HOMOEOPATHY

and

The HOMEO pathic PHARMACOPOENIA of

the UNITED STATES

Given as a Seminar

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C. Abou Chaar

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Homoeopathy, in the H.P.U.S. VI, is defined as the art of treating
the syndromes and conditions which constitute disease with remedies
that have produced similar syndromes and conditions in healthy people.
Quotings from Oliver Wendell Holmes "Homoeopathy and its Kindred
Delusions":-
Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, was born in
Germany in 1755 and later lived in Paris. "in 1796 he published
the first paper containing his peculiar notions; in 1805 his first
work on the subject; in 1810 his "Organon of the Healing Art," in
1811 the "Pure Materia Medica," and in 1828 his last work, the
"Treatise" on Chronic Diseases." Died in 1843.
1. "The one great doctrine which constitutes the basis
of Homoeopathy as a system is expressed by the Latin aphorism "Similia
similibus curantur" or "like cures like." i.e. diseases are cured
by agents capable of producing symptoms resembling those found
in the disease under treatment. A disease for Hahnemann consists
essentially in a group of symptoms. The proper medicine for any
disease is the one which is capable of producing a similar group
of symptoms, when given to a healthy person.
Still quoting Oliver Wendell Holmes, "It is of course necessary
to know what are the trains of symptoms excited by different
substances when administered to persons in health, if any such can
be shown to exist. Hahnemann and his disciples give catalogues
of the symptoms which they affirm were produced upon themselves or
others by a large number of drugs which they submitted to experiment.
2. The second great fact which Hahnemann professes to have
established, is the efficacy of medicinal substances reduced to
a wonderful degree of minuteness or dilution. The following
account of his mode of preparing his medicines from his work
on Chronic Diseases. A grain of the substance, if it is solid, a
drop if it is liquid, is to be added to about a third part of
one hundred grains of sugar or milk in an unglazed porcelain capsule,
which has had the polish removed from the lower part of its cavity
by rubbing it with wet sand; they are to be mingled for an instant
with a bone or horn spatula, and then rubbed together for six
minutes; then the mass is to be scraped together from the mortar and
pestle, which is to take four minutes; then again to be rubbed for
six minutes; four minutes are then to be devoted to scraping the
powder into a heap, and the second third of the hundred grains of
sugar of milk to be added. Then they are to be stirred an instant
and rubbed six minutes--again to be scraped together four minutes
and forcibly rubbed six; once more scraped together for four minutes,
when the last third of the hundred grains of sugar of milk is to be
added and mingled by stirring with the spatula; six minutes of
forcible rubbing, four of scraping together, and six more of rubbing,
finish this part of the process.
"Every grain of this powder contains the hundredth of a grain
of the medicinal substance mingled with the sugar of milk. If,
therefore, a grain of the powder just prepared is mingled with another
hundred grains of sugar of milk, and process just described repeated,
we shall have a powder of which every grain contains the hundredth
of the hundred, or the ten thousandth part of a grain of the
medicinal substance. Repeat the same process with the same
quantity of fresh sugar of milk, and every grain of your powder
will contain the millionth of a grain of the medicinal substance.
When the powder is of this strength, it is proper to employ in
the further solutions and dilutions to be made use of in practice."
"A grain of the powder is to be taken, a hundred drops of alcohol
to be poured on it, the vial to be slowly turned for a few minutes,
until the powder is dissolved, and two shakes to be given to it. Hahnemann said, "Along experience and multiplied observations upon
the sick lead me within the last few years to prefer giving only two
shakes to medicinal liquors, whereas I formerly used to give ten."
The process of dilution is carried on in the same way as the
attenuation of the powder was done; each successive dilution with
alcohol reducing the medicine to a hundredth part of the quantity
of which preceded it. In this way the dilution of the
original millionth of a grain of medicine contained in the grain
of powder operated on is carried successively to the billionth,
trillionth, quadrillionth, quintillionth, and very often much
higher fractional divisions. A dose of any of these medicines is
a minute fraction of a drop, obtained by moistening with them
one or more little globules of sugar, of which Hahnemann says it
takes about two hundred to weigh a grain.

Holmes says, "As an instance of the strength of the medicines
prescribed by Hahnemann, I will mention carbonate of lime. He does
not employ common chalk, but prefers a little portion of the
fragile part of an oyster shell. Of this substance, carried to

Page : 2  insert the following after the sign (//)

... two globules of the size mentioned can imbibe, is a
comen dose. But for persons of very delicate nerves it
is proper that the dilution should be carried to the
decillionth degree. That is, an important medicinal,
effect is to be expected from the......

4 th. " one hundred millionth
5 th. " one ten thousand millionth
6 th. " one million millionth - billionth II
7 th. " hundred billionth
8 th. " ten thousand billionth
9 th. " one million billionth - trillionth III
10 th. " one hundred trillionth
11 th. " ten thousand trillionth
12 th. " one million trillionth - quadrillionth IV

3. The third great doctrine of Hahnemann is "Seven-eights at
least of all chronic diseases are produced by the existence in
the system of that infectious disorder known as Pears, but to the
less refined portion of the community by the name of Pity. This
is no more retained by his followers.

Other principles on which Hahnemann insists with great force and
which are generally accepted by his disciples are the following:

a. Very little power is allowed to the curative efforts of
nature. Hahnemann goes so far as to say that no one has ever seen
the simple efforts of nature effect the durable recovery of a patient
from a chronic disease. In general, the Homoeopathist calls every
recovery which happens under his treatment a cure.

b. Every medicinal substance must be administered in a
state of the most perfect purity, and uncombined with any other.
The union of several remedies in a single prescription destroys
its utility, and, according to the Organon, frequently adds a
new disease.
c. A large number of substances commonly thought to be
inert, develop great medicinal powers when prepared in the
manner already described; and a great portion of them are ascertained
to have specific antidotes in case their excessive effects require
be neutralized.

d. Diseases should be recognized, as far as possible, not by
any of the common names imposed upon them, as fever or epilepsy,
but as individual collection of symptoms, each of which differs
from every other collection.

e. The symptoms of any complaint must be described with
the most minute exactness, and as far as possible in the patient's
own words. e.g.
"After dinner, disposition to sleep; the patient winks."
"After dinner, prostration and feeling of weakness (nine days
after taking the remedy)"

This remedy was that same oyster shell which is to be
prescribed in fractions of the sixtieth or decillionth
degree. According to Hahnemann, the action of a single dose of
the size mentioned does not fully display itself in some cases,
until twenty four or even thirty days after it is taken, and in
such instances has not exhausted its good effects until towards
the fortieth or fiftieth day before which time it would be absurd
and injurious to administer a new remedy.

The mode of experimentation to test the effects of drugs
upon healthy persons appears to have been to take the substance on
trial, either in common or minute doses, and then to set down every
little sensation, every little movement of mind or of body, which
occurred within many succeeding hours or days, as being produced
solely by the substance employed. e.g. from his "Materia Medica":
"After stooping sometime, sense of painful weight about the
head, upon resuming the erect posture."
"An itching, tickling sensation at the outer edge of the
palm of the left hand, which obliges the person to scratch."

The medicine was calcium acetate, and as the action of the
globule taken is said to last 28 days, you may judge how many
such symptoms as the last, might be supposed to happen.

The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States

In 1868, a resolution was adopted in the American Institute
of Homoeopathy for the appointment of a committee to prepare a
dispensatory which should embrace Pharmacy. Owing to the continued
illness and then death of the chairman Dr. C. Dunham, the manuscripts
of the committee were lost. At the meeting of the American Institute
of Homoeopathy in 1886 a committee of three was appointed to consider
the question of publishing a Pharmacopoeia. This committee
reported that "in view of the desirability and importance of unifor
mity in the processes and preparations of pharmacy in the
various countries, and especially in view of the various opinions
of late expressed by pharmacists writing upon the subject, it is our
opinion that there should be prepared and published a pharmacopoeia
by joint action of the committees from several countries. In
pursuance of each action your committee would recommend the
appointment at this time of a special committee to cooperate
with the American member of the International Committee. And in
order to bring the work into more definite shape, we would recommend
the appointment at this time.
that the special committee be instructed to take the British Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia (1882) as a basis, and to report the character of the changes considered necessary to adapt the work to the needs of the profession in all countries." In 1888 the committee reported that they found the Br. H. P. a book of great merit, command the care taken in the tincture-making processes and the recognition of the effect of natural plant moisture in lowering the alcoholic strength of the first plant tinctures and the prescription of alcohol of different strengths for the preparations of different drug tinctures, but they suggest the following changes.

