H O M O E O P A T H Y

and

The H O M O E O P A T H I C P H A R M A C O P O E I A of the U N I T E D S T A T E S

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Contents

HOMOEOPATHY

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.

Quoting 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 if 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 of 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 hundredth, 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 liquids, 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 that 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 friable 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 common 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-or 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 Psora, but to the less refined portion of the community by the name of itch."This is no more retained by his followers.

Other principles on which Hahenamann 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 to 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 sixtillionth 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 uniformity 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 such 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, commend 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 fresh 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 triturations of the same number, instead of making them 11/100 as strong.
9. the limitation of the sign Ø (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.
13. 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 to 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 dispenses medicine should at least be qualified to supplement the work of the professional pharmacist so thoroughly and accurately that his chinical 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 outy 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 remedes 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, Calcares 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 Calcareum 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 hermetically 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), 2Dilutions, 3. Triturations, 4. Tablets, and 5. Medications of inert vehicles. Tabulettae 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 trituration, of one-tenth or first decimal drug strength. From these the higher dilutions or tritubations 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 menstruum."

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

Quoting further from the preface to the fourth edition of the H.P.U.S.

"The genius of Hahnemann led him to adopt (whenever practicable) the fresh plant for the preparation of his tinctures and it's 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 Hahnemann's time, the plants used by him were collected from a limited area where 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 of the passage of 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.)

Homoeopathic Pharmacy

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.

Menstrua, Vehicles, or Solvents

a. alcohol or alcohol Fortior (Strong Alcohol)
   92.3 % by weight 94.9 % by volume of C_2H_5OH
   Used principally in the preparation of tinctures.
b. Officinal alcohol or Dispensing alcohol (alcohol Officinale)
   83 % by weight 88% by volume of C_2H_5OH
   Used for making most of the dilutions from tinctures.
c. Distilled water
d. Milk sugar (Sacchamum lactis or lactose)
e. Glycerin (Glycerinum, Glycerol)

Drugs and Medicinal Substances

Accoring to the tenets of homoeopathy:
"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 distinquished from other drugs in their tests (provings) 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 menstrua 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 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.

C. 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 phosphorous, 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 menstrua. 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 magma 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 fomula. 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 muciligious, 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 Ø 1/1o indicating the strongest liquid preparation made directly from the medicinal substance.

D. Dilutions or Liquid Attenuations

Although the centisimal 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 1/10, the second decimal (2 X) 1/100, the third decimal (3 X) 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).

While certain drugs are insoluble in the proportion of 1 to 10 and require more solvent, such as arsenicum album, phosphorus, ~~such~~

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 it 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 preceeding 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 attentuation, 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 minim of the 8 X dilution 9 minims of dispensing alcohol. All higher dilutions should be made by adding to each minim of the preceding dilution 9 minims of dispensing alcohol. Each attenuation should be shaken thoroughly (at least ten times).

E. 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.

- In making these triturations it is recommended that equal parts of drug and milk sugar be used in the first stage of triturating, then adding 5 parts milk sugar in the second stage and finally 5 parts in the third.

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 strength e.g. $\overline{1}$ X

In making add 10 cu. cm. of strong tincture to 10 grams of milk sugar, mix carefully in a morter 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 IX; if however, the tincture represents but 1/100, it should be marked 2X

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 2X, 3X, 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 morter 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. Medicated 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 disignated 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 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 tinct. or $\emptyset$, dil., trit., or in case of the latter to the number of the dilution or trituration the sign x or c (decimal or centisimal 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. $\overline{4\ X}$, indicating a medicated preparation of milk sugar.

4. the quantity should also be stated explicitily 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 otherclosures which are resistant to contents.

Drugs of the H.P.U.S. VI

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 Amer. 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.

