

**A WEEKLY SEMINAR  
ON  
LIFE AND CONTRIBUTION OF  
DR. J. N. KANJILAL**

**Presented by**

**Dr. ABHINAV RAJ**

**16<sup>th</sup> Batch P.G.T**

**Under**

**the guidance of**

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**on 15.09.2015**

**Venue-Dept. of organon of Medicine, N.I.H.**

# Dr. JNANANEDRA NATH KANJILAL



(31/08/1909-11/03/1985)

After the death of our Great Master Dr. Christian Frederick Samuel Hahnemann when the homoeopathic society was on the verge of deviation from its goal, it was Dr. James Tyler Kent (31.03.1849-06.06.1916) who gave perfect direction and line to the homoeopaths.

And after the death of Great Teacher, Dr Kent there were conspiracies ( from within the society and from outside the society) in different countries to throttle Homoeopathy.

- ▣ It was Dr. J. N. Kanjilal who fight against these conspiracies to bring out homoeopathy in General and Homoeopaths in Particular from those Dark Days to Lime Light to show the correct path paved by the master in the **Organon.**

- ▣ The vacuum created after the death of Dr. J.N. Kanjilal will take decades to be filled in future.

# BIOGRAPHY

- ▣ His full Name was Dr. Jnanendra Nath Kanjilal.
- ▣ He was born on Monday - 31/08/1909 at 7:00 am in a backward village , Deapara of District, Jessore in Undivided India. (later in East Pakistan and now in Bangladesh) in a low middle class family.



- ▣ His father was Mr. Jatindra Nath Kanjilal (Died in 1930) and Mother Mrs. S. Kanjilal (Died about 1911)
- ▣ He was 3<sup>rd</sup> amongst his 7 brothers and 1 sisters.

# HIS STUDY

- ▣ At the age of nine just after Upanayan, after completion of his primary education he had to leave his native place (Deapara) because there was no secondary School or College in the radius of 20 miles.
- ▣ He had to stay in different houses of villages near Daulatpur of district Khulna for Secondary School and College Education.

- ▣ Though there were many relatives of him there but it is matter of shame and pity that none of them allowed him to put up with them.
- ▣ There he had to stay in different houses as home tutor and domestic servant for Board and Lodging.

- ▣ One day while teaching he scolded a student as “**monkey**” because the said student was inattentive to his studies.
- ▣ Student’s mother became very angry complained to head of family for proper action.
- ▣ Consequently he gave a kick on the back of Kanjilal when he was engaged in teaching these students.

- ▣ Even such adverse condition never affected his inborn talent.
- ▣ It is funny enough that after doing M.B. when he started his private practice at that locality then these so called relatives used to go to him for free medical aid due to their relationship with him (which they had forgot earlier)

# Matriculation

Even in such adverse conditions of his studies he was placed in First division in Matriculation Examinations with highest marks in Mathematics and Sanskrit. Year 1926



*University of Calcutta*  
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

I certify that Inanendranath Kanjilal  
of Senkate High School aged  
17 years 3 months on the 1st of March, 1926, duly passed  
the Matriculation Examination, held in the month of March,  
1926, and was placed in the First Division.

SENATE HOUSE:

The 17th June, 1926.



*A. C. Bose*  
Controller of Examinations.

Matriculation Certificate of Dr. J.N. Kanjilal.

## I. Sc.

- ▣ He passed I. Sc. In first division with letter marks in Mathematics from Daulatpur College in 1928.

# MEDICAL EDUCATION

- ▣ His Medical Education was financed by his second elder brother Mr. R. N. Kanjilal.
- ▣ Due to some unavoidable circumstances he failed to get admission in M.B. course that year so he did L.M.F. (one year course) from Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, in 1928-1929 ( now N.R.S. Medical College)

- After doing L.M.F. for higher Medical Studies he took admission in Carmichael Medical college (at present R.G.Kar Medical College) Calcutta and completed his M.B. in April 1936.



- ▣ His allopathic Regd. No. was 11755.
- ▣ He did his House Surgeonship in Obstetrics and Gynaecology Dept. of Carmichael Medical College Hospital from June 1936 to January , 1938.