1. the substitution of the name "dilution" in place of "tincture" for attenuated preparations.
2. the use of distilled water as a standard of comparison between weights and measures.
3. the use of glass-stoppered bottles for distilled water.
4. the introduction of alcohol of the specific gravity 0.820 being the highest obtained by distillation.
5. the authorization of the decimal scale of notation.
6. the omission of reference to the therapeutic activity of certain preparations.
7. the introduction of maceration as a tincture-making process, alternative with percolation.
8. making the dilutions to correspond in medicinal strength (drug power) with tinctures of the same number, instead of making them 1/100 as strong.
9. the limitation of the sign $\varnothing$ (zero reduced) to denote strongest liquid pharmacopoeial preparation.
10. the use of the sign $0$ (zero) to denote original substances.
11. the alphabetical arrangement of all the caption names of medicines in a single series.
12. a simplification of the process of trituration, and the requirement of a longer time to a given quantity of the finished product.

Later it was resolved that the committee of the pharmacopoeia be instructed to give precedence at the old Latin names of the drugs in common use and to place the new chemical names to the right and on the same line. The first edition of H.P.U.S. was finally published in 1897, under the name of Pharmacopoeia of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, recommending that the physicians who dispense medicine should at least be qualified to supplement the work of the professional pharmacist so thoroughly and accurately that his clinical reports will have a scientific value. Also saying that "Pharmaceutical knowledge seems to be even more important to homoeopathic than to allopathic practitioners, for the reason that only a portion of the former are within easy reach of the professional pharmacist who understands the preparation of medicines for homoeopathic uses."

In 1901 appeared the second edition of the H.P.U.S. in which errors and inaccuracies of the first edition were corrected and the name changed to H.P.U.S. and introduced rules for the preparation of dilutions from triturations.

Eleven years later the American Institute of Homoeopathy authorized the Pharmacopoeia committee to prepare a revision of the work. The changes made involved mainly the addition of ten new remedies and the omission of nine remedies. It came out in 1914.
In the preface to the fourth edition which appeared in 1936 we find the following:

A Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia is designed simply to furnish directions for the selection and preparation of remedies which are thoroughly adapted to the purposes of homoeopathic prescribing. Such remedies are those which have been "proved" or in other words whose psychic effects (in addition to their action upon organs and tissues) have been determined by their administration to healthy human beings. It therefore naturally follows that, as nearly as possible, these substances should be the same as were used in the original or subsequent provings. For example, Calcarea Carbonica is not chemically pure calcium carbonate, as it is made from the inner substance of the oyster shell which was used in the original provings and Hepar Sulphuris Calcarea is not chemically pure calcium sulphide as it should be prepared by heating equal weights of powdered oyster shells and well washed flowers of sulphur in a hemistically closed clay crucible which is to be kept at a white heat for ten minutes.

"When such exceptions do not exist, the purity of substances named in the H.P.U.S. is identical with that of the same substances in the H.S.P."

The Pharmacopoeia recognizes five classes of preparations.
1. Tinctures (including solutions),
2. Dilutions,
3. Triturations,
4. Tablets, and
5. Medications of inert vehicles. Tabulettas are triturations moulded into tablets.

"It aims to furnish both liquid and solid preparations of an approximately uniform drug strength, viz., for liquids, the tincture, of one tenth or first decimal drug strength; and for solids, the triturations, of one-tenth or first decimal drug strength. From these the higher dilutions or triturations are made with the knowledge of their (approximate) drug strength. The drug strength of fresh plant tinctures is uniformly maintained by basing it upon the dried material and considering the plant juices or plant moisture as part of the menstrum."

Among the liquid preparations there are few exceptions to the 1/10 drug strength. (See H.P.U.S. VI p. 32)

"The genius of Hahmann led him to adopt (whenever practicable) the fresh plant for the preparation of his tinctures and it is certain that they contain a peculiar equality (a sort of virility) which enhances their value as therapeutic agents, nor can this subtle principle always be analyzed and expressed in chemical formulae."

In Hahmann's time, the plants used by him were collected from a limited area whose soil and climate conditions varied but little from year to year. Tinctures were made by simply expressing the juice from the plant and adding alcohol. This primitive pharmaceutical method has been superseded by the processes of maceration and percolation.

"New remedies are admitted to the pharmacopoeia only after provings have been made and a sufficient demand has arisen to justify their insertion. A remedy is deleted from the pharmacopoeia when there is no longer a sufficient demand for it to justify its preparation and retention in our pharmacies."

In this fourth edition eight remedies are deleted because seldom called for and ten remedies added.

The fifth edition appeared in 1938 due to exhaustion of the copies of 1936 because the passage of the Food, Drugs, and Cosmetic Act. The 6th edition appeared in 1941 due to exhaustion of 1938 copies. In these last two editions only minor changes were made with no deletions or additions. In these last two editions
In the preface to this last edition the following line is found. "The scientific claims of Homoeopathy, require that at all times, it must conform to the limitations of natural science."

The object of the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia is to list remedies used in homoeopathic treatment and give adequate instructions as to their identity and preparation, aiming to give preference to preparations of the drug similar to those used in the original provings. (H.P.U.S.)
The dry crude drug has been determined upon as the unit of strength, to avoid the double standard used by Hahnemann and to secure uniformity in strength (drug power) of all preparations, and attenuations, thereby making dilutions and triturations of equal degree correspond in medicinal strength. The tincture represents one-tenth part of medicinal substance, or in other words, the soluble constituents of one-tenth its substance of crude drug or the 1 X (1/10) and corresponds in strength with the 1 X trituration.

Weights and Measures
Alcoholic and aqueous liquids are to be measured by volume and the drug as a rule by weight. Metric system is used.

Menstrual, Vehicles, or Solvents
a. Alcohol or alcohol Fortior (Strong Alcohol)
   92.3 % by weight, 94.9 % by volume of C2H5OH
   Used principally in the preparation of tinctures.
b. Official alcohol or Dispensning alcohol (alcohol Officinale)
   83 % by weight, 88% by volume of C2H5OH
   Used for making most of the dilutions from tinctures.
c. Distilled water
d. Milk sugar (Saccharum lactis or lactose)
e. Glycerin (Glycerinum, Glycerol)

Drugs and Medicinal Substances
According to the tenets of homeopathy:
"Drugs are to be defined as substances which have the power of disturbing the health of the living organism. Each drug is capable of exerting this power in a manner peculiar to itself and therein differs and may be distinguished from other drugs in their tests (proving) upon the normal organism."
"The toxic or pathogenic property or power of drugs under certain conditions known to the physician, becomes a curative agent in disease. Hence, substances which are primarily toxic or pathogenic are secondarily medicines when prescribed in disease and prepared for that purpose by the pharmacist."

Preparations from Drugs
General Principle. Starting with crude drugs the next step is to "qualify them for medicinal use". This involves two forms or conditions into which drugs are to be brought, the fluid and the dry form, to be governed by the following directions and principles.
All substances soluble in the previously described menstru or vehicles, are properly to be made into solutions or tinctures and their dilutions, but such moist and soluble substances may also be made into triturations with milk sugar. But all insoluble or only partially soluble substances should be made into triturations only.

A. Aqueous solutions are made of substances which are soluble in water but not in alcohol, or of those which, when soluble in alcohol are subject to chemical change or decomposition. These are to be dissolved in the proportion of 1/10, 1/100, or 1/1000 depending upon the degree of solubility of the substance. Usually unstable.