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number of monographs	688

H.P.U.S. VI

Animal drugs

1. Ambra grisea - from sperm whale intest.
2. Apis mellifica - the live bees
3. Apis Virus - bee sting
4. Asterias rubens - entire living star fish
5. Badiaga - dried pulverized sponge
6. Cantharis
7. Castorerim
8. Coccus cacti
9. Corallium Rubrum
10. Crotalus - venom of rattle snake
11. Elaps corallinus - venom of coral snake
12. Lacheses - venom of south American serpent
13. Mephitis mephitica - fluid of anal glands
14. Moschus - dried secretion from preputial follicles
15. Murex purpucea - dessicated juice from sac of sea snail.
16. Mygale - whole spider
17. Naja Tripudians - venom of Naja
18. Sepia - dried inky secretion of the cuttle fish
19. Spongia
20. Tarentula cubensis - living spider
21. Tarentuas hispana - living spider
22. Theridion - living spider
23. Glandula thyroidea

Chemicals and Minerals

1. Acidum Aceticum
2. " Benzoicum
3. " Boracicum
4. " Carbolicum
5. " Butyricum
6. " Chromicum
7. " Citricum
8. " Formicum
9. " Gallicum
10. " Hyrrocyanicum
11. " Hydrofluoricum
12. " Lacticum
13. Acidum Muriaticum
14. " Nitricum
15. " Nitromuriaticum
16. " Oxalicum
17. " Phosphoricum
18. " Picricum
19. " Salicylicum
20. " Sulphuricum
21. " Tannicum
22. " Tartaricum
23. Alumen $AlK(SO_4)_2 + 12\ H_2O$
24. Alumina $Al(OH)_3$

25. Aluminium metallicum
26. Ammonium aceticum
27. Amonium benzoicum
28. Ammonium bromatum
29. Ammonium carbonicum
30. Ammonium causticum
31. Ammonium iodatum
32. Ammonium muriaticum
33. Ammonium nitricum
34. Ammonium phosphoricum
35. Ammonium picricum
36. Ammonium valerianicum
37. Amyl nitrosum
38. Anilinum
39. Amlinum sulphuricum
40. Antimonium arsenicicum
41. Antimonium crudum Sb_2S_3 crude
41. Antimonium iodatum
42. Antimonium Oxydarum Sb_2S_3 pure
43. Antimonium Sulphuratum aureum
45. Aponorphinum Muriaticum
46. Argentum cyanatum
47. Argentum iodatum
48. Argentum metallicum
49. Argentum muriaticum
50. Argentum nitricum
51. Argentum oxydatum
52. Argentum phosphoricum
53. Arsenicum album
54. " iodatum
55. " metallicum
56. " sulphuratum flavum
57. " sulphuratum rubrum
58. Strobinum
59. Atropinum sulphuricum
60. Aurum metallicum
61. Aurum muriaticum
62. Aurum muriaticum natronatum
63. Aurum sulphuratum
64. Baryta acetica
65. Baryta carbonica
66. Baryta iodata
67. Baryta muriatica
68. Berbeerinum sulphuricum
69. Benzinum nitricum
70. Berberinum
71. Bismuthum oxydatrim
72. " subnitricum
73. Borax
74. Bromium
75. Brucinum
76. Cadmium sulphuratum
77. Cadmium sulphuricum
78. Caffeinium
79. Calcarea acetica
80. calcarea arsenicica
81. calcarea bromata
82. calcarea carbonica
83. calcarea caustica
84. calcarea fluorica
85. calcarea hypophosphorosa
86. Calcarea iodata
87. calcarea muriatica
88. Calcarea oxalica
89. Calcarea phosphorica
90. Calcarea sulphurica
91. Camphora
92. Camphora monobromata
93. Carbo animalis
94. Carbo vegetabilis
95. Carbonium sulphuratum
96. Causticum
97. Cereum oxalicum
98. Chinimum 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 aceticum
110. Cuprum arsenicosum
111. Cuprum carbonicum
112. Cuprum metallicum
113. Cuprum sulphuricum
114. Eserinum
115. Ferrum aceticum
116. Ferrum arsenicicum
117. " bromatum
118. " carbonicum
119. " iodatum
120. " lacticum
121. " magneticum
122. " metallicum
123. " mineticum
124. " phosphoricum
125. " sulphuricum
126. Glonorinum (nitroglycerin)
127. Graphites
128. Hecla lava - fine ash from Mount
129. Gepar Sulphuris Calcareum Hecla
130. Hydrastinum
131. Hyoscyaminum Sulphuricum
132. Indium metallicum
133. Iodium
134. Iridium metallicum
135. Kali Aceticum
136. Kali arsenicosum
137. " Bichromicum
138. " Brometum
139. " Carbonicum
140. " Causticum
141. " Chloricum
142. " Cyanatum
143. " Ferrocyanatum

