

Bleeding From Internal Parts.

(Continued from page 333)

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PULSATILLA. Intermittent hemorrhages, blood generally dark; in subjects of mild and tearful temperaments; can lie best on right side; feels much worse in a close warm room; desire for open doors and windows, no thirst; scanty urine; blood flows and stops, flows and stops.

SABINA. Blood flows freely in fluid and in clots. When from the uterus, there is very often a pain from the sacrum to the pubis or *vice versa*; for violent after-pains of the above nature, with the above characteristic bleeding; especially applicable for miscarriages coming on about the third month; blood pale from the nose; blood from the vagina pale, or red, dark, or mixed with light red; much soreness in the hypogastric region.

Feels worse in a close warm room.

Better in the open air.

We see that PULS. and SABINA agree in the aggravation from warmth, but SABINA has that peculiar pain. PULS. has a different disposition, and the character itself of each hemorrhage differs.

SECALE CORN. The flow is passive and may be dark or red; though is mostly red; in subjects who are naturally feeble and cachectic; tingling in the limbs and prostration; desire for air; aversion to being covered; cool skin with no desire for covering.

Better when lying with limbs extended. (In Calc. c., the patient feels better with the limbs drawn up.)

SEPIA. With abdominal plethora or congestion; pain in the right groin; sensation of weight in the anus; painful sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach.

Feels better from drawing up the limbs.

Disposition to abort from the fifth to the seventh month, especially when there is uterine congestion; cold hands and

fect; hot flashes; particularly where she complains of little, fine, darting pains up the neck of the uterus. The difference must be remembered between KALI C., which has abortion about the second month of pregnancy; SABINA, with abortion about the third month; and SEPIA, with abortion after the fifth month.

SULPHUR. Sensation of heat in any part previous to, as well as, during the hemorrhage; particularly when from the lungs. This sensation of heat may be in the inner parts of the nose, uterus, rectum, etc.

Worse when warm in bed; when exposed to any heat, as of the fire, etc.

In giving these remedies for "Bleeding from Internal Parts," I think it proper to remark upon the *so-called* adjuvants, which some physicians resort to for the arrest of hemorrhages.

As we passed over a variety of hemorrhages, and have observed how each has its own peculiar character, each one differing from all the others, it will be useful to enquire: "Why does the patient bleed in this manner, or in that? Why are these bleedings, each of its own peculiar type, from the nose, from the lungs, or from the dried up uterus of the aged female?" We know that in all these hemorrhagic conditions there were no open blood-vessels of any size, from which blood could flow.

What other cause, then, can be assigned but that of a peculiar morbid condition in each case, which, having induced an afflux of blood to the parts concerned, caused the bleeding? In apoplexia, in the various congestions, in the erethism of blood which causes flashes of heat, there is a morbid agent at work, which is not unlike, in principle, to other morbid conditions causing other forms of disease which are perfectly amenable to the remedies of our *Materia Medica*.

And why, then, might we not as well employ *so-called* adjuvants in almost any other form of disease, as in *bleeding from inner part*?

As in the pathogenesis of a peculiar morbid influence

which we see manifested in the various forms of hemorrhages; so the pathogenesis of some peculiar drug must indicate its use in arresting the forms of bleeding to which it is adapted.

As we know our remedies, we can succeed in their use as destined by the Creator, without the aid of any cumbersome, and often injurious, so-called adjuvants.

Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.

To
The Editor,

The Hahnemannian Gleanings,

Dear Sir,

On going through the "Records of Indian Drug Provings" by the learned Dr. K. K. Bhattacharjee of Dhubri fame, we find that he cites of fine cures by remedies proved by him in potencies such as 12 m, 30 m, 50 m, 100 m, etc. We are much obliged for these new remedies from our surroundings and the suffering humanity will ever be indebted to him for his efforts in this line.

We were so long under the impression that Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, Chrhart & Karl and others of America, were the manufacturers of these M (1000) potencies through their potentiising machines and the preparation of these is not at all possible through hand-made process.

Being interested to know what these potencies are meant for, we beg indulgence of Dr. Bhattacharjee to let us know clearly how these M potencies are potentised here without scientific apparatus. If these M potencies are not potentised in the same way and manner and they are the symbol of some other potencies other than thousand, we would kindly request him to see his way to re-name the word "M" to avoid confusion.

Yours faithfully,
K. B. Sen.