B. Solutions of Fluids in Alcohol
These are equivalent to tinctures, and are made of substances which yield wholly or in part their medicinal properties to alcohol. This applies to liquids like turpentine, oils, etc.
These are to be made on the decimal scale, that is in the proportion of one part by weight of medicinal substance to be added to sufficient alcohol to make 10 parts by volume, and hence equal to the to the first decimal dilution, to be marked 1 X. If not soluble in the proportion of 1 to 10, they should be made by adding one part by weight of drug to 99 parts by volume of alcohol, and the products marked 2 X. Such solutions are also to be made of alcohol of known strength, in order that the same may be employed in making the succeeding dilution, and also that it may dissolve all that is soluble, and prevent decomposition. If liquids acids or drugs contain water, this should also be deducted from that contained in the solvent, and the anhydrous acid or drug taken as the unit of strength.

G. Tinctures or Alcoholic Solutions of Solids or Semi-Solids

These are made from a variety of substances which are wholly or partially soluble in alcohol. Such substances comprise all plants and parts of plants, such as barks, roots, woods, fruits, and seeds, resins, gums and balsams. The list should also include minerals and chemicals which dissolve more readily in alcohol than in water.

Substances such as phosphorus, and also volatile salts, are better prepared as solutions (tinctures) than as triturations, in the making of which they are volatilized and destroyed.

"Fresh succulent plants and other substances containing water should be treated according to the fundamental rule, that the dry crude drug is taken as the starting point from whence to calculate the strength of the tincture. Hence, the pharmacist is to proceed by first taking a suitable quantity of fresh plant or other substance containing moisture. He is to weigh the same, and then to dry it by gentle heat of the water bath until the scales indicate no further loss of weight. Thereupon the difference of weight between the fresh and dried plant substance will clearly indicate the weight of moisture evaporated, for which allowance must be made in the preparation of the menstruum. The dry crude material after evaporation is taken as the unit of strength, the tincture being made to represent one part of this dry crude material in each 10 parts of completed solution. It is, however, to be understood that the fresh green plant is to be used in the preparation of the tincture when so specified.

Having determined how much of dry substance is contained in a given quantity of the fresh moist material (say 10 gms.), this is to be compared with the special tincture formula for this drug. If its weight is below that given as the standard in the formula, add enough distilled water to the moist magmas to equal the standard weight. If, on the contrary, the weight of the moist drug substance exceeds the standard of the formula, deduct enough from that intended for the dilution of the solvent alcohol to reduce it to the standard weight. Or, when for practical reasons this cannot be done, resort to the slower method of evaporating by cautious drying in moderate temperature, enough of the drug moisture to reduce it to the standard of the formula. In this process, both in the case of deficiency and of excess of water in the drug, it is to be remembered that the tincture finally consists of alcohol and its proportions of water, plus that of the drug substance dissolved. The preparation of tinctures is then continued according to one of the following processes of maceration or percolation.
a. Maceration is preferable in the treatment of larger quantities of drug material needing ample time for the extraction of medicinal properties. e.g. gummy and mucilaginous substances and those having viscid juice—which would prevent the alcohol from permeating the mass as rapidly as is the case in the process of percolation.

Having ascertained the excess or deficiency of water, place the material reduced to magma, or in its natural state if unreducible, into a macerating jar or wide mouthed bottle, and add the prescribed quantity of solvent, making it cover if possible the whole mass. The time necessary for the extraction and solution of the medicinal substance is variable, and it is safe to allow the process of maceration to continue from two to four weeks, according to the nature of the material. Thereupon decant the clear liquid, and press out the residue through a clean linen cloth or bag, adding more of the prescribed menstruum if necessary to make the required volume.

If the drug substance is viscid or mucilaginous, and not readily acted on by the alcohol, use only one half of the solvent prepared for the purpose. After the maceration, press out the residue, triturate it lightly in a mortar, add twice its bulk of finely powdered green glass, and with the remaining half of the solvent subject the whole to the process of percolation, then add the clear percolated and filtered liquid to that previously decanted, and preserve the now completed tincture in a well closed bottle in a dark and a cool place. Any contraction or increase of volume is compensated according to directions.

b. Percolation is preferred for the extraction of dried drugs, which have been reduced to the proper degree of fineness, specified under each drug. Carefully mix the ground drug with a sufficient quantity of this menstruum to render it uniformly and distinctly damp, transfer it to a suitable percolator, and allow to stand for one hour, then pack the drug firmly.....cover the cotton with a layer of coarsely powdered glass, then this with a layer of finely powdered glass half an inch deep, and lastly with a thin layer of coarser glass. Fine white sand may be used instead of glass........Allow it to stand 24 hours or longer according to nature of contents. Next, allow the fluid to pass through the percolator into the receiver, drop by drop, regulating the flow not to exceed 10-30 drops in a minute.

The strong tincture resulting from either the process of maceration of percolation is then to be filtered through white filter paper, or absorbent cotton, directly into glass bottles, the same to be tightly stoppered, and preserved in a dark, cool place, each to be marked with the sign $\varnothing$ 1/10 indicating the strongest liquid preparation made directly from the medicinal substance.

D. Dilutions or Liquid Attenuations

Although the decimal scale was recommended and adopted by Hahnemann as the standard, the decimal scale offers a great advantage and is now almost universally accepted.

1. "Attenuation" or Expansion. In the decimal scale the original quantity of medicine is divided progressively by ten, so that the first decimal (1 X) contains $\frac{1}{10}$, the second decimal (2 X) $\frac{1}{100}$, the third decimal (3 X) $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the original substance suspended in, and attenuated or expanded by, the diluent, alcohol or other menstruum. As solutions and tinctures according to our rules are to contain one part of the drug substance in ten parts of volume of diluent, each tincture (with some exceptions) is equal or equivalent in medicinal strength to the first decimal dilution (1/10 or 1 X), and require more solvent, such as arsenicum album, phosphorus, etc.
sulfur, etc. their original solutions or tinctures should be prepared in the proportion of 1 to 100 or 1 to 1000 dependent on the degree of solubility, and the resulting solutions or tinctures are to be regarded as the 2 d. decimal (2 X) or 3 d. decimal (3 X) respectively.

"To make Dilutions or Attenuations of soluble substances take a new, well cleaned vial—a tube vial of a capacity of four drachms or more is to be preferred; measure into a one cubic centimeter of the tincture to be diluted, and with a file, mark on the vial the height of the liquid. Then add nine cubic centimeters of the alcohol and likewise mark the height of the whole on the vial; close it well, and shake thoroughly until the contents are well mixed and blended. Pour this dilution into another clean, closed vial and mark it with the name of the medicine, followed by the sign 2 X, indicating the second decimal dilution—the tincture from which it is made, according to the preceding specifications, being equal to the first decimal dilution or solution.

The first vial bearing the marks is now to be used as the measuring vial for subsequent dilutions or attenuations. These are to be made in the same manner, by pouring the cubic centimeter of the preceding dilution into the measuring vial up to the lowest mark, giving at least ten forcible shakes for each attenuation, and then adding 9 cubic centimeters of alcohol to the highest mark, shaking, turning into another vial, labelling and marking it 3 X, and so on as far as desired.

Dispensing alcohol is used from the 3 X upwards, unless otherwise directed.

2. Dilutions made from Triturations.

The first dilution prepared from a trituration will be the 8 X and should be made by dissolving one grain of the 6 X trituration in 50 minims of distilled water and adding thereto 50 minims of alcohol.

The next dilution (9X) should be made by adding to each minima of the 8 X dilution 9 minims of dispensing alcohol. All higher dilutions should be made by adding to each minima of the preceding dilution 9 minims of dispensing alcohol. Each attenuation should be shaken thoroughly (at least ten times).

B. Triturations

These consist of any medicinal substance finely ground with milk-sugar which by virtue of its hard and gritty nature is admirably adapted to the fine subdivision of drug matter ground with it. Triturations are analogous to dilutions on account of the interposition of another neutral substance between the dry particles whose combined surface is greatly increased by their reduction to extreme fineness.