144. Kali Ferrocyanatum
145. " Hypophosphorosum
146. " Iodatum
147. " Muriaticum
148. " Nitricum
149. " Oxalicum
150. " Permanganicum
151. " Phosphoricum
152. " Picricum
153. " Sulphuricum
154. " Tartaricum
155. Lapis albus
156. Lithrium Benzoicum
157. " Bromatum
158. " Carbonicum
159. Magnesia carbonica
160. " Muriatica
161. " Oxydata
162. " Phosphorica
163. " Sulphurica
164. Manganum aceticum
165. " Carbonicum
166. " Muriaticum
167. " Oxydatum nigrum
168. Mercurius cyanatus
169. " dulcis
170. " iodatus flavus
171. " iodatus ruber
172. " nitricus
173. " nitrate
174. " precipitatus albus
175. " precipitatus rubur
176. " Hahnemanni
177. " Sublimatus corrosivus
178. " Sulphuratus ruber
179. " Sulphuricus
180. " vivus
181. Mercurius el Kah Iodatus
182. Morphinum
183. Morphinum aceticum
184. Morphinum muriaticum
185. Morphinum Sulphuricum
186. Naphthalinum
187. Narceinum
188. Narcotinum
189. Natrium arsenicicum
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-carbolicum
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. Picrotoxinum
209. Pilocarpinum muriaticum
210. Pilocarpinum nitricum
211. Platinum metallicum
212. " muriaticum
213. " et Natrum muriaticum
214. Plumbum aceticum
215. " Carbonicum
216. " Chromicum
217. " iodatum
218. " metallicum
219. Resorcinum
220. Salicinum
221. Salol
222. Santoninum
223. Selenium
224. Silicea
225. Solaninum
226. Sparteinum sulphuricum
227. Stannum metallicum
228. Strontium carbonicum
229. Strychninum arsenicum
230. " nitricum
231. " phosphoricum
232. " sulphuricum
233. Sulphur
234. Sulphur iodatum
235. Tartarus emeticus
236. Tellurium
237. Uranium nitricum
238. Veratrinum
239. Zincum aceticum
240. Zincum bromatum
241. Zincum carbonicum
242. " cyanatum
243. " iodatum
244. " metallicum
245. " muriaticum
246. " oxydatum
247. " phosphoratum
248. " sulphuricum
249. Zincum valerianicum

Vegetable Drugs

Algae
a. Fucus vesiculosus

Balsams
a. Balsamum Peruvianum
b. Benzoinum

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

Barks - Fresh
1. Abies canadensis - also bud
2. Ailanthus glandulosa - also fresh flowers
3. Alnus serrulata
4. Ampelopsis quinquefolia - also twigs
5. Babtisia tinctoria - of root
6. Berberis aquifolium - of root
7. Berberis vulgaris
8. Cerasus virginiana - inner bark
9. Chionanthus virginica
10. Cornus circinata
11. Cornus florida
12. Cornus sericea
13. Dirca polustris
14. Enonymus atropmpurens
15. Iroxinus Americana
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. Xanthoxoxylum 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 Duartinus - flowers
5. Datura arborea - flowers
6. Helianthus annuus - mature flower heads
7. Jacaranda caroba - flowers
8. Lupulus - freshly dried strobiles
9. Magnolia glauca - fresh flowers
10. Melilotus alba
11. Melilotus 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 annuum - dry
4. Carya alba - dry
5. Colocynthus - without seeds and without rind
6. Crataegus oxyacantha - fresh berries
7. Cubeba officinalis - dry
8. Enonymus europaeus - fresh
9. Gymnocladus canadensis - fresh pulp around seeds
10. Lolium Temulentum - dry
11. Momordica Balsamina - fresh ripe fruit
12. Phellandrium aquaticum dry
13. Piper nigrum - dry
14. Rhamnus catharticus - dry
15. Sabal serrulata - fresh
16. Solanum mammosum - fresh

