera and then the disease will be shorn of much of its terrors.

CALCUTTA, *April 10th*, 1903 MLS.

1. Dr. Sircar included an abridged version of Dr. Aksay Kumar Datta. We have replaced it without in the addenda part of the book. — S.S.



Mahendra Lall Sircar

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