

Eswara Das

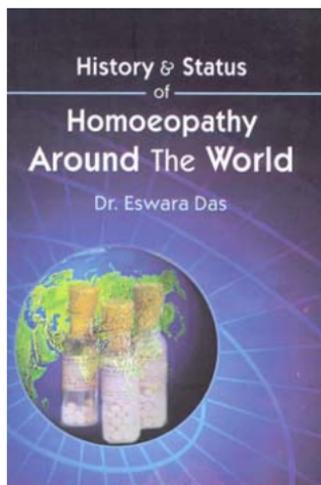
History & Status of Homoeopathy around the World

Extrait du livre

[History & Status of Homoeopathy around the World](#)

de [Eswara Das](#)

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The first homoeopathic Physician was Dr. Guillermo Darrouzain; native of France. He established the Homoeopathic clinics at Buenos Aires and Montevideo between 1837-1838. During 1846, he was persecuted and put in prison by the Council of Hygiene, in a particularly hard political moment of the government of Rosas. It is known that Dr. Darrouzain could later work in Corrientes and Rosario. He passed away on 27th October 1869, in poverty, after a self-sacrificing and disinterested performance towards the patients

The Boletin Homeopatico was the Argentine Hahnemanian Society magazine, from 1865 to 1875.

Other names of the time were those of Dr. Herculano Antonio de Fonseca, in Rosario; Dr. Amado Laprida -Francisco Narciso Laprida's son-, who worked in San Juan; Dr. Miguel José Alves, in Buenos Aires; and Dr. Bias Aspiazu, "porteno" and doctor of the army. All of them practiced homoeopathy in an eclectic way, that did not agree much with Hahnemann's thought.

It was in 1869 the first homoeopathic institution, the Sociedad Hahnemanniana Argentina, was established with Dr. Claudio Mejia as the President; Dr. J. Corradi, as the treasurer; Dr. C. Clausolles, as the Secretary, and four assistants, two of whom were Dr. G. Granados and Dr. F. Mejia. Dr. Juan Corradi had already been a remarkable person because of his participation in the cholera epidemic that knocked down Rosario in 1867.

Dr. Camilo Clausolles was a recognized physician of the time that carried out remarkable healings with homoeopathy. There were times in which this therapeutic demonstrated its superiority to the methods employed by the official medicine. Some outstanding people, like D. F. Sarmiento, N. Avellaneda, B. Mitre (all of them at some moment were presidents of the country), as well as well known writers and thinkers noticed the difference with the habitually hard therapy.

Dr. Alvarez Peralta, a Spanish belonged to the Sociedad Hahnemanniana Matritense, showed a good knowledge of Hahnemann's ideas. Under his guidance the society was much protected.

The first homoeopathic pharmacy was established in Melbourne in the year 1864 under Edward G. Gould and Son. The first homoeopathic hospital was established in 1869.

Charles Pleasance joined the pharmacy and became the sole owner in 1882, which helped in a solid and well-established homoeopathic supply line in Melbourne.

On 30th October, 1869, there was a meeting of leading homoeopaths of the city. It was attended by the very reverend Hussey Burgh McCartney as well as a number of influential Melbourne businessmen. It was decided in this meeting to open a dispensary which would provide free outdoor medical relief to the sick poor of Melbourne according to the principles of homoeopathy. A committee was formed which included 3 doctors as Honorary Medical Officers, a Secretary and Treasurer and they leased the house No. 156, Collins Street East and advertised themselves in the daily papers and also posted placards in suburban railway stations asking for subscription in order to raise funds for the new dispensary. About 3 weeks later, on November 22 1869, the Melbourne Homoeopathic Dispensary accepted its first patient.

Interesting are the humble beginnings of this enterprise. Expenditure on furniture was strictly limited to £25; Dr. Guent lent a few pieces of furniture. The house was expensive with a rent of £ 100 per year in those days, nearly a third of the yearly expenditure of the whole project. However, it was so old and bad that they seriously considered to take on rent the house next door. In 1875, the back roof, which leaked, caved in after a storm. However, the success of the whole dispensary was more than remarkable according to the annals. At first, there was not enough money to employ a dispenser. Therefore, two homoeopathic chemists of Collins Street, Gould and Martin and Poultons' dispensed the medicines at six pence a prescription. Since 1871, they never had less than 30 patients a day and in 1875, they had 5672 consultations. In 1869, there were two other free dispensaries in Melbourne. Dr. Singleton's in Collingswood and another one in Richmond.

in their clinical services. In addition to the 268, 611 registered allopathic medical doctors, the number of registered medical practitioners at the end of 1998 included 69, 236 acupuncturists, 67, 746 moxocauterists, 94, 655 massage practitioners, and 29, 087 judo therapists. There were also 125, 953 registered pharmacists at the end of 1998.