Fungi
1. Agaricus emeticus- Russula emetica - fresh mushroom
2. Agaricus muscarius - whole fresh fungus without outer skin
3. Bovista - ripe fungus
4. Polyporus officinalis - dried fungus
5. Polyporus pinicolus - mature dried fungus
6. Secale carnutum
7. Ustilago maidis

Gum Resins
1. Ammoniacum gumm's
2. Asafoetida
3. Euphorbium officinale
4. Gambogia

Hairs
1. Dolichos pruriens
2. Lupulina
3. Lycopodium clavatum

Juice - inspissated, dry

1. Aloe socotrina
2. Curare
3. Elaterium
4. Indigo
5. Kino australiensis
6. Opium
7. Pinus Lambertiana

Leaves - Dry

1. Barosma crenata
2. Barosma serratifolia
3. Canna augustifolia
4. Duboisia myoporoides
5. Eriodictyon glutinosum - recently dried
6. Erythroxylon coca - recently dried
7. Eucalyptus globulus
8. Hedysarum ildefonsianum
9. Ilex paraguensis
10. Medicago sativa - and dried blossoms
11. Pilocarpus
12. Rhododendron chrysanthemum and flower buds
13. senna
14. Solanum arrebenta
15. Tabacum
16. Thea sinensis

Leaves - Fresh

1. Agave americana
2. Artemisia abrotonum
3. Brachyglottis repens - and flowers
4. Castanea vesca
5. Ceanothus americanus
6. Conocladia dentata - and bark
7. Cotyledon Umbilicus
8. Digitalis purpurea
9. Grindelia robusta and unexpanded flower heads
10. Grindelia squarrosa
11. Guaco
12. Ilex opaca - and berries
13. Juglans regia - and green unripe fruit
14. Kalmia latifolia
15. Lamium album - flowers
16. Laurocerasus
17. Hancinella and fresh fruit and bark
18. Mimosa Humilis
19. Oleander
20. Oxydendrum arboreum
21. Passiflora incarnata
22. Plumbago Littoralis
23. Prunus padus and bark
24. Rhus toxicodendron
25. Rhus venenata - and stem
26. Rumex acetosa
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. Usnea barbata - whole lichen

Oils - mineral and vegetable
1. Croton ligium
2. Eupion - from wood tar (colorless)
3. Oleum animale
4. Oleum cajuputi
5. Oleum morrhuae
6. Oleum ricini
7. Oleum santali
8. Petroleum
9. Terebinthinae oleum

Oleorisn
1. Copaiva officinalis
2. Olibanum

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

Plants - Fresh
1. Artemisia absinthuin
2. Acalypha Indica
3. Ambrosia artemisiaefolia
4. Anagallis arvensis
5. Anthemis nobilis - beginning to flower
6. Anthoxanthum odoratum
7. Athamanta oreoselinum
8. Belladonna
9. Bellis perennis
10. Branca ursina
11. Caladium seguinum - or root
12. Caltha palustris
13. Carduus Benedictus
14. Carduus marianus or its seeds
15. Chamomilla
16. Chelone glabra
17. Chenopodium anthelminticum
18. Chimaphila umbellata
19. Cirsium arvense
20. Cistus canadensis
21. Clematis erecta - fresh leaves and stem shortly before flowering
22. Conium maculatum
23. Convallaria magalis
24. Drosera rotundifolia
25. Dulcamara
26. Epigaea repens
27. Epiphegus virginiana
28. Equisetum hyamale
29. Erechthites Hieracifolia
30. Erigeron canadense
31. Euphorbia hypericifolia
32. Euphrasis officinalis
33. Fagopyrum esculentum
34. Gautheria procumbens
35. Genista tinctoria
36. Geranium robertianum