# Clinical practice and conversion to Homoeopathy

- ▣ As usual with any allopathic student, during his medical college career, he also has materialistic ideas & concepts.
- ▣ At that time, homoeopathy appeared to him as a cent percent hoax, compared to which cult practice of Ojhas and Sadhus appeared to be more meaningful, as the later was dependent upon principles of suggestions, hypnotism and often supplemented by subtle properties of indigenous drugs.

- ▣ His such mental bent received its first shock when he became familiar with the books on Practice of Medicine.
- ▣ Where in connection any particular disease he got Aetiologies, pathological discussions and speculations.
- ▣ But coming to the section of treatment in all the diseases except some exception it was written that treatment unknown or symptomatic.

- ▣ One day he asked to his teacher that people don't call us for know the aetiology and pathology of their disease of which we are learning plenty but for the treatment of their disease.
- ▣ Where to get that knowledge...?
- ▣ The teacher told him "Go and find out for yourself."
- ▣ This answer pricked the huge bubble of enthusiasm in his heart about the Allopathic therapeutics.

- ▣ He received the second surprising shock while he was treating a patient of Puerperal sepsis.
- ▣ At that time Puerperal sepsis was serious problem, having practically no specific treatment.
- ▣ Advent of the sulpha drug-Prontosil-only slightly improved the situation.

- ▣ The prognosis of case was very bad either death in few days or prolong suffering for some months and then a crippled life.
- ▣ So he asked the patient party as to who was treating the case.
- ▣ They said it was Dr. S.K. Ghosh
- ▣ Dr. J.N. Kanjilal knows Dr. S.K. Ghosh because he was 10 years senior to him but because he has taken the unscientific line of Homoeopathy so J.N. Kanjilal was not agree with him.

- ▣ He asked the patient party , “what is the opinion of Dr. Ghosh regarding the case?”
- ▣ They said, “Dr. Ghosh has said that he will cure the case and prescribe rice diet within 7 days.”
- ▣ With great difficulty he suppressed his smile and said to himself , “Yes, the fate of the patient as well as Homoeopathy is most likely to be decided within 7 days.

- ▣ But it was beyond his expectation that the outlook of the patient totally changed on third day without a single grain or minim of their 'scientific medicine' or any other medicine whatsoever , and only by a few doses of "Homoeopathic Water" and she actually get rice diet on fifth day.
- ▣ After this event all the prejudice against Homoeopathy in his mind was gone.

- ▣ Soon on the advice of a Homoeopathic Friend he bought two books on Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
- ▣ 1. Allens Keynotes And Characteristics With Comparisons Of Some Of Leading Remedies Of Materia Medica.
- ▣ 2. N. C. Ghosh's Comparative Materia Medica

- ▣ But after going into these books his mind become confused because any medicine being suitable for any and all the disease.
- ▣ Not being specific like Quinine for Maleria, Antimony for Kala-azar and so on.
- ▣ Selection of Medicine being on sides,
- ▣ Type of pain, aching , cutting etc.
- ▣ Amel. By heat or cold

Still he started his practice with these two books as it was not his habit to take up anything lightly, and once taken , to give up the same without seeing the end to it.

He started his first phase of Private Practice at Daulatpur of district Khulna on 18.02.1938 as an Allo- Homoeopath.

▣ At this stage his mental make up was as follows:

1. Knows certain facts of Materia Medica quite innocent of Organon and philosophy.

2. Convinced that Homoeopathic is effective in some case where allopathy is not.

But quite ignorant as to how the effect is produced.

3. Not yet completely won over the positive aspects of Allopathy.

- ▣ While starting his private practice, he carried a fair stock of Homoeopathic Medicines also simply for experimental purpose.

# A case

- ▣ Eg. One day a young man comes to his chamber in great agony with great restlessness exclaiming, “Doctor I am going to die of a severe pain in my right ear from which I have been suffering since morning. Doctor relieve me immediately or my death is inevitable.