Regulatory Situation

Under the Medical Practitioners Law 201 of 1948, only allopathic physicians may practice medicine, including kampo medicine. However, there are no restrictions on the types of medical procedures allopathic physicians may use in their practice. According to the Pharmacists Law 146 of 1960, a person must be qualified as a pharmacist in order to engage in services related to traditional medicines. The Subcommittee on Kampo Medicines and Products of Animal and Plant Origin of the Central Pharmaceutical Affairs Council has developed regulations governing kampo medicines as proprietary medicines. These regulations also apply, with necessary modifications, to prescription of medicines. The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law in Japan does not distinguish between traditional and allopathic medicines; both types of preparations are subject to the same regulations. Kampo medicines are products prepared for use in accordance with kampo medicine formulae, which, according to the principles set out by the Central Pharmaceutical Affairs Council, are formulae described in established books on kampo medicine currently and frequently used in Japan. The formulae include Standard formulae, added or subtracted formulae, and combined formulae. They include formulae containing vitamins B1, B2, and/or C for nutritional supplementation. The extracts prepared from kampo medicine formulae should be limited to those that have previously been used as decoctions. Any ingredient, efficacy, or indication that is not appropriate for proprietary medicines is not accepted. Standards for medicinal plant materials are included in *Japanese Pharmacopoeia*, the *Japanese Herbal Medicine Codex*, and *Japanese Standards for Herbal Medicines*.

In addition, the homoeopathic doctors who firstly appeared in Riga in the beginning of the 19th century were of German origin. The five homoeopathic doctors who practiced here were Drs. Lezeviz, Deringer, Neimanis, Sheffer and Gase.

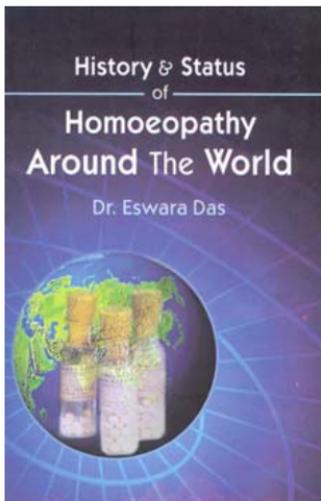
It was just their idea to open homoeopathic pharmacy in Riga and they asked Riga Medical Board for its the permission. The permission was given on the 25 October 1833, and 11 days later Riga Chemical-Pharmaceutics Society (RCPHS) opened the first Riga Homoeopathic pharmacy. The official medical documents of the Russian Empire note that the pharmacy was founded by all Riga pharmacists. It belonged to R.C.Ph.S. until 1848.

It was not only the first pharmacy on the Latvian land but on the territory of whole Russia. Only in 1857, the homoeopathic pharmacies were opened in Petersburg and Moscow.

The second homoeopathic pharmacy in Riga was opened in 1898, and in 1905 another, one was opened in other Baltic town, Ruena. In one of brochures of 1914, there was a commercial of three homoeopathic pharmacies in the centre of Riga, which announced that homoeopathic remedies could also be bought at the chemist's shop of town Ogre. In 1939 in Latvia, there were five homoeopathic pharmacies, 4 of them in Riga and 1 in the city of Liepaya. After the World War II, two homoeopathic pharmacies worked in Riga, but since 1947 - only one, the oldest.

As it appeared to be after nearly two centuries since the day of its foundation, this very first and eventually being the only Riga pharmacy was the axis round which homoeopathic life in Latvia was turning and it did not let this life fall down. The first manager of this pharmacy was pharmacist Linde, and from 1848 to 1888 it was run by German pharmacist Ferdinand Niderlaus(1814- 1888).

Since 1888, the work of the pharmacy advanced when pharmacist Artur Junger (1851-1927) headed the pharmacy. He invested a great deal in the development of it and the



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