37. Gnaphalium polycephalum
38. Gnaphalium uliginosum
39. Gratiola officinalis
40. Hedeoma pulegioides
41. Heliotropium peruvianum
42. Hepatica triloba
43. Hydrophyllum virginicum
44. Hyoscyamus niger
45. Hypericum perforatum
46. Lachnanthes Tinctoria
47. Lactuca virosa
48. Ledum palustre - fresh herb
49. Lilium Tigrinum - in flower
50. Linara vulgaris
51. Linum catharticum
52. Lobelia cardinalis
53. Lobelia inflata
54. Lobelia syphilitica
55. Lycopersicum esculentum
56. Lycopus virginicus
57. Mentha piperita
58. Menyanthes trifoliata
59. Mercurialis perennis
60. Millefolium
61. Mitchella repens
62. Monotropa uniflora
63. Nabalus serpentaria
64. Oenothera 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 nuttalliana
73. Ranunculus acris
74. Ranunculus bulbosus- when flowering
75. Ranunculus repens
76. Ranunculus sceleratus
77. Ruta graveolens
78. Scrophularia lateriflora
80. Senecio aurens
81. Silphium laciniatum - fresh herb
82. Solanum carolinense
83. Solanum nigrum and berries
84. Stramonium - flowering and fruiting
85. Symphoricarpus racemosus
86. Taraxacum officinale
87. Teucreum marum verum
88. Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris
89. Thymus serpyllum
90. Tussilago petasites
91. Urtica urens
92. Urtica divica
93. Verbascum thapsus - herb
94. Verbena officinalis
95. Veronica beccabunga
96. Vinca minor
97. Viola odorata
98. Viola tricolor

Plants and Roots - Fresh
1. Aconitum napellus
2. Adonis vervalis
3. Acthusa cynapium
4. Arnica montana
5. Asarum europaeum
6. Chelidonium majus
7. Echinacea angustifolia
8. Eryngium maritimum
9. Sarracenia purpurea

Resins
1. Abies nigra
2. Anacardium orientale - resinous juice
3. Cannatis indica - alcoholic extract 1 : 1
4. Guaiacum officinale
5. Podophyllin

Roots - dry
1. Aconitum napellus
2. Althaea officinalis
3. Anathericum muriaticum
4. Arabis quinquefolia - freshly dried
5. Aristochia serpentaria
6. Arnica montana - freshly dried
7. Cainca (chiococca anguicida)
8. Calotropis gigantea
9. Ipecacnanha
10. Jolapa
11. Pareira brava
12. Piper methysticum
13. Quassia amara - and bark and wood
14. Ratanhia
15. Rheum
16. Sarsaparilla
17. Senega
18. Sumbul
19. Valeriana officinalis
20. Veratrum album
21. Zingiber officinale

Roots fresh
1. Actaea spicata
2. Aletris farinosa
3. Apocynum Androsoemifolium
4. Apocynum cannobinum
5. Aralia racemosa
6. Aristolochia milhomens - also fresh flowers
7. Artemisia vulgaris
8. Arum dracontium
9. Arum maculatum
10. Arum triphyllum
11. Asarum canadense
12. Asclepias incarnata
13. Asclepias syriaca
14. Asclepias tuberosa
15. Bryonia alba - before flowering
16. Caulophyllum thalictroides
17. Cichorium Intybus
18. Cicuta maculata
19. Cicuta virosa
20. Cimicifuga racemosa