First trituration. Add one part by weight of drug to 9 parts by weight of powdered milk sugar. Grind carefully in a clean mortar with a pestle until suitable fineness has been reached.

Second trituration. This is made by adding one part by weight of one X trituration to 9 parts by weight of milk sugar, and by continuing the process of trituration to a suitable fineness.

Third Trituration. This is made by taking one part by weight of the 2 X trituration to 9 parts by weight of milk sugar and by continuing grinding to a suitable fineness.

Tincture Triturations are prepared directly from strong tinctures and consequently only contain the soluble constituent of the drug and are designated by a minus sign above the figure denoting
In making an add 10 cu. cm. of strong tincture to 10 grams of milk sugar, mix carefully in a mortar with pestle and spatula, and cover with pure white paper until the moistened powder is nearly dry; then triturate gently until quite dry, and preserve in glass or porcelain jars tightly closed, in a cool dry place.

If the tincture used should represent a drug strength of 1/10, the resulting tincture trituration should be marked EX; if however, the tincture represents 1/100, it should be marked EX.

Succeeding triturations may then be made by adding to one part of this tincture trituration, 9 parts of milk sugar and thoroughly mixing and triturating the same in conformity with rules given for the preparation of the other triturations, the product being marked EX, EX, etc. according to the drug substance it may represent.

"Forms of Vehicles for Prescription"

"These, like all other conditions of homoeopathic pharmacy, should be governed by simplicity and usefulness to the physician and patient. In other respects the forms and shapes of vehicles are of no importance, and may be varied to suit taste and convenience only. For this purpose pharmacists have employed certain forms made of cane and milk sugar. These may be used simply as medicated powders or as pellets (globules), tablets, cones, etc. These are made of a sufficiently small size to serve as a convenient vehicle and dose."

F. Trituration Tablet. "A form may also be given to the triturations themselves; and as these tablets are always of a known weight, they serve the purpose of measuring the dose and save the physician trouble and time. These forms are made by slightly moistening the milk sugar or trituration with distilled water or dilute alcohol and then by forming them into moulds. They are then carefully dried by spreading on clean surfaces, and covering them with paper. The moulds used should be made of a material unaffected mechanically or chemically by contact with the substance to the moulded.

G. Medications

a. Medicated Powders are prepared by adding to each 10 grams of milk sugar 1 cc. of the next lower than the desired strength of dilution, mixing the same in a mortar with spatula, then triturating with a pestle until fully dry. The resulting powder will represent the degree of strength next above the dilution used in its preparation and should be so marked.

b. Medicoted globules also called pellets or pilules, are made almost exclusively of pure cane sugar. They are formed into small globular masses of different sizes, designated according to the diameter of ten globules measured in millimeters. Globules are also made to a limited extent of milk sugar and these will absorb alcoholic dilutions containing a much larger percentage of water than will those made of cane sugar. They should each be made of the purest materials, should be perfectly white and odorless and able to withstand all the tests prescribed for cane and milk sugar.

Globules are medicated by placing them in a vial, and adding the dilution in sufficient quantity and allowing them to stand a sufficient length of time to saturate them; any excess of liquid is then to be poured off. If necessary to remove the surplus fluid, the vial may be inverted on a clean, white blotting paper until the globules cease to cling together.

In medicating cane sugar globules, care should be exercised not to use a dilution having an alcoholic strength of much less than 88%, or that of dispensing alcohol."
c. Medicated cones---, also called disks, are made from cane sugar, and rendered more absorbent with the addition of a small quantity of egg albumen, which makes them very light and porous. They are formed into hemispherical masses, and are designated according to size by the diameter of base in millimeters. The commonsize, numbered 6, should absorb about two drops of dispensing alcohol. To prevent fermentation, these cones should be kept in a dry atmosphere. They should be medicated by adding a sufficient quantity of the dilution to saturate them, and then by pouring off the excess of liquid.

Prescriptions

The H.P.U.S. VI, gives the following directions to physicians when writing their prescriptions:

1. the name of the medicine is to be plainly written, preferably in Latin or in one of the names given in the special part II of the H.P.U.S.

2. the form should next be stated as indicated in the examples given below, defining carefully by the signs in use whether a tincture, dilution, or trituration is desired. This is done by adding the abbreviation tint. or \( \phi \), dil., trit., or in case of the latter to the number of the dilution or trituration the sign \( x \) or \( c \) (decimal or centesimal scale) as an exponent e.g. 3 \( X \), 6 \( X \), 3 \( c \), etc.

3. if the medicated moulded form is desired, this is also to be plainly stated in words; e.g. tablets, pellets, cones, etc. Such medicated powder or moulded preparation is best expressed in plain words, or if preferred, the number with its exponent may be marked with line as explained under Tincture Triturations. e.g. 4\( X \), indicating a medicated preparation of milk sugar.

4. the quantity should also be stated explicitly in the usual signs of metric or apothecaries weight, or in words.

5. the dose and its frequency of repetition is plainly to be written under the head of Signs or Directions.

a."the maximum dose of many active drugs has been given under each substance requiring special caution on the part of physician and pharmacist."

"Wherever glass stoppered bottles are called for, it is permissible to use other closures which are resistant to contents."
Any drug may be considered to be homoeopathic medicine if it is recorded in "homoeopathic provings" or has known physiological effects as causing the syndromes which it is administered to alleviate, if it is used in a dose insufficient to cause active physiological effect. (H.P.U.S.) The provings of homoeopathic medicine are to be repeated to the pharmacopoeia committee of the Amor. Inst. Homoeopathy when, if the provings appear to be adequate and the demand for the medicine by pharmacists sufficient to warrant the manufacture and stocking of the medicine, it may be listed in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal drugs</th>
<th>23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chemicals and minerals</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetable drugs</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of monographs</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**H.P.U.S. VI**

**Animal drugs**

1. Ambra grisea - from sperm whale intestine.
2. Apls mola - the live bees.
3. Apls Vircus - bee sting.
4. Asterias rubens - entire living star fish.
5. Badiaga - dried pulverized sponge.
6. Centharis.
7. Castoracim.
8. Cocculus cacti.
12. Lachesas - venom of south American serpent.
15. Nuxex purpurea - desiccated juice from sac of sea snail.
17. Naja Tripudius - venom of Naja.
18. Sepia - dried inky secretion of the cuttle fish.
20. Tarentula cubensis - living spider.
23. Glandula thyroidea.