- ▣ While listening to him Dr. J. N. Kanjilal said to himself – “There cannot be a more typical case of Aconite than this.”
- ▣ And if homoeopathy is true than, the case should be cured with aconite.
- ▣ He gave one dose of Aconite-30 in sac lac and gone to prepare a injection.
- ▣ Just after 3 minutes the patient the patient asked in a shy tone, “Is the injection already prepared? It seems it will not be required as the pain has almost gone.

- ▣ The joy of Dr. J. N. Kanjilal knew no bounds – as no amount of morphia or any analgesic in allopathy could relieve the pain so quickly.
- ▣ Since then he has got plenty of such experiences in various cases.
- ▣ Meanwhile on the advice of Dr. P. N. Ghosh he bought J. T. Kent's Plain talks on Homoeopathic Materia medica, Hahnemanns Organon of Medicine.

- ▣ He was still using Allopathy for Malignant Malaria.
- ▣ But after studying Homoeopathy deeply he started using Homoeopathic Medicine in these cases too and got success.
- ▣ After these incidences he sold his Allopathic Dispensary at amongst his Allopathic friends and converted into full-fledged Homoeopath.

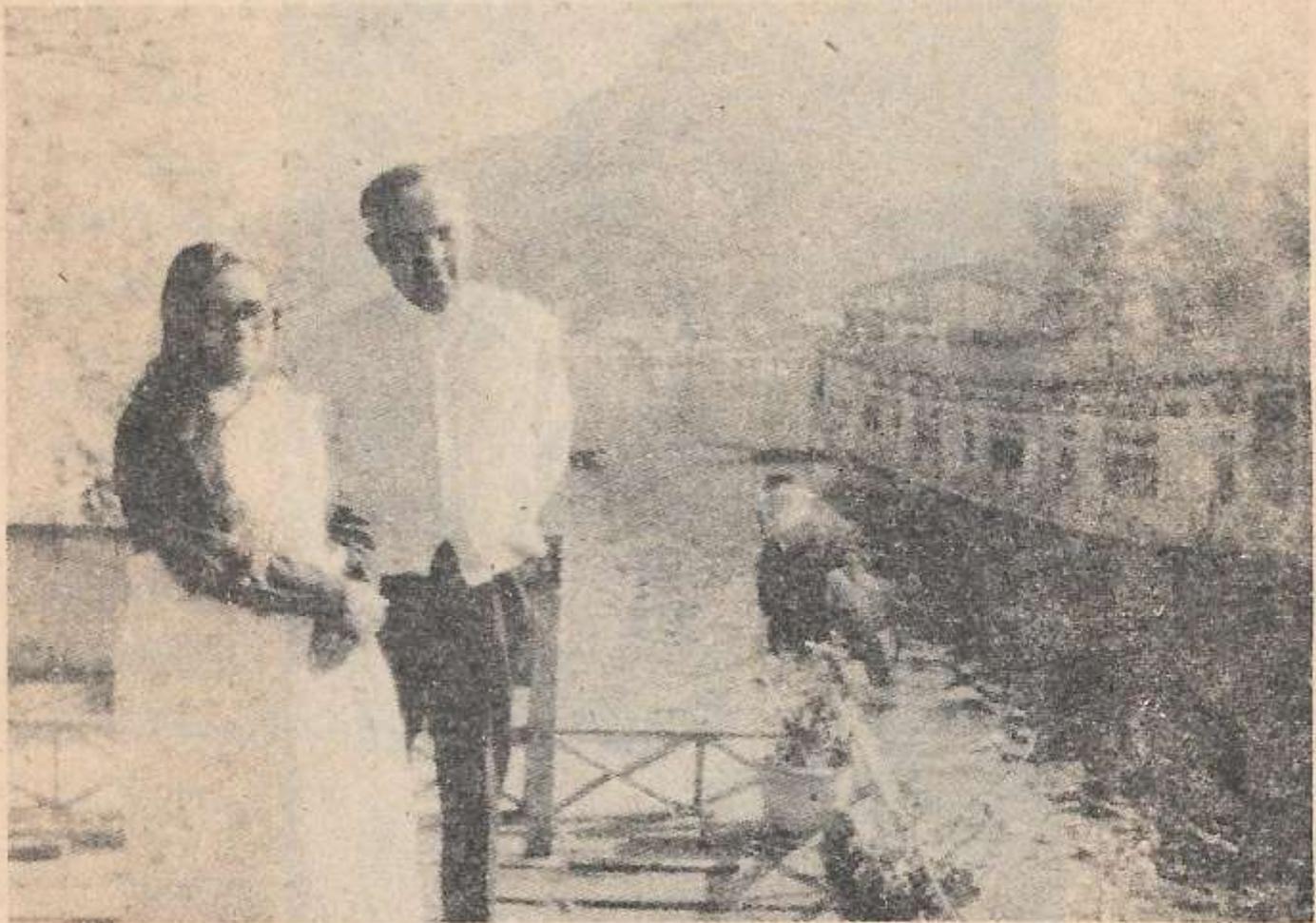
- ▣ At the beginning of his clinical practice in 1938 his consultation fee was Rs.2 and at the end it was Rs. 128.