21. Cochlearia armoracia
22. Collinsonia canadensis
23. Cyclamen europoeum
24. Cypripedium pubescens
25. Dictamus albus
26. Dioscorea villosa
27. Eryngium aguaticum
28. Eupatorium aromaticum
29. Eupatorium purpureum
30. Euphorbia corallata
31. Filix mas
32. Frasera caroliniensis
33. Gelsemium serpervirens
34. Gentiana cruciata
35. Gentiana lutea
36. Geranium maculatum
37. Geum urbanum
38. Helleborus Foeticus
39. Helleborus niger
40. Helonias dioica
41. Hydrangea arborescens
42. Hydrastis canadensis
43. Inula helenium
44. Iris versicolor
45. Juncus effusus
46. Lappa major and seed
47. Leptandra virginica
48. Menispermum canadense
49. Nuphar lutea
50. Nymphaea odorata
51. Oenanthe crocata
52. Anosmodium virginianum and seed
53. Paeonia officinalis
54. Pastinaca sativa
55. Paullinia pinnata
56. Phytolacca decandra
57. Pimpinella saxifraga
58. Podophyllum peltatum
59. Pothos foetidus
60. Raphanus sativus
61. Rumex crispus
62. Sanguinaria canadensis
63. Stillingia silvatica
64. Symphytum officinale
65. Tamus communis
66. Thaspium aureum
67. Trillium
68. Triosteum perfoliatum
69. Triticum repens
70. Veratrum viride
71. Vyethis helenioides
72. Yucca filamentosa and leaves or flowers

Seeds

1. Aesculus glabra (fresh ripe nut not including outside shell)
2. Aesculus hippocastanum
3. Amygdala Amara
4. Asimina triloba
5. Cedron
6. Cocculus indicus
7. Coffea
8. Eugenia Jambos = fresh

9. Iberis amara
10. Ignatia amara
11. Illicium anisatum
12. Jatropha curcas
13. Lathyrus sativus - dried
14. Nux Moschata
15. Nux Vomica
16. Paullinia sorbilis - paste from seeds
17. Physostigma venenosum
18. Ricinus communis
19. Sabadilla
20. Sinapis alba
91. Sinapis nigra

Stigmas, dried
1. crocus sativus

Tops - young fresh
1. Asparagus officinalis
2. Cactus grandiflorus- fresh stem
3. Cereus Bonplandii - fresh stem
4. Eupatorium perfoliatum - fresh stem
5. Juniperus virginiana - fresh twigs
6. Myrtus communis and leaves
7. Pinus sylvestris
8. Sabina
9. Tanacetum vulgare - fresh leaves and twigs
10. Taxus baccata
11. Thuja occidentalis

Woods
1. Hematoxylon campechianum - heart wood

Forms of Monographs

ACIDUM MURIATICUM — Hydrochloric Acid.

Acid, Muriatic.

Chemical Symbol.- HCl; 36.47

Synonyms.--Latin, Acidum hydrochloricum, Acidum hydrochloratum, Acidum chlorhydricum; English, Hydrogen chlorid, Hydrochloric acid, Chlorhyoric 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 43 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 chlorid, soluble in ammonium hydratem, 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. Solution: Drug strength 1/10

Acid, Muriatic, sp. gr. 1.165, 312 gm.
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.- $H_3C_6H_5O_7 + H_2O$; 210.08.

Synonyms.-Latin, Acidum Citri s. limonum; 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 in expelled, and at 1.35°C. another molecule is given off, leaving aconitic acid. On further heating, it is broken up into carbon dioxid, acetone, itaconic and citraconic acid. When slowly ignited it is gradually decomposed without emitting the odor of burnt sugar, as does tartaric 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. Triturations: 1x and higher.
b. Tincture ø: 1/10 in strong alcohol.
c. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
d. Medications: 2x and higher.

TARENTULA HISPANA — Tarantula

Class.- Arachnida
Order.- Arneneidea
Family.- Lycosidae
Synonyms.- Latin, Lycosa tarantula, Aranea tarentula.

Description.- A stout, hairy spider, having six eyes and several pairs of legs, the third pair being the shortest. Its body is from 1½ 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 if gray, with a radiated 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 ø : 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.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM — Star Anise.

Natural Order.- Magnoliaceae

Synonyms.- Latin, Anisum canadensis, A. chinensis, A. indicum, A. stellatum, Cymbostemon 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 petioled,

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 ovate, compressed and shining. They have an aromatic taste and smell like fennel.

Habitat.- China, and introduced into Japan. Fig., Winkler, 79; Goullon, 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 homoeopathic practice in 1838 by a proving by Dr. Franz, Archiv. XVII. 3, 175. (Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 91.)

Part Used.- The dried seeds.

Preparations.