**Chemicals and Minerals**

| 1. Acidum Aceticum | 10. Acidum Muriaticum |
| 3. " Boracicum | 15. " Nitromuriaticum |
| 5. " Butyricum | 17. " Phosphoricum |
| 11. " Hydrofluoricum | 23. Alumen AlK (SO4)2 + 12 H2O |
25. Aluminium metallicum
26. Ammonium acetica
27. Ammonium benzoicum
28. Ammonium bromaturn
29. Ammonium carbonicum
30. Ammonium causticum
31. Ammonium iodaturn
32. Ammonium muriaticum
33. Ammonium nitricum
34. Ammonium phosphoricum
35. Ammonium picricum
36. Ammonium valerianicum
37. Amyl nitrosum
38. Anilinum
39. Anilinum sulphuricum
40. Antimonium arsenicium
41. Antimonium crudum Sb₂S₃ cruda
42. Antimonium Oxydarum Sb₂S₃ pura
43. Antimonium Sulphuraturn aureum
45. Aplanophilum Muristicum
46. Argentum cyanatum
47. Argentum iodatum
48. Argentum metallicum
49. Argentum muriaticum
50. Argentum nitricum
51. Argentum oxydatum
52. Argentum phosphoricum
53. Arsenicu; album
54. " iodatum
55. " metallicum
56. " sulphuraturn flavum
57. " sulphuraturn rubrum
58. Atrobinum
59. Atropinum sulphuricum
60. Aurum metallicum
61. Aurum muriaticum
62. Aurum muriaticum nitronatum
63. Aurum sulphuratum
64. Beryta acetica
65. Beryta carbonica
66. Beryta iodate
67. Beryta muriatica
68. Berberinum sulphuricum
69. Benzoinum nitricum
70. Berberinum
71. Bisnuthum oxydatis
72. " subnitricum
73. Borax
74. Bromium
75. Brucinum
76. Cadmium sulphuraturn
77. Cadmium sulphuricum
78. Caffeinum
79. Calcares acetica
80. Calcares arsenicica
81. Calcares bromata
82. Calcares carbonica
83. Calcares caustica
84. Calcares fluorica
85. Calcares hypophosphorosa
86. Calcares iodata
87. Calcares muriaticia
88. Calcares oxalica
89. Calcares phosphorica
90. Calcares sulphurica
91. Camphora
92. Camphora monobromata
93. Carbo animalis
94. Carbo vegetabilis
95. Carbonium sulphuraturn
96. Causticum
97. Cerium oxalica
98. Chininum Arsenicicum
99. Chininum Arsenicosum
100. " muriaticum
101. " purum
102. " sulphuricum
103. Chrysarobinum
104. Cinchoninum Sulphuricum
105. Cobaltum metallicum
106. Cocainum muriaticum
107. Codeinum
108. Creosatum
109. Cuprum acetica
110. Cuprum arsenicosum
111. Cuprum carbonicum
112. Cuprum metallicum
113. Cuprum sulphuricum
114. Icterinum
115. Ferrum acetica
116. Ferrum arsenicosum
117. " bromatum
118. " carbonicum
119. " iodatum
120. " lacticum
121. " magneticum
122. " metallicum
123. " nineticum
124. " phosphoricum
125. " sulphuricum
126. Chlororinum ( nitroglycerin)
127. Graphites
128. Heica lava - fine ash from Mount
129. Cuprum Sulphuris Calcareum
130. Hydrastinum
131. Hyoscyaminum Sulphuricum
132. Indium metallicum
133. Iodium
134. Iridium metallicum
135. Kali Aceticum
136. Kali arsenicosum
137. " Bromhidricum
138. " Bromatum
139. " Carbonicum
140. " Causticum
141. " Chloricum
142. " Cyanatum
143. " Ferrocyanatum
144. Kali Ferrocyanatum
145. " Hypophosphorosum
146. " Iodatum
147. " Muristicum
148. " Nitricum
149. " Oxalicum
150. " Permanganicium
151. " Phosphoricum
152. " Picricum
153. " Sulphuricum
154. " Tartricum
155. Lapis albus
156. Lithium Benzolicum
157. " Bromatum
158. " Carbonicum
159. Magnesia carbonica
160. " Muristica
161. " Oxydata
162. " Phosphorica
163. " Sulphurica
164. Manganum aceticum
165. " Carbonicum
166. " Muristicum
167. " Oxydatum nigrum
168. Mercurius cyanasum
169. " dulcis
170. " iodatus flaurus
171. " iodatus ruber
172. " nitricus
173. " nitrate
174. " precipitatus albus
175. " precipitatus ruber
176. " Hannemanni
177. " Sublimatum corrosivus
178. " Sulphuratus ruber
179. " Sulphuricum
180. " vivus
181. Mercurius el Kahl iodatus
182. Morphinum
183. Morphinum aceticum
184. Morphinum muriaticum
185. Morphinum Sulphuricum
186. Naphthalinum
187. Nociceum
188. Nocotinum
189. Natrium arseniticum
190. Natrium bromatum
191. Natrium carbonicum
192. Natrium causticum
193. Natrium hypophosphorosum
194. Natrium muriaticum
195. Natrium nitricum
196. Natrium phosphoricum
197. Natrium salicylicum
198. Natrium sulpho-carbo-cubicum
199. Natrium sulphuricum
200. Natrium sulphurosum
201. Niccolum carbonicum
202. Niccolum metallicum
203. Niccolum sulphuricum
204. Osmium metallicum
205. Palladium
206. Phosphorus
207. Phosphorus rubrum
208. Phosphor toxinum
209. Pilocarpinum muriaticum
210. Pilocarpinum nitricum
211. Platinum metallicum
212. " muriaticum
213. " et Nitrum muriaticum
214. Plumbum aceticum
215. " Carbonicum
216. " Chromicum
217. " Iodatum
218. " metallicum
219. Resorcinum
220. Salicina
221. Salol
222. Santoninum
223. Selenium
224. Silices
225. Seleneum
226. Spertelium sulphuricum
227. Stanllum metallicum
228. Strontium carbonicum
229. Strychinum arsenicum
230. " nitricum
231. " phosphoricum
232. " sulphuricum
233. Sulphur
234. Sulphur iodatum
235. Tarteras emeticus
236. Tellurium
237. Uranium nitricum
238. Veratrum
239. Zinccum aceticum
240. Zinccum bromatum
241. Zinccum carbonicum
242. " cyanatum
243. " iodatum
244. " metallicum
245. " muriaticum
246. " oxydatum
247. " phosphoratum
248. " sulphuricum
249. Zinccum valerianicum
Vegetable Drugs

Algae
- Fucus vesiculosus

Balsams
- Balsamum Peruvianum
- Benzoinum

Barks - Dry
1. Alstonic scholaris
2. Angelica cusparia
3. Cascarilla
4. Cinchona officinalis
5. Cinnamonum - inner bark
6. Sundurango
7. Daphne indica
8. Krythrophleum judiciale
9. Consyphilum herbaceum (inner) and seed
10. Granatum
11. Quereia trichiloides
12. Piscidia erythrina - of root
13. Quillea saponaria
14. Hamnus frangula
15. Hamnus purshiana
16. Sassafras - of root

Barks - Fresh
1. Abies concolor - also bud
2. Allanthus glazulosa - also fresh flowers
3. Almus serrulata
4. Amelops quinquefolia - also twigs
5. Baptisia tinctoria - of root
6. Berberis aquifolium - of root
7. Berberis vulgaris
8. Cerasus virginiana - inner bark
9. Chionanthus virginica
10. Cornus cisticola
11. Cornus florida
12. Cornus sericea
13. Dirca polustris
14. Eonymus atrapapurna
15. Iroximus Americanus
16. Hamamelis virginica - also bark of root
17. Juglans cinerea - inner bark of rt. and st.
18. Mezereum
19. Myrica cerifera - fresh bark of root.
20. Populus tremuloides - and leaves
21. Prinos verticillatus - and berries
22. Prunus virginiana - inner bark
23. Ptelea trifoliata
24. Pyrus americana
25. Rhus aromatica - of root
26. Rhus globra - and leaves
27. Robinia pseudacacia - of twigs or of root
28. Salix nigra
29. Salix purpurea
30. Viburnum opulus
31. Viburnum prunifolium
32. Xanthoxylum fraxineum - of berries
Bulbs
1. Allium cepa
2. Allium sativum
3. Scilla maritima

Corms
1. Colchicum autumnale

Flowers, and flowering Tops—fresh
1. Calendula officinalis
2. Cannabis sativa
3. Cina - flower heads
4. Convolvulus balearicus - flowers
5. Datura arborea - flowers
6. Helianthus annuus - mature flower heads
7. Jacaranda caroba - flowers
8. Lupinus - freshly dried strobiles
9. Magnolia grandiflora - fresh flowers
10. Heliotropus elba
11. Heliotropus officinalis
12. Prunus spinosa - buds before flowering
13. Sambucus canadensis - fresh flowers
14. Solidago virgaurea
15. Trifolium pratense - fresh flowering heads
16. Trifolium repens

Fruits - dry and fresh
1. Agnus castus - dry
2. Avena sativa - dry
3. Capsicum annum - dry
4. Carya alba - dry
5. Celery - without seeds and without rind
6. Crataegus oxyacantha - fresh berries
7. Cubeba officinalis - dry
8. Annona squamosa - fresh
9. Gymnocladus canadensis - fresh pulp around seeds
10. Lolium temulentum - dry
11. Morinda belamania - fresh ripe fruit
12. Phellandrium aquaticum - dry
13. Piper nigrum - dry
14. Rhamnus catharticus - dry
15. Sabal serrulata - fresh
16. Solanum ramosum - fresh