# MARRIAGE

- ▣ Like Dr. Hahnemann and Kent, Dr. J.N.Kanjilal was also married two times:
- ▣ 1<sup>st</sup> – On 13/02/137 with Sneha Devi  
(3 children with her)  
Died from Cholera on 31/03/1947
- ▣ 2<sup>nd</sup> – On December 1947 with Mrs Kalyani Devi  
(3 children )



**Dr. J.N. Kanjilal and Mrs. Sneha Rani Kanjilal**



**Mrs. Kalyani Kanjilal and Dr. J.N. Kanjilal  
at Kashmir in 1982.**

# DACCA CENTRAL JAIL

- ▣ He shifted his clinical Practice from Daulatpur to Khulna town in 1943.
- ▣ At this place he earned his name and fame as a Homoeopath as well as Communist too.
- ▣ For his communist activity Govt. was annoyed with him and on 14<sup>th</sup> august 1949 at 6pm while he was arrested from his chamber when he was dealing with his patients.

- ▣ He was released on 15<sup>th</sup> september 1955.
- ▣ He used these 73 month of imprisonment as one of the most educative period of his life.
- ▣ In Jail he was Unofficial Medical Officer and tried to give Homoeopathic Medicines for the Co-prisoners (of different thoughts and Lines).
- ▣ Dr. J.N.Kanjilal's conception about duration of action was medicine was changed in Jail.

# IN INDIA

- ▣ He was released on 15<sup>th</sup> September and forced to leave East Pakistan.
- ▣ On 22<sup>nd</sup> sep 1955 he arrived at Calcutta (India) with his wife and children. At that time he has only Rs.150 with him
- ▣ With very difficulty he started his first clinic in India on 24<sup>th</sup> nov 1955.
- ▣ Since than he started developing himself and getting established in National and International Homoeopathic society.

# Professional career

- ▣ Being a Master academician, he was associated with D N Dey Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata.
- ▣ He taught various subjects as Pathology, Clinical Medicine, Materia Medica, Philosophy and Gynecology.

- ▣ He was president of Governing Body at D. N. De Homoeopathic Medical college (degree course) from 1977 till its taking over by the West Bengal Govt.in 1983.

# Academic Associations

- ▣ He has basically edited two homoeopathic Journals:
  - a. Hahnemannian Gleanings
  - b. Journal of the Homoeopathic Medical Association of India. Later named Indian Journal of Homoeopathy.

- ▣ Basically through Hahnemannian Gleanings he was able to form the biggest National Homoeopathic Organization in the world i.e. Homoeopathic Medical Association of India and developed a living link amongst the Homoeopaths all over the world.

- ▣ Hahnemannian Gleanings was the mouth piece of homoeopathic Pharmacists, so they used to publish various advertisements which were against the dictum of Homoeopathy and at the same time against the basic theme of articles published in it.
- ▣ So he left the editorship of H.G. and join editorship of J.H.M.A.I. in december 1978.
- ▣ He edited I.J.H. till march of 1984.

- ▣ Dr. J.N.Kanjilal was a successful editor. His editorials were based on burning problems of Homoeopathy and Homoeopathic society, always pointing it's solution.