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

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

UVA UrSI — Bearberry

Natural Order.- Ericaceae.

Synonyms.- Latin, Arbutus uva ursi, Arctostaphylos officinalis, A. uva ursi, Daphnidostaphyllis fendleriana; English, Bearberry, Bear's grape, Mountain box, Red berry, Red-berried trailing arbutus, Upland cranberry; French, Arbousier, Raisin d'ours, Busserole; German, Barentraube, Barenbeere, 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, 15; Jahr and Cat. 295; Goullon, 163; Bent. and Trim. 163; Millspaugh. 100.

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

Part Used.- The fresh leaves.

Preparations;

a. Tincture ∅ : Drug strength 1/10.

Uva ursi, moist mass containing solids 10% gms., plant moisture 150 Cc. =	250
Distilled water,	250 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	635 Cc.

Sto 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, ~~and~~ with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM — Ammonium chlorid.

Ammonium Muriate.

Chemical Symbol.- NH_4Cl; 53.50.

Synonyms.- Latin, Ammonii chloridum, Ammonium chloratum, Sal ammoniacum: English, Purified chloride of ammonium, Sal ammoniac; French, Chlorure d'ammonium; German, Chlorammonium.

Description.- Whitish, translucent masses, with a fibrous, crystalline structure; very difficult to powder. The purified salt forms a snow-white, granular, crystalline, odorless powder, having a sharp, saline taste. It is soluble in 3 parts of water at 15° C. and sparingly soluble in alcohol. When dissolved in water a considerable reduction of temperature is observed; when its solution is heated with potassium hydroxid or with calcium oxid, 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 chlorid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 286.

Preparations.

a. Solution ∅ : 1/10 in distilled water.
b. Dilutions: 2x with distilled water; 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
c. Medications: 3x and higher.
d. Triturations: 1x and higher.
All preparations of this salt should be freshly made.

APIS VIRUS — Honey Bee Poison.

Synonyms. Apium 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, I. 400.

Part Used.--The poison.

Preparations.

Triturations: $2x\frac{1}{100}$, using 50 bee stings to 67 gms. (1000 grains) of milk sugar. The darts and most of the sheaths may be removed from the trituration as soon as the virus has been fully incorporated into the sugar.

Triturations: 3x and higher.

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

LAPIS ALBUS — Gastein Rock.

Synonym.- Lavin, 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 symtoms 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 aconite, bryony, ipecac, spongo , hepar sulphur, drosera, 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 re 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 and where the patient is far from any medical aid .

For example , for the bronchitis , the firm has the following which is called "Curatif No: 26 " and it has the following formula :

Antimonium tartaricum	3	c	Ipecac	3	c
Arum triphyllum	3	c	Kali sulfuricum	3	c
Bryonia	3	c	Mercurius solubilis	3	c
Coccus cacti	3	c	Pulsatilla	3	c
Drosera	3	c	Spongia	3	c
Ferrum phosphoricum	3	c	Solidago	I	c

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

I. large granules made of a nucleus of sucrose and covered with lactose They weigh 59 mgm 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/I0000000 mgm of the medicament c.i. still 24oo trillion molecules.

2. Small granules madecup 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.

Homoeopathic Dilutions may be prepared according to :

I. The method of Hahnemann

where one part of the substance is mixed with 99 parts of a neutral substance to obtain the first centisimal dilution . Then one part of this is mixed , in another container , with 99 parts of the neutral subtance to obtain the second centisimaldilution, etc;

2. The method of Korsakof

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 homoeopathic action differes and depends on the degree of the dilution . however there is a limit beyond which the homoeopathic 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 frequence 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

Pharmacopeé Homoeopathique Française
1898
J.B. Baillière et Fils

German

Deutsches Homöopathisches Arzneibuch
Deutsche Apotheter - Vereins - Berlin 1901

Manufacturers of Homoepathic Preparations

American

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

French

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

References

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Homoeopathy, and its kindred delusions
William D. Ticknor Pub. 1842
(Med. Library A.U.B. S40.4 : H75 h)

2. The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States
Sixth Revised Edition - 1941
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