Fungi
1. Agaricus arvensis - russula emetic - fresh mushroom
2. Agaricus muscarius - whole fresh fungus without outer skin
3. Haviste - ripe fungus
4. Polyporus officinalis - dried fungus
5. Polyporus pinicola - mature dried fungus
6. Secale carnius
7. Stillego neadis

Gum Resins
1. Astragalus gummis
2. Asafoetida
3. Euphorbia officinalis
4. Carobais

Hairs
1. Delichos pruriens
2. Lupulina
3. Lycopodium clavatum
Juice - inspissated, dry
1. Aloe socotrina
2. Curare
3. Eclipta
4. Indigo
5. Kino australiensis
6. Opium
7. Pinus lambertiana

Leaves - Dry
1. Barosma crenata
2. Barosma serratifolia
3. Cana augustifolia
4. Duboisia myoporoides
5. Eriodictyon glutinosum - recently dried
6. Erythroxylon coca - recently dried
7. Eucalyptus globulus
8. Hedysarum ildefonsonianum
9. Ilex paraguensis
10. Medicago setiva - and dried blossoms
11. Pilocarpus
12. Phoebeandron chrysanthenum and flower buds
13. Senecio
14. Solanum arrobinda
15. Tabacum
16. Thea sinensis

Leaves - Fresh
1. Agave americana
2. Artemisia abrotanum
3. Brachyphytis repens - and flowers
4. Castanea vesca
5. Ceratonia americanus
6. Conocladia dentata - and bark
7. Cotyledon umbilicus
8. Digitalis purpurea
9. Grindelia robusta and unexpanded flower heads
10. Grindelia squarrosa
11. Gaulo
12. Ilex opaca - and berries
13. Juglans regia - and green unripe fruit
14. Kelim latifolia
15. Linum album - flowers
16. Laurocerasus
17. Menthae and fresh fruit and bark
18. Mimosa pudica
19. Oleander
20. Paeonodendron arboreum
21. Passiflora incarnata
22. Plumbago littoralis
23. Prunus padus and bark
24. Rhus toxicodendron
25. Rhus vernata - and stem
26. Rumex acetosae
27. Salvia officinalis
28. Sambucus nigra and flowers
29. Sempervivum tectorum
30. Tradescantia diuretica
31. Uva ursi
32. Verbena hastata or root
33. Viscum album and berries
Lichens
1. Stricta pulmonaria - whole lichen
2. Uriae berbata - whole lichen

Oils - miner. and vegetable
1. Croton liguim
2. Copina - from wood tar (colorless)
3. Oleum animals
4. Oleum Cajuputi
5. Oleum moruiac
6. Oleum ricini
7. Oleum santali
8. Petroleum
9. Terebenthiae oleum

Oleorin
1. Copaiva officinalis
2. Olibanum

Plant - whole, dry
1. Hydrocotyle asiatica
2. Plectanthus fruticosus
3. Spigelia

Plants - Pres.
1. Artemisia absinthium
2. Acalypha Indica
3. Ambrosia artemisiifolia
4. Anagallis arvensis
5. Anthemis nobilis - beginning to flower
6. Anthoxanthum odoratum
7. Athamanta creosolinum
8. Balsamodana
9. Bellis perennis
10. Branca urina
11. Galium saximum - or root
12. Caltha palustris
13. Carduus Benedictus
14. Cardus marianus or its seeds
15. Chamomilla
16. Chelone globosa
17. Chenopodium anthelminticum
18. Chinapilla umbellata
19. Cirsium arvense
20. Cistus candlecensis
21. Cleonitis erecta - fresh leaves and stem shortly before flowering
22. Centaurn maculatum
23. Convallaria majalis
24. Drosera rotundifolia
25. Dulcamara
26. Epigaea repens
27. Epipactis virginiana
28. Equisetum hyemale
29. Erechtites hieracifolia
30. Erigeron camadense
31. Euphorbia hypericifolia
32. Euphorbia officinalis
33. Pagopyrum asclepium
34. Geuheria procumbens
35. Genista tinctoria
36. Geranium robertianum
37. Gnaphalium polycephalum
38. Gnaphalium uliginosum
39. Gnetisola officinalis
40. Hedera pulegioides
41. Heliotropium peruvianum
42. Hepatica tribula
43. Hydrophyllum virginicum
44. Hyoscyamus niger
45. Hypericum perforatum
46. Lachenanthes Tinctoria
47. Lactuca virosa
48. Ledum palustre - fresh herb
49. Lilium Tigrinum - in flower
50. Linum vulgaris
51. Linum catharticum
52. Lobelia cardinalis
53. Lobelia inflata
54. Lobelia syphilitica
55. Lycopersicum esculentum
56. Lycopus viriginicus
57. Mentha piperita
58. Menyanthes trifoliata
59. Mercurialis perennis
60. Miliefolium
61. Mitchella repens
62. Monotropa uniflora
63. Nabalus serpentaria
64. Onothera biennis
65. Opuntia vulgaris
66. Paris quadrifolia in flower
67. Penthorum sedoides
68. Petroselinum sativum
69. Plantago major
70. Polygonum punctatum
71. Pulsatilla - in flower
72. Pulsatilla pratensis
73. Ranunculus acris
74. Ranunculus bulbosus - when flowering
75. Ranunculus repens
76. Ranunculus sceleratus
77. Ruta graveolens
78. Scrophularia litoriflora
79. Senecio aureus
80. Silphium laciniatum - fresh herb
81. Solanum carolinense
82. Solanum nigra and berries
83. Strephonium - flowering and fruiting
84. Symphoricarpos racemosus
85. Taraxacum officinale
86. Teucrium marum verum
87. Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris
88. Thymus serpyllum
89. Thymus serpyllum
90. Tussilago patesites
91. Urtica uraria
92. Urtica dioica
93. Verbascum thapsus - herb
94. Verbena officinalis
95. Veronica beccabunga
96. Vinca minor
97. Viola odorata
98. Viola tricolor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants and Roots - Fresh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Aconitum napellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Adonis vernalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Actinidia cycopium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Arnica montana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Asarum europaeum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chelidonium majus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Lonicera japonicifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dryopteris maritimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Saracenia purpurea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Abies nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Anacardium orientale - resinous juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cannabis indica - alcoholic extract 1 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Galium officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Podophyllin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roots - dry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Aconitum napellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Althaea officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Anthericum maritimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Arabis quinquefolia - freshly dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Aristolochia serpentaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Arnica montana - freshly dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cainca (chiococca anguicida)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Calotropis gigantea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ipomoea pes-caprae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Jaborandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Parinae breve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Piper methysticum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Quassia amara - and bark and wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Ratanhae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Rheum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sarsaparilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Senega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Swebul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Valeriana officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Veratum album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Zingiber officinale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roots fresh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Actaea spicata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Aletris farinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Apocynum Androsperoifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Apocynum cannabinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Aralia racemosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Aristolochia milhommens - also fresh flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Artemisia vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Arum creacentium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Arum maculatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Arum triphyllum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Asarum canadense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Asclepia incarnata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Asclepia syriaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Asclepia tuberosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Bryonia alba - before flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Caulophyllum thalictroides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Cichorium Intybus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Cicuta maculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Cicuta virosa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| All Mininala Ramann   |
21. Cochlearis armoracia
22. Collinsonia canadensis
23. Cyclamen europoeum
24. Cypripedium pubescens
25. Dicentra albus
26. Dioscorea villosa
27. Dryopteris aquatica
28. Euphorbium aromatica
29. Euphorbium purpureum
30. Euphorbia corallata
31. Filix mas
32. Frasere caroliniana
33. Gelsemium serpervirens
34. Gentiana cruciata
35. Gentiana lutea
36. Geranium ascalanum
37. Goun urbanum
38. Helleborus Foetidus
39. Helleborus niger
40. Helonias dioica
41. Hydrangea arboreascens
42. Hydrastis canadensis
43. Indica helianthus
44. Iris versicolor
45. Juncus effusus
46. Lappa major and seed
47. Leptandra virginica
48. Henipsoernum canadense
49. Nuphar lutes
50. Nympheas cordata
51. Oenothera croata
52. Ano-modium virginianum and seed
53. Peonies officinalis
54. Pastinaca sativa
55. Pauinlina pilata
56. Phytoleacee decandra
57. Pinpinelle saxifraga
58. Podophyllum peltatum
59. Potatis foetidus
60. Raphanous sativus
61. Rumex crispus
62. Sanguinaria canadensis
63. Stillingia silvestris
64. Euphytum officinale
65. Tanus communis
66. Trapa plantum
67. Ecchinae
68. Triosteum perfoliatum
69. Oriticum repens
70. Veratrum viride
71. Vurthis helonioides
72. Yucca filamentosa and leaves or flowers