# HIS CONTRIBUTION- BOOKS

- ▣ By collecting different writings of Dr. J.N.Kanjilal the following books were published:
  1. Writings On Homoeopathy
  2. Writings On Homoeopathic Education
  3. Repertorisation
  4. What Every Homoeopath Must Know In Order To Save Homoeopathy For The Human Race
  5. Case Records

DR. J. N. KANJILAL



K. JAIN PUBLISHERS PVT. LTD.

# REPERTORIZATION

How to utilize symptoms of the  
case for finding out the similimum  
with the help of repertory

J.N. KANJILAL

## Appendix (9)

### CASE RECORD

Reference Number—  
Disease Diagnosis—  
Name of the Patient—  
Name of the Guardian—  
Address—  
Age— Sex— Religion—  
Occupation—  
Married or Single, Widow or  
Widower. At what age?  
Issue—

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**DR. J.N. KANJILAL, M.B., D.M.S.**

Chamber :

87, LENIN SARANI,  
CALCUTTA—13.  
PHONE : 24-3773

Residence :

12, ACAHRYA PRAFULLA  
PARK (BAGHA JATIN)  
P.O. BADEMASUR,  
CALCUTTA—700086  
PHONE : 72-3370

## NECESSARY DIRECTIVES

- \* Please stop all sorts of medication (External or Internal) from now, until we take up your case (Except in Emergency conditions).
- \* All the previous prescriptions and investigation reports *i.e.* blood, stool, urine, x-ray etc.) must be brought.
- \* At least 7 days' notice is necessary for changing the appointed date or to get the money refunded, by cancelling the appointment.

Name and Address of the Patient

Date.....

1. **What are your present troubles or complaints ?** (Write most troublesome complaints first, then others. Keep at least 2" space after the description of each complaints for our notes). Try to give the following details about each of your complaints, separately, as far as you can remember or describe accurately.
  - (a) When did it start ? The precise date or month and year if possible.
  - (b) What is its precise nature ? E.G.—Pain, Soreness, Burning, Constriction, Weakness, Numbness, Uneasiness, Swelling etc.
  - (c) At what particular place of the body is the complaint ? (May be filled up by the doctor).
  - (d) What are the conditions which cause increase or relief of the complaints ? E.G.—Time of day or night, Rest or Movement, Heat or Cold, etc.
  - (e) How it began ? Any remarkable cause for its start ?

2. **Onset of Present illness.** Upto what date had you been quite healthy? What do you think to be the cause of the whole of your present illness—Mental (Shock, worry, fear etc.), Bodily (Error in eating or drinking, Excessive exertion, Injury etc.) or Environmental (Exposure to excessive heat, cold, wetting etc.).
  
3. **What medicines have been taken** so far, for the present illness? Their results. (*Name of the last medicine is most essential*).
  
4. **History of past illness since birth**, as far as possible in a Chronological order. Try to mention the treatment taken for each with their results. (Especially mention about—Whooping cough, Measles, Pox, Mumps, Throat troubles, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea etc.).

5. **Any skin disease** since birth till date and with their treatment.
6. **Vaccination, Inoculation, Tripple antigen, B.C.G.A.T.S.** etc.—their number since birth, any ill effects after any of them.
7. **Any form of Venereal Disease.** Their description with treatment and result.
8. **Family History.** Any history of any of the following diseases in your blood relations, on the paternal or maternal side—Insanity, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Cancer, Venereal disease, Skin disease, Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, Peptic Ulcer, Biliary Colic, Renal Colic, Piles, Fistula etc.

**9. Personal History—**

- (a) Any sort of bodily or mental difficulties in the domestic life or field of occupation.
- (b) Any sexual bad habit.
- (c) Any addiction.
- (d) Any irregularity in daily routine life—meals, sleep, rest etc.

