

## INTRODUCTION TO THE ENGLISH EDITION

I have taken the opportunity of revising and up-dating this book throughout, in preparing it for publication in English. The reader will find a further six new homoeopathic remedies as well as several new features designed to help in the retrieval of key information, all of which have been prepared especially for this edition.

I have included a very detailed clinical repertory and an index of clinical key-notes. All the symptomatologies have been reworked, and the most striking symptoms are now shown in italic. I hope that these features will augment the clinical interest of the book for the physician in his or her daily work.

A limited amount of chemical information of direct pharmaceutical importance was supplied for each remedy in the French edition, and this has been retained here. All of the remedies in the book may be obtained from any of the major manufacturing pharmacists who service this branch of medicine.

The potencies mentioned within the text are those which I habitually use in my own practice. They will not necessarily always coincide with those used in other parts of the world, in which case the reader has the free choice between the ones I suggest and those which seem more appropriate in the local circumstances.

*Paris*

O. A. JULIAN

## INTRODUCTION TO THE FRENCH EDITION

We are very pleased to be able to present to our fellow homoeopathic and biotherapeutic doctors this *Materia Medica of New Homoeopathic Remedies*.

Numerous *Materia Medica*s, both old and new, have appeared in French over the last few years. However, the present publication is unique in that it will enable the reader to become familiar with over a hundred new remedies not previously studied in any other *Materia Medica*, as well as with old remedies which have undergone a new method of testing, i.e. a Hahnemannian proving. The reader will also find several remedies which are only outlined elsewhere, but which are treated much more thoroughly here. In addition, we present some remedies which do not have a Hahnemannian proving, but which have a clinical symptomatological study, and whose validity has been confirmed by therapeutic use.

Also, while provings have been published abroad in Germany, England, India and the USA, a comparable amount of work can be seen in France. For example, Maury established a proving for Ginkgo-Biloba; Vannier, one for Phenobarbital; Guermonprez, one for Penicillinum. Julian has produced a new series of Hahnemannian provings, for Chloramphenicol, Chlorpromazine, Cicutia Virosa (a re-experimentation), Cresol, Levomepromazine, Nepenthe, Reserpine, Tuberculinum Residuum, and BCG.

As far as the clinical symptomatological studies are concerned, studies by Bergeret, Fouche, Julian and Tetau can be found in this work. It is also interesting to see that the experimental verifications of old symptomatological studies, using up-to-date methods, have provided us with a procedure where one can still find the basic symptoms noted in the first provings. Mezger of Stuttgart, for example, repeated the symptomatological study of *Asarum Europaeum*; Julian did the same for *Cicutia Virosa*. The symptomatology established by the modern authors agrees on most of the recorded symptoms with the Hahnemannian symptomatology. Therefore, it is permissible to believe that the Hahnemannian provings, conducted on a person with a normal physiological condition, maintain all their former value.

Finally, we have tried to mention in the Bibliographies, all the old works, and also the new works, concerning the symptomatology and the study of each remedy. While on this subject we must say, with regret, that there is rarely any place in the German and English literature for works by French homoeopaths. We find this lack of objective information regrettable. If we honour the Anglo-Saxon and the Germanic authors who write on homoeopathy, then we must also raise the status of French homoeopathic authors to the same level of importance given to the great names in homoeopathy from other nations.

Lastly, we advise any person who is a beginner in homoeopathy to read the still relevant *Theorie et Technique Homeopathiques* by H. Duprat, as well as *Matiere Medicate* by Chiron. He will then be able to derive the greatest benefit from this work.

In conclusion, let us say that this book has been written with all the enthusiasm and confidence that we have in homoeopathy, and we hope that the reader will share our pleasure in it.

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