Seeds
1. Aesculus glabra (fresh ripe nut not including outside shell)
2. Aesculus hippocastanum
3. Amygdala Avaara
4. Askimina triloba
5. Cadron
6. Cocculus indicus
7. Coffee
8. Yurania Jambo - fresh
9. Iberia amara
10. Ignatia amara
11. Illicium anisatum
12. Jatropha curcas
13. Lettuce sativus - dried
14. Myx Moschata
15. Myx Venusta
16. Paulinia sorbilis - paste from seeds
17. Physostigma venenosum
18. Ricinus communis
19. Sabadilla
20. Sinapis alba
21. Sinapis nigra

Stigmas, dried
1. Crocus sativus

Tops - young fresh
1. Asparagus officinalis
2. Cactus grandiflora - fresh stem
3. Cereus hondandii - fresh stem
4. Eupatorium perfoliatum - fresh stem
5. Juniperus virginiana - fresh twigs
6. Myrthus communis and leaves
7. Pinus sylvestris
8. Sabina
9. Tanacetum vulgare - fresh leaves and twigs
10. Texus labbata
11. Thuja occidentalis

Woods
1. Neptunoxylon canopochianum - heart wood
Forms of Monographs

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM

Hydrochloric Acid.

Acid, Murieastic.

Chemical Symbol. - HCl; 36.47

Synonyms. - Latin, Acidum hydrochloricum; Acidum hydrochloratum; Acidum chlorhydricum; English, Hydrogen chloride; Hydrochloric acid; French, Acide chlorhydrique s. muriatique; German, Chlorwasserstoffsaure.

Description. - In the gaseous state, it is colorless, has a pungent, suffocating odor, a very acid taste, and gives off abundant fumes in the air. It is condensed to a colorless liquid at a low temperature. It is freely soluble in water, and the saturated solution contains 45 per cent of gas. This aqueous solution is a colorless liquid, fuming in air, of a suffocating odor and very acid taste. It is soluble in water or alcohol in all proportions. By the action of heat, it is entirely vaporized without decomposition. With argentic salts it gives a curdy, white precipitate of argentic chloride, soluble in ammonium hydrasten, insoluble in nitric acid. It is obtained by the decomposition of sodium chlorid with sulfuric acid. Acidum Hydrochloricum of the U.S.P. contains 31.9 per cent by weight of absolute hydrochloric acid and 68.1 per cent of water; specific gravity 1.163 at 15°C.

Preparations.

a. Solutions; drug strength 1/10

Acid, Murieastic, sp. gr. 1.165.

Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution.

b. Dilutions; 2X and higher, with distilled water; to be freshly made, for immediate use only.

All preparations of this acid should be kept in glass-stoppered vials.

ACIDUM CITRICUM

Citric Acid.

Acid, Citric.

Chemical Symbol. - C6H8O7 + H2O; 210.06.

Synonyms. - Latin, Acidum Citri s. Limoni; English, Citric acid; French, Acide citrique; German, Citronensaure.

Description. - Colorless, translucent, odorless, rhombic prisms, having a pleasant acidulous taste; efflorescent in dry and delinquescent in moist air. Soluble at 15°C. in 0.63 part of water, and in 1.61 parts of alcohol. At a temperature of 75°C. its water of crystallization is expelled, and at 1.35°C. another molecule is given off, leaving acetic acid. On further heating, it is broken up into carbon dioxide, acetone, itaconic and citraconic acid. When slowly ignited it is gradually decomposed without emitting the odor of burnt sugar, as does tarteric acid. The residue is very small. A weak aqueous solution is decomposed spontaneously after a short time. Citric acid is obtained from lemon juice.
Preparations.

a. Tincture $\phi$: 1x and higher.
b. Tincture $\phi$: 1/10 in strong alcohol.
c. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
d. Medications: 2x and higher.

TARANTULA HISPANA

Class: Araneae
Order: Araneae
Family: Lycosidae
Synonyms: Latin, Lycosa tarantula, Aranea tarantula.

Description: A stout, hairy spider, having six eyes and several pairs of legs, the third pair being the shortest. Its body is from 1/2 to 2 inches long, of a grayish-brown color above, and a deep saffron-yellow below, with a transverse black band. The margin of the thorax is gray, with a reddish dorsal line of the same color, while the anterior part of the dorsum is marked with triangular spots. The virus of the male seems to be identical with that of the female. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 516

Habitat: This spider is a native of South America, and is found in the south of Europe, especially in Spain.

Parts Used: The entire living spider.

Preparations.

a. Tincture $\phi$: Drug strength 1/10.
   Tarentual hispana,
   Distilled water,
   Glycerin,
   Strong alcohol,
   To make ten parts of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x to contain one part tincture, four parts distilled water, five parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ILLICIIUM ANISITUM

Star Anise.

Natural Order: Magnoliaceae

Synonyms: Latin, Anisum canadensis, A. chinensis, A. indicum, A. stellatum, Gymnostemon parviflorus, Illicium japonicum, I. parviflorum, I. religiosum, I. verum, Semen badiana; English, Sacred anise tree, Star anise: French, Anise etoile; German, Stern-Anis.

Description: An evergreen shrub, or small tree, 10 to 30 feet high, much branched. The leaves are alternate, crowded petiolated,
entire, lanceolate, smooth, shining, thick, and with minute pellucid dots. The greenish-yellow flowers appear from January to April, and sometimes again in the autumn. The solitary seeds in boat-shaped carpels of eight divisions, at first upright, then spreading into a radiate whorl, are oval, compressed and shining. They have an aromatic taste and smell like fennel.

Habitat. - China, and introduced into Japan. Fig., Winkler, 79; Gouillon, 6; Bent. and Trim. 10.

History. - Known as early as the tenth century, and although having many synonyms it is doubtful if star anise is the product of all. Introduced into homeopathic practice in 1838 by a proving by Dr. Franz, Archiv. XVII. 3, 178. (Allen’s Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 91.)

Part Used. - The dried seeds.

Preparations.

a. Tincture 1/10; Drug strength 1/10.
Illicium anisatum, in coarse powder.
Strong alcohol, a sufficient quantity.
To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions; 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
c. Medications; 2x and higher.
d. Trinctions; 1x and higher.

UVA UrsI

Bearberry

Natural Order. - Ericaceae.

Synonyms. - Latin, Arbutus uva ursi, Arctostaphylos officinalis, A. uva ursi, Daphniodostaphylis fendleri; English, Bearberry, Bear’s grape, Mountain box, Red berry, Red-berried trailing arbutus, Upland cranberry; French, Arbousier, Raisin d’ours, Bussard; German, Bärentraube, Bärenbeere, Steinbeere.

Description. - A low, evergreen, trailing shrub, with thick, creeping roots. The stem is woody, rooting, the young shoots only turning upwards, the pale-brown bark scaling off in patches. The crowded leaves are alternate, short-petioled, obovate or spatulate, acute, entire, smooth, thick, with a net-work of veins beneath, inodorous when fresh, having the odor of hay when dry, with a bitter, astringent taste, becoming sweetish. The white flowers appear in May on short reflexed peduncles in small terminal racemes. The fruit is a red berry-like drupe with five to ten seed-like nutlets.

Habitat. - Most parts of Europe, northern Asia, United States, Pennsylvania to New Mexico, northern California and as far north as the Arctic Circle; found on mountains in rocky places and on bare hills. Fig., Winkler, 10; Jahr and Cat. 296; Gouillon, 163; Bent. and Trim. 163; Hillsprugl. 100.