**10. Physiological Function—**

- (a) **Appetite**—Excessive or wanting
  - (i) **Craving**—Salt, Sweet, Sour, Pepper, Bitter, Fries, Fish, Meat, Egg, Milk, Fruit, Rice, Bread, Cold or Hot food and drinks, Ice.
  - (ii) **Aversion of dislikings** against any of the above.
  - (iii) **Disagreement**—What troubles are caused by any of the above items of food or drinks.
  - (iv) **Taste**—Any abnormality in the taste of any of the above food or drinks. Any bad taste or smell in the mouth.
  - (v) Can you take normal quantity of food or only a small quantity? Any troubles after eating.
- (b) **Thirst**—Excessive or wanting.
  - (i) Any dryness of mouth.
  - (ii) Does water taste bad or normal.
  - (iii) Any difficulty after drinking water.
- (c) **Urine**—Any trouble or peculiarity.

- (d) **Stool**—Any trouble or peculiarity.
- (e) **Sweat**—Any thing remarkable.
- (f) **Sexual Function**—Any thing remarkable.
- (g) **Sleep and Dream**—Any thing remarkable.
- (h) **Menstrual Function**—Its quantity, duration and interval. Any abnormality of the discharges. Any trouble before, during or after Menses. Any white or abnormal discharge. Any itching, burning etc.
- (i) **Pregnancy**—
  - (i) How many Issues, their respective age. Any abnormality in the health of any of them.
  - (ii) Any abortion. Their date, cause and accompanying troubles.
  - (iii) Any remarkable trouble during any of the Pregnancies.
  - (iv) Any remarkable trouble during or after any child birth.

(The following items should be filled up mainly by the physician).

#### 11. Mental Condition and symptoms.

12. **Condition of Temperature, Weather and Season** liked or disliked or affecting the patient.

13. **Colour, Built, Constitution and Habits** (active, restless, lethargic, easily tired etc.)

14. **Clinical Examination—**

15. **Report of Special Investigations—**

16. **Diagnosis—**

17. **Guiding Symptoms of the case—**

18. **Repertorisation—**

19. **Course of Treatment—**

# CONTRIBUTION IN H.M.A.I.

- ▣ Earlier there were two Homoeopathic Organizations in India with Antagonistic Relation.
- ▣ 1<sup>st</sup> – A.I.H.M.A.
- ▣ 2<sup>nd</sup> –A.I.I.H.
- ▣ It was Dr. J.N.Kanjilal who united these two organizations, to form (Homoeopathic Medical Association of India) H.M.A.I. On 25/10/1975 and elected as President for two consecutive terms.

# SOME OF HIS ARTICLES

# Miasmatic classification of warts

Sycotic	Syphilitic	Psoric
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On genitals mainly</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On muco-cutaneous junction (condylomata)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any where</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On the flexor aspects</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On the extensor aspects</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any aspect of the body</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiple and of different shape and size. Size is usually smaller. Cauliflower-like warts may be large papillomatous.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bigger in size, few in number, somewhat tomato-like shape. Generally pedunculated</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Smaller in size.</li></ul>

Sycotic	Syphilitic	Psoric
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slight serous discharge and peculiar sweetish or fishy odour with itching and irritation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discharge usually absent, rather dry but bleeds easily on little touch. Worse at night, better during day.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dry or slight discharge, itching and irritation which is better by scratching (temporarily); marked aggravation in morning and in bed.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generalities- Exceedingly suspicious, jealous, selfish, irritable, absent-minded. Worse during rest, better by motion. Repeated calls for urination during rain and storm.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generalities- Dull looking; deformities in formation of teeth and bony structure. Sense of smell is lost, nose small and flat. Adenoid face.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generalities- Easily exhausted, both physically and mentally, worries and fears of something</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sycotic history of patient in general including appearance and constitution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Syphilitic history, appearance and constitution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Psoric appearance and constitution.</li> </ul>

## Bibliography

1. Islam, Zaharul: Personal letter to the author
2. Kanjilal, J.N. : Detailed bio-data (compiled with the help of Dr. Basudev Goswami)

A close-up, top-down view of a dense cluster of blue hydrangea flowers. The petals are a vibrant, deep blue, and the centers of the flowers are a lighter, almost white color. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the petals. Overlaid on the bottom half of the image is the text "THANK YOU" in a bold, yellow, serif font.

**THANK YOU**