History. - Name from arktos, a bear, and staphyle, a grape. Used in medicine in the thirteenth century. Introduced into homeopathic practice in 1848 by Noak and Trinka. (Allen’s Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 56.)

Part Used. - The fresh leaves.
Preparations;


Uva ural, moist Naples containing solids 10° gas., 250
plant moisture 150 Cc. =
Distilled water, 250 Cc.
Strong alcohol, 635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x to contain one part tincture, three parts distilled water, six parts alcohol; 3x and higher, 4x with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

AMMONIUM HYDRATE

An ammonium chloride.

Ammonium Bisulfate.

Chemical Symbol. = NH₄Cl; 53.44.

Synonyms. = Latin, ammonii chloridum, ammonium chloratum, Sal ammoniacum; English, Purified chloride of ammonium, Sal ammonis; French, Chlorure d'amonium; German, Chlorammonium.

Description. = Whiteish, translucent masses, with a fibrous, crystalline structure; very difficult to powder. The purified salt forms a snow-white, granular, crystalline, colorless powder, having a sharp, saline taste. It is soluble in 3 parts of water at 18° C. and sparingly soluble in alcohol. When dissolved in water a considerable reduction of temperature is observed; when its solution is heated with potassium hydroxide or with calcium oxide, gaseous ammonia is evolved; with silver nitrate it gives an abundant, curdy-white precipitate, soluble in ammonia. It evaporates completely without fusing, at an elevated temperature, and on cooling is condensed again unchanged. It is obtained from ammonia and hydrogen chloride. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 286.

Preparations.

a. Solution φ: 1/10 in distilled water.

b. Dilutions: 2x with distilled water; 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

d. Triturations: lx and higher.

All preparations of this salt should be freshly made.

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APIS VIRUS

Honey Bee Poison.

Synonyms. Apis virus, Bee sting.

Description. = This poison is secreted in two poison glands, composed of long, ramose tubes, their minute structure resembling that of the salivary glands. The virus is poured into a pyriform sac, lodged near the base of the sting, which is provided with a special muscular
and transparent, mixes readily with water or glycerin, and with alcohol gives a considerable precipitate. About 20 grains (1 1/3 gms.) of poison may be obtained from 10000 bees, which will weigh from 2 to 4 ounces; 1000 of the poison sacs, including contents, weighing but 33 grains. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, 1. 400.

Part Used.--The poison.

Preparations.

Triturations: 2x 1/10, using 50° bee stings to 67 gms. (1000 grains) of milk sugar. The caps and most of the sheaths may be removed from the trituration as soon as the virus has been fully incorporated into the sugar.

Triturations: 5x and higher.

The third decimal trituration very nearly equals in drug strength the strong tincture of Apis mellifica.

LAPIS ALBUS

Gastein Rock.

Synonym.- Latin, Silico-fluorid of calcium.

Description.- Is a species of gneiss, held in suspension in the waters of the mineral springs of Gastein, Germany, which take their rise from the foot of the Tauern Mountains. The trituration first used was made from the gneiss rock. Dr. v. Grauvogl, the discoverer of this remedy, calls it a white, primitive, calcium gneiss. The springs are probably the most reliable sources from which it can be obtained.

Preparations.

Triturations: 1x and higher.
Continental Homoeopathy

From a pamphlet by the Laboratoire Homoeopathique de France, the following has been extracted. (The translation is given)

According to them, in Homoeopathy, every substance which provokes in the healthy person morbid symptoms when given to him in relatively large doses will cure a sick person who shows the same symptoms, when the medicine is given to him in infinitely small doses. If the medicine does not conform exactly to the symptoms which the patient shows, then the cure is impossible.

For example, a patient is ill with bronchitis, sneezes, coughs, and has fever. To determine the homoeopathic remedy which suits his case, the doctor should know how he sneezes, at what time, whether the sneezing is dry, fatty, and whether it is improved by cold or hot, whether accompanied by pains and on which side, and whether relieved or increased by pressure, also whether the sputum is white, yellow, green, and whether its taste is salty, sweet or bland. Then you can judge whether to give acenite, brophyony, ipecac, spongia, heparr sulphur, dresera, causticum, sulfur etc;

And this leads the firm to introduce what it calls "Complex Homoeopathy". Complex Homoeopathy, the firm says, renders treatment easier viz. the diagnosis of the type of the illness; and the diagnosis of the remedy - two diagnoses are dispensed with and only one diagnosis is sufficient. The doctor has now to make only the diagnosis of the type of the illness only. By using a homoeopathic complex where many remedies, related among themselves and possessing a known convergent action, is used, the patient is given the proper medicine in the shortest time especially where the doctor has no time to follow the patient from near and to prescribe to him a new remedy with every change of symptom where the patient is far from any medical aid.

For example, for the bronchitis, the firm has the following which is called "Curtatif No: 25" and it has the following formula:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remedy</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimonium tartaricum</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arum triphyllum</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryonia</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccus cacti</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresera</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrum phosphoricum</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipecac</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kali sulfuricum</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercurius solubilis</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulsatilla</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spongia</td>
<td>3 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidago</td>
<td>1 c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The firm makes among other things Homoeopathic granules. These fall in two main types:

1. Large granules made of a nucleus of sucrose and covered with lactose. They weigh 59 mg each and are used for the low dilutions. The quantity of the medicament which is imbibed by granules of type I. and which represents the true homoeopathic dose, is infinitely small. For example the quantity in such a granule in 3 c contains 38/10000000 mgm of the medicament, i.e. still 2400 trillion molecules.

2. Small granules made up of a nucleus of pure sucrose, used as doses. (The large granules being only used for the dilutions.) Each weighs 4 mgm. These used in urgent ambulance sets weigh about 7 mgm each.
Homeopathic Dilutions may be prepared according to:

1. The method of Hahnemann.
   where one part of the substance is mixed with 99 parts of a neutral substance to obtain the first centesimal dilution. Then one part of this is mixed, in another container, with 99 parts of the neutral substance to obtain the second centesimal dilution, etc.

2. The method of Korsakov.
   where only a liquid excipient is used. The liquid whether a mother tincture or the pure liquid, or a certain dilution is put in a vial and then poured out. The neutral liquid excipient whether alcohol or water is now added, the vial shaken and the liquid poured out, this operation is repeated successively until the desired dilution is obtained. This latter method is usually used in conjunction with machines known as dynamizers (dynamiseurs). The homeopathic action differs and depends on the degree of the dilution; however there is a limit beyond which the homeopathic action begins to decrease.

How the infinitesimal dose acts.

The infinitesimal dose acts not by its mass but by its state of division. The state of subdivision is characterized by the number of associated elementary particles. When the number of these elementary particles is sufficiently reduced, the frequency of vibration of the whole can have sufficient value to show itself in the surrounding ether and will therefore give resonance to the nervous center. And when there is resonance i.e. an accord between the frequency of a vibrating mass and the nervous center, then this will also vibrate with its maximum amplitude.
Latest Editions of Some Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeias

American

The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States
Sixth Edition - Revised 1941
Otis Clapp & Son, Inc., Agents
439 Boylston Street, Boston.

British

British Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia
Third Edition 1882
E. Gould & Son - London

French

Pharmacopée Homoeopathique Française
1898
J.B. Baillière et Fils

German

Deutsches Homöopathisches Arzneibuch
Deutsche Apotheker - Vereins - Berlin 1901

Manufacturers of Homoeopathic Preparations

American

Boericke & Tafel, Inc.
1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
U.S.A.

French

Les Laboratoires Homoeopathiques de France
10 Rue Rebelais
Asnières (Seine) France

References

1. Oliver Wendell Homes
   Homoeopathy, and its kindred delusions
   William D. Ticknor Pub. 1842
   (Med. Library A.U.B. 540.4 : H75 h)

2. The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States
   Sixth Revised Edition - 1941
   (Med. Library A.U.B. - S8 : Ph